

Eighth Series, Vol. XXXIX, No. 44

Monday, May 2, 1988  
Vaisakha 12, 1910 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Tenth Session**  
**(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



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*(Vol. XXXIX contains Nos. 41 to 53)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
**NEW DELHI**

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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

### LOK SABHA

Monday, May 2, 1988 | Vaisakha 12,  
1910 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the chair*]

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Achariaji, attendance is very thin today. What is the reason? Shri Basavaraju, you please put your question.

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Loan Assistance by HUDCO

\*899. SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :  
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of schemes for loan assistance sanctioned by HUDCO during February, 1988;

(b) the total number of dwelling units covered by the schemes and their break up, category-wise; and

(c) the total amount proposed to be sanctioned for these schemes during 1988-89 ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (c). During February, 1988, the Housing and Urban Develop-

ment Corporation had sanctioned 30 schemes with a project cost of Rs. 36.53 crores and a loan component of Rs. 29.69 crores. The total number of dwelling units covered by these 30 schemes and their categorywise breakup are as follows :

|         |        |
|---------|--------|
| E.W.S.  | 2,071  |
| L.I.G.  | 9,514  |
| M.I.G.  | 765    |
| H.I.G.  | 186    |
| Total : | 12,536 |

The actual loan release would depend on the progress of implementation of these Schemes.

SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU : In Karnataka State a large number of people are siteless and houseless in comparison to other States in the country.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : The Chief Minister is also going to the Home Minister very soon. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Astrology.

SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU : It is a fact that HUDCO has not sanctioned any loan so far to the Karnataka State especially for the drought-prone people and the weaker section under 30 sanctioned schemes for their development; if so, what are the reasons? Is the Union Government considering on priority basis for sanctioning this loan under these schemes?

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : As the hon. member knows, HUDCO only sanctions money for the States on their request. The State Government formulate their schemes through either the Housing Board Development Authority or the Municipal Corporation, etc. But I can tell the hon. Member that out of the 30 schemes which I have mentioned in my reply, 13 of

them are from Karnataka. HUDCO has sanctioned schemes, the project cost of which is Rs. 1,917.26 lakhs and the loan component is Rs. 1,570.95 lakhs. The number of dwelling units for which the Government of Karnataka has asked for loan is 6,498

**SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :** It is fact that the Government of Karnataka during the last six years has not used these schemes for helping either the rural poor or the urban poor and may I know from the hon. Minister how much amount has been provided for these 13 schemes during the current year ?

**SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI :** I have already mentioned that these 13 schemes were for the Karnataka State only and I have also given the number of dwelling units.

**SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :** I want the amount sanctioned for Karnataka State.

**SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI :** That is what I am telling. The HUDCO has sanctioned Rs. 1570.05 lakhs.

**SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :** It is for the urban poor, middle-class people or the rural people ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** Shrimati Basavarajeswari.

**SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :** There was a proposal by the Government to start a National Housing Bank with an authorised paid up capital of Rs. 100 crores for the construction of houses. Will the hon. Minister tell us whether the policy guidelines have been framed and finalised and if so what is the agency through which they would be implementing the scheme ?

[Translation]

**SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI :** This question relates to National Housing Bank. The question of composition of Board of Directors is being processed in the Ministry of Finance. As soon as this process is over, infrastructure will be created and State Government asked as to what policy it would like to follow. Further action will be taken accordingly.

[English]

**SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA :** May I know from the hon. Minister how many schemes, out of the 30 mentioned by her, are for West Bengal and how much money has been sanctioned for this ?

[Translation]

**SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sorry to say that out of 30 schemes, none has come from the Government of West Bengal. These schemes are for Andaman Nicobar, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.

[English]

#### Intermediary Tenure Systems

\*900. **SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether intermediary tenure systems are still in existence in some States of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

[Translation]

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) :** (a) and (b). Intermediary tenures have been abolished in various parts of the country except for some pockets in a few States such as the Jotedaries in Meghalaya, some intermediaries of non-agricultural character situated in urban areas of U.P. and Comunidades in Goa.

[English]

**SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :** The intermediary tenure system is the worst form of exploitation. Even after 35 years after the enactment of the Zamindari Abolition Act this intermediary tenure system is still in existence. It is not a fact that it is in existence only in Goa and in some parts of Uttar Pradesh as stated by the Agriculture Minister. But this system is in existence in Maharashtra also in the form of Devasthanam, in Orissa in the form of service jagirs and in Goa also. This was also discussed in the Conferences of Ministers of Revenue, of all the States



in the year 1986 and it was decided in that conference that this intermediate tenure system would be abolished, that the States where it is persisting would enact legislation for abolishing it by the end of 1987 and its implementation should be completed by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan. May I know from the Minister, if it was decided in the Conference of Revenue Ministers in the year 1986 to abolish by 1987 this worst form of exploitation—intermediary tenure system, what steps the Government has taken to direct the States, where this worst form of exploitation system is still in existence, to enact the legislation to abolish this worst form of exploitation system ?

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I agree that Zamindari system was a curse on our country. Immediately after independence the first steps which Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru took was to abolish Zamindari so as to protect small cultivators from being exploited by big landlords and to give them ownership rights. In order to abolish the system of Zamindari totally, various laws were enacted in the country during 1951 to 1956. Presently, this system is nowhere prevalent except in a few places in urban areas of Goa and Uttar Pradesh. As the hon. Member has said, earlier we also had received some information regarding existence of intermediary tenure system in Orissa and Maharashtra. But when we sought information to this effect from the concerned State Governments, we were informed telegraphically that provisions of Zamindari Abolition Act have been implemented fully and intermediary tenure system has been eliminated. As far as Goa is concerned, as you know Goa was freed from Portuguese domination in 1961 after which it remained as a Union Territory till it was granted statehood last year. We have written to States several times to eliminate this system immediately; we also directed all the States to do so in the Conference of Revenue Ministers held in 1986. As far as my knowledge goes, this system does not exist in any State except a few urban pockets in Goa and Uttar Pradesh. It is possible that this system might be existing at few places because of stay orders from the court which create difficulties for the Government. However, we are repeatedly

asking the State Governments to get such stays vacated as soon as possible so that this blot on our society is removed.

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sir, even after forty years of independence still thirty five per cent of the people are poor agricultural labourers and do not have any land; and there is still concentration of land in the hands of a few people. Five per cent of the people have got forty per cent of the agricultural lands. The Land Reform Act has not been implemented in most of the States and surplus lands have not been taken possession of; and the lands which have been taken possession of; have not been distributed among the landless agricultural labourers. Unless the purchasing power of these percentage of the people is increased, the unemployment problem of our country cannot be solved. May I know from the Minister, what steps he propose to take to implement the Land Reforms Act, which has been enacted ? There are a number of loopholes in it. Recently the West Bengal Government plugged the loopholes of the Land Reforms Act. Even there is a feeling that the landlord can retain surplus land beyond the ceiling. May I know from the Minister what steps he propose to take to implement the land reforms, so that surplus land can be distributed among the landless peasants, among the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people of our country and the concentration of land in hands of a few people is reduced.

MR. SPEAKER : Overkill.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as you know, one of the points of our Twenty Point Programme is to distribute surplus land among the landless people. We have enacted laws to this effect and as I had earlier mentioned, nobody can escape from the grip of those laws. Thousands of such cases are pending with High Courts and Supreme Court. The Government is making all-out efforts to have these cases decided so that the surplus land could be allotted to the landless people. Approximately 2 crore tillers have been benefited with the passing of this law and abolition of Zamindari System. Under this Act, the

Government have taken over about 60 lakh hectare land and distributed it among landless people.

[English]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Sir, there is a little wrong impression about the legislation regarding land to the tillers in Goa. It is not that there is no such legislation which passes land to tillers in Goa. In 1976, a legislation was enacted by the Goa Assembly, although in Goa, Congress was not in power, some regional party was in power. At that time, the late Mrs. Gandhi directed that Government to enact a legislation to pass land to the tillers, and similarly a legislation was enacted. Unfortunately, that legislation has been challenged and at present it is pending in the Supreme Court. Therefore, I would like to know whether the legislation of such a nature is pending in the Supreme Court, whether the Government is just going to be an on-looker or whether it is going to move the Supreme Court by a proper application that such matters dealing with land reforms should be expedited as early as possible so that the land actually passes to the tillers. Is the Government going to do what ?

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : It is not something special. The case is with the Supreme Court.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I have submitted, the case is with the Court, we cannot do anything in this regard. If we say that court has given wrong stay order. it will create another problem. Therefore, we can only say that we have written to States to plug the loopholes in the law and if necessary by enacting legislation in the Assemblies so that people get full benefit of these laws.

As far as Goa is concerned, as he himself has stated, the case is with the Supreme Court, but the Government on their part have again written to the Goa Government to plug the loopholes in the law even by amending the existing provisions in case stay orders are given due to some loopholes in the existing laws.

MR. SPEAKER : What more is left now ?

DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Mr. Speaker, Sir, you will be surprised to know that although Zamindari System has been abolished in Bihar, yet another system known as 'Panidari System' has emerged there. Under this System, some people who have monopolised fishing in the Ganga realise 'panidari' taxes from the fishermen. Recently about 20 fishermen were shot dead. The concerned persons have obtained a stay order from the Court on the plea that Panidari System is not covered under Zamindari Abolition Act. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to make a minor amendment in the Zamindari Abolition Act so as to bring the 'Panidari System' under the purview of Zamindari System as water is very much part of land. Will the hon. Minister give any assurance in this regard ?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the land and water are closely related. The farmer has to part with water along with the land. So far as water of the Ganga or of the sea is concerned, there is no question of distribution of that water.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Mr. Speaker, Sir there have been black laws in this country in this regard right from the days of Britishers.

(Interruptions)

[English]

With your permission, Sir.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You did not ask me ..

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Tewary ji is trying to hijack the question.

PROF. K.K. TEWARI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not that there had been any settlement of the Ganga with one family during British regime.

MR. SPEAKER : We would look into this.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : It is now 40 years since we achieved independence and

considerable time has also elapsed since the abolition of Zamindari System, but the settlement of the Ganga is still going on with one family. The fishermen of Bhagalpur are not allowed to fish in the Ganga there.

MR. SPEAKER : This has been covered.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : As the hon. Member has said just now, forty persons have been murdered. What action is being taken by the Central Government in this regard ?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : It has come to our notice only today.

MR. SPEAKER : It is over. Now next question.

[English]

#### Import of Fishing Trawlers

\*901. SHRI D.P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new imported or indigenous fishing boats financed fully or partially by the Shipping Development Finance Corporation (SDFC) or Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India Limited (SCICI) which are likely to join the Indian fleet by the end of 1989; and

(b) the cost of such fishing boats ?

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

#### Statement

99 Deep Sea Fishing Vessels, 69 financed by SDFC (upto 3.4.87) and 30 financed by Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India Ltd. are likely to join the Indian fleet by the end of 1989. The C.I.F. cost price of these vessels (according to source) is as follows :

#### (i) Imported Vessels

#### I. Vessels financed through SDFC Loans

1. Australia US \$ 7,70,000 to 7,90,000

2. Netherlands Dutch Guilder 18,54,000

#### II. Vessels financed through SCICI Loans

3. Australia Rs. 108 lakhs

4. South Korea Rs. 103 lakhs to Rs. 107 lakhs

5. Singapore. Rs. 108 lakhs

6. Japan Rs. 133.5 lakhs

7. U.S.A. Rs. 106 lakhs

8. Netherlands Rs. 133 lakhs

(In the case of SCICI loans, price of imported vessels is indicated in Rupees)

#### (ii) Indigenous Vessels

In the case of indigenous vessels, the price per trawler ranges from Rs. 90.55 lakhs to Rs. 114 48 lakhs (excluding taxes).

SHRI D.P. JADEJA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is evident from the statement that has been laid on the Table of the House that the fishing boats that are being provided on the Indian coasts are more important than indigenous in spite of indigenous vessels being cheaper and equally good. May I know from the hon. Minister what steps the Government is going to take to encourage the indigenous manufacturers so that the vessels can be manufactured in our own shipyards and save foreign exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : Sir, there is already a condition in the scheme under which these trawlers are imported that when two trawlers that are imported one is to be purchased from within the country and 33% of the cost of the vessel is given as subsidy by the Ministry of Surface Transport to the indigenous manufacturers and loan is also given for that purpose. 95% of the cost of the vessel is given now as against the 90% cost given for the imported vessels.

SHRI D.P. JADEJA : Sir, from the hon. Minister's statement it looks a very good encouragement to the fishing industry

But in actual practice, the difficulty that has been faced by those who want to acquire fishing vessels is only known to them because they have to go through so many formalities. Unfortunately, this industry is divided into many divisions coming under Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Finance Department of Shipping, Department of Environment and many other Departments. The result is that unless there is a coordinated effort the industry is not going to be successful. We have a very long coast like many countries in the world who are primarily engaged in fishing in the country. Will the hon. Minister consider clubbing all these activities concerning the fisheries and bring them under one Ministry, namely, Ministry of Fishing ?

**SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV :** No doubt, this industry has come under at least three Ministries, as the hon. Member has just now mentioned. But there is close cooperation and coordination between the two Ministries and the Agriculture is a nodal Ministry which is interested in dialogues from time to time as and when difficulties are faced by the trawler industry in regard to fishing

**SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the fisheries are very big potential in the country with the construction of new dams and small tanks like percolation tanks and irrigation tanks. So, keeping that point in view; what my friend, Shri Jadeja has suggested earlier, the Fishing Wing has to get clearance from Environment and other Departments also. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would consider giving more incentives for inland fishing also so that there is more production of fish within the country.

**SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV :** Sir, the question relates to the marine fishing and fishing vessels. But there is already encouragement being given to inland fishery and active fishermen are given several facilities in that connection, long list is there, where we are giving subsidy and facilities to the inland fishermen also. So, there is no dearth of assistance being provided from the Ministry for inland fisheries.

**PROF. P.J. KURIEN :** The hon. Minister has spelt out the encouragement that it being given to the indigenous fishing

trawlers. I would like to know that out of the total fishing trawlers operating in our coast, how many are indigenously made. It has been reported that economically the medium size trawlers are more advantageous. Are you giving the same assistance to these medium size trawlers which are made in our country ? The trawlers are catching shrimps and are export-oriented. For all other export industries there is oil subsidy given. Are you giving the same subsidy to the trawlers which are catching shrimps and other fishes ?

**SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV :** Sir, the trawlers which are just imported for 100 per cent export are given the incentive, and I have just said that 90 per cent loan is given to them and they are given encouragement also. So, there is no dearth of encouragement for the exporters. And for inland fishing and fishermen we have provided many facilities. Fish Farmers' Development Agencies are there, then Brakish Fish Farmers' Development Agency is there, and group accident insurances cheme for active fishermen, then introduction of improved beach landing crafts is also there, modernisation of traditional crafts is provided and 5000 traditional crafts are to be modernised during the Seventh Plan period and about 1700 have already been sanctioned. Then, we have provided national welfare fund for fishermen for providing houses and other facilities and then there is insurance also, as I said earlier and for Fishing Farmers' Agencies and all these things, during the Seventh Five-Year Plan we have provided a large sum of money also that I can spell out.

**PROF. P.J. KURIEN :** How many indigenous trawlers are operating ? You said you are giving encouragement.

**SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV :** Ninety-six are imported and forty-six are indigenous. The total is 142.

[Translation]

**SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know the hon. Minister whether the B.M.C. Engines imported for trawlers are sold in black market for some other purposes in a large number and whether these engines attract no import duty while this duty is levied on jeeps and cars ? Is the hon. Minister aware of it ?

**SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV :** Whenever such complaint is received, action is taken, but so far no such complaint has been received.

[*English*]

**Realisation of Interest on Agricultural Cooperatives Advances**

\*905. **SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a national policy is proposed to be adopted to further liberalise recovery of agricultural cooperative's advances in view of the severe drought conditions in several States;

(b) whether realisation of interest on such advances is proposed to be adjusted against fresh advances; and

(c) whether any decision has been taken to give seeds to farmers on "Taccavi"

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : (a) to (c). In view of recurrent and severe drought condition Government have announced several essential concessions with regard to realisation of cooperative dues. Because of these there would be no difficulty for farmers in getting fresh loans in these areas. Besides under the 'B' component of Crop loans given by Cooperative farmers can have the facility of getting seed.

[*English*]

**SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH :** Sir, the first question is—it will be very useful for not only me, but for other hon. Members of Parliament here who suffer three years of drought—what are the several essential concessions. If they are circulated, it will be very useful to all, who come from the seven States having recurring drought.

Secondly, the (b) portion of my question is whether realisation of interest on such advances is proposed to be adjusted against fresh advances. That has not been replied. May I ask this then ?

[*Translation*]

**SHRI BHAJAN LAL :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, you will recollect in the conference of

the farmers of the country held under your chairmanship in Andhra Pradesh, some announcements were made by the Hon. Prime Minister, which have since been implemented and which I would like to repeat here for the benefit of the hon. Members. The Hon. Prime Minister announced recovery of loans in seven years in the areas affected by continuous drought for the last two years. In the areas which have been affected by drought or floods, consecutive three or more years the recoveries will be made in 10 years. As far as the question of interest is concerned, if the interest amount exceeds the principal, then the interest amount over and above the principal will be written off.

In addition to this there is a proposal to bring down rates of interest. On the first Rs. 5,000 loan interest rate has been reduced to 10 per cent from 11.5 per cent charged earlier, thereby providing a relief of 1.5 per cent to the borrowing farmers. On loans amounting to Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 7,500, interest rate has been reduced by 2.5 per cent to 10 per cent from 12.5 per cent. On loans amounting to Rs. 7,500 to Rs. 10,000 concession of one per cent has been given by reducing the rate of interest from 12.5 per cent to 11.5 per cent. On loans of Rs. 10,000 Rs. 15,000 rate of interest has been reduced to 11.5 per cent from 12.5 per cent to 14 per cent per annum. This much reduction has been made in the rates of interest and on the recovery side period has been extended from 7 to 10 years.

Secondly, if new loans are sought then the amounts overdue will not be a handicap.

[*English*]

**SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH :** The second question I would like to ask is, that when a farmer asks for fresh advances, will that be adjusted against his earlier dues—this is what has been asked in part (b)—so that he does not have to pay back the balance from borrowing money at tremendous rate of interest from some traders, in order to get a new loan.

Secondly, bullocks in all these States are totally unhealthy and many of them are unfit for ploughing. Can some extra funding be given for buying bullocks ?

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, under the present system credit limits have been fixed for all kinds crop loans. Now the loans outstanding will not be a bottleneck in the fresh loans sought by the people. If the credit limit of the earlier loan was Rs. 5,000, then it will remain unchanged and one can get fresh loan of the same amount. There will be no difficulty in it because those amounts have been due because of drought situation. The loans have been rescheduled and instalment refixed.

[English]

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Sir, the hon. Prime Minister's announcement of conversion of agricultural loans to more years is really commendable and it has brought encouragement among the farmers who are residing in drought affected areas as well as areas affected by several types of natural calamities. May I know from the hon. Minister, whether the concession announced by the hon. Prime Minister would be applicable also to the farmers affected by other natural calamities like flood, cyclone etc.

Besides, may I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India has put some restriction on such conversion. After getting the crop assessment report only, they say, conversion will be allowed, But in many areas, particularly in the State of Orissa, this crop assessment report is only available after the months of April, after the crop harvesting by which naturally the cooperative bank and societies are realising the loans from which the farmers are facing much hardship. In this connection, may I know what is the reaction of the Government on this issue ?

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I have explained, both drought and floods are covered in it.

The hon. Member has said that the Reserve Bank of India and other Banks create some difficulties an in the case of Orissa mentioned by him. I want to inform the august House that the on the advice of the Government of India, the NABARD,

and the RBI have advised the State Governments to follow the guidelines of the Government of India. If the hon. Member has received any specific complaint, then he may forward it to the Ministry for remedial action.

[English]

PROF. N. G. RANGA : There is qualitative difference between cooperative loans and the Taccavi loan. The Taccavi loan is what is being advanced and what is supposed to be advanced to the farmer by the Government direct and it has always been advanced at a specially low rate of interest, never more than 6% whereas cooperative loan can charge up to 10-11% also. Therefore, I would like my hon. friend to realise the distinction between these two loans. I am glad the questioner has raised this point whether Government would consider the advisability of advancing direct this Taccavi loan to the farmers at least in regard to the purchase of seeds and fertilisers, so that the farmers will be able to get it at a much lower rate of interest than what is being advanced by the cooperatives.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no question of increasing the rate of interest already reduced. I have already given details of reduction in different rates of interest and they will remain in force.

Sir, the hon. Member has suggested reduction in the rates of interest on the loans sanctioned for purchase of fertilisers and seeds. In this connection, I want to submit that the State Governments are competent to reduce the rates in interest in flood and drought conditions. They should extend as much relief as they can. However, if they write to the Government of India for any assistance, financial or otherwise, the same will be considered sympathetically.

New Sugar Mills in U.P.

\*906. SHRI RAM SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Uttar Pradesh has sent proposals to set up new sugar mills during 1988, 1989 and 1990;

(b) if so, the names of the places where these mills are proposed to be set up; and

(c) the action taken thereon in each case ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL

SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) to (c). After announcement of Policy guidelines for Licensing in the Sugar Industry during the Seventh Five Year Plan, 4 applications for setting up of new sugar mills from the State of U.P. were received. A statement giving the position of these mills is given below.

## Statement

*Position of applications received for establishment of new sugar factories in U.P. after the announcement of guidelines for licensing additional capacity in the Sugar Industry vide Press Note dated the 2.1.1987.*

| Sl. No. | Proposed location with district   | Sector  | Date of receipt of application in the Deptt. of Food | Date of consideration by the Screening committee of the Deptt. of Food | Action Taken  |
|---------|---|---------|--|--|---|
| 1.      | Sneh Road on Najibabad Kotdwara Road, Fazalpur Teh. Najibabad, Distt Bijnor | Coop.   | 26.3.1987  | 28.4.87 and 2.7.87   | Letter of intent granted on 27.10.87  |
| 2.      | Village, Ainthu, Teh. Kunda, Distt, Pratapgarh                              | Private | 17.8.1987  | 28.8.87 and 20.11.87   | Letter of intent granted on 8.3.8.8   |
| 3.      | Tehsil Shahganj, Distt. Jaunpur   | Coop.   | 14.1.1988  | 19.2.88  | Rejected  |
| 4.      | Dhuriapur (Bansgaon)' Distt. Gorakhpur                                      | Coop.   | 10.2.1988  | 19.2.88  | The Screening Committee deferred consideration of the case and desired certain additional information from the State Government After receipt of the requisite information, the case shall again be placed before the Screening Committee for taking a decision |



**SHRI RAM SINGH :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the guidelines and norms laid down by the Government in the Seventh Five Year Plan for setting up a new sugar mill include two major conditions. First, new factory should be set up at a minimum distance of 40 kilometers from the existing factory and second, sugarcane should be available in large quantity around the proposed site. Based on these norms the Government of Uttar Pradesh has forwarded 4 applications to the Central Government in this context. I want to know from the hon. Minister the number of factories in respect of which proposals were received by UP Government, but not forwarded to the Central Government ?

**SHRI D. L. BAITHA :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, four proposals seeking permission for setting up Sugar factories—(i) on Sneh Road on Nazibabad-Kotdwara Road, Fazalpur Teh, Nazibabad. Distt. Bijnaur, (ii) at village, Ainthu, Teh. Kunda, Distt. Partapgarh; (iii) in tehsil Shahganj, Distt. Jaunpur; and (iv) at Dhuriapur (Bansgaon), Distt. Gorakhpur have been received. Letters of intent have been issued to two, one has been rejected and in case of the fourth, screening committee has sought additional information from the State Government.

**SHRI RAM SINGH :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the norm of the distance of 40 kilometers between two sugar factories and adequate availability of sugarcane around the proposed site, have been laid down by the Central Government and conveyed to the State Governments. According to the information available with me no new sugar factory can be set up at least in Uttar Pradesh, because the distance between any two proposed sugar factories has to be of 40 kilometers. If there is any such place that will be where no sugarcane will be available there. So, I want to know from the hon. Minister, whether Government propose to relax these norms ? if not, whether they are thinking of raising the capacity of the existing sugar factories so as to augment sugarcane crushing and benefit the farmers ?

**SHRI D. L. BAITHA :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, for new factories, four applications were received by the Government and the restriction of 40 kilometers distance is incorporated therein. On this basis, the

application for licence for setting up sugar factory in Tehsil Shahganj, distt. Jaunpur has been rejected. As for the application for sugar factory in Dhuriapur (Banogaon), distt. Gorakhpur, further information has been asked from State Government and the rest two have been cleared. The question of capacity augmentation is being looked into.

**MR. SPEAKER :** The Member has asked about the intention of the Government to augment the existing capacity.

**SHRI D.L. BAITHA :** Government do not propose to raise the capacity of sugar factories for the present. However, the question pertains to permission to set up new factories.

**SHRI RAM SINGH :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question has not been answered. No new sugar factories can be set up in the State on the basis of existing norms, formulae and the distance between existing factories. So norms will have to be relaxed.

**MR. SPEAKER :** The Minister has said 'No'.

**SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, sugarcane is grown in large area in Uttar Pradesh or it is available there in large quantity. However, the percentage of sugarcane crushed by the sugar factories has declined from 33 per cent to 28 per cent. Rest 33 per cent is crushed by Kolhus and other local crushers, where the farmers are exploited. These proposed four factories cannot solve the problem of crushing of sugarcane even if they are cleared, though they do not fulfil the prescribed norms of the Government. The proposed site in Najibabad is less than 40 kilometers away from the existing factory. In Pratapgarh, sugarcane is not available in adequate quantities, the proposed site of the factory for which letter of intent has been given. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether Government will issue more licences for setting up sugar factories in Uttar Pradesh in addition to said four licences ?

**SHRI D.L. BAITHA :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not correct to say that two proposed sugar factories do not fulfil the norms, because the Central Government has considered the applications on the recommendation of State Government. As far

as the question of granting more licence is concerned, the whole matter is being considered and reviewed.

**SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know, whether the Government is considering granting more licences besides the said four licences ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** The Minister has given the reply, more licences are being given and the matter is under consideration.

[*English*]

**SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the productivity of the sugar mills in north India, both in U.P. and in Bihar, is much lower than the national average. That is, perhaps, because of the poor quality of the sugarcane crop. That is one of the factors why some of these mills are lying closed and I know of one mill in the district to which the hon. Minister belongs. Furthermore, the utilisation of the existing capacity, installed capacity, needs to be improved. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any plan on the part of the Government to modernise the existing sugar mill units in U.P. and Bihar and to bring into operation those which are lying closed.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI D.L. BAITHA :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is the policy of the Government to initiate modernization or expansion of mills on the recommendation of the State Governments. The State Government can send proposals to that effect.

#### Shortage of Milk in Delhi

\*907. **SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA† :**

**SHRI RAM DHAN :**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the 'Indian Express', dated 5 April, 1988 under the caption "Milk shortage to continue";

(b) whether Government have received complaints during the last six months in

respect of short supply of milk; if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that there has been short supply of milk to many D.M.S. booths as compared to their demand during the last six months; and

(d) if so, the corrective measures taken in this regard ?

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

(b) Complaints regarding short supplies during October '87 to March '88, have been received.

(c) and (d). The average daily supply of milk by Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS) during the last six months has been either the same or higher than the supplies made during the corresponding period of the previous year. All the same, in order to make milk available to more household consumers, it has been decided to stop supplies of milk to hotels and other commercial institutions. The quantities of milk supplied to home delivery agents have been reduced and processing of standardised milk has been stopped so that more toned milk becomes available to the consumers through DMS booths. Supply of milk to the consumers has been restricted to two litres per head on first come first served basis. The Delhi Administration has also promulgated an order prohibiting the manufacture, sale, etc., of milk products.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not putting this question just to put the Government in an embarrassing situation, but some truth is there whether you may agree or not, shortage of milk is there. Government took over the distribution of milk in order to control the price and assure regular supply to the consumers so as to see that private milk suppliers do not increase the price of milk. But the reality is, that prices have increased and the milk is being sold at Rs. 7 per liter in Delhi. The people keep fighting in the queue for hours. The position is such that a person who used to buy 8 tokens is getting only 4 tokens. After the shortage of water and electricity, it is the third problem which is being faced by the

Delhites. I would like to ask the Minister whether the first cause of shortage of milk is the slack arrangements on Government's part in procuring full supply of milk from neighbouring States and the second cause is, that earlier Government used to recruit students for the distribution of milk by paying them Rs. 180 and now that practice has been stopped and instead milk vendors have been appointed who are paid Rs. 900 instead of Rs. 300? Are not these two factors responsible for shortage in the supply of milk? The first being inadequate procurement of milk from neighbouring States and the second as I mentioned just now.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is true that during summer there is a shortage of milk, but I would like to inform the House that there has been no reduction in the supply as compared to last year. I would like to give comparative figures. In January, 1987, both Mother Dairy and D.M.S. supplied 9 lakh 36 thousand litre milk and in January '88 they supplied 9 lakh 32 thousand litre, in February '88 9 lakh 85 thousand litres; in April '87, 9.86 lakh litre milk was supplied and the figures upto the first week of April '88 are with me which show that 9.12 lakh litre milk has been supplied to the people.

In fact there has been no reduction in the supply of milk although we received less supply from the sources. Two factors are responsible for this. First is that, due to drought conditions, number of cattle heads has been dwindled. Secondly, we have received reduced supply from Rajasthan, Gujarat and other places from where milk is procured. But we provided adequate milk to the people by making up the shortage with powdered milk, and have thus ensured regular supply to the consumers.

The price of milk increases with the shortage of milk. The milk supplied by us at Mother Dairy is sold at the rate of Rs. 3.50 per litre and at D.M.S. booths at Rs. 3.30 per litre. On the other hand, the market price of milk is Rs. 7 per litre. This aggravates our problem. Whenever we increase the price of milk, the M.P.s here raise a hue and cry. We have to ensure reasonable price to dairy owners also.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : You should not call it raising hue and cry.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : What should I say? I am ready to say what you like.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : This is a derogatory expression.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : An expression which has to be made applicable to Mr. Tewary, should not be made applicable to the whole House.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : By the expression hue and cry, I do not mean to hurt the feelings of any one. But on this issue, they react sharply and raise their voice in the House. They criticise the Government in strong terms and charge it of having increased the prices, etc. This creates a big problem. Our efforts are always directed towards full supply of milk to people. (Interruptions). People are given requisite number of tokens at the Mother Dairy. There is no slackness in the administrative set up. Some complaints were received regarding certain difficulties, but we have issued proper instructions to employ full staff so that the people do not face any problem in buying milk.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : Sir, as the hon. Minister stated that the supply of milk has been maintained at the same as last year. But striking a balance between increase in demand and maintaining the same level of supply would mean shortage of milk.

MR. SPEAKER : Population must have increased.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : Demand increases with the increase in population. I have a specific question to ask. He agreed just now that the supply from the neighbouring States has gone down. I want to tell you that the Punjab has recently sent Rs. 33.5 crores scheme to the Centre. Under this scheme instead of 42.50 lakh metric tonne of milk 73 lakh metric tonne of milk will be supplied to the Delhi per year which means the supply will go up from 10 per cent to 20 per cent. Are you going to sanction this scheme so as to provide relief to Delhi in the matter of supply of milk?

**SHRI BHAJAN LAL :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have the Operation Flood III Programme for increasing the production of milk. A sum of Rs. 215 has been spent under that programme in order to improve the cattle breed and increase production of milk. The production of milk in 1980-81 was 316 lakh tonnes. Today it has increased to 460 lakh tonnes and this surely is the result of improved the breed. As Shri Ramoowalia has said just now, the people of the Punjab want to send more milk to us. So we will see that the Punjab is provided with more facilities and this Operation Flood Programme is implemented there with full force, so that the shortage of milk is removed.

[*English*]

**DR. D.N. REDDY :** Just now the Hon. Minister has been given us figures saying that the position of milk supply is not much different than that of last year. I am sorry to say that either the Hon. Minister is blissfully ignorant of the real situation, or the figures he has given to us are utterly false. The milk supply has never been so bad as this year. There is not only shortage; but there is acute shortage of milk. We get only powder milk in the Parliament Booth also. I got two bottles of milk; they were of powder milk.

Instead of depending on these figures, I would request the Hon. Minister to go around between 5 a.m. and 6 a.m. at least to have a personal look at the milk booths. If I go to the North Avenue milk booth at 6 O'clock. I am told that the milk supply is over. We cannot get a bottle of milk even. Milk being the most important nutrition of our people and the scarcity of which will cause acute malnutrition, may I request the Hon. Minister to please pay his utmost attention and see that milk supply is immediately improved? Moreover, we can take care of Delhi ourselves; just imagine what is happening in the rural areas.

[*Translation*]

**MR. SPEAKER :** All right, take care.

**SHRI BHAJAN LAL :** He said that the supply of milk is not regular.

**MR. SPEAKER :** It is all right. Government is taking care of it.

**SHRI BHAJAN LAL :** I want to assure the hon. Member that that is not so.

**MR. SPEAKER :** You should pay more to milk-producers.

**SHRI BHAJAN LAL :** He mentioned about the sub-standard quality, this is improper. Milk is supplied as per the accepted standards. There is no such question of playing with the lives of the people by supplying inferior quality milk. The Government can never do such a thing. The shortage is certainly there and queues are also there. Keeping this shortage in view the supply to hotels and private organisations has been stopped to ensure supply to common man.

**MR. SPEAKER :** The production should be further increased and the milk producer should be paid more so that Government machinery runs smoothly. They have no hesitation in drinking a synthetic bottle worth Rs 2.50.

[*English*]

Streamlining of Working System in F.C.I.

\*910. **SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether another report has been prepared to streamline the working system of the Food Corporation of India;

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof;

(c) whether the recommendations of the report have been implemented; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) :** (a) No, Sir.

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

**SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :** It is a known fact that the Food Corporation of India is aimed at procuring, storing and distributing the foodgrains to the nook and corner of the country. But there is corruption everywhere in procurement, in storage, in construction of godowns, in transportation and in giving the contracts.

May I request the Hon. Minister to go into the details and streamline the administration of the FCI? Will the Minister agree to constitute a Parliamentary Committee to go into a detailed inquiry and submit an informatory report to the Government, so that the FCI would function well?

**SHRI D.L. BAITHA :** There is no need at present because we have already constituted a Committee and they have submitted their report. We are considering it and we are implementing those recommendations. So there is no question of constituting another Committee.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) :** It is wrong to say that there is corruption at all levels. If there is any case of corruption, let the Hon. Member bring it to our notice, we will definitely take action.

FCI is doing a great job by procuring the foodgrains from the northern India and supplying them to the whole country. There may be a stray case here and there where there may be malpractice. But to say that there is corruption everywhere is not advisable. This is not correct.

**SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :** Last time, on the floor of the House, the then Hon. Minister of Food and Civil Supplies, Mr. Ajit Panja agreed that there is malfunctioning, that there is corruption; and he said that CBI was asked to go into the allegations and many cases were registered

against the officers. How many such cases are pending; how many officers have been brought to book and what action is taken against them so far?

**SHRI SUKH RAM :** There cannot be a sweeping generalisation. My objection is regarding sweeping generalisation. If you want to know about the corruption cases you give a separate notice and then we will supply all the information.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

##### Plan Allocation for Agriculture to West Bengal

\*902. **SHRI BIMAL KANTI GHOSH :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the Sixth and Seventh Plan allocations for agriculture for the state of West Bengal and the amount utilized therefrom;

(b) the estimated production and procurement during these periods for rice and wheat and the extent to which the targets fixed were achieved; and

(c) the reasons of shortfall, if any?

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

#### Statement

(a) Allocation and expenditure for agriculture for West Bengal in the Sixth Plan and in the Seventh Plan and in first three years of the Seventh Plan are given below :

(Rs. in crores)

| Sixth Plan    |             | Seventh Plan |                                  | First three years |             |        |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|--------|
| Outlay        | Expenditure | Outlay       | Expenditure in first three years | Outlay            | Expenditure |        |
| 272.80        | 180.96      | 345.00       | 159.42                           | 1985-86 54.43     | 49.92       |        |
|               |             |              |                                  | 1986-87 57.27     | 49.27       |        |
|               |             |              |                                  | 1987-88 60.28     | 60.23       |        |
| (Provisional) |             |              |                                  |                   |             |        |
|               |             |              |                                  | Total :           | 172.08      | 159.42 |

(b) Details of production targets for rice and wheat *vis-a-vis* achievements are as under :

(lakh tonnes)

|       | Sixth Plan (Terminal Year) |             | Seventh Plan                 |                        |         |
|-------|----------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|------------------------|---------|
|       | Target                     | Achievement | Target<br>(Terminal<br>year) | Achievement<br>1985-86 | 1986-87 |
| Rice  | 95.21                      | 80.9        | 88.0                         | 79.9                   | 84.6    |
| Wheat | 17.55                      | 8.1         | 12.0                         | 7.4                    | 6.8     |

Paddy/rice and wheat are procured under price support operations and by statutory levy on millers/dealers. Figures of procurement are given below for the years 1980-81 to 1987-88 :

(in lakh tonnes)

| Crop Year | Wheat      | Rice (Including paddy in terms of rice) |
|-----------|------------|---|
| 1980-81   | —          | 1.43                                    |
| 1981-82   | —          | 0.45                                    |
| 1982-83   | —          | 0.14                                    |
| 1983-84   | Negligible | 0.80                                    |
| 1984-85   | 0.02       | 0.97                                    |
| 1985-86   | —          | 0.69                                    |
| 1986-87   | —          | 0.49                                    |
| 1987-88   | —          | 0.36 (upto 31.3.1988)                   |

(c) Shortfall in the production of rice and wheat as compared to the targets was mainly due to unseasonal weather condition resulting in less area coverage which was further compounded by floods.

National Conference on Kharif Campaign

\*903. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :  
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a National Conference on Agriculture for Kharif Campaign was held in New Delhi during the month of April, 1988;

(b) if so, the details of participants;

(c) the nature of discussions held; and

(d) the decision taken at the Conference ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : (a) A National Conference on Agriculture for Kharif Campaign was held in New Delhi in the month of April, 1988.

(b) The Agricultural Production Commissioners/Agriculture Secretaries, Directors of Agriculture, Secretaries of Command Area Development Authority (CADA), Registrars of Cooperative Societies and Directors of Bureau of Economics and Statistics of various States and Union

Territories attended the Conference. The Senior Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Adviser (Agriculture) Planning Commission, representatives of Ministries of Water Resources, Programme Implementation, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), etc. also attended the Conference.

(c) Discussions were held on important issues such as (i) Review of Crop Production during 1987-88; (ii) Fixation of Foodgrain Production targets for 1988-89 and Production Campaign for Kharif 1988 and (iii) Tying up of arrangements for providing inputs to the States and Union Territories well in time.

(d) The major decision taken was to fix a target of 166 million tonnes of foodgrains for 1988-89 comprising of 92.0 million tonnes for Kharif 1988 and 74.0 million tonnes for Rabi 1988-89.

#### Fishery Programme in Marine Sector

\*908. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to devise a national strategy and hammer out a workable fishery programme in the marine sector;

(b) whether West Bengal generates fish seed worth Rs. 600 crores; and

(c) if so, how it is proposed to be utilised ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### Statement

(a) The strategy of the Government for development of marine fisheries is up-gradation/modernisation of the traditional and mechanised sector through adoption of appropriate technologies and building up of a fleet of about 500 deep sea fishing vessels through indigenous construction, import and chartering for exploitation of the fishery resources of Exclusive Economic Zone. This strategy has been translated into action through various schemes of State and Central Governments.

(b) The fish seed production in West Bengal during 1986-87 was 650 crore, the value of which is estimated to be at least about Rs. 9 crores.

(c) The fish seed produced in West Bengal is mainly used for stocking the freshwater tanks and ponds, lakes and reservoirs etc. Some seed is also sold to other States.

#### Management of Pest and Disease

\*909. SHRI S.M. GURADDI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a National Symposium on plant virus problem in India was held at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute in April, 1988;

(b) whether any concrete plan has been formulated to save the crops from pest and diseases;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the plan is likely to be introduced ?

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

#### Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. The National Symposium on Plant Virus Problems in India was held on 5-6 April, 1988 at Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.

(b) The symposium has highlighted major virus disease problems and has suggested steps for managing them.

(c) The seminar was conducted in seven sessions namely virus diseases of grain legumes, oilseeds, spices, fruits, plantation crops, vegetables, ornamentals and special topics. In the plenary session twelve recommendations were presented. Four recommendations pertained to identification of major virus disease problems and immediate steps for managing them. Next four recommendations suggested steps for strengthening research work. The remaining recommendations relate to the following action plan for programme implementation ;

1. Standardization of detection techniques of bunchy top of banana by Indian Agricultural Research Institute Centre at Pune and Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Bangalore.
2. Simple methods for early detection of viruses by all existing laboratories.
3. Training Course by Advance centre at I.A.R.I.
4. Documentation of available information by I.A.R.I., New Delhi, National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal and ICRISAT, Hyderabad.

(d) All the virology centres were advised to undertake immediate steps for implementation of the above action plan. However, the organization of the first training course would need preparatory work of about six months.

#### Crash Agricultural Production Programme

\*911. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH :  
DR. G. S. RAJHANS :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Bihar, has submitted to Union Government a plan for implementation of the Centrally sponsored Crash-Agricultural Production Programme for increasing farm production in the State;

(b) if so, the details of the plan;

(c) whether Union Government have approved the same; and

(d) if so, the details of assistance given/proposed to be given to Bihar Government to implement the plan ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : (a) The Union Government evolved Special Foodgrains Production Programme in consultation with 14 States and Bihar is one of them. Accordingly, a mutually agreed Special Foodgrains Production Programme is going to be implemented during 1988-89.

(b) The Special Foodgrains Production Programme will be implemented in 18 districts in Bihar with rice, wheat, maize and gram as focus crops.

(c) The Special Foodgrains Production Programme is a mutually agreed programme.

(d) Assistance proposed to be given to Bihar State for different components under the scheme is as under :

| (Rs. lakhs)        |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| Components         | Proposed assistance |
| 1. Rice            | 362.21              |
| 2. Wheat           | 145.00              |
| 3. Maize           | 106.90              |
| 4. Fertilizer      | 21.60               |
| 5. NODC Assistance | 300.00              |
| Total :            | 935.71              |

#### Crop Insurance Scheme

\*912. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether farmers who took loans from the financial institutions are benefited under the Crop Insurance Scheme;

(b) if so, the broad features of the benefits given to such farmers;

(c) whether Government are considering to revise Crop Insurance Scheme to cover all farmers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : (a) In areas notified for coverage under the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme by the concerned State Governments all farmers availing of crop loans from Cooperatives, Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks for raising Wheat, Paddy, coarse grain, Pulses and Oilseeds are eligible for benefits under the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme.

(b) The insured farmers are paid compensation in the event of crop failure as a result of drought, flood etc., thereby,



restoring their credit eligibility after a crop failure, for the next crop season. The premium charged is also nominal.

(c) and (d). Modifications to be made in the scheme are under consideration of Government.

#### Dryland Farming

\*913. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether scientists at the Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture have identified measures for the utilisation of rainfed areas-in the country;

(b) if so, the States where these measures will be applied and the land expected to be brought under full cultivation;

(c) the agricultural production including oilseeds expected in Andhra Pradesh as a result of application of the new measures; and

(d) whether any changes have been made by the Centre in the dryland farming programme ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : (a) The All-India Coordinated Research Project on Dryland Agriculture which has now been upgraded as the Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture has developed measures for improved rainfed farming in the country. They include improved agronomic practices in crop production for adoption in areas already treated for soil and water conservation.

(b) During 7th Plan a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture (NWDPA) was launched from 1986-87. The improved dryland farming technology is being demonstrated in 16 States covering 99 districts. These States are: Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The Seventh Plan target of coverage is 9.28 lakh hectares.

(c) It is expected that with the adoption of improved rainfed farming technology production of dryland crops including oilseeds in Andhra Pradesh is likely to increase significantly.

(d) During the 7th Plan no change in the on-going scheme of NWDPA is contemplated.

#### Consumption of Fertiliser in Maharashtra

\*914. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL ; Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the declining intake of fertiliser is one of the factors that is coming in the way of much better showing in the field of agricultural production in the country;

(b) the rate of consumption of fertilisers in Maharashtra per hectare during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the extent to which it has affected the agricultural growth;

(d) whether the Centre provides assistance and educates farmers in collaboration with the State Government for the proper use of fertilisers; and

(e) if so, how this Central scheme has been functioning in Maharashtra and the results achieved so far ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : (a) to (e). A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### Statement

(a) No, Sir. The consumption of fertilizers is successively increasing. So much so much so that inspite of severe drought during 1987-88 the consumption is estimated to be 90.72 lakh tonnes of the nutrients while it was 87.38 lakh tonnes during the year 1986-87.

(b) The estimated per hectare consumption of fertiliser in Maharashtra was 32.7 kg. during 1985-86, 33.1 kg. in 1986-87 and 35.7 kg. during 1987-88.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. Assistance is provided to the State Governments through following programmes to educate farmers in proper use of fertilisers :

- (i) Training and visit system through which the latest technology of fertiliser use is transferred to the farmers.
- (ii) A Lead Fertiliser Supplier System has been introduced under which for each district Lead Fertiliser Supplier has been identified to undertake various promotional activities such as field demonstration, farmer's training programme, soil testing, opening of additional outlets to increase fertiliser consumption.
- (iii) A National Project on Development of Fertiliser Use in Low Consumption Rainfed Areas has been approved which will be implemented in 60 districts in the country including 8 districts of Maharashtra State.
- (vi) In Maharashtra State, M/s. Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilisers is implementing a fertiliser education project in 4 districts to educate farmers on use of fertilisers.

**Neelachal Ispat Nigam**

**\*915. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANI-GRAHI :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

- (a) when was the Neelachal Ispat Nigam established in Orissa;
- (b) the amount allocated to it so far;
- (c) the various works undertaken by the company so far; and
- (d) how far the purpose of setting up the Company has been served ?

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR) :** (a) to (d). A Statement is given below.

**Statement**

- (a) March, 1982;

(b) The expenditure incurred on this project so far is Rs. 6.09 crores (upto 31.3.1988).

(c) The various works undertaken so far are as follows :

- (i) Site selection and soil investigation;
  - (ii) Selection of raw materials and their testing;
  - (iii) Topographical survey (by Survey of India);
  - (iv) Studies for traffic by rail and roads;
  - (v) Preparatory work for land acquisition;
  - (vi) Studies relating to requirement of water and power;
  - (vii) Construction of temporary barracks.
- (d) Neelachal Ispat Nigam has only been able to undertake works of a preliminary nature so far.

**Foreign Exchange Earnings from International Conferences**

**\*916. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER :** Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

- (a) the total number of International Conferences held during 1987;
- (b) the foreign exchange earnings due to holding of International Conferences during 1987 and its percentage to total foreign exchange earnings from tourism;
- (c) whether there is any proposal to launch an Indian National Convention Bureau to boost tourism and to promote Conferences; and
- (d) if so, whether this agency is proposed to be financed by the fees of members like State Tourism Departments, travel agents, hoteliers and airlines ?

**THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) :** (a) The precise figure<sup>a</sup> is not available. However during 1987

Ministry of Home Affairs cleared 520 proposals for holding international conferences in India.

(b) There is no machinery to quantify the earnings from delegates attending international conferences. India earned an estimated total of Rs. 1890 crores and 14,84,290 tourists visited India during 1987.

(c) An India Convention Promotion Bureau has already been formed to promote conferences in India.

(d) The India Convention Promotion Bureau is to be financed by subscription fees from the national airlines, State Tourism Development Corporations, approved travel agencies, hoteliers, etc.

**News-Item "Jail Like Conditions in Sirsa Quarries"**

\*917. SHRI SRIHARI RAO : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated 5 April, 1988 under the heading "Jail like conditions in Sirsa quarries";

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any inquiry has been conducted in matter; and

(d) if so, the action taken for the release and rehabilitation of all the bonded labourers from Sirsa quarries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It has been alleged that there are nearly 500 labourers in the Sirsa Quarries and at least 100 among them are bonded.

(c) and d). Under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers is the responsibility of the State Government concerned. Accordingly the

Haryana Government has been requested to get the contents of the news item verified and take appropriate action.

**Projects under RLEGP Submitted by Assam and Karnataka**

\*918. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI :  
DR. V. VENKATESH :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Governments of Assam and Karnataka had submitted to Union Government any projects under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme during 1986-87 and 1987-88; and

(b) if so, the details of the projects submitted, approved and completed during 1986-87 and 1987-88 ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

**Statement**

Details of the projects submitted and approved under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme in Assam and Karnataka during 1986-87 are given below.

While information on the completion of individual projects is not available, the total amount of expenditure on Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme projects in Assam and Karnataka for the years 1986-87 and 1987-88 is as under :

| State     | (Rs. in lakhs) |          |
|-----------|----------------|----------|
|           | 1986-87        | 1987-88* |
| Assam     | 1257.56        | 733.65   |
| Karnataka | 2802.81        | 1677.12  |

\*Till end of December, 1987.

*Details of Projects submitted and approved under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme in Assam and Karnataka during 1986-87 and 1987-88*

| Name of project   | Estimated cost<br>(Rs. lakhs) | Whether approved   |
|---|-------------------------------|--|
| 1   | 2                             | 3  |
| <i>Assam</i>  |                               |  |
|   | <b>1986-87</b>                |  |
| 1. Social forestry works  | 76.003                        | Yes  |
| 2. Construction of lower primary school buildings                   | 642.40                        | Yes  |
| 3. Soil conservation works  | 9.7125                        | Yes  |
| 4. Construction of rural sanitary latrines                          | 48.00                         | Yes  |
| 5. Construction of houses for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes     | 284.04                        | Yes  |
| 6. Construction of rural link roads                                 | 1300.338                      | Yes  |
| 7. Social forestry works  | 166.124                       | Yes  |
|   | <b>1987-88</b>                |  |
| 1. Social forestry works  | 37.05                         | Additional details awaited from the States Government        |
| 2. Soil conservation works  | 4.62                          | Yes  |
| 3. Construction of houses for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes | 241.20                        | Yes  |
| 4. Construction of lower primary school buildings                   | 451.191*                      | Yes  |
| 5. Construction of rural link roads                                 | 577.90                        | Reformulated project to be submitted by the State Government |
| <i>Karnataka</i>  |                               |  |
|   | <b>1986-87</b>                |  |
| 1. Construction of rural link roads                                 | 323.54                        | Yes  |
| 2. Social forestry works  | 1082.54                       | Yes  |

| 1   | 2          | 3  |
|---|------------|--|
| 3. Water-shed development for rainfed agriculture                   | 1785.49    | Yes  |
| 4. Minor irrigation works   | 346.00     | Yes  |
| 5. Construction of houses for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes     | 1113.648** | Yes  |
| 6. Construction of rural sanitary latrines                          | 70.395     | Yes  |
| 7. Construction of rural sanitary latrines                          | 30.37      | Yes  |
| 8. Construction of multi-purpose community centres                  | 9.80@      | Yes  |
| 9. Construction of primary health unit building                     | 500.00     | No   |
| 10. Construction of regional rural banks                            | 600.00     | No   |
| 11. Construction of Anganwadi buildings                             | 336.00     | No   |
| 12. Construction of permanent rural veterinary dispensary buildings | 496.63     | No   |
| <b>1987-88</b>  |            |  |
| 1. Construction of multipurpose community centres                   | 4.95***    | Yes  |
| 2. Watershed development for rainfed agriculture                    | 979.139    | Yes  |
| 3. Construction of multipurpose community centres                   | 8.852      | Yes  |
| 4. Construction of rural link roads                                 | 706.56     | Yes  |
| 5. Construction of multipurpose community centres                   | 7.84@ @    | Yes  |
| 6. Social forestry works  | 1318.015   | Yes  |
| 7. Minor Irrigation works   | 700.50     | Under consideration                                  |
| 8. Construction of rural sanitary latrines                          | 212.72     | Additional details awaited from the State Government |

| 1   | 2       | 3               |
|---|---------|-----------------|
| 9. Construction of houses for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes                 | 1045.43 | -do-            |
| 10. Construction of primary school class rooms                                  | 924.00  | -do-            |
| 11. Construction of common workshed for women in Halkere, Chitradurga districts | 300.00  | Not permissible |

\*—Includes Rs. 90.239 lakhs being State share.

\*\*—Includes Rs. 77.514 lakhs being State share.

@—Includes Rs. 0.40 lakhs being share of concerned DRDA.

\*\*\*—Includes Rs. 0.99 lakhs being share of concerned DRDA.

@@—Includes Rs. 1.84 lakhs being share of concerned DRDA.

**Purchase of Defective Utensils/Crockery  
by Janpath Hotel**

9171. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SEKHAR MURTHY : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been any complaints regarding purchase of defective utensils/crockery by Janpath Hotel, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (c). The ITDC Hotels' Workers Union made a complaint in February, 1988 regarding supply of defective crockery to its Janpath Hotel, New Delhi. The hotel management constituted a committee to conduct an enquiry. The committee recommended rejection of the crockery for the following reasons :

(i) In most of the pieces of crockery, the transfers were off the centre.

(ii) The level of the side rims did not give a proper appearance in some cases.

The supplier has been asked to lift the defective crockery from the Hotel.

**Deputationists in I.T.D.C**

9172. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether some officers of the DDA who came on deputation to India Tourism Development Corporation have been absorbed and promoted to the senior executive level, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the ITDC got verified the past service record of the officials so absorbed as per Bureau of Public Enterprises guidelines and if not, the reasons therefor?

(c) whether any CBI/Vigilance inquiry was pending against any of the officials so absorbed in the I.T.D.C.; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the justification for absorbing such officials in the I.T.D.C. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). One Superintending Engineer Gd. I of Haryana PWD, who was on deputation with DDA, joined ITDC on deputation as General Manager (Engg) w.e.f. 4.5.1983 for work relating to hotel project for CHOOGM etc. He was absorbed in ITDC w.e.f.

26.11.85 in accordance with the rules after obtaining clearance/concurrence of the Government of Haryana. On recommendation of the Selection Committee, the officer was promoted as Vice President (Engg) w.e.f. 10.12.86 in the I.T.D.C.

(c) and (d). Neither Government of Haryana nor DDA informed ITDC about any CBI/Vigilance enquiry against this officer before his permanent absorption.

#### Decline in Copper Prices

9173. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of copper are de-escalating and posing a threat to the Hindustan Copper Limited;

(b) if so, the reasons for the decline in prices;

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard;

(d) whether there is any proposal to increase further the prices of steel; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR) : (a) to (c). The price of copper in India has started declining from January, 1988 mainly because of fall in prices of copper in London Metal Exchange (LME) as the prices of copper in India are linked with LME prices and reduction in import duty from 140% ad valorem to 95% ad valorem with effect from 30.12.1987. The present prevailing prices of copper in India, however, covers the cost of production of copper by Hindustan Copper Limited, the sole indigenous producer of copper in the country.

(d) and (e). There is no proposal to increase the prices of steel.

#### Effect of Delicensing of Roller Flour Mill Industry

9174. DR. B. L. SHAIKESH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that before delicensing of the roller flour mill industry in July, 1986, it had become the monopoly

of few business houses who made huge profits even by getting milling contracts from the Defence Ministry to meet the requirements of the armed forces;

(b) whether Government propose to expand the processing capacity and permit setting up of new units in some other consuming centres, particularly in the wheat producing areas like Haryana, Punjab Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and some areas in the south; and

(c) if so, the number of roller flour mills already registered and how many more are likely to be permitted, State-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA) : (a) No, Sir. The decision was taken due to comfortable stock position of wheat available in the country.

(b) and (c). Under the Delicensing Scheme, an undertaking is free to set up a roller flour mill in any part of the country except within the urban area limits of a city with population of more than 5/10 lakhs and falling within the purview of MRTP Act or FERA. The intending applicants should get themselves registered with Secretariat for industrial Approvals in the Department of industrial Development if the mill falls in the scale sector and with the Director of Industries of the concerned State Government. If it falls in the small scale sector, no prior permission is now required for setting up a roller flour mill.

#### Industrial Disputes

9175. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTA-NAIK : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of industrial disputes between each public sector undertaking and its workers as on the 31 March, 1988 pending in Supreme Court, High Courts Labour Court and Industrial Tribunals, separately;

(b) the number of disputes pending for more than three years;

(c) the amount of compensation that each public sector undertaking paid to its workers during the last three years; year-wise;

(d) whether Government have taken any policy decision for early settlement of these cases; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) :** (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Import of Iron and Steel Items

**9176. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the items of iron and steel being imported and the amount spent on their import during the last three years;

(b) the reasons for the import of these items; and

(c) whether Government propose to reduce their import and increase the production of these items in the country ?

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR) :** (a) The items of iron and steel normally being imported are :

1. Pig iron
2. Semis/Rerollables
3. Bars and Rods
4. Structural
5. Plates
6. HR coils/skelp/sheets/strips
7. CR coils/Sheet/Strips
8. Tinsplate and Waste Waste
9. GP/GC sheets
10. Tin Mill Black Plates
11. Electrical Steel Sheets
12. Seconds/Defectives
13. Alloy/Stainless steel
14. Railway materials

The amount spent on their import during the last three years is about Rs. 3,000 crores.

(b) Imports are made because the availability from domestic sources is not adequate to meet the demand.

(c) Yes, Sir. Indigenous production is being increased through modernisation and expansion and through setting up of a new steel plant at Visakhapatnam.

#### Printing of Tourist Literature in Hindi

**9177. SHRI PARASRAM BHARADWAJ :** Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the details of arrangements made for bringing out literature for tourists in Hindi and other Indian languages and its distribution;

(b) whether a list of original writers has been prepared and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress made in the writing of such literature ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) :** (a) The Department of Tourism produces literature in Hindi which is distributed to domestic tourists through its Tourists Offices located in 20 centres.

(b) The Department of Tourism does not maintain a list of writers in Hindi, English or any other Indian or foreign language for writing tourist publicity literature.

(c) The following literature has so far been produced in Hindi :

1. Chardham Folders
  - (i) Puri
  - (ii) Rameshwaram
  - (iii) Dwarka
  - (iv) Badrinath
2. Poorvi Bharat Brochure
3. Paschmi Bharat Brochure
4. Uttar Bharat Brochure
5. Dakshin Bharat Brochure
6. Monthly Hindi Newsletter



7. Discover India Magazine (purchased)

8. Diary 1988 (part Hindi-part English)

Further, the Department of Tourism has launched advertising campaigns promoting domestic tourism in all major Hindi and other Indian language newspapers and magazines throughout the country.

**Allocation of Funds to States under NREP during 1988-89**

9178. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount earmarked for implementation of the National Rural Employment Programme during the year 1988-89; and

(b) the State-wise allocation made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Total resources allocated for the implementation of National Rural Employment Programme during the year 1988-89, including the value of the foodgrains and the state share work out to Rs. 90054.62 lakhs.

(b) A statement indicating the State-wise allocation is given below.

**Statement**

*Allocations under NREP during 1988-89*

(Rs. in lakhs)

| S. No. | State/UT          | Central share | State share | Value of foodgrains (at subsidised rates) | Total    |
|--------|-------------------|---------------|-------------|---|----------|
| 1      | 2                 | 3             | 4           | 5   | 6        |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 3845.00       | 3845.00     | 873.46                                    | 8563.46  |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 44.00         | 44.00       | 8.14                                      | 96.14    |
| 3.     | Assam             | 866.00        | 866.00      | 140.42                                    | 1872.82  |
| 4.     | Bihar             | 6110.00       | 6110.00     | 967.20                                    | 13187.20 |
| 5.     | Goa               | 45.00         | 45.00       | 7.40                                      | 97.40    |
| 6.     | Gujarat           | 1314.00       | 1314.00     | 310.62                                    | 2938.62  |
| 7.     | Haryana           | 418.00        | 418.00      | 53.00                                     | 889.63   |
| 8.     | Himachal Pradesh  | 253.00        | 253.00      | 46.92                                     | 552.92   |
| 9.     | Jammu and Kashmir | 304.00        | 304.00      | 63.41                                     | 671.41   |
| 10.    | Karnataka         | 1723.00       | 1723.00     | 515.44                                    | 3961.41  |
| 11.    | Kerala            | 1584.00       | 1584.00     | 294.27                                    | 3462.27  |
| 12.    | Madhya Pradesh    | 3171.00       | 3171.00     | 880.10                                    | 7222.10  |

| 1                   | 2               | 3        | 4        | 5       | 6        |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------|----------|---------|----------|
| 13.                 | Maharashtra     | 2995.00  | 2995.00  | 888.10  | 6878.30  |
| 14.                 | Manipur         | 50.00    | 50.00    | 11.47   | 111.47   |
| 15.                 | Meghalaya       | 55.00    | 55.00    | 15.91   | 125.91   |
| 16.                 | Mizoram         | 35.00    | 35.00    | 6.66    | 76.66    |
| 17.                 | Nagaland        | 40.00    | 40.00    | 8.14    | 88.44    |
| 18.                 | Orissa          | 1658.00  | 1658.00  | 484.84  | 3800.84  |
| 19.                 | Punjab          | 446.00   | 446.00   | 56.73   | 948.73   |
| 20.                 | Rajasthan       | 1642.00  | 1642.00  | 297.29  | 3581.29  |
| 21.                 | Sikkim          | 35.00    | 35.00    | 7.77    | 77.77    |
| 22.                 | Tamil Nadu      | 3056.00  | 3056.00  | 801.04  | 6913.04  |
| 23.                 | Tripura         | 122.00   | 122.00   | 26.83   | 270.88   |
| 24.                 | Uttar Pradesh   | 7398.00  | 7398.00  | 1444.02 | 16240.02 |
| 25.                 | West Bengal     | 3261.00  | 3261.00  | 527.22  | 7049.22  |
| 26.                 | A and N Islands | 60.00    | —        | 4.81    | 64.81    |
| 27.                 | Chandigarh      | 20.00    | —        | 1.16    | 21.16    |
| 28.                 | D and N Haveli  | 30.00    | —        | 4.26    | 34.26    |
| 29.                 | Delhi           | 40.00    | —        | 2.64    | 42.64    |
| 30.                 | Daman and Diu   | 20.00    | —        | 1.67    | 21.67    |
| 31.                 | Lakshadweep     | 30.00    | —        | 3.89    | 33.89    |
| 32.                 | Pondicherry     | 50.00    | —        | 7.96    | 57.96    |
|                     | Estt.           | 101.00   | —        | —       | 101.00   |
| Total (All India) : |                 | 40821.00 | 40470.00 | 8763.62 | 90054.62 |

**Coconut Production in Kerala**

9179. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the coconut production in Kerala has declined considerably during the last two years:

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to increase the coconut production in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF

**AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) :** (a) and (b). The production of coconut in Kerala has declined from 3453 million nuts in 1984-85 to 3068 million in 1986-87.

(c) For increasing production of coconut in the State, Coconut Development Board is implementing programmes such as :

- (i) Production and distribution of quality planting material;
- (ii) Providing irrigation facilities to coconut growers;
- (iii) Integrated farming in coconut small holdings for productivity improvement; and
- (iv) Expansion of area under coconut.

**Setting up of Central Autonomous Council**

9180. **SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a Central Autonomous Council by merging the village level voluntary organisations;

(b) if so, the main function of the proposed council; and

(c) the steps taken in the matter ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :** (a) No. Sir.

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

**Complaints of Allotment of FPS meant for Co-operative Societies to others**

9181. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any complaints have been received by Government in which co-operative societies have been by-passed in the allotment of Fair Price Shops and stores, which were allotted to private individuals instead, even though the cooperatives had constructed the necessary stores for this purposes; and

(b) if so, the number of such complaints received by Government during the last three years and the action taken thereon, State-wise ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA) :** (a) No, Sir. No such complaint has been received by the Department of Civil Supplies, Government of India.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Retention of Government Accommodation after Retirement**

9182. **SHRI R. M. BHOYE :** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government quarters are got vacated within 4 or 6 months from the retired employees;

(b) whether Government propose to allow the retired employees to retain the quarter at least for one year after the retirement; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) :** (a) As per Rules, retired Government servants can retain the accommodation allotted to them for a period of four months on payment of normal licence fee. Further retention of quarters for a period not exceeding four months is allowed by Government in cases of extreme hardship.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) At present Government is finding it difficult to allot general pool accommodation to serving employees who have put in 20-25 years of service. Since there is acute shortage of residential accommodation, it is not possible for Government to allow retired employees to retain the Government accommodation for longer periods.

[English]

**Wheat Quota to Roller Flour Mills**

9183. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the food Corporation of India has curtailed the sale of wheat to roller flour mills to 50 per cent;

(b) if so, whether this will cause serious hardship to consumers, particularly in urban areas and especially in metropolitan cities like Bombay; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to restore the full quota of the roller flour mills in rural areas ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA) : (a) to (c). After the delicensing of the mills in July, 1986, the Central Government is under no obligation to supply wheat to the RFMS. However, as a matter of policy and to maintain the price-line and to make easy availability of wheat products FCI has been selling wheat to the RFMS at the prevailing issue prices to the extent of 50% of their highest lifting from January, 87 to May 87. Further to augment the supplies FCI had also been selling wheat to these mills by auction and Bombay had been one of the centre.

**Impact of Natural Calamities on Crops and Marine Wealth in Kerala**

9184. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conducted a survey to assess the impact of flood drought on the crops and marine wealth of Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the estimated value of the loss caused to farm produce and marine wealth in Kerala during 1987, due to natural calamities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND

COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) to (c). On account of the drought of 1987, the Government of Kerala reported loss of production as follow :

(Rs. in crores)

| Sector             | Loss of Production |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| (i) Crops          | 761.72             |
| (ii) Marine Sector | 2.50               |

The State Government has not reported damages due to flood during 1987.

**Review of Decision on Sale of Radioactive Butter Oil**

9185. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that despite Supreme Court's order allowing the sale of suspected radio-active butter imported from EEC countries, the scientists and the scientific organisation in the country are opposing the release of the contaminated butter-oil for public consumption, particularly for the armed forces;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to reconsider the decision regarding release of butter-oil for public consumption ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b). Expert Committee appointed by the Supreme Court opined that the consumption of milk, dairy and other food products, having levels of man-made radio-nuclides below the permissible levels fixed by Atomic Energy Regulatory Board, by all sections of population and throughout the year, are safe and harmless.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government

**Mineral Exploration**

9186. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of places where exploration of minerals was taken up during 1986-87 and 1987-88;

(b) the results achieved thereof; and

(c) the names and value of Minerals discovered during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**ESI Hospital at Dhuliyān (West Bengal)**

9187. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given on 11 April, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 6519 regarding T.B. hospital for Bidi workers at Dhuliyān and state :

(a) whether the site at Dhuliyān, district Murshidabad, previously selected for setting up a 50 bed Central Hospital under Bidi Workers Welfare fund has been cancelled;

(b) if so, the the reasons therefor;

(c) if not, the time by which the construction of the proposed hospital is likely to be taken up;

(d) whether the State Government of West Bengal has been informed about the new site at Sajor Mode; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). A 50-bed hospital had been approved at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.94 crores at Dhuliyān in District Murshidabad. However, a new site was selected at Sajor Mode on technical and other reasons.

(c) Construction of the hospital will depend on the required technical and financial parameters being met.

(d) and (e). The State Government is aware of the change in site.

**Hospitals and Dispensaries under Bidi Workers Welfare Fund**

9188. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the names of places, region-wise, in which hospitals and dispensaries are being managed under the Bidi Workers Welfare Fund, State-wise;

(b) the places where it has been decided to set up additional facilities during the current year with the nature of the facilities and the capacity thereof;

(c) the number of bidi workers residing within the reach of each existing and proposed units; and

(d) the percentage of bidi workers who are within the reach of such medical facilities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) A statement is given below.

(b) No decision has been taken.

(c) and (d). The exact number of workers is not known. Generally, the proposal for setting up a Static-cum-Mobile dispensary, a Static dispensary or an Ayurvedic dispensary at a place is considered if the number of workers residing in and around the place is 5000, 3000 and 500 respectively.

To Increase the coverage, new medical institutions are opened from time to time.

**Statement**

*Region|State-wise List of Dispensaries|Hospitals sanctioned under Bidi Workers Welfare Fund*

**Hyderabad Region**

**Andhra Pradesh State**

1. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Nizamabad (Subhash Nagar)
2. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Amarchinta (Atmakur)

3. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Koratola (Karimnagar)
4. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Kothakota' Distt. Mehboob Nagar.
5. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Nellore
6. Static Dispensary, Sri Kalahasti (Chittor)
7. Static Dispensary, Siddipet, Distt. Medak
8. Static Dispensary, Nirmal, Distt. Adilabad
9. Static Dispensary, Kamalpuram, Distt. Cuddorah

**Tamil Nadu State**

1. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Vellore
2. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Tenkasi
3. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Trichy
4. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Melapalayam
5. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Melvisharam, Distt. North Arcot
6. Mobile Dispensary, Tirunvelli
7. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Old Washermanpet (Madras)
8. Static Dispensary, Gudiyatham
9. Static Dispensary, Mukkudal

*Jabalpur Region*

**Madhya Pradesh State**

1. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Katangi, Distt. Jabalpur (MP)
2. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Sihora, Distt. Jabalpur (MP)
3. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Damoh
4. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Nohota, Distt. Damoh (MP)
5. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Gwalior
6. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Garhakota, Distt. Sagar
7. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Dhamtari
8. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Bhopal
9. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Begamganj, Distt. Raisen
10. Static-Cum-Mobile Medical Unit, Jabalpur
11. Static Dispensary, Indore
12. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Deori, Distt. Sagar
13. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Sagar
14. Static Dispensary, Warasioni, Distt. Balaghat

15. Static Dispensary, Guna
16. Static Dispensary, Burhanpur
17. Mobile Dispensary, Satna

***Karma Region*****Bihar State**

1. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Chakradharpur
2. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Biharsharief
3. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Jhajha (Monghyr)
4. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Madhubani
5. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Pakur
6. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Dalsingsarai
7. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Gaya
8. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Mothiri
9. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Sitamarhi
10. Static Dispensary, Dhaka Distt. East Chamaran.
11. Static Dispensary, Gopalganj

***Bangalore Region*****Karnataka State**

1. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Thumbe
2. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Tumukur.
3. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Bangalore
4. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Nipani
5. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Moodbidri, Distt. Karnataka
6. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Harihar, Distt. Chitradurga
7. Mobile Dispensary, Mysore (Attached with 10 bedded hospital)
8. Mobile Medical Unit, Padil
9. Static Dispensary, Kaikamba
10. Static Dispensary, Yadgir, Distt. Gulbarga
11. Static Dispensary, Channapatna
12. Static Dispensary, Gundlepet (Mysore)
13. Static Dispensary, Chamaraja Nagar
14. Static Dispensary, Katipalla
15. Static Dispensary, Hubli

**Kerala State**

1. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Cannanore
2. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Alathur, Distt. Palaghat
3. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Tellichery
4. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Perumanna (Calicut)
5. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Kannamghad
6. Static Dispensary, Kondotty
7. Static Dispensary, Chavakkad.

**Bhilwara Region****Gujarat State**

1. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Patan
2. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Vad Nagar
3. Static Dispensary, Ahmdabad
4. Static Dispensary, Borsad, (Kaira)
5. Ayurvedic Dispensary, Palanpur

**Rajasthan State**

1. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Sujangarh
2. Mobile Dispensary, Kota
3. Static Dispensary, Tonk
4. Static Dispensary, Ajmer
5. Static Dispensary, Karoli (Distt. Swaimadhpor)
6. Static Dispensary, Beawar
7. Ayurvedic Dispensary, Swaimadhpor
8. Ayurvedic Dispensary, Nasirabad
9. Ayurvedic Dispensary, Beran
10. Ayurvedic Dispensary, Bundi

**Allahabad Region****Uttar Pradesh State**

1. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Jaunpur
2. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Allahabad
3. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Amroha



4. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Jhansi
5. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Gursahaiganj
6. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Mirzapur
7. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Raibareli
8. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Rampur

*Bhubaneswar Region*

## Orissa State

1. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Angul, Distt. Dhenkanal
2. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Salipur, Distt. Cuttack
3. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Bagedia, Distt. Dhenkanal
4. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Rengali (Sambalpur)
5. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Dasrathpur
6. Mobile Dispensary, Sambalpur, Distt. Sambalpur
7. Mobile Dispensary, Gujardarda, Distt. Balasore
8. Static Dispensary, Brahmabarda, Distt. Cuttack
9. Static Dispensary, Gholpur, Distt. Cuttack
10. Static Dispensary, Baideswar, Distt. Cuttack
11. Static Dispensary, Balijhari, Distt. Cuttack
12. Static Dispensary, Balasore, Distt. Balasore
13. Mobile Dispensary, Bhubaneswar, Distt. Puri

*Nagpur Region*

## Maharashtra State

1. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Ahmednagar
2. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Tumsur, Distt. Bhandara
3. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Lakhani
4. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Poona
5. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Sinner, Distt. Nasik
6. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Tirora, Distt. Bhandara
7. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Bhandara
8. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Khat, Tehsil, Mauda, Distt. Nagpur
9. Static Dispensary, Kamptee (Nagpur)
10. Static Dispensary, Jalna, Jalna Distt. Nagpur

11. Static Dispensary, Sholapur
12. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Gondia
13. Ayurvedic Dispensary, Nanded, Distt. Nanded

**Calcutta Region****West Bengal State**

1. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Bankura
2. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Karishanagar, Distt. Nadia
3. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Coach Bihar
4. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Magrahat, Distt. 24 Parganas
5. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Karimpur, Distt. Nadia
6. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Kharagpur, Distt. Midnapur
7. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Jhalda, Distt. Purlia (WB)
8. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Basirhat, 24 Parganas (WB)
9. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Kaitachak at Malda (WB)
10. Mobile Medical Unit, Calcutta
11. Mobile Medical Dispensary, Nimitita, Distt. Murshidabad

**Assam State**

1. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Gouripur, Distt. Dhubri, Assam

**Tripura State**

1. Static-Cum-Mobile Dispensary, Agartala

**Hospitals**

- (a) 10 bedded Hospital, Mysore (Karnataka State)
- (b) Chest Clinic Nimitita (WB) distt. Murshidabad

**[Translation]****Supply of Drinking Water to West Delhi Colonies**

9189. SHRI RAJ KARAN SINGH :  
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that F, F-I, EB, EA and EC pockets of colonies in G-8 area of West Delhi are presently being supplied drinking water from tubewells by the Delhi Development Authority;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in F-I pocket several residents became victim of dangerous diseases due to polluted drinking water supply and the samples of water taken by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi were found unfit for drinking;

(c) if so, the reasons for not supplying safe tap water to these colonies so far and the time by which this area will be connected with the main supply line of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi; and

(d) whether the Delhi Development Authority has received any notice from any association of the said colonies for legal action and if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) DDA has reported that water for drinking purposes is being supplied to Pocket F and F1 from the common underground tank. There was no complaint about polluted drinking water from the residents of F Pocket. There might be some leakage in supply lines as also blockage of sewer line because of which the residents are getting polluted water. DDA and MCD Officers had however thereafter conducted a door to door survey. But the allegation about the residents becoming victims of diseases was not confirmed by them. A sample of water was taken by the MCD officers and was got tested. The test results found the water unfit for drinking purposes and proper chlorination was advised. Thereafter, the water was tested again after attending to blockage of sewer lines and the leakage in supply lines. The result thereafter was found satisfactory and no complaint from pocket F1 was received.

(c) The peripheral water supply line around these pockets is under process of handing over to MCD. These pockets can be connected by the MCD after taking over the peripheral line.

(d) A notice from an advocate, has been received on behalf of F-1 Residential Welfare Association G-8 Area, Rajori Garden Extension New Delhi. In the said notice, it has *inter-alia* been alleged that due to leakage in the sewage pipe lines, the sewage water entered the drinking pipe lines which resulted in contamination of the drinking water thereby causing various ailments to many residents. The notice further avers that that DDA is liable to criminal prosecution and for damages amounting to Rs. 10 lakhs to his clients.

[English]

**Decline in Productivity Level of Government of India Presses**

9190. SHRI GANGA RAM : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in comparison to other Government Departments e.g. Railways; Defence and Posts, the productivity level based on PLB of Government of India is going down year by year in Government of India Presses;

(b) whether Union Government propose to appoint a study Team to find out the real cause behind the decreasing returns; and

(c) if so the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The assessment of productivity of Government of India Presses during a particular year for the purpose of PLB is made comparing it with the base year. It is a fact that in the Government of India Presses, productivity has been lesser than the base year 1976 during the years for which PLB has been paid to workers.

(b) and (c). A Study Team has already studied the working of the Government of India Presses and has suggested measures like better maintenance of machines, training of the operatives, timely and adequate supply of paper etc. to improve productivity. Steps have been taken/are being taken to improve productivity of the presses.

#### Satellite Survey for Soil Maps

9191. SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESHWARA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Scientists of the National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning have launched "Satellite to Soil" campaign for mopping the natural resources of the country, as reported in the Times of India dated 11 April, 1988;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether soil map of the country has not been finalised so far and if so, the time by which it is likely to be completed ?

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

Survey and Land Use Planning of the ICAR in collaboration with the Soil Survey wing of the various State Departments of Agriculture has undertaken a project on Soil Map of India in 1:1 million scale and of different states in 1:250000 scale. For accelerating the pace of work, the latest satellite imagery data from the National Remote Sensing Agency is being used for preparing the soil resource inventories. The project involves satellite imagery analysis, field survey, soil analysis, cartography and printing of soil maps and publication of soil survey reports for land use planning.

(c) The soil maps of the country have been prepared earlier and upgraded from time to time. The latest soil map of the country on 1:7 million scale, using mostly field survey data was published in 1985. The present project aims at bringing out more detailed soil resources maps. The project is envisaged to be completed by 1990.

#### Gene Sanctuaries

9192. DR. G. VIJAYA RAM RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government had decided to set up a chain of gene sanctuaries in the country; if so, the progress made in this regard so far; and

(b) the annual expenditure incurred on gene sanctuaries in India *vis-a-vis* the expenditure incurred in countries like USA/Australia/USSR etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research had constituted a Committee in May 1980 under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Government of Meghalaya, Shillong to work out the details relating to the establishment of a Citrus Gene Sanctuary, keeping in view the rich genetic variability available in the region. The interim report of the Committee is receiving the attention of Government of Meghalaya. In the meantime the Meghalaya Government has earmarked the area for the establishment of proposed Citrus Gene Sanctuary which

would form a part of Nokrak National Park as one of the twelve Biosphere reserves being established by the Department of Environment.

(b) The question of expenditure does not arise, since the Citrus Gene Sanctuary has not yet been made functional and as such comparison of expenditure cannot be done with other countries. Moreover citrus has originated from India and therefore comparison with citrus gene sanctuaries in other countries may not be relevant at present.

#### Development of Chitrakut and Mahiar in Madhya Pradesh

9193. SHRI AZIZ QURESHI : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the religious and cultural importance of Chitrakut and Mahiar in Satna district of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether thousands of people visit these places from abroad and also from different parts of India;

(c) whether any pilot project to develop tourism and provide maximum facilities to attract more tourists is under consideration;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if no, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether Government propose to give priority to this proposal in the interest of tourist industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e). Although no pilot project for the development of tourism in Chitrakut and Mahiar has been prepared by this Ministry, a Yatrika, at Chitrakut for providing accommodation for 100 pilgrims, has been constructed at a cost of about Rs. 13.94 lakhs, by the Ministry through Bharatiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti. No other proposal for providing further facilities at these places has been received from the State Government.

**Supply of Diesel Oil to Indian Fishing Trawlers**

9194. SHRIT. BALA GOUD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the policy of Government in regard to supply of diesel oil to fishing trawlers at subsidised rates;

(b) whether Government have examined the reasons for idleness of deep-sea fishing trawlers; and

(c) if so, the measures taken to ensure optimum utilisation of deep sea fishing trawlers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Excise duty rebate on high speed diesel oil is available to fishing vessels of 13.7 M length and above fitted with engines of not less than 150 BHP. Government have decided that units exporting 25% or more of their production would be supplied diesel oil at prices comparable to international price to the extent it is used for captive power generation in relation to the production exported. Besides, deep sea fishing trawlers approved as 100% Export Oriented Units are permitted use of duty free high speed diesel oil.

(b) Government have no specific report of idleness of deep sea trawlers which requires examination.

(c) Does not arise.

**Construction of Government Colonies in Delhi**

9195. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of Government housing colonies are under active construction in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether commercial shops are also under construction in the respective colonies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the construction is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No new Government housing colony is under construction in Delhi. However, additional quarters are being constructed in various existing colonies.

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

**Export Oriented Units**

9196. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to reply given on 18th April, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 7173 regarding oil at duty free cost and state :

(a) the number of units which have been recognised as 100 per cent export oriented units, and getting benefit of 100 per cent duty concession;

(b) whether small export oriented units having deep sea fishing trawlers are not getting the 100 per cent duty rebate; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps being contemplated to ensure duty rebate for the big and small units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Approvals to 878 different units including units in fisheries sector who have been granted for setting up of project under 100 per cent export oriented unit scheme out of which 608 approvals are valid now.

(b) Only the units recognised under 100 per cent export oriented scheme are entitled to get duty rebate.

(c) Duty rebates are allowed to 100 per cent export oriented units on the condition that the whole catch will be exported except the unexportable fish upto 15 per cent by value of the catch from the high seas. Since there is no such commitment in case of non-100 per cent export oriented units whether big or small, duty rebate cannot be allowed to all units.

**Amount Spent on Advertisements by  
Fertilizer Plants**

9197. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how much money the various public/cooperative sector fertilizer plants have spent during the last three years on advertisements;

(b) how much did it cost for each such plants for offering subsidies/discount or reprisals during the last three years, separately; and

(c) the loss/profit of each such fertilizer plants during the above period separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) to (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha.

**Encroachment in Jamia University Area**

9198. SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether in Jamia University area many footpath encroachments have taken place and un-authorised dairies established on public plots; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to remove the unauthorised constructions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Municipal Corporation of Delhi have stated that the unauthorised constructions in the area are on the lands belonging to the Jamia University. These are quite old once. They have denied existence of any encroachments on MCD roads.

There are unauthorised dairies on acquired land of DDA in village Okhla. These could, however, not be removed by the DDA due to status quo order issued by the court. Appropriate action in this regard will be taken soon after the decision of the court.

*[Translation]*

**Setting up of Vanaspati Units at Gorakhpur,  
U.P.**

9199. SHRI MADAN PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to issue some new licences for setting up of vanaspati units;

(b) whether it is also proposed to set up a vanaspati unit in Gorakhpur district of Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) if so, by what time and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) to (c). A number of applications for setting up vanaspati units in U.P. including Gorakhpur were received. These have been examined and prima-facie rejected.

*[English]*

**One Union for One Industry**

9200. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :  
PROF. RAMAKRISHNA  
MORE :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are contemplating to bring forward legislation seeking "One Union for one industry" to ensure peaceful industrial relations;

(b) whether Government have discussed this issue with the leaders of the trade unions;

(c) if so, the reaction of the trade unions in this regard; and

(d) the time by which the proposed legislation is likely to be brought forward and implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) An Industrial Relations Bill incorporating amendments to the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 and the Trade

Unions Act 1926 is under finalisation. Constitution of Bargaining Agent/Council for a unit/industry for a specified term is among the suggestions being considered.

(b) The Standing Labour Committee, a tripartite national forum representing workmen, employers and the Government considered the entire question in September 1986. Separate discussions were held with the representatives of the Central Trade Union Organisations in November 1986.

(c) The various trade union organisations expressed their viewpoints, some in support and some expressing their different approaches.

(d) The Bill incorporating the various amendments proposed is under finalisation, and will be tabled as soon as it is finalised.

Licences issued for Vanaspati Units

9201. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:

| Sl. No. | Name of the applicant  | Location                       | Capacity            |
|---------|--|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1.      | M/s Himachal Pradesh State Industrial Development Corp. Ltd.                   | Mandi H.P.                     | 30,000 MT per annum |
| 2.      | M/s Shivshakti Adiwasi and Magaswargiya Oilseeds Growers' Cooperative Society. | Malkapur Buldana (Maharashtra) | 30,000 MT per annum |
| 3.      | Director of Inds., Government of Manipur Dte. of Industries, Imphal.           | Jiribam (Imphal)               | 30,000 MT per annum |

**Mediation of Indian Embassy in Kuwait Sought by Workers from Kerala**

9202. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN :  
SHRI V. S. VIJAYA-RAGHAVAN :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware about the grievances of 32 workers working in a company in Kuwait and camping in the Indian Embassy premises since 14 March, 1988 seeking mediation of the Embassy to end their exploitation by the

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

(a) the number of applications received for issue of industrial licences for the manufacture of vegetable oil in States during 1987-88;

(b) whether any licence has been issued during 1987-88; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) During the oil year 1987-88, 15 applications have been received for grant of licence for the setting up of vanaspati units.

(b) and (c). Three letters of intent have been issued during this period as shown below :

employer and to get their dues as per terms of the contract;

(b) if so, whether any efforts have been made by the Indian Embassy to reach a settlement between the workers and the employer;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the outcome of the negotiations; and

(d) whether Government propose to regularise all the overseas recruitments through a Government agency in order to ensure that overseas job seekers are not exploited by the private agencies and the foreign employers ?

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

(c) To settle the grievances of 32 workers camping in the Embassy's premises, the Indian Mission in Kuwait have held meetings with the foreign employer, local authorities and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Kuwait. The Embassy has been able to settle the matter amicably. Out of 32 workers 11 have opted for employment with the sponsor and 21 workers have been repatriated. The dues of the workers have been settled.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration.

#### Development of Plant Pesticides

9203. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the main insecticides of plant origin available for control of pests in agriculture ?

(b) whether any R and D work has been conducted to develop plant origin pesticides such as neem etc. if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken to development indigenous plant pesticides under the biological control and Integrated Pest Management control system for replacing dangerous toxic chemical pesticides ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) to (c). Two insecticides of plant origin, namely Nicotine sulphate and Pyrethrum are available for control of pests in agriculture. For another insecticide called 'Indiara' provisional registration has granted under the Insecticides Act, 1968, for generation of required scientific data before it could be used on commercial scale after securing regular registration under the said Act.

According to available information, some tests have been conducted on plant origin pesticides, including neem, by the Government Institutions and Universities. Under the laboratory tests and also under

limited field trials, some of the insecticides of plant origin like neem, 'Indiara' have found to be effective against some insect pests.

The Integrated Pest Management is the main plank of plant protection strategy. Therefore, the Government is making all possible efforts to popularise the Integrated Pest Management for the benefit of farming community to enable them to undertake only need based and judicious application of pesticides. As a major component of Integrated Pest Management, concerted efforts are being made by the Government to popularise the methods of biological control of insects-pests of agricultural importance. The Registration Committee constituted under the Insecticides Act, 1968 has not approved 18 pesticides on account of toxicological reasons, phased out of use two and not permitted the import of another two pesticides. Moreover, this Committee registers only those pesticides which are safe and bio-effective for use in the country.

[*Translation*]

#### Diamond Mine in Chittorgarh

9204. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a diamond mine in Chittorgarh;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government so far for exploitation thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the efforts made for the exploration of precious stones in other areas of Rajasthan ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR) : (a) to (c). There is no diamond mine in Chittorgarh district. However, occurrences of diamond have been found in Kesharpura area of Pratapgarh Tehsil, Chittorgarh district. Further investigation is in progress.

(d) The Directorate of Mines and Geology, Government of Rajasthan are also carrying out investigations in other potential areas in Jhalawar and Kota districts.



**Increase in Cultivable Land**

9205. SHRI D. P. YADAV :

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :

SHRI H. B. PATIL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise cultivable land and the extent of increase therein year-wise after the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) the extent of barren land converted into cultivable land in each State; and

(c) the manner in which the barren land is proposed to be converted into culti-

vable land, State-wise by the end of the Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b). The information is given in the Statement below. Separate estimates regarding the extent of barren land converted into cultivable land are not collected.

(c) Intensive efforts are being made to bring fallow lands (other than current fallows) as also culturable waste lands into more productive management systems.

**Statement***Andhra Pradesh*

(Area-lakh hectares)

| Year    | Cultivable Land | Annual Change | Barren and Uncultivable Land |
|---------|-----------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| 1974-75 | 158.4           | —             | 22.9                         |
| 1975-76 | 158.0           | (—) 0.4       | 22.5                         |
| 1976-77 | 157.0           | (—) 1.0       | 22.9                         |
| 1977-78 | 158.5           | 1.5           | 23.4                         |
| 1978-79 | 157.9           | (—) 0.6       | 23.5                         |
| 1979-80 | 157.7           | (—) 0.2       | 23.4                         |
| 1980-81 | 157.9           | 0.2           | 23.4                         |
| 1981-82 | 158.7           | 0.8           | 23.0                         |
| 1982-83 | 158.6           | (—) 0.1       | 23.0                         |
| 1983-84 | 158.2           | (—) 0.4       | 23.0                         |
| 1984-85 | 161.8           | 3.6           | 23.0                         |

*Bihar*

(Area-lakh hectares)

| Year    | Culturable Land | Annual Change | Barren and Unculturable Land |
|---------|-----------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| 1       | 2               | 3             | 4                            |
| 1974-75 | 117.0           | —             | 10.6                         |

| 1       | 2     | 3       | 4    |
|---------|-------|---------|------|
| 1975-76 | 116.6 | (—) 0.4 | 10.4 |
| 1976-77 | 116.7 | 0.1     | 10.3 |
| 1977-78 | 117.4 | 0.7     | 10.1 |
| 1978-79 | 117.6 | 0.2     | 10.1 |
| 1979-80 | 116.3 | (—) 1.3 | 10.1 |
| 1980-81 | 116.3 | —       | 10.1 |
| 1981-82 | 115.6 | (—) 0.7 | 10.1 |
| 1982-83 | 115.0 | (—) 0.6 | 10.1 |
| 1983-84 | 114.0 | (—) 1.0 | 10.1 |
| 1984-85 | 113.2 | (—) 0.8 | 10.1 |

*Assam*

(Area-lakh hectares)

| Year    | Cultivable Land | Annual Change | Barren and Uncultivable Land |
|---------|-----------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| 1974-75 | 32.2            | —             | 15.6                         |
| 1975-76 | 32.6            | 0.4           | 15.6                         |
| 1976-77 | 32.8            | 0.2           | 15.3                         |
| 1977-78 | 32.6            | (—) 0.2       | 15.4                         |
| 1978-79 | 32.5            | (—) 0.1       | 15.4                         |
| 1979-80 | 32.4            | (—) 0.1       | 15.4                         |
| 1980-81 | 32.3            | (—) 0.1       | 15.4                         |
| 1981-82 | 32.3            | —             | 15.4                         |
| 1982-83 | 32.3            | —             | 15.4                         |
| 1983-84 | 32.3            | —             | 15.4                         |
| 1984-85 | 32.3            | —             | 15.4                         |

*Gujarat*

(Area lakh hectares)

| Year    | Cultivable Land | Annual Change | Barren and Uncultivable Land |
|---------|-----------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| 1       | 2               | 3             | 4                            |
| 1974-75 | 124.4           | —             | 26.3                         |
| 1975-76 | 124.4           | —             | 25.7                         |

| 1       | 2     | 3       | 4    |
|---------|-------|---------|------|
| 1976-77 | 124.5 | (—) 0.1 | 20.0 |
| 1977-78 | 124.5 | —       | 24.9 |
| 1978-79 | 124.5 | —       | 24.8 |
| 1979-80 | 124.4 | (—) 0.1 | 25.1 |
| 1980-81 | 124.4 | —       | 25.0 |
| 1981-82 | 124.4 | —       | 25.0 |
| 1982-83 | 123.8 | (—) 0.6 | 25.6 |
| 1983-84 | 123.8 | —       | 25.6 |
| 1984-85 | 123.8 | —       | 25.6 |

*Haryana*

(Area-lakh hectares)

| Year    | Cultivable Land | Annual Change | Barren and Uncultivable Land |
|---------|-----------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| 1974-75 | 38.8            | —             | 1.2                          |
| 1975-76 | 37.8            | (—) 1.0       | 1.0                          |
| 1976-77 | 37.9            | 0.1           | 0.9                          |
| 1977-78 | 38.0            | 0.1           | 0.8                          |
| 1978-79 | 38.0            | —             | 0.7                          |
| 1979-80 | 38.0            | —             | 0.7                          |
| 1980-81 | 38.1            | 0.1           | 0.7                          |
| 1981-82 | 38.2            | 0.1           | 0.7                          |
| 1982-83 | 38.2            | —             | 0.9                          |
| 1983-84 | 38.3            | 0.1           | 1.1                          |
| 1984-85 | 38.3            | —             | 1.1                          |

*Jammu and Kashmir*

(Area-lakh hectares)

| Year    | Cultivable Land | Annual Change | Barren and Uncultivable Land |
|---------|-----------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| 1       | 2               | 3             | 4                            |
| 1974.75 | 10.8            | —             | 2.3                          |
| 1975-76 | 10.7            | (—) 0.1       | 2.3                          |
| 1976-77 | 10.6            | (—) 0.1       | 2.3                          |

| 1       | 2    | 3       | 4   |
|---------|------|---------|-----|
| 1977-78 | 10.7 | 0.1     | 2.3 |
| 1978-79 | 10.7 | —       | 2.3 |
| 1979-80 | 10.7 | —       | 2.3 |
| 1980-81 | 10.7 | —       | 2.3 |
| 1981-82 | 10.6 | (—) 0.1 | 2.7 |
| 1982-83 | 10.6 | —       | 2.6 |
| 1983-84 | 10.6 | —       | 2.6 |
| 1984-85 | 10.5 | (—) 0.1 | 2.8 |

*Himachal Pradesh*

(Area-lakh hectares)

| Year    | Cultivable Land | Annual Change | Barren and Uncultivable Land |
|---------|-----------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| 1974-75 | 7.8             | —             | 1.3                          |
| 1975-76 | 7.9             | 0.1           | 1.3                          |
| 1976-77 | 7.9             | —             | 1.2                          |
| 1977-78 | 8.0             | 0.1           | 1.5                          |
| 1978-79 | 8.0             | —             | 1.6                          |
| 1979-80 | 7.9             | (—) 0.1       | 1.6                          |
| 1980-81 | 8.9             | 1.0           | 1.4                          |
| 1981-82 | 9.1             | 0.2           | 1.4                          |
| 1982-83 | 9.1             | —             | 1.4                          |
| 1983-84 | 8.2             | (—) 0.9       | 1.7                          |
| 1984-85 | 8.2             | —             | 1.6                          |

*Karnataka*

(Area-lakh hectares)

| Year    | Cultivable Land | Annual Change | Barren and uncultivable Land |
|---------|-----------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| 1       | 2               | 3             | 4                            |
| 1974-75 | 132.9           | —             | 8.8                          |
| 1975-76 | 133.4           | 0.5           | 8.7                          |
| 1976-77 | 127.5           | (—) 5.9       | 8.7                          |

| 1       | 2     | 3       | 4   |
|---------|-------|---------|-----|
| 1977-78 | 127.9 | 0.4     | 8.7 |
| 1978-79 | 127.5 | (—) 0.4 | 8.5 |
| 1979-80 | 127.4 | (—) 0.1 | 8.7 |
| 1980-81 | 127.6 | 0.2     | 8.4 |
| 1981-82 | 127.8 | 0.2     | 8.5 |
| 1982-83 | 128.0 | 0.2     | 8.3 |
| 1983-84 | 128.1 | 0.1     | 8.3 |
| 1984-85 | 128.5 | 0.4     | 8.1 |

*Orissa*

(Area-lakh hectares)

| Year    | Cultivable Land | Annual Change | Barren and Uncultivable Land |
|---------|-----------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| 1974-75 | 80.3            |               | 3.4                          |
| 1975-76 | 77.6            | (—) 2.7       | 3.4                          |
| 1976-77 | 75.2            | (—) 2.4       | 2.8                          |
| 1977-78 | 75.2            | —             | 2.8                          |
| 1978-79 | 75.2            | —             | 2.8                          |
| 1979-80 | 74.5            | (—) 0.7       | 2.7                          |
| 1980-81 | 74.4            | (—) 0.1       | 2.7                          |
| 1981-82 | 74.4            | —             | 2.7                          |
| 1982-83 | 74.3            | (—) 0.1       | 2.7                          |
| 1983-84 | 74.3            | —             | 2.7                          |
| 1984-85 | 74.1            | (—) 0.2       | 2.7                          |

*Kerala*

(Area-lakh hectares)

| Year    | Cultivable land | Annual change | Barren unculturable land |
|---------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| 1       | 2               | 3             | 4                        |
| 1974-75 | 24.2            | —             | 0.7                      |
| 1975-76 | 24.0            | (—) 0.2       | 0.8                      |
| 1976-77 | 24.5            | 0.5           | 0.8                      |

| 1       | 2    | 3       | 4   |
|---------|------|---------|-----|
| 1977-78 | 24.6 | 0.1     | 0.8 |
| 1978-79 | 24.6 | —       | 0.8 |
| 1979-80 | 24.6 | —       | 0.8 |
| 1980-81 | 24.4 | (—) 0.2 | 0.9 |
| 1981-82 | 24.4 | —       | 0.9 |
| 1982-83 | 24.4 | —       | 0.9 |
| 1983-84 | 24.3 | (—) 0.1 | 0.9 |
| 1984-85 | 24.3 | —       | 0.9 |

*Tamil Nadu*

(Area-Lakh hectares)

| Year    | Cultivable Land | Annual Change | Barren and Uncultivable Land |
|---------|-----------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| 1974 75 | 84.5            | —             | 7.0                          |
| 1975-76 | 85.2            | 0.7           | 6.6                          |
| 1976-77 | 85.4            | 0.2           | 6.2                          |
| 1977-78 | 85.3            | (—) 0.1       | 6.2                          |
| 1978-79 | 85.2            | (—) 0.1       | 6.1                          |
| 1979-80 | 85.0            | (—) 0.2       | 6.0                          |
| 1980-81 | 85.0            | —             | 5.8                          |
| 1981-82 | 84.7            | (—) 0.3       | 5.8                          |
| 1982-83 | 84.4            | (—) 0.3       | 5.9                          |
| 1983-84 | 84.4            | —             | 5.8                          |
| 1984-85 | 84.4            | —             | 5.7                          |

*Madhya Pradesh*

(Area-Lakh hectares)

| Year    | Cultivable Land | Annual Change | Barren Uncultivable Land |
|---------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| 1       | 2               | 3             | 4                        |
| 1974-75 | 223.6           | —             | 23.2                     |
| 1975-76 | 224.9           | 1.3           | 22.8                     |
| 1976-77 | 226.0           | 1.1           | 23.2                     |
| 1977-78 | 226.1           | 0.1           | 23.0                     |

| 1       | 2     | 3       | 4    |
|---------|-------|---------|------|
| 1978-79 | 226.3 | 0.2     | 23.0 |
| 1979-80 | 226.9 | 0.6     | 23.1 |
| 1980-81 | 227.9 | 1.0     | 23.2 |
| 1981-82 | 227.9 | —       | 23.5 |
| 1982-83 | 228.0 | 0.1     | 23.7 |
| 1983-84 | 228.1 | 0.1     | 23.7 |
| 1984-85 | 228.0 | (—) 0.1 | 23.1 |

*Maharashtra*

(Area-lakh hectares)

| Year    | Cultivable Land | Annual Change | Barren and Uncultivable land |
|---------|-----------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| 1974-75 | 211.2           | —             | 17.4                         |
| 1975-76 | 211.2           | —             | 17.4                         |
| 1976-77 | 211.3           | 0.1           | 17.3                         |
| 1977-78 | 227.2           | 15.9          | 17.4                         |
| 1978-79 | 227.6           | 0.4           | 17.4                         |
| 1979-80 | 228.6           | 1.0           | 17.4                         |
| 1980-81 | 229.7           | 1.1           | 17.3                         |
| 1981-82 | 232.2           | 2.5           | 17.3                         |
| 1982-83 | 211.4           | (—) 20.8      | 17.2                         |
| 1983-84 | 211.4           | —             | 17.3                         |
| 1984-85 | 210.9           | (—) 0.5       | 17.1                         |

*Punjab*

(Area-lakh hectares)

| Year    | Cultivable Land | Annual Change | Barren and Uncultivable Land |
|---------|-----------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| 1       | 2               | 3             | 4                            |
| 1974-75 | 42.9            | —             | 1.2                          |
| 1975-76 | 42.9            | —             | 1.2                          |
| 1976-77 | 42.9            | —             | 1.1                          |
| 1977-78 | 42.9            | —             | 1.1                          |
| 1978-79 | 42.8            | (—) 0.1       | 1.0                          |

| 1       | 2    | 3       | 4   |
|---------|------|---------|-----|
| 1979-80 | 42.8 | —       | 1.0 |
| 1980-81 | 42.8 | —       | 1.0 |
| 1981-82 | 42.9 | 0.1     | 0.9 |
| 1982-83 | 42.8 | (—) 0.1 | 0.9 |
| 1983-84 | 42.8 | —       | 0.8 |
| 1984-85 | 42.9 | 0.1     | 0.7 |

*Rajasthan*

| Year    | Cultivable Land | Annual Change | (Area-lakh hectares)         |
|---------|-----------------|---------------|------------------------------|
|         |                 |               | Barren and Uncultivable Land |
| 1974-75 | 249.2           | —             | 44.8                         |
| 1975-76 | 259.5           | 10.3          | 31.3                         |
| 1976-77 | 259.0           | (—) 10.5      | 30.4                         |
| 1977-78 | 260.0           | 1.0           | 30.1                         |
| 1978-79 | 264.2           | 4.2           | 29.6                         |
| 1979-80 | 258.9           | (—) 5.3       | 29.3                         |
| 1980-81 | 258.8           | (—) 0.1       | 29.2                         |
| 1981-82 | 258.5           | (—) 0.3       | 29.6                         |
| 1982-83 | 258.5           | —             | 28.9                         |
| 1983-84 | 258.3           | (—) 0.2       | 28.8                         |
| 1984-85 | 258.3           | —             | 28.7                         |

*Uttar Pradesh*

| Year    | Cultivable Land | Annual Change | (Area-lakh hectares)         |
|---------|-----------------|---------------|------------------------------|
|         |                 |               | Barren and Uncultivable Land |
| 1       | 2               | 3             | 4                            |
| 1974-75 | 210.9           | —             | 12.2                         |
| 1975-76 | 210.5           | (—) 0.4       | 12.1                         |
| 1976-77 | 210.8           | 0.3           | 11.9                         |
| 1977-78 | 210.7           | (—) 0.1       | 11.5                         |
| 1978-79 | 210.4           | (—) 0.3       | 11.5                         |
| 1979-80 | 209.2           | (—) 1.2       | 11.7                         |
| 1980-81 | 208.9           | (—) 0.3       | 11.4                         |



| 1       | 2     | 3       | 4    |
|---------|-------|---------|------|
| 1981-82 | 208.4 | (—) 0.5 | 11.2 |
| 1982-83 | 208.7 | 0.3     | 11.2 |
| 1983-84 | 208.8 | 0.1     | 11.1 |
| 1984-85 | 208.9 | 0.1     | 11.1 |

*West Bengal*

(Area-lakh hectares)

| Year    | Cultivable Land | Annual Change | Barren and Uncultivable Land |
|---------|-----------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| 1974-75 | 62.9            | —             | 1.1                          |
| 1975-76 | 63.2            | 0.3           | 1.2                          |
| 1976-77 | 62.9            | (—) 0.3       | 1.1                          |
| 1977-78 | 62.9            | —             | 1.3                          |
| 1978-79 | 62.9            | —             | 1.3                          |
| 1979-80 | 62.4            | (—) 0.5       | 1.2                          |
| 1980-81 | 62.5            | 0.1           | 1.2                          |
| 1981-82 | 62.5            | —             | 1.2                          |
| 1982-83 | 62.4            | (—) 0.1       | 1.2                          |
| 1983-84 | 61.2            | (—) 1.2       | 1.9                          |
| 1984-85 | 61.2            | —             | 1.9                          |

*[English]***Foodgrains Production in 1988-89**

9206. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the target fixed for production of foodgrains for the year 1988-89;

(b) the break-up of the above target for rice, wheat and other grains; and

(c) the steps being taken to achieve the above target ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) A target of production of 166 million tonnes of foodgrains has been fixed for the year 1988-89.

(b) The crop-wise break-up of the target is given below :

| Crop                                 | (Million tonnes)              |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
|                                      | Production Target for 1988-89 |
| 1. Rice                              | 68.00                         |
| 2. Wheat                             | 52.00                         |
| 3. Other cereals<br>(coarse cereals) | 33.00                         |
| 4. Pulses                            | 13.00                         |
| <b>Total :</b>                       | <b>166.00</b>                 |

(c) Besides continuing the existing programmes like Special Rice Production Programme and National Pulses Development Project, to achieve the above production

target, the following production strategy has been evolved as a Special Foodgrains Production Programme in 169 selected districts in the country :

- (i) Increased fertilizer use by 20 kgs. of nutrients/ha;
- (ii) Use of improved seeds;
- (iii) Better management of weeds and timely control of pests;
- (iv) Efficient use of water, exploiting groundwater, completing near completion of irrigation projects and completing on-farm development works; and
- (v) Improvement of credit system.

#### Cultivation of Gram in Karnataka

9207. SHRI H.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of centres in Karnataka where demonstrations regarding cultivation of gram on irrigated areas have been held;

(b) the details of areas in the State where gram-seeds, suitable for cultivation on irrigated land are being cultivated, the acreage under cultivation and since when these are being cultivated;

(c) whether the latest Technology Mission has also taken steps to improve the situation; and

(d) if so the details for compilation of data regarding the gram yield ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Demonstrations have not been laid out in irrigated areas.

(b) Gram cultivation is being taken up under partially irrigated conditions in an area of 15,679 hectares in the districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Bidar, Bellary, Kolar, Shimoga, Mysore, Chitradurga, Dharwar, Mandya, Raichur and Gulbarga for the past 68 years.

(c) There is no technology mission on gram.

(d) Question does not arise.

[*Translation*]

#### Setting up of Sugar Mills in Maharashtra

9208. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given on 8 December, 1987 to Unstarred Question No. 4763 regarding sugar mills and state :

(a) when the five applications from Maharashtra were received by Government;

(b) the reasons for delay in clearing these applications; and

(c) the number of sugar mills out of them proposed to be set up in public, cooperative and private sectors, separately ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) to (c). A statement, giving the required information, is given below.

## Statement

## Statement giving the position of Applications Received from Maharashtra Government

| S. No. | Name of the proposed unit with location  | Date of receipt of application in the Deptt. of Food | Sector | Latest position   |
|--------|--|--|--------|---|
| 1.     | M/s. Kamala Nehru S.S.K. Ltd.,<br>At and Post—Koregaon,<br>Distt. Satara, Maharashtra  | 17.8.87  | Coop.  | These applications were considered by the Screening Committee of the Deptt. of Food at its meeting held on 5.1.1988. The Committee decided to defer these cases and desired certain additional information from the State Government which is still awaited inspite of reminders. |
| 2.     | M/s. Jawaharlal Nehru S.S.K. Ltd.,<br>(re-named as M/s. Jarandeshwar SSK Ltd.)<br>Satewadi, Taluka-Khatav, Distt. Satara,<br>Maharashtra | 19.10.87   | Coop.  |   |
| 3.     | M/s. Sangola Taluka S.S.K. Ltd.,<br>Waki, Haldahiwadi<br>Taluka—Sangola, Distt. Sholapur,<br>Maharashtra                                 | 2.11.87  | Coop.  | Rejected  |
| 4.     | Shree Bageshwari S.S.K. Ltd.,<br>At Partur, Distt. Jalna, Maharashtra  | 11.11.87   | Coop.  | Rejected  |
| 5.     | Shri Sant Muktabai S.S.K. Ltd.,<br>Kund, Tal. = Edlabad,<br>Distt. Jalgaon,<br>Maharashtra   | 11.11.87   | Coop.  | Letter of intent granted on 11.2.88.  |

[English]

**Management Information System for Urban Water Supply and Sanitation**

9209. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the steps Government have taken or propose to take to develop the management information system for Urban Water supply and Sanitation;

(b) the time by which the system is likely to be installed;

(c) the names of the places where this project is being implemented; and

(d) the time by which the system is likely to cover different cities of India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (d). A Project Team has been constituted by the Ministry of Urban Development in October, 1986 for implementation of pilot project for the development of Management Information System for Community Water Supply and Sanitation. A part of the pilot project has been field tested in Bhopal. The computerised system will be installed in the Bhopal Commissionery comprising of 7 districts, namely, Bhopal, Raisen, Vidisha, Sehore, Betul, Rajgarh and Hoshangabad. It will be offered to all State agencies for their use as soon as it works out to be acceptable. Therefore, no definite time limit can be indicated at present.

The Ministry of Urban Development in collaboration with the UNDP/World Bank has also developed a computer programme for data management, specially required at the Central level for monitoring and planning of Urban Water Supply and Sanitation. This has been offered to the State agencies to enable them to have a similar data management system.

**Housing Norms for Urban and Rural Areas**

9210. DR. A.K. PATEL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering some minimum housing norms for both

urban and rural areas, specially for the economically weaker sections; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and how they are proposed to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Indian Standard—Guide for Requirements of Low Income Housing (IS : 8888-1978) published by the Indian Bureau of Standards provides some general guidelines for minimum housing needs. The requirements regarding structural safety, health safety and fire safety as specified in the National Building Code of India have generally been adhered to in the guidelines. The Indian Standard provides guidance regarding the size of plots, size of habitable rooms, lighting and ventilation criteria, etc. The National Housing Policy being finalised by the Government also envisages laying down of guidelines on minimum housing norms in the formulation of housing schemes for special categories like the E.W.S.

**Conducting of M. Phil Programme  
Conducted by NIRD, Hyderabad**

9211. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Institute of Rural Development at Hyderabad was conducting an M. Phil Programme in Rural Development for the University of Hyderabad;

(b) if so, the reasons for its discontinuation;

(c) whether there is any proposal to revive it; and

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

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

(b) In a meeting held in March, 1980, the General Council of National Institute of Rural Development decided that since there was need to concentrate more on the supportive training programmes of the

Government, the M. Phil Course should be discontinued.

(c) There is no proposal at present to revive the course.

(d) Does not arise.

#### HUDCO Schemes in Kerala

9212. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of various national housing schemes financed by HUDCO during the last three years;

(b) the particulars of schemes financed by HUDCO in Kerala during the above period; and

(c) the new schemes proposed, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) A statement showing the pattern of housing finance by HUDCO is given below. The number of Schemes and loan amount sanctioned by HUDCO during the past three years are as under :

| (Rs. in crores) |                    |                 |
|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Year            | Schemes sanctioned | Loan sanctioned |
| 1985-86         | 697                | 387.42          |
| 1986-87         | 581                | 392.03          |
| 1987-88         | 650                | 496.73          |

(b) The different types of schemes sanctioned in the State of Kerala during the last three years are as under :

| (Figures Rs. in crores) |         |         |         |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Category                | 1985-86 | 1986-87 | 1987-88 |
| Rural                   | 18.51   | 10.65   | 4.95    |
| Urban                   | 20.465  | 26.91   | 29.60   |
| Commercial              | 0.40    | —       | —       |
| Social Infrastructure   | —       | —       | 2.00    |
| Land Acquisition        | 2.00    | —       | 3.90    |
| Building Material       | 0.015   | —       | —       |
| Total :                 | 41.390  | 37.56   | 40.45   |

(c) A new programme of housing for small and marginal farmers with monthly income of upto Rs. 700 is being launched by Housing and Urban Development Corporation. Under this programme, HUDCO will provide assistance, upto specified

amounts, at low rate of 7 per cent interest repayable in 22 years for building or improving a house. Assistance will also be given for improvement of old homes, for example, change of roof from thatch to tile.

**Statement**  
**HUDCO Financing Pattern**

| EWS INC. Rs. 700 pm.<br>Rural 15%   | LIG INC. Rs. 1500 pm.<br>25%   | MIG INC. Rs. 2500 pm.<br>25%   | HIG and Others<br>20%  |
|---|--|--|--|
| <p style="text-align: center;">Urban 15%</p> <p style="text-align: center;">55%</p> <p>Landless Labour<br/>Cost Rs. 6000<br/>Loan 50%, 11 years<br/>Interest 6%<br/>(Cost Rs. 10,000,<br/>Interest 7%)</p> <p>Other than landless<br/>same as Urban<br/>housing.</p> <p>Village Abadi<br/>Cost Rs. 2000<br/>Loan 50% 20 Years<br/>Interest 6%</p>   | <p style="text-align: center;">25%</p> <p>LIG Built House<br/>Cost Rs. 30,000<br/>Loan 85%, 15 years<br/>Interest 9%<br/>(For cost Rs. 20,000<br/>Interest 8.5%)</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">25%</p> <p style="text-align: center;">45%</p> <p>MIG Built House<br/>Cost Rs. 100,000<br/>Loan 75%, 15 years<br/>Interest 12.5%<br/>(For Cost Rs. 60,000<br/>Interest 11%)</p> | <p>HIG Built House<br/>Cost Rs. 250,000<br/>Loan 60%, 15<br/>years, Interest<br/>13.5%</p> <p>House Improve-<br/>ment. Loan 50,000<br/>10 Years Interest<br/>13.5%</p> <p>Staff Rental<br/>Cost Rs. 2,50,000<br/>Loan 70% 10<br/>Years General<br/>15% Interest Non<br/>Profit orgn. 14%<br/>Rural Areas 11%</p> |
| <p>House Improvement<br/>Loan Rs. 3000, 10 Years Interest 6%.</p>   | <p>House Improvement<br/>Loan 10,000, 10 Years<br/>Interest 9%</p>   | <p>House Improvement<br/>Loan Rs. 25,000,<br/>10 Years Interest 12.5%</p>  |  |
| <p>1. Metro/Hilly areas : Ceiling Cost for EWS/LIG incr. by 25%</p> <p>2. Basic Sanitation : Loan 50% Interest 6%. 12 Years</p> <p>3. Land Acquisition : Loan 50% Interest 12% 6 Years.</p> <p>4. Building Material Industry : Loan 80%, Interest 13.5% 8 Years.</p> <p>5. Urban Infrastructure : Loan 50%, Interest 10% 12 Years.</p> <p>6. Co-op. Housing : Terms as per each Category.</p> |  |  |  |

**Procurement of Rice in States**

9214. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state the State-wise quantum of rice procured by the Food Corporation of India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA) : A statement, indicating the rice (including paddy in terms of rice) procured by the Food Corporation of India, State-wise, till 20.4.88, during the current kharif season is given below.

**Statement**

(Quantity in lakh MTs)

(Position as on 20.4.1988)

|                       |              |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| 1. Punjab             | 33.10*       |
| 2. Haryana            | 3.18         |
| 3. Uttar Pradesh      | 5.65**       |
| 4. Rajasthan          | 0.19         |
| 5. Chandigarh (UT)    | 0.05         |
| 6. Andhra Pradesh     | 10.63        |
| 7. Karnataka          | 0.61         |
| 8. Pondicherry        | 0.02         |
| 9. Madhya Pradesh     | 2.72         |
| 10. West Bengal       | 0.36         |
| 11. Orissa            | 0.51         |
| 12. Assam             | 0.06         |
| 13. Arunachal Pradesh | Neg.         |
| <b>Total :</b>        | <b>57.08</b> |

Note: 1. \*Includes 0.98 MTs. of custom milled rice delivered to the FCI by other procuring agencies in Punjab during the current Kharif season, 1987-88.

2. \*\*Indicates rice delivered to the FCI by the U.P. State Government for the Central Pool.

**3. Procurement is still continuing.**

[Translation]

**Fish Farming in Hill Areas**

9215. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any concerted efforts have been made to promote fish farming in hill areas in Uttar Pradesh during the last 3 years;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) whether there is proposal to open any research and development centre to promote 'trout' fish farming in these areas; and

(d) if so, the time by which this centre is proposed to be opened and the place where it is likely to be set up ?

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

(b) Following are some of the schemes taken up for implementation by the Government of Uttar Pradesh for promotion of fish farming in hill areas :

(i) Construction of trout farms in Kumaon and Garhwal regions of the hills.  
(ii) Renovation of the existing farms and hatcheries. (ii) Creation of additional infrastructure for producing seed of mahaseer, trout, mirror carp etc., and (iv) Stocking of cold water fish species and major carps in low altitude lakes etc. For implementation of these schemes during the VII Five Year Plan a sum of Rs. 100 lakh has been allocated under the Hill Region sub Plan of Uttar Pradesh.

(c) and (d): A National Research Centre on cold water Fisheries has been established by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research during December, 1986 at Bhimtal/Champavat (Pithoragarh district) in Uttar Pradesh.

[*English*]**Development of Kanyakumari**

9216. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are proposals under the consideration of Government to develop Kanyakumari and its suburbs into a better tourist centre; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). With a view to strengthening the tourism infrastructure at Kanyakumari, the Central Ministry of Tourism has already sanctioned projects for beach cottages and a cafeteria at Kanyakumari. The State Government has forwarded proposals for financial assistance for dormitory accommodation, flood-lighting and other tourist facilities at Kanyakumari. The Ministry will take up these proposals for financial assistance subject to merits of the proposals, availability of funds and inter-se priorities.

**Filling up of Posts in Reserve Quota of Scheduled Tribes**

9217. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of unfilled posts in various categories in reserve quota of Scheduled Tribes in his Ministry (Department of Fertilizers) as on 1st January, 1988;

(b) whether it is proposed to appoint the temporary Scheduled Tribes staff working in the public undertakings under the department against these posts; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) As on 1.1.1988, one post of Stenographer Grade 'D' and two posts of Lower Division Clerk, reserved for scheduled tribes, were laying vacant in the Department of Fertilizers.

(b) and (c). The recruitment to the posts of LDC/Stenographer Grade 'D' in the Ministries/Departments of Government of India is made on a centralised basis through the Staff Selection Commission. It is, therefore, not feasible to appoint the temporary scheduled tribes staff working in the public sector undertakings under the Department of Fertilizers against the aforesaid vacancies

**Assistance to States under MNP**

9218. SHRI SOMNATH RATH :

SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the financial assistance provided to the States during 1987-88 under the Minimum Needs Programme, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) is in the State sector and funds for the same are provided in the State's Annual/Five Year Plans. A statement showing the Statewise outlays provided under MNP during 1987-88 is given below.

**Statement**

*Statement Showing the outlays Provided under MNP during 1987-88.*

|         |                   | (Rs. in crores)                          |
|---------|-------------------|--|
| Sl. No. | State/UTs.        | Approved Outlays during the year 1987-88 |
| 1       | 2                 | 3  |
| 1.      | Andhra Pradesh    | 140.64                                   |
| 2.      | Arunachal Pradesh | 26.10                                    |
| 3.      | Assam             | 103.06                                   |
| 4.      | Bihar             | 173.58                                   |
| 5.      | Gujarat           | 120.67                                   |
| 6.      | Haryana           | 54.44                                    |
| 7.      | Himachal Pradesh  | 44.85                                    |
| 8.      | Jammu and Kashmir | 40.92                                    |



| 1              | 2                  | 3       |
|----------------|--------------------|---------|
| 9.             | Karnataka          | 130.10  |
| 10.            | Kerala             | 62.49   |
| 11.            | Madhya Pradesh     | 139.65  |
| 12.            | Maharashtra        | 189.49  |
| 13.            | Manipur            | 18.36   |
| 14.            | Meghalaya          | 19.21   |
| 15.            | Mizoram            | 16.94   |
| 16.            | Nagaland           | 12.38   |
| 17.            | Orissa             | 65.96   |
| 18.            | Punjab             | 28.14   |
| 19.            | Rajasthan          | 76.95   |
| 20.            | Sikkim             | 12.99   |
| 21.            | Tamil Nadu         | 208.81  |
| 22.            | Tripura            | 22.07   |
| 23.            | Uttar Pradesh      | 238.63  |
| 24.            | West Bengal        | 81.47   |
| 25.            | A and N Islands    | 6.60    |
| 26.            | Chandigarh         | 2.14    |
| 27.            | D and N Haveli     | 1.31    |
| 28.            | Delhi              | 36.22   |
| 29.            | Goa, Daman and Diu | 4.94@   |
| 30.            | Lakshadweep        | 0.82    |
| 31.            | Pondicherry        | 4.13    |
| Total :        |                    | 2084.06 |
| Central Sector |                    | 624.31* |
| Grand Total    |                    | 2708.37 |

\*Provisional

@Total Figure for the State of Goa and UT Daman and Diu.

Construction of Houses in Rajasthan and Gujarat under Indira Awaas Yojana

9219. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the targets fixed for construction of houses in Rajasthan and Gujarat under the Indira Awaas Yojana during the year 1987-88;

(b) the details of the targets achieved; and

(c) the targets fixed for the year 1988-89 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). Under the Yojana, the number of houses to be constructed is planned by the States on financial year to financial year basis in tune with the resources allocated to the States for the Yojana under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP). On the basis of resources allocated 5293 number of houses could be built in Gujarat and 6275 in Rajasthan during 1987-88, against which 1181 number of houses are reported to have been constructed in Gujarat and 8628 in Rajasthan during the year upto the month of December '87. On the basis of resources allocated to the States during 1988-89 under the Yojana, 4375 number of houses can be built in Gujarat and 5196 number in Rajasthan during the year.

Impact of Customs Duty on Import Items of Salem Steel Plant

9220. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Steel Authority of India Limited's Salem Steel Plant was being charged 90 per cent Customs Duty on its import items on which its competitors paid a duty of only about 13 per cent;

(b) whether instead of reduction of the duty, it was increased from 90 per cent to 95 per cent; and

(c) if so, the impact thereof on its sales in the competitive market ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR) : (a) While the customs duty on Imported Hot Bands paid by Salem Steel Plant was @ 90% during the period 1.3.1986 to 18.9.1987, it is not a fact that the rate of

duty applicable to its competitors for import of Hot bands was 13%.

(b) The rate of customs duty on import of Hot Rolled Stainless Steel coils was increased to 95% with effect from 19.9.1987.

(c) Though higher rates of duty has led to higher costs and prices, SSP's sales have not declined.

#### Sanitation Facilities to Rural Population

9221. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the programme of providing sanitation facilities to the rural population has not yet taken off the ground as provided for in the Seventh Plan document;

(b) if so the steps Government propose to take to get the programme going; and

(c) the percentage of the rural population covered by the Central Rural Sanitation Programme during the Sixth Five Year Plan and since during the Seventh Plan so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The Seventh Plan envisages provision of sanitation facilities to atleast 25% of the rural population. The programme of sanitation facilities was started in 1985-86 under National Rural Employment Programme (NREE) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme. Construction of sanitary latrines is also taken up as an integral part of Indira Awas Yojana. A Centrally Sponsored Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) was launched in 1986-87. The progress under these programmes has not been quite satisfactory due to inadequate response from States/UTs and constraints of financial resources *vis-a-vis* requirement of funds for achieving the Seventh Plan target.

(b) Guidelines for implementation of CRSP are being revised to make the programme a success. State Governments have been advised to gear up the implementation machinery utilise the available funds in full and give priority to construction of household latrines keeping in view the Seventh Plan objective.

(c) Only 0.72% of rural population had access to sanitation facilities by the end of the Sixth Plan. The Central Rural Sanitation Programme was launched only during the second year of the Seventh Five Year Plan. The progress of coverage of population during the Seventh Plan is awaited from most of the States/UTs.

#### Sanction of Schemes by HUDCO for Madhya Pradesh

9222. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of schemes sent by the different housing development agencies of Madhya Pradesh to HUDCO for sanction from 1 April, 1980 to 31 March, 1985; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). From 1st April, 1980 to 31st March, 1985, HUDCO has sanctioned 104 schemes received from the State of Madhya Pradesh covering a loan amount of Rs. 62.02 crores. These projects will help construction of 35,492 dwelling units, 14,450 basic sanitation units and development of 63,377 plots. Out of all the schemes received from the State of Madhya Pradesh during this period, only one basic sanitation scheme which was received in November, 1984 from Datia Municipal Corporation involving a loan amount of Rs. 39.5 lakhs could not be sanctioned by HUDCO, as the scheme needed modifications in accordance with the HUDCO guidelines.

#### Use of Green Belt in Ashok Vihar

9223. SHRI JAGANNATH PRASAD : SHRI KUNWAR RAM :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the green belt along the railway line in Ashok Vihar Phase-I is being used as an open air latrine by hundreds of persons living across the railway line;

(b) if so, whether it has posed a health hazard to the residents of that area; and

(c) if so, the details of the remedial steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) More than 2000 jhuggies are lying along the railway line. These people generally ease themselves in the green area as no latrine facilities are available to them.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A community toilet is under construction in Wazirpur Industrial area (Near Tool Room Training Centre). Further, DDA have initiated action to provide boundary wall along the area to prevent entry of the people and spoiling of the park/green.

**Denmark, Switzerland, Italy and Canadian Aided Agricultural Projects**

9224. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of agricultural projects which have been completed in collaboration with Denmark, Switzerland, Italy and Canada, so far; and

(b) the names of the projects and the amount spent thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM

LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[*Translation*]

**Allotment of Shops in DIZ Area**

9225. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of shops built in DIZ area Kali Bari (Gole Market), New Delhi during the last two years;

(b) the particulars of the persons to whom these shops were allotted; and

(c) the criteria for allotment of shops ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). No shop has been built in DIZ Area by the N.D.M.C. However, 34 stalls have been constructed in the DIZ Area during the last two years by the Committee. A list showing the particulars of the persons to whom these Stalls have been allotted is given below.

Of these, 20 Stalls were those where shifting was involved due to security reasons or in public interest. The remaining units were allotted to old squatters who have been squatting in the NDMC area for a considerable long time; and on compassionate grounds to the physically handicapped, Scheduled Castes and persons from weaker sections of the society.

**Statement**

*List of persons to whom the stalls were Allotted in D.I.Z. area during the last two years by the NDMC*

| S. No. | Name of the Allottee   | Location  |
|--------|------------------------|---|
| 1      | 2                      | 3   |
| 1.     | Sh. Chiranji Lal Gupta | Stall No. 1, behind Willingdon Hospital at R.K. Ashram Marg |
| 2.     | Sh. Jagdish Prasad     | Stall No. 2 -do-  |
| 3.     | Smt. Ram Wati          | Stall No. 3 -do-  |
| 4.     | Sh. Jugal Kishore      | Stall No. 4 -do-  |

| 1   | 2                    | 3   |
|-----|----------------------|---|
| 5.  | Smt. Krishna Devi    | Stall No. 5 -do-  |
| 6.  | Sh. Sanjay Kumar     | Stall No. 6 -do-  |
| 7.  | Sh. Roop Chand       | Stall No. 1, Mortuary Gate,<br>New Delhi                        |
| 8.  | Sh. Pawan Kumar      | Stall No. 2 -do-  |
| 9.  | Smt. Maya Wati       | Stall No. 3 -do-  |
| 10. | Sh. Pardeep Kumar    | Stall No. 4 -do-  |
| 11. | Itrat Hussain        | Stall No. 1, Near Cent. School,<br>D.I.Z. Area                  |
| 12. | Sh. Sunil Kumar      | Stall No. 2 -do-  |
| 13. | Sh. Ramesh Chander   | Stall No. 3 -do-  |
| 14. | Sh. Mitthan Lal      | Stall No. 4 -do-  |
| 15. | Sh. Sita Ram         | Stall No. 1, Kali Bari Marg                                     |
| 16. | Sh. Nem Khan         | Stall No. 2 -do-  |
| 17. | Sh. Daya Ram Tiwari  | Stall No. 3 -do-  |
| 18. | Sh. Matloob Ushman   | Stall No. 4 -do-  |
| 19. | Sh. Jagdish Prasad   | Stall No. 1, Havlook square near<br>Gole Dak-Khana              |
| 20. | Sh. Ram Singh        | Stall No. 2 -do-  |
| 21. | Sh. Babu Singh       | Stall No. 3 -do-  |
| 22. | Sh. Sunder Lal       | Stall No. 4 -do-  |
| 23. | Sh. Leela Ram        | Stall No. 1, in the Parking Lot<br>Opp. Birla Mandir, New Delhi |
| 24. | Sh. Mohan Lal Jindal | Stall No. 2 -do-  |
| 25. | Sh. Vijay Parkash    | Stall No. 3 -do-  |
| 26. | Sh. Attar Singh      | Stall No. 4 -do-  |
| 27. | Sh. Raj Kumar        | Stall No. 5 -do-  |
| 28. | Sh. Raj Paul         | Stall No. 6 -do-  |
| 29. | Sh. Onkar            | Stall No. 7 -do-  |
| 30. | Sh. Zamil Ahmed      | Stall No. 8 -do-  |
| 31. | Sh. Ramesh Chander   | Stall No. 9 -do-  |
| 32. | Sh. Madan Lal        | Stall No. 10 -do-   |
| 33. | Smt. Kamla Devi      | Stall No. 11 -do-   |
| 34. | Sh. Pearey Lal       | Stall No. 12 -do-   |

[English]

Assistance to Kerala under I.D.S. and M.T.

9226. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government released funds under the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns Scheme to Kerala during the last year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of towns taken up under this programme;

(d) the allocation made for the year 1988-89; and

(e) the details of the towns to be developed under this scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Central assistance of Rs. 66 43 lakhs was released to Kerala under I.D.S.M.T. during 1987-88.

(c), (d) and (e). State-wise allocation of towns under the Scheme is made on Plan to Plan basis. Kerala has been allocated and sanctioned three towns during 7th Plan and each town is eligible for a maximum assistance of Rs. 52 lakhs, including the compulsory component of Rs. 6 lakhs for low cost sanitation (LCS), on matching basis. Besides an amount of Rs. 8 lakhs can be made available for LCS works only on matching basis, if opted for. However, actual release of Central assistance would depend on progress of implementation. Funds are also being released during 7th Plan for the on-going schemes for 6th Plan. Till the end of 6th Plan 9 towns were sanctioned to Kerala under the Scheme. Details of Central assistance released to various towns in Kerala till 31.3.1988 is given in the Statement below.

#### Statement

*Town-wise Details of Funds Released to Kerala under IDSMT as on 31.3.88*

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sl. No | Name of Town | Amount |
|--------|--------------|--------|
| 1      | 2            | 3      |
| 1.     | Guruyayoor   | 42.89  |

| 1       | 2           | 3      |
|---------|-------------|--------|
| 2.      | Kottayam    | 44.80  |
| 3.      | Trichur     | 47.00  |
| 4.      | Kayamkulam  | 34.20  |
| 5.      | Tellicherry | 46.88  |
| 6.      | Changanerry | 46.36  |
| 7.      | Tirur       | 41.87  |
| 8.      | Badagara    | 46.45  |
| 9.      | Mallapuram  | 49.80  |
| 10.     | Thodupuzha  | 49.50  |
| 11.     | Manjeri     | 45 33  |
| 12.     | Palaghat    | 13.50  |
| Total : |             | 508.58 |

#### Brackish Water Fish Farmers Development Agencies

9227. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up some brackish water Fish Farmers Development Agencies in Orissa;

(b) if so, the number thereof and the districts covered under these agencies;

(c) the assistance extended by the Centre to implement the prawn production programme by these agencies; and

(d) the details of the steps taken by these agencies to boost prawn production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b). One Brackish water Fish Farmers Development Agency (BFDA) has been sanctioned in Orissa under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme during 1987-88 with headquarters at Cuttack to cover Cuttack district.

(c) An amount of Rs. 1.90 lakhs has been released for the Centrally Sponsored BFDA in Orissa during 1987-88

(d) The Centrally Sponsored BFDA

with headquarters at Cuttack has been registered during 1987-88 to provide technical and financial support to the fish farmers/fishermen intending to take up brackish water Fish/Prawn Farming.

**Collection of Money by Delhi School Teachers Cooperative House Building Society**

9228. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) how much money has been collected by the Delhi School Teachers Cooperative House Building Society Ltd. since 1975 to-date; year-wise and head-wise;

(b) the purposes besides instalment money towards cost of land and development charges for which the members have been asked to pay to the Society; and

(c) whether each member is required to pay in addition to instalment money Rs. 200 for getting physical possession and Rs. 400 for immediate registration of sub-lease and if so, the reasons for asking such payments and the amount collected during the past four years, year-wise ?

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

**Allocation of Raw Materials to Firms Manufacturing Sprinklers**

9229. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether raw material is allocated to the firms manufacturing sprinkler sets at concessional price;

(b) if so, the quantum of steel and Aluminium allocated to sprinkler manufacturing units during the last one year; unit-wise; and

(c) whether there is any check to see that the steel and aluminium issued to these manufacturers is not misused ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE

MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise. However, under the provisions of the Iron and Steel (Control) Order, a general check is kept on misutilisation of steel. There is no distribution control over commercial grade Aluminium metal which is used by sprinkler manufacturers.

**I.L.O. Study about Strikes in India**

9230. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to the study made by the International Labour Organisation (ILO), India was one of the worst strike plagued centres in 1986, losing over 800 workdays per 1,000 people employed; and

(b) if so, the legislative, administrative and other steps Government propose to take to countenance this alarming situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) According to information published in the I.L.O. Year Book of Labour Statistics, 1987, while it is a fact that about 800 mandays were lost per thousand employees in the country during 1986, it would not be in order to attempt a relative comparison of labour situation with the other countries on account of discrepancies in data coverage and definitional variations of employment from country to country.

(b) Governments both at the Centre and in the States are maintaining a continuous watch on the industrial relations situation in the country and wherever necessary take timely preventive steps to minimise conflicts. In order to restructure the industrial relations and the dispute settlement system, a number of amendments are proposed to be made to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The proposed amendments, among others, provide that the right to call a strike can be exercised only if three-fourths of the total membership of the Bargaining Council vote in favour of the strike. It is also proposed

to enhance the existing penalties in the case of illegal strikes and lockouts.

#### Agro-Service Centres

9231. DR. B L. SHAIKESH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allotted to Government of Uttar Pradesh under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme entitled "Establishment of farmers agro-service centres and popularisation of improved agricultural implements and hand tools" during the year 1987-88 and 1988-89;

(b) the number of farmers' agro-service centres likely to be set up with the help of the amount in areas where the scheme is being operated; and

(c) whether there is any mechanism at the Centre to monitor the proper implementation of the Scheme by the State Government; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a). The Government of India allocated a sum of Rs. 23.29 lakhs to the State of Uttar Pradesh for each of the Years 1987-88 and 1988-89.

(b) 81 Farmers' Agro Service Centres are likely to be set up during 1988-89.

(c) Yes, Sir. Details are given in the statement below

#### Statement

The Government of India have advised the State Government including State of Uttar Pradesh to take the following major steps for proper implementation of the scheme :

- (i) To designate a fairly senior officer in the Directorate of Agriculture (not below the rank of Additional Director/Joint Director) to organise the work under the overall control of the Director of Agriculture.
- (ii) To identify precisely the implements and hand tools.
- (iii) To select blocks and to identify

agency for the establishment of farmers' agro-service centres for custom hiring.

- (iv) To set up extension machinery in the selected blocks, for intensive demonstration of the improved implements, and to fill up the posts of Implement Demonstrator and Field man at block level urgently so that the work of demonstrations could be started early.
- (v) To identify and designate the approved sources of supply and retail distribution, and to utilise the manufacturing capacity set up by the State Agro-Industries Corporations to the maximum extent to ensure supply of required selected implements.
- (vi) To organise publication and distribution of suitable extension literature in regional languages, re-lying largely on the visual appeal. The audio-visual media of films, TV etc. would need to be used in close conjunction with the physical demonstration.

2. In addition to the above, State Governments are also required to submit quarterly progress Report to the Ministry of Agriculture in a prescribed proforma. Meetings at the Central level are also held to review the progress of the implementation of the Scheme.

#### National Watershed Development Programme

9232. DR. B.L. SHAIKESH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) the amount allocated to Government of Uttar Pradesh under the National watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture during 1987-88 and proposed to be allocated during 1988-89;
- (b) the extent to which it has helped in reclaiming the alkali and saline soils in the State and the area reclaimed so far; and
- (c) the extent to which the objectives of the National Watershed Development

Programme for Rainfed Agriculture have been achieved in Uttar Pradesh particularly in the eastern districts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) During 1987-88 a sum of Rs. 75.49 lakh as Central share was released to the Government of Uttar Pradesh under the National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture. The proposed allocation for Uttar Pradesh during 1988-89 is Rs. 2.00 crores (Central share).

(b) Under the National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture there is no provision for reclamation of alkali and saline soils. However, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for "Reclamation of Alkali Soils (Usar) in the States of Haryana, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh", it has been reported by the Government of Uttar Pradesh that 84 Bore wells and 38 pump sets have been installed and an area of about 42 km have been developed for link drainage under the scheme.

(c) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture is being implemented in three districts of Uttar Pradesh, viz., Hamirpur, Banda and Jhansi. None of the Eastern district is covered under this scheme. The actual implementation of the scheme in Uttar Pradesh has started only last year and it is too early to assess the achievement under this programme.

#### Integrated Watershed Management Programme of Gangetic Basin

9233. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of achievements of the Integrated Watershed Management Programme in the catchment areas of flood prone rivers of the Gangetic Basin;

(b) the capital outlay involved;

(c) the areas brought under soil conservation scheme in the flood prone areas of Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) the extent to which it has helped in improving the economy of the rural areas in Eastern Districts of Uttar Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b). A Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Watershed Management in 8 catchments of Flood Prone Rivers of Gangetic Basin is in operation since the 6th Five Year Plan. These catchments are Upper Ganga, Upper Yamuna, Sahibi, Gomti, Sone, Punpun, Ajoy and Rupnarayan and are spread over in parts of the States of Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal and Delhi Union Territory. An area of 2.50 lakh hectares at an expenditure of Rs. 54.79 crores has been treated from 1980-81 to 1986-87. During 1987-88, an area of 41000 hectares is expected to be treated with an expenditure of Rs. 11.28 crores.

(c) The above scheme covers the whole of the catchments of Upper Ganga and Gomati and parts of Upper Yamuna and Sone in Uttar Pradesh. Upto 1986-87 an area of 89630 hectares has been treated with different soil and water conservation measures. During 1987-88 an area of 14600 hectares is expected to be treated.

(d) Parts of Eastern Districts of Uttar Pradesh are covered by the catchments of Gomti and Sone. Upto 1986-87, nearly 70940 ha. of agricultural land and 5410 ha. of non-agricultural land has been treated with soil and water conservation measures like bunding, terracing land levelling, afforestation grassland development, silt detention and water harvesting structures, etc. These measures help to improve the economy of the rural areas by increasing production of crops, fuel and fodder, checking land degradation, improving degraded land and by generating employment opportunities.

#### Development of Sea Beaches, Orissa

9234. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :



(a) whether there is a big scope to develop sea beaches in Orissa for the promotion of tourism;

(b) if so, the names of sea beaches which have been recommended by the State Government for development;

(c) the reaction of Union Government thereto; and

(d) the other facilities proposed to be provided at the sea beaches to attract more tourists to Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. The State Government of Orissa had submitted to the Central Ministry of Tourism proposals for financial assistance for development of beach resorts at Chandipur, Paradip, Gopalpur and Mohododhiniwas. The Ministry had advised the State Government to revise the proposals and obtain the clearance of the Inter-Ministerial Committee formed to clear the beach resort projects which are proposed to be located within 500 metres of the high tide line. The State Government has yet to submit the revised proposals. The Ministry provides financial assistance to the States on the basis of specific proposals received from the State Governments. Apart from beach resorts, Ministry has not received any proposal from the Government of Orissa to provide other facilities at the sea beaches.

Development of Places for Tourism in Orissa

9235. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :  
SHRI JAGANNATH PATT-  
NAIK :

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the places which have been developed to promote tourism in Orissa during the last three years and the expenditure incurred thereon;

(b) the number of tourists who visited Orissa during the above period, year-wise;

(c) whether there is a big scope to develop more places in Orissa State to attract the tourists;

(d) if so, the names of such places and the steps proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(e) the details of facilities being provided to the tourists who visit India and further steps envisaged to promote tourism and attract more foreigners ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) The Central Ministry of Tourism has incurred the following expenditure on development of tourism infrastructure in Orissa during the last three years :

(Rs. in lakhs)

| S. No.         | Name of the Project  | Amount released |
|----------------|--|-----------------|
| 1              | 2  | 3               |
| <i>1985-86</i> |  |                 |
| 1.             | Purchase of Motor Yacht for Chilka Lake                          | 3.54            |
| 2.             | Forest Lodge at Similipal  | 16.00           |
| 3.             | Purchase of mini buses and elephants for Similipal               | 3.64            |
| 4.             | Boats for Nandan Kanan Zoological Park                           | 1.35            |
| 5.             | Ratti Niwas at Satpada   | 5.00            |
| 6.             | Toilet and drinking water facilities at Bhubaneshwar and Konarak | 2.00            |
| <b>Total :</b> |  | <b>31.53</b>    |

| 1              | 2   | 3             |
|----------------|---|---------------|
| <i>1986-87</i> |   |               |
| 1.             | Forest Lodge at Similipal                 | 6.30          |
| 2.             | Safari Park at Nandan Kanan               | 0.35          |
| 3.             | Yatri Niwas at Konarak                    | 8.00          |
| 4.             | Open Air Theatre at Konarak               | 5.00          |
| 5.             | Wayside facilities at Sunabeda            | 5.00          |
| 6.             | Wayside facilities at Taptapani           | 5.00          |
| 7.             | Wayside facilities at Angul               | 5.00          |
| 8.             | Wayside facilities at Rameswar            | 4.00          |
| 9.             | Fairs and Festivals                       | 0.21          |
| 10.            | Boat for Chilka Lake                      | 0.39          |
| 11.            | Boats for Bhitarkanika Wildlife Sancturay | 3.50          |
|                |   | Total : 42.75 |
| <i>1987-88</i> |   |               |
| 1.             | Water Sports at Chilka Lake               | 20.00         |
| 2.             | Yatri Niwas at Satpada                    | 5.00          |
|                |   | Total : 25.00 |

(b) The number of foreign tourists who visited Orissa during the last three years is as follows :

|      |        |
|------|--------|
| 1985 | 26,134 |
| 1986 | 25,849 |
| 1987 | 26,848 |

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Central Ministry of Tourism provides financial assistance to States on the basis of specific proposals received from the State Governments. The Ministry has received proposals from the Government of Orissa for financial assistance for development of new centres. The Ministry will take up these proposals for financial assistance subject to potential of the centre, existing and projected tourist traffic, existing infrastructure, viability of the project

overall merits of the proposal, availability of funds and inter-se priorities.

(e) The facilities that are being provided to tourists include facilitation at the ports of entry, tourist information, lodging, boarding, transport, guide services, etc. with the combined resources of the Government, the public sector and the private sector. The Ministry of Tourism has envisaged a number of steps to promote tourism and attract more foreign tourists. These include strengthening of infrastructure at various tourist Centres, aggressive marketing and promotional campaigns in the major generating markets, etc.

Central Aid for NREP to Madhya Pradesh

9236. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the Central assistance sanctioned and disbursed to Madhya Pradesh for the Notional Rural Employment Programme, drought relief work fund and short

term loan for agricultural inputs and the amount out of it utilised by the State during the last two and in the current year, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : Information in respect of Central assistance allocated and released to Government of Madhya Pradesh and utilised by the State Government under N.R.E.P. for the years 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 is given in the Statement I below. Statement II showing the ceilings of expenditure approved for drought relief to

Government of Madhya Pradesh for the years 1986-87 to 1988-89 and funds released to the State Government is also given below. Funds to the State Government are released against the approved ceilings on the basis of progress of expenditure reported by the concerned State Government.

Short-term loans for purchase and distribution of agriculture inputs amounting to Rs. 11.01 crores in 1986-87 and Rs. 13.44 crores in 1987-88 have been sanctioned to Government of Madhya-Pradesh and this has been fully utilised by the State Government. No short-term loan has been released for the current financial year i.e. 1988-89.

#### Statement-I

*Central allocation, central assistance release, state share and the value of foodgrains given to State Free of cost and utilisation thereof under National Rural Employment Programme in Madhya Pradesh*

| (Rs. in lakhs) |   |         |                             |  |
|----------------|---|---------|-----------------------------|--|
| Sl. No.        | Item  | 1986-87 | 1987-88                     | 1988-89  |
| 1.             | Central Allocation                            | 1907.00 | 3037.00                     | 3171.00  |
| 2.             | Central assistance released                   | 2244.71 | 3037.00                     | 1013.54*   |
| 3.             | State share                                   | 2464.32 | 3037.00                     | 1585.50*   |
| 4.             | Value of foodgrains at subsidised rates       | 3525.56 | 1916.72                     | 444.11*  |
| 5.             | Total resources<br>(Col. 2+3+4)               | 8234.59 | 7990.72                     | 3043.15*   |
| 6.             | Utilisation including the value of foodgrains | 8299.33 | 5376.78<br>(upto Feb. 1988) | no reports<br>of Utilisation<br>have yet been<br>received. |

\*For first two quarters (Part)

#### Statement-II

*The ceiling of expenditure approved and amount released to Government of Madhya Pradesh for drought for 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89*

| (Rs. in crores) |                                  |                                       |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Year            | Ceilings of expenditure approved | Funds released including margin money |
| 1986-87         | 22.70                            | 32.78*                                |
| 1987-88         | 81.06                            | 61.59                                 |
| 1988-89         | 34.12                            | Nil                                   |

\*includes advance released made for spill over ceilings for 1987-88.

## Performance of Sugar Industry

9237. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the performance of the sugar industry in terms of total quantity of sugarcane crushed and the quantity of sugar produced during the current crushing season by the sugar mills; and

(b) the percentage thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAIKHA) : (a) and (b). The sugar season is reckoned from 1st October to 30th September. During the current 1987-88 season an estimated quantity of 729.24 lakh tonnes of sugarcane was crushed by the sugar mills and 69.84 lakh tonnes of sugar was bagged up to 31st March, 1988 showing an increase of about 4.1% over the production on the corresponding date last year.

## Production Target of BALCO

9238. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the production targets fixed by Bharat Aluminium Company Limited (BALCO) during the past three years *i.e.* 1985, 1986 and 1987 respectively and the corresponding annual production achieved;

(b) whether there has been a marked increase in production by BALCO during the past few months; and

(c) if so, the factors that contributed to the spurt in production ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR) : (a) Bharat Aluminium Company Limited (BALCO) have two units; one at Korba in Madhya Pradesh and the other at Bidhanbag in West Bengal.

The installed capacity for production of saleable aluminium products at Korba is 1,00,000 tonnes per annum. The target and actual production in BALCO's Aluminium Complex at Korba during the last three years has been as under :

(In tonnes)

|         | Target | Actual |
|---------|--------|--------|
| 1985-86 | 95,000 | 96,515 |
| 1986-87 | 97,500 | 96,515 |
| 1987-88 | 97,000 | 91,011 |

The assessed capacity for production of saleable aluminium products at Fabrication Unit at Bidhanbag in West Bengal is 6,400 tonnes per annum. The target and actual production during the last three years at Bidhanbag has been as under :

| Year    | Target | Actual |
|---------|--------|--------|
| 1985-86 | 3,500  | 3,399  |
| 1986-87 | 4,000  | 2,475  |
| 1987-88 | 3,000  | 1,607  |

(b) and (c). The production at BALCO's Korba Complex—the principal unit—has been quite high due to efforts put in by a team of dedicated workers and officials which was facilitated by full supply of power by Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board. The production for 1987-98, however, slightly suffered because of two natural calamities : (i) a cyclone in April, 1987 damaging the 120 MVA transformers disrupting power distribution system; and (ii) a lightning in August, 1987 completely burning one of the rectifiers supplying power to the smelter. Necessary corrective measures were taken immediately and plant operations normalised. The production performance of Bidhanbag Unit—a sick unit was nationalised and incorporated in BALCO—has not been upto the mark because of old and worn-out plant and equipment.

## Wage Board for Industry

9239. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a wide disparity in workers wages on similar industries in States;

(b) if so, the states where such disparity provides and the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps being taken to remove the disparity;

(d) whether Government propose to set up Wage Boards for each industry;

(e) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). Instances of disparity in workers' wages existing in similar industries in neighbouring States have come to the notice of Government. Such a disparity in wages in different States is due to local conditions, such as cost of living, stage of economic development and pattern of consumption, etc.

(c) The matter was discussed in the 28th session of the Indian Labour Conference held in November, 1985. It recommended that till such time as a national minimum wage was feasible, it would be desirable to have regional minimum wages in regard to which the Central Government may lay down the guidelines. The guidelines have been finalised in the light of the conclusions of the Labour Ministers' Conference held in May, 1987. As per the guidelines, the Regional Minimum Wages Advisory Committee, a consultative body, will consider the question of recommending the regional minimum wages employment-wise for specific employment(s) where minimum wage fixed for the same employment(s) in one of a set of contiguous States caused problems in other State(s).

(d) No Sir.

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

#### Industrial Disputes Cases Pending in Gujarat

9240. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of industrial dispute cases pending before each Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court in Gujarat as on 31 December, 1987;

(b) the number out of the above cases

which have been pending for more than two years; and

(c) the steps being taken for the speedy disposal of pending industrial disputes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Allotment of Plots in Arakpur Bagh Mochi, Delhi

9241. SHRI GANGA RAM : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the broad features of the re-development plans drawn up for the village Arakpur Bagh Mochi in South Delhi and the resettlement of the original allottees of this village;

(b) whether representations have been received for allotment of Alternate plots within the abadi of the above village; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). A development plan of village Arakpur Bagh Mochi in South Delhi was drawn up by DDA. The plan covers an area of 3.89 hec. with 2.18 hec. under residential, 0.21 hec. under commercial (convenient shopping), 0.93 hec. for circulation, 0.26 hec. for primary school, 0.11 hec. for community facilities and 0.20 hec. for parks.

Representations have been received from the residents of village Arakpur Bagh Mochi for granting lease hold rights.

As per decision taken by Government of India, the residents of village Arakpur Bagh Mochi are required to pay development charges to the DDA alongwith the amount of premium of land. The original chullha tax payers and their descendants are being requested to file documentary proofs in regard to the payment of chullha tax and their name figuring in the electoral roll etc. On receipt of these documents the residents

will be requested to make payment of premium and development charges and thereafter perpetual leases in accordance with the re-development plan of Arakpur Bagh Mochi will be executed.

#### Aonla Fertiliser Plant of IFFCO

9242. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated cost of the Aonla Fertilizer Plant of Indian Farmers Fertilizers Cooperative Limited and the cost of its water treatment plant;

(b) whether any function was held to inaugurate the water treatment plant;

(c) if so, who inaugurated the plant and what was the total expenditure incurred on that occasion;

(d) whether a cultural function was organised recently in ASIAD Village Complex by various Fertilizer Undertakings to celebrate the forty years of Fertilizer Industry in India; and

(e) if so, the total expenditure incurred thereon and out of that how much was contributed by the Aonla plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) The revised cost estimate of the Aonla fertilizer project being implemented by Indian Farmers Fertilizers Cooperative Limited (IFFCO) is Rs. 696 crores; and the cost of its water treatment plant is Rs. 9.21 crores.

(b) The function marked the completion of the first phase of the Aonla project including the water treatment plant.

(c) The Union Minister of State for Fertilizers inaugurated the water treatment plant. The total expenditure incurred by IFFCO on the function was Rs. 4.26 lakhs.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The total expenditure incurred on the function was Rs. 4.90 lakhs which was shared equally by the 11 fertilizer companies in the public and the cooperative

sectors including IFFCO. No separate contribution was made by the Aonla project.

#### Subsidy on Pesticides

9243. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are encouraging sales of pesticides all over the country in order to increase agricultural production of all farm products;

(b) the subsidies being given to importers and manufacturers at present;

(c) the overall percentage of subsidy per kg. of a pesticide actually sold to the farmers;

(d) whether the subsidies are being given by Union Government only or by State Governments also; and

(e) the structure and details of the subsidy given by the Centre and States and the total subsidy given (Central plus State), pesticide-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) The Government is encouraging judicious use of pesticides for controlling pests and diseases as a component of Integrated Pest Management.

(b) No subsidy is given to the manufacturers and importers.

(c) to (e). The Central Government gives subsidy only to the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely, 'Control of Pests and Diseases of Agricultural Importance.' Under this Scheme, subsidies are given at the following rates :

(i) 50% towards cost of pesticides.

(ii) 66-2/3 per cent towards the operational cost of aerial operations.

These subsidies are shared equally by the Central and State Governments. In the case of Union Territories, the entire subsidy is borne by the Central Government.

The subsidy extended to control a given insect pest or disease on a crop is based on the recommended package of practices made by the State Agricultural Universities. Thus, the dosages, number of pesticides in different formulations and the number of applications for controlling a pest varies from crop to crop in different States. In view of this, the pesticide-wise subsidy and also per kg. subsidy on pesticides sold to farmers cannot be indicated.

[*Translation*]

Packing Material for Vanaspati Ghee

9244. SHRI RAM DHAN :  
SHRI BALWANT SINGH  
RAMOOWALIA :

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

(a) whether there is a shortage of 15 kg. tin containers for packing the vanaspati ghee which has resulted in less production of vanaspati during the last few months;

(b) whether the prices of vanaspati ghee have increased in the market as a result thereof;

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to check the increase in the prices of vanaspati ghee and the outcome thereof; and

(d) whether Government propose to advise the vanaspati Industries to find out an alternative to the tin containers for packing of vanaspati ghee ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) There is shortage of 15 kg. tin containers for packing vanaspati. However, the overall production of vanaspati in the last few months has not been affected to any significant extent.

(b) There is no report in the price of vanaspati increasing in the market beyond the ceiling price.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Vanaspati industry has been allowed to pack vanaspati in plastic containers including flexible pouches.

[*English*]

Settlement Work in Tribal Sub-Plan

9245. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether State Government of Orissa has decided to take up revisional settlement work in 5400 villages in the Tribal Sub-Plan Area of the State during the current plan period;

(b) if so, whether State Government has approached Union Government with its plan to assist the State in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details of the plan and the financial assistance extended by Union Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Orissa Government have informed that during 7th Plan Period, 15000 villages have been programmed for completion of survey and settlement operations which includes 5432 tribal villages. Out of these villages, 4015 are tribal Sub-Plan Villages.

(b) Under a centrally sponsored scheme of strengthening of Revenue Administration and updating of land records, the State Government had sent a proposal for central assistance for carrying out survey and settlement operations in 757 villages of Rayagada Tehsil of Koraput district, besides other items.

(c) Though the Government of India have not sanctioned any assistance specifically for carrying out survey and settlement operations under this Centrally Sponsored Scheme, an amount of Rs. 100 lakhs Central Assistance has been released to Orissa Government during the year 1987-88 to be matched by an equal share by the State Government, for items such as computerisation of Management Information System for implementation of land reforms, purchase of modern equipment for survey and settlement operation, purchase of photo copiers for revenue offices, strengthening of map printing and letter printing press, aerial survey on an experimental basis,

setting up training facilities for revenue and survey staff and creation of additional revenue courts for implementation of land reforms etc.

The State Government has also allocated Rs. 8 lakhs each during 1986-87 and 1987-88 and an equal amount is proposed during 1988-89 for preparation of land records for primitive tribes as special Central Assistance for tribal development in "Land Reforms".

[*Translation*]

#### Suburban Rail Services in Delhi

9246. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of projects under the consideration of Government for the expansion of suburban rail services in Delhi;

(b) the number of projects out of these on which survey work is going on;

(c) the number of projects on which survey work has been completed; and

(d) the number of projects likely to be taken up in the near future and the estimated cost thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) As per the draft Regional Plan 2001, prepared by the NCR Planning Board, the following projects for expansion of suburban rail services for Delhi Area have been proposed :

- (i) Provision of regional rail bye-pass connecting Meerut, Khurja, Hapur, Bulandshahr, Palwal, Rewari, Rohtak and Panipat to divert by-passable goods traffic and thus release capacity for augmenting suburban and daily commuter services in Delhi area.
- (ii) Provision of 4th electrified line on Tughlakabad - Faridabad - Palwal Section.
- (iii) Provision of additional dedicated MG single line from Delhi to Rewari for diesel hault suburban passenger trains, Push-Pull system between Delhi-Rewari/Palwal,

(iv) Doubling of Moradnagar-Meerut Cantt Section and electrification of Ghaziabad-Meerut route for running of EMU trains.

(v) Provision of 2 additional electrified lines between Sahibabad and Ghaziabad.

(vi) Provision of additional 3rd line reversible between Ghaziabad and Khurja.

(vii) New passenger complexes at Patel Nagar-Brar square together with additional station facilities at Safdarjang station.

(b) to (d). The number of projects which could be taken up will depend upon the availability of funds. The Project at item a(v) is under implementation at an estimated cost of Rs. 19.58 crores. The survey for the project at a(i) above is in progress. The survey in respect of the remaining projects is yet to be undertaken. The estimated cost of the projects would be formulated only after the survey is completed.

[*English*]

#### Poisoning by Pesticides

9247. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made arrangements to notify the cases of poisoning from pesticides as it affects nearly 40-50 per cent farmers/workers who handle the pesticides; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b). The Government has already made a provision under section 26 of the Insecticides Act, 1968 regarding the "notification of poisoning" which reads as under :

"Notification of poisoning—

The State Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, require any person or class of persons



specified therein to report all occurrences of poisoning (through the use of handling of any insecticide) coming within his or their cognizance to such officer as may be specified in the said notification."

**Drinking Water for Villages of  
Ahmednagar District**

9248. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the total belt of the Pravara river bank and Godavari river bank has converted from sweet water into a saline belt;

(b) if so, whether Government are also aware that Ahmednagar district villages on the banks of the above rivers remain dry;

(c) whether Government are considering to include Ahmednagar district villages in the list of difficult villages for drinking water;

(d) whether Government are considering to formulate a regional water supply scheme on priority basis for providing potable water to the villages on the Godavari and Pravara saline belt; and

(e) if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Some areas in the belt of the Pravara and Godavari river banks have the problem of salinity in drinking water.

(b) Due to consecutive droughts, some villages in Ahmednagar district have acute scarcity of drinking water.

(c) As per the Action Plan sent by the State Government of Maharashtra for coverage of problem villages, 10 problem villages of Ahmednagar district will be provided with safe drinking water facilities in 1988-89 and 30 problem villages in 1989-90.

(d) and (e). So far, the State Government of Maharashtra has not proposed any regional Water Supply Scheme yet for

problem villages on the Godavari and Pravara saline belt.

[Translation]

**Rural Development in Bihar**

9249. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the outcome of the steps taken for involving the voluntary organisations and private sector in the rural development in Bihar;

(b) the number of hospitals, schools, colleges and vocational and industrial schools opened in rural areas as a result thereof; and

(c) the number of villages linked with roads ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). Financial assistance to voluntary organisations for various rural development programmes under the Department of rural Development as also those financed through foreign donations is provided through Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART), a registered society under the aegis of the Department of Rural Development. CAPART extends financial assistance to voluntary organisations for implementation of projects for development of rural areas. So far, 96 projects under 8 Government sponsored schemes have been funded in Bihar at a cost of Rs. 279.78 lakhs. Besides, there are 22 on-going projects financed out of foreign donations at a total cost of Rs. 262.00 lakhs. The assistance so provided has helped in setting up a training centre at Vishnupur for manufacture of improved implements by blacksmiths and also in setting up an Integrated Appropriate Technology Centre at Ranchi. Besides, additional facilities for re-constructive surgery unit for leprosy patients having deformities has been established at Siwan, although health oriented projects are normally not funded by CAPART. Apart from these, CAPART has established a Consultancy-cum-Guidance Centre at Vaishali.

(c) CAPART has not so far sanctioned any project to voluntary organisations in Bihar for construction of link roads.

[English]

**Drought Relief Assistance under Drinking Water Supply scheme**

9250. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an additional drought relief assistance was given to Kerala Government in November, 1987 for setting up of long term and short term projects under the drinking water supply scheme;

(b) if so, the amount of assistance given scheme-wise;

(c) whether the State Government has submitted any report regarding the utilisation of the assistance; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The Government of India had approved ceilings of expenditure of Rs. 7.64 crores for rural and Rs. 3.30 crores for Urban drinking water supply in addition to an amount of Rs. 0.23 crores approved for purchase of drilling rigs and equipments. The scheme-wise details are as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Approved ceiling  
of expenditure

**A. Non Plan**

Transportation of water in rural areas 27.00

**B. Plan**

**1. Drinking Water Supply**

**(a) Rural**

|  |        |
|--|--------|
| (i) Drilling of borewells/tubewells in selected locations of the State   | 600.00 |
| (ii) Improvement of source of augmenting the supply and commissioning of scheme  | 100.00 |
| (iii) Tapping of mountain springs and construction of tanks for providing water supply to tribals and scheduled castes | 37.00  |

Total (Plan) : 737.00

**(b) Urban**

|   |        |
|---|--------|
| (i) Improvement of source by providing infiltration galleries intake wells, filter point wells, construction of flood bank, embankment etc. | 95.00  |
| (ii) Drilling of tubewells and erection of power pumps  | 169.00 |
| (iii) Drilling of borewells and installation of handpumps   | 51.00  |
| (iv) Construction of storage reservoirs   | 15.00  |

Total : 330.00

**C. (i) Purchase of rigs**  
**(ii) Other equipments**

20.00

3.00

Total : 23.00

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Government of Kerala has reported the expenditure (as on 19.3.88) against the approved ceilings as under :

Rural Rs. 516 crores

Urban Rs. 1.75 crores

Import of Palm Oil from Malayasia

9252. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :  
SHRI S.M. GURADDI :

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

(a) whether Government have imported more than one million tonnes of palm oil from Malayasia during 1987;

(b) whether any agreement has been reached with Malayasia for further import of oil; and

(c) if so, the total quantity of palm oil proposed to be imported from Malayasia and other countries, country-wise ?

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

(b) There is no agreement with Malayasia for further import of oil. The State Trading Corporation imports various edible oils on the basis of lowest tenders received world-wide. Origin of oil is suppliers option.

(c) The quantity of edible oils to be imported is decided by the Government from time to time keeping in view various factors, such as gap between demand and supply, international prices and other relative factors.

#### Sale of Low-Value Fish

9253. SHRI D.P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Integrated Fisheries Project is considering any proposal to examine the possibility of lifting or selling low-value fish caught by Indian trawlers;

(b) if so, the time by which such a proposal will be actually implemented; and

(c) the steps taken to assist the fishing industry to obtain financial incentives to get good price for their fish-catch ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b). The Visakhapatnam Unit of the Integrated Fisheries Project (IFP) is expected to start its activities by May, 1988 for demonstrating and popularising diversified Fishery products from low-value fish. To start with, the Unit will take low-value fish from all Government fishing vessels for this purpose and to meet any additional requirements of raw material, IFP may purchase low-value fish from private trawlers on competitive rates, IFP may also assist the industry to acquire the know-how for utilisation of low-value fish by importing short term training courses, conducting workshops and seminars, publishing handouts, etc. and by extending assistance in trial production.

(c) Cash Compensatory Support (CCS) is given on the export of frozen fish, lobsters, jelly fish, dried squid, canned shrimp, IQF shrimp, frozen dried shrimp and frozen shrimp which varies from 5% to 15% for the different items. To produce more value added products and to modernise the processing plants, subsidy assistance is given by the Marine Products Export Development Authority for acquiring the required machinery. Import duty on such machinery has also been reduced.

#### Shortage of Rooms in Hotels in the Capital

9254. SHRI D.P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the shortage of rooms in hotels in the Capital;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to make available more hotel rooms;

(c) whether a proposal to revert Akbar Hotel back to I.T.D.C is still pending; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Yes, Sir. Shortage of rooms in hotels is sometimes experienced in the Capital.

(b) Consideration of suitable steps to augment hotel accommodation at places facing shortage of hotel accommodation is a continuing process in the Department of Tourism.

The Department has approved 4 hotel projects in the Capital from the point of view of their suitability for tourists. On completion, these are expected to add about 755 rooms. There is also a proposal to construct a 60-bed Yatri Niwas at an estimated cost of Rs. 45 lakhs, out of which Rs. 5 lakhs have already been released to Delhi Administration for the implementation of this project.

(c) and (d). The request made to the Ministry of External Affairs for reverting

Akbar Hotel back to ITDC has not been agreed to.

Visit of ITDC Officials Abroad

9255. SHRI BIMAL KANFI GHOSH :

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI :

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether any officers/executives of the India Tourism Development Corporation went abroad in 1987-88;

(b) if so, the details thereof, the objects of their visits and the outcome thereof; and

(c) the foreign exchange expenditure incurred in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (c). A statement giving the requisite information is given below.

| S. No.                                    |  | Name and Designation                          |  | Statement   |  | Foreign Exchange |  |
|---|--|---|--|---|--|------------------|--|
| 1   | 2                                      | Place Visited                                 |  | Purpose of Visit  |  | 5                |  |
| <i>Promotion/Marketing Business Tours</i> |  |   |  |   |  |                  |  |
| 1.  | Sh. O.N. Verma<br>Sr. V.P. (MS)        | Delhi-Moscow-Delhi<br>10.04.87 to 18.04.87    |  | For finalisation of joint<br>venture Indian Restaurant<br>at Moscow |  | Rs. 3,750.00     |  |
| 2.  | Sh. K.B. Kachru<br>AVP (Ashok)         | Delhi-Moscow-Delhi<br>13.04.87 to 18.04.87    |  | Festival of India Arrangements                                      |  | Rs. 3,750.00     |  |
| 3.  | Sh. S.B. Subberwal<br>GM, Hotel Samrat | Delhi-Moscow-Delhi<br>13.04.87 to 21.04.87    |  | Festival of India Arrangements                                      |  | Rs. 4,800.00     |  |
| 4.  | Sh. S. Fernandes<br>Chief Exec. Chef.  | Delhi-Moscow-Delhi<br>13.04.87 to 21.04.87    |  | Festival of India Arrangements                                      |  | Rs. 4,800.00     |  |
| 5.  | Sh. K.B. Kachru<br>AVP (Ashok)         | Delhi-Kathmandu-Delhi<br>30.04.87 to 04.05.87 |  | To Attend TAAI Convention   |  | Rs. 5,750.00     |  |
| 6.  | Sh. M.N. Gupta<br>VP (ATT)             | Delhi-Kathmandu-Delhi<br>30.04.87 to 04.05.87 |  | -do-  |  | Rs. 3,750.00     |  |
| 7.  | Smt. Deepri Bhagat<br>GM (ATT)         | Delhi-Kathmandu-Delhi<br>30.04.87 to 04.05.87 |  | -do-  |  | Rs. 3,000.00     |  |
| 8.  | Mrs. Chandji Luthra<br>VP (PR and P)   | Delhi-Kathmandu-Delhi<br>30.04.87 to 04.05.87 |  | -do-  |  | Rs. 3,750.00     |  |
| 9.  | Sh. M.A. Abichadani<br>Sr. VP (C)      | Delhi-Kathmandu-Delhi<br>30.04.87 to 04.05.87 |  | -do-  |  | Rs. 3,750.00     |  |

| 1   | 2                                       | 3  | 4   | 5                               |
|-----|---|--|---|---------------------------------|
| 10. | Sh. Cecil K. Samual<br>GM (Hotel Sales) | Delhi-Kathmandu-Delhi<br>30.04.87 to 04.05.87                              | -do-  | Rs. 3,000.00                    |
| 11. | Sh. Anil Malik<br>GM, Hotel Agra Ashok  | Delhi-Kathmandu-Delhi<br>30.04.87 to 04.05.87                              | -do-  | Rs. 3,000.00                    |
| 12. | Sh. N. Bhattacharjee<br>Dy GM (CC)      | Delhi-Kathmandu-Delhi<br>30.04.87 to 04.05.87                              | -do-  | Rs. 3,000.00                    |
| 13. | Sh. Rajiv Makin<br>Dy Mgr Ashok Hotel   | Delhi-Hongkong-Delhi<br>02.05.87 to 10.05.87                               | To make arrangements for<br>Himalayan Festival at<br>Hongkong   | \$ 960.00                       |
| 14. | Sh. L.R. Pahwa<br>VP (EH)               | Delhi-Moscow-Belgrade-<br>Frankfurt-Delhi<br>04.05.87 to 17.05.87          | For deciding the Indian Decor<br>and checking the Engg. service<br>at Moscow and inspecting flight<br>kitchen | Rs. 12,000.00<br>US \$ 1,050.00 |
| 15. | Sh. Ravi Bahadur<br>Area GM (East)      | Delhi-Belgrade-Frankfurt-<br>Delhi<br>12.05.87 to 17.05.87                 | For inspecting flight kitchen   | US \$ 840.00                    |
| 16. | Sh. K.B. Kachru<br>AVP (Ashok)          | Delhi-Bangkok-Tokyo-Osaka-<br>Hongkong-Delhi<br>12.05.87 to 30.05.87       | To attend PATA 87 and sale<br>promotion tour  | US \$ 3,250.00                  |
| 17. | Sh. M.N. Gupta<br>VP (ATT)              | Delhi-Bangkok-Tokyo-Osaka-<br>Kyoto-Hongkong-Delhi<br>12.05.87 to 25.05.87 | To attend PATA 87   | US \$ 2,450.00                  |
| 18. | Mrs. Chandni Luthra<br>VP (PR and P)    | Delhi-Osaka-Hongkong-Delhi<br>16.05.87 to 24.05.87                         | To attend PATA 87 and<br>Himalayan Festival   | US \$ 1,450.00                  |

| 1   | 2                                     | 3  | 4  | 5              |
|-----|---------------------------------------|--|--|----------------|
| 19. | Sh. R.S. Jolly MD                     | Delhi-Tokyo-Hongkong-Bangkok-Delhi<br>15.05.87 to 28.05.87 | For holding discussion with NIKKO trading Co. a subsidiary of Japan Airlines, setting-up of a Japanese Restt. in Ashok Hotel, N. Delhi and exploring the possibility of setting-up of an Indian Restt. in Japan. Promotion Tour. To review the marketing tie-up with M/s ODNER and to meet other travel agents | US \$ 2,850.00 |
| 20. | Sh. O.N. Verma<br>Sr. VP (MS)         | Delhi-Moscow-Delhi<br>16.05.87 to 31.05.87                 | In connection with setting-up of restaurant at Moscow by ITDC  | Rs. 23,400.00  |
| 21. | Sh. B.K. Dhingra<br>VP (Accounts)     | -do-   | -do-   | Rs. 23,400.00  |
| 22. | Sh. Shishir Saxena<br>GM (MS)         | -do-   | -do-   | Rs. 20,800.00  |
| 23. | Sh. Pradeep Dutta<br>Sr. Manager (MS) | -do-   | -do-   | Rs. 20,800.00  |
| 24. | Sh. Y.P. Kapoor<br>Sr. VP (HRD)       | Delhi-London-Delhi<br>08.06.87 to 12.06.87                 | To hold discussions with Trust House Forte and other British University who conduct courses on Hotel Management and Tour   | US \$ 1,675.00 |
| 25. | Lt. Gen A.M. Sethna<br>Chairman       | Delhi-Hongkong-Delhi<br>22.05.87 to 30.05.87               | To attend Himalayan Festival in Hongkong and to promote Himalayan Tourism in Bangkok   | US \$ 1,700.00 |
| 26. | Sh. K.K. Verma<br>Dy. GM (Engg.)      | Delhi-Moscow-Delhi<br>24.06.87 to 13.07.87                 | For setting-up Indian Restt. in Moscow   | Rs. 9,010.00   |

| 1   | 2   | 3  | 4                              | 5   |
|-----|---|--|--------------------------------|---|
| 27. | Sh. A.S. Koshal<br>AM (Civil)                 | Delhi-Moscow-Delhi<br>20.06.87 to 11.07.87 | -do-                           | Rs. 11,320.00                                 |
| 28. | Sh. Bhupendrapal Singh,<br>Mgr. (F and B)     | Delhi-Moscow-Delhi<br>23.06.87 to 07.07.87 | Food Festival of India in USSR | Boarding and<br>Lodging provid-<br>ed by USSR |
| 29. | Sh. Nand Lal Mendirata<br>Sr. Mgr. (MM and D) | -do-                                       | -do-                           | -do-  |
| 30. | Sh. Susheel Kr. Sablon<br>Mgr. (Room Service) | -do-                                       | -do-                           | -do-  |
| 31. | Sh. S. Fernandes<br>Chief Exec. Chef          | -do-                                       | -do-                           | -do-  |
| 32. | Sh. S.B. Subberwal<br>GM, Samrat Hotel        | Delhi-Moscow-Delhi<br>23.06.87 to 07.07.87 | Food Festival of India in USSR | -do-  |
| 33. | Sh. Vijay Kr. Gupta<br>Manager (FO)           | Delhi-Moscow-Delhi<br>27.06.87 to 07.07.87 | -do-<br>-do-                   | -do-<br>-do-                                  |
| 34. | Sh. Om Behari Lal<br>Dy. Manager (F and B)    | -do-                                       | -do-                           | -do-  |
| 35. | Sh. Sanjeev Kapoor<br>Chef                    | -do-                                       | -do-                           | -do-  |
| 36. | Sh. P.L. Ramachandran<br>Chef                 | -do-                                       | -do-                           | -do-  |
| 37. | Sh. Mohd. Sabee<br>Chef                       | Delhi-Moscow-Delhi<br>27.06.87 to 07.07.87 | Food Festival of India in USSR | Boarding and<br>Lodging provid-<br>ed by USSR |
| 38. | Sh. Ontkar Nath Kher<br>Chef                  | -do-                                       | -do-                           | -do-  |



| 1   | 2                                     | 3    | 4   | 5                            |
|-----|---------------------------------------|------|---|------------------------------|
| 39. | Sh. Prama Nand<br>Chef                | -do- | -do-  | -do-                         |
| 40. | Sh. Gondiganhallithimmagonda,<br>Chef | -do- | -do-  | -do-                         |
| 41. | Sh. Abdugaffar Khan<br>Chef           | -do- | -do-  | -do-                         |
| 42. | Sh. Mohan Lal Sharma<br>Chef          | -do- | -do-  | -do-                         |
| 43. | Sh. Sita Ram<br>Chef                  | -do- | -do-  | -do-                         |
| 44. | Sh. J.C. Panni<br>Chef                | -do- | -do-  | -do-                         |
| 45. | Sh. Asheesh Gomes<br>Chef             | -do- | -do-  | -do-                         |
| 46. | Sh. O.N. Verma<br>Sr. VP (MS)         |      | Delhi-Moscow-Frankfurt-Delhi In Connection with the Festival<br>of Indian celebration and<br>opening of a Rstt. at Moscow<br>30.06.87 to 08.07.87 | Rs. 4,911.30<br>US \$ 355.00 |
| 47. | Sh. R.S. Jolly<br>MD                  | -do- | -do-  | Rs. 10,501.65<br>US \$ 355   |
| 48. | Sh. K.B. Kachru<br>Ara VP (Ashok)     | -do- | -do-  | Rs. 4,911.30<br>US \$ 355    |
| 49. | Mrs. Deepti Bhagat<br>GM (ATT)        |      | Delhi-Moscow-Frankfurt-<br>Delhi<br>30.06.87 to 08.07.87  | Rs. 4,800.00<br>US \$ 280    |

| 1   | 2                                     | 3  | 4   | 5  |
|-----|---------------------------------------|--|---|--|
| 50. | Sh. Cecil Samuel<br>GM (HS)           | Delhi-Kualalampur-Singapore<br>Delhi<br>30.06.87. to 08.07.87          | Promotion Tour<br>of India in Sweden              | US \$ 1,450.00                           |
| 51. | Sh. J.P.S. Ahluwalia<br>AVP Kanishka  | Delhi-Stockholm-London-<br>Delhi<br>17.08.87 to 31.08.87               | In connection with Festival<br>of India in Sweden | US \$ 2,275.00                           |
| 52. | Mrs. Sonia Khanna<br>AM (PR and P)    | Delhi-Stockholm-Delhi<br>18.08.87 to 26.08.87                          | Food Festival of India in<br>Sweden               | DA borne by<br>Festival Autho-<br>rities |
| 53. | Sh. Rakesh Mehra<br>Dy. Manager       | Delhi-Frankfurt-Stockholm-<br>Frankfurt-Delhi<br>17.08.87 to 06.10.87  | -do-  | -do-                                     |
| 54. | Sh. M.S. Dhar<br>Chef                 | -do-   | -do-  | -do-                                     |
| 55. | Sh. Hari Dutt<br>Chef                 | Delhi-Frankfurt-Stockholm-<br>Frankfurt-Delhi<br>17.08.87 to 10.09.87  | -do-  | -do-                                     |
| 56. | Sh. M.S. Manchanda<br>GM, Qutab Hotel | Delhi-Stockholm-Delhi<br>12.08.87 to 30.08.87                          | -do-  | -do-                                     |
| 57. | Sh. J. Choudhary<br>Executive Chef    | -do-   | -do-  | -do-                                     |
| 58. | Sh. G.R. Jain<br>Sr. Mgr (Fin.)       | Delhi-Stockholm-Delhi<br>12.08.87 to 30.08.87                          | Food Festival of India in<br>Sweden               | -do-                                     |
| 59. | Sh. Anil Malik<br>GM, Agra Ashok      | Delhi-Bombay-Behrain-<br>Mauritius-Paris Delhi<br>07.07.87 to 12.07.87 | Food Festival of India in<br>Mauritius            | DA borne by<br>Cultural Deptt.           |

| 1   | 2                                 | 3   | 4  | 5                                 |
|-----|-----------------------------------|---|--|-----------------------------------|
| 60. | Sh. Anil Malik<br>GM, Agra Ashok  | Delhi-London-Mauritius-<br>Singapore-Bombay-Delhi<br>31.08.87 to 18.09.87 | -do-   | DA borne by<br>Festival Authority |
| 61. | Sh. Vresh Saxena<br>Dy. Manager   | Delhi-London-Mauritius-<br>Singapore-Bombay-Delhi<br>31.08.87 to 16.09.87 | -do-   | -do-                              |
| 62. | Sh. Dinesh Kumar<br>Chef          | -do-  | -do-   | -do-                              |
| 63. | Lt. Gen AM Sethna<br>Chairman     | Delhi-Amsterdam-Houston-<br>New York-Delhi<br>12.10.87 to 16.10.87        | To attend the ASTA Con-<br>ference at Houston USA                                    | US \$ 1,150.00                    |
| 64. | Sh. Cecil Samuel<br>GM (HS)       | Delhi-Hongkong-Manila-<br>Seoul-Hongkong-Delhi<br>25.10.87 to 31.10.87    | Promotional Tour   | US \$ 900.00                      |
| 65. | Sh. Sarat Chandra<br>Dy. GM (HS)  | Delhi-Amsterdam-London<br>Delhi<br>28.11.87 to 07.12.87                   | To participate in Golden<br>Tulip Workshop and pro-<br>motion of Tourism to<br>India | US \$ 1,153.00                    |
| 66. | Sh. R.S. Jolly<br>MD              | Delhi-Moscow-Delhi<br>16.01.88 to 21.01.88                                | For attending the Board<br>Meeting of Ashok Moscow<br>Corporation                    | Rs. 2,875.00                      |
| 67. | Sh. O.N. Verma<br>Sr. VP (MS)     | -do-  | -do-   | Rs. 2,875.00                      |
| 68. | Sh. B.K. Dhingra<br>VP (Accounts) | -do-  | -do-   | Rs. 2,875.00                      |

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|                             |   |   |  |                |
|-----------------------------|---|---|--|----------------|
| 69.                         | Sh. L.R. Pabwa<br>VP (EH)                 | Delhi-Tokyo-Bangkok-Delhi<br>23.02.88 to 02.03.88                                     | In connection with opening<br>a Japanese Rstt. in Ashok<br>Hotel             | US \$ 1,540.00 |
| 70.                         | Sh. K.B. Kachru<br>AVP (Ashok)            | Delhi-Frankfurt-Berlin-<br>Frankfurt-Bonn-Frankfurt-<br>Delhi<br>28.02.88 to 13.03.88 | For participating in ASTA<br>(IDA) held at Heidelberg<br>and ITB Berlin Fair | US \$ 3,934.00 |
| 71.                         | Sh. C.K. Samuel<br>GM (HS)                | -do-  | -do-   | US \$ 2,659.00 |
| <i>Training/Study Tours</i> |   |   |  |                |
| 1.                          | Sh. Ravi Bahadur<br>Area GM (East)        | Delhi-New York-Ithaca-<br>New York-New Delhi<br>14.06.87 to 07.08.87                  | Studies at School of Hotel<br>Admn. Cornell University<br>USA                | US \$ 6,720.00 |
| 2.                          | Sh. R.C. Gupta<br>GM, KABR                | Delhi-New York-Ithaca-<br>New York-New Delhi<br>12.06.87 to 04.08.87                  | -do-   | US \$ 6,720.00 |
| 3.                          | Sh. K.K. Manaktola<br>Dy. Mgr. (Training) | Delhi-Singapore-Kualala-<br>mpur-Delhi<br>08.08.87 to 15.08.87                        | To attend the Seminar on<br>Hotel and Catering Mana-<br>gement               | US \$ 390.00   |
| 4.                          | Sh. M.D. Kapoor<br>VP (Training)          | Delhi-New York-Santo-<br>Domingo-New York-<br>New Delhi<br>11.11.87 to 28.11.87       | To attend advanced course<br>in Touristic Marketing                          | US \$ 1,155.00 |

| 1  | 2  | 3  | 4   | 5                 |
|--|--|--|---|-------------------|
| <i>Consultancy/Contractual Assignments Tours</i> |  |  |   |                   |
| 1. Sh. O.P. Khanna<br>Manager (Finance)          | Delhi-Baghabad-Delhi<br>28.06.87 to 28.11.87 | To sort out Accounts of<br>Mosul and Dokan Hotel | DA borne by<br>Mosul and Doken<br>Project |                   |
| Grand Total :                                    |  |  | US \$ 47,616.00                           | * Rs. 2,00,579.25 |

\* DA for Bilateral Countries.

**Note :** The foreign tours were undertaken by the ITDC Officers mainly for the purpose of promotion of ITDC properties, participation in annual conventions of international bodies (like WTO, ASTA, PATA etc.) holding of food festivals, execution of consultancy projects and for undergoing training programmes. The purpose for which these tours were undertaken was served which amongst other things created awareness of ITDC's services in overseas market, fulfilling of contractual obligations under the consultancy assignments and upgrading the managerial skills of its employees.

**Labour Court in West Bengal**

9256. SHRI BIMAL KANTI GHOSH :  
Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of labour courts in West Bengal; and

(b) the number of cases pending in the labour courts as on the 31st January, 1988 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). As per available information, there were two Labour Courts and nine Industrial Tribunals in the State of West Bengal, as on 1.4.1987; 99 and 2137 cases, were pending as on that date in the Labour Courts and Industrial Tribunals respectively.

**Bonded Labour**

9257. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :  
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :  
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :  
SHRI MANIK REDDY :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether in spite of the best efforts of Government there are still a large number of bonded labourers in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, their number, State-wise;

(c) whether Government propose to amend the law to give severe punishment to the persons keeping bonded labourers in the country; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). As per the information received from the States 2,24,562 bonded labourers have been identified upto 29.2.88 out of which 1,98,508 bonded labourers have been rehabilitated leaving a balance of 26,054 released bonded labourers to be rehabilitated. The State-wise details are given below :

| Name of the State | Number of bonded Labourers |                 |
|-------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
|                   | Identified and Released    | Rehabilitated   |
| Andhra Pradesh    | 26,817                     | 25,000          |
| Bihar             | 12,102                     | 10,422          |
| Karnataka         | 62,689                     | 50,622          |
| Madhya Pradesh    | 6,793                      | 5,422           |
| Maharashtra       | 964                        | 880             |
| Orissa            | 47,465                     | 39,905          |
| Rajasthan         | 6,957                      | 6,817           |
| Tamilnadu         | 33,581                     | 34,640          |
| Uttar Pradesh     | 25,928                     | 23,298          |
| Kerala            | 823                        | 823             |
| Gujarat           | 64                         | 64              |
| Haryana           | *379                       | *295            |
| <b>Total :</b>    | <b>2,24,562</b>            | <b>1,98,508</b> |

\*(Under classification)

(c) and (d). No Sir, The bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 already provides for adequate punishment.

#### Crop Insurance Scheme in Gujarat

9258. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount for which the crops were insured under the crops Insurance Scheme during the year 1987-88 in Surendranagar and Rajkot district of Gujarat State, Taluka-wise;

(b) the crops insured; and

(c) the total amount of crop insurance claims paid and the amount that remains to be paid as yet ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) to (c). Taluka-wise information is not maintained at the Central Government level and is, therefore, not available. However, the requisite information in respect of Surendranagar and Rajkot districts in Kharif 1987 is as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)

| District       | Crops Covered        | Sum Insured | Amount of claims paid | Amount of claims remarks to be paid |
|----------------|----------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Surendra-nagar | Ground-nut and Bajra | 70.19       | —                     | 55.03*                              |
| Rajkot         | -do-                 | 4682.34     | —                     | 4606.17*                            |

Note : \*These are estimated claims and are subject to further scrutiny.

The information in respect of Rabi 1987-88 season will be known only after 30th April, 1988.

#### Foodgrains for Drought Relief Works

9259. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 28 March, 1988 to Starred Question No. 474 regarding payment of wages in the form of foodgrains at subsidised rate and state :

(a) whether due to non-availability of foodgrains stocks from the Central Pool, State Governments find it difficult to give a portion of the labour wages in wheat for famine relief works;

(b) if so, the corrective steps taken;

(c) whether Union Government propose to enhance wheat stock for Gujarat and Rajasthan, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The allocation of wheat and rice under Public Distribution System are made to various States on a month to month basis taking into account the overall availability of stocks in the Central pool, relative needs of the various States, market availability and other related factors. This allotments are only supplemental to open market availability. In addition, foodgrains are allocated to the State Governments at their request upto a value equal 50 to per cent of ceilings of expenditure approved for employment generation works under drought relief. The State Governments are required to distribute the wages to the workers engaged in relief works subject to a ceiling of 3 kgs per man day in Severely Drought Affected Areas of Gujarat and Rajasthan

and 2 kgs per man day in other drought affected areas.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Hike in Prices of Milk in Delhi**

9260. SHRI RAM DHAN :

SHRI BALWANT SINGH  
RAMOOWALIA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to increase the prices of milk supplied by the Delhi Milk Scheme and Mother Diary;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether system of selling milk at milk booths was changed and the commission system having more financial burden introduced;

(d) if so, since when and the additional expenditure which the Delhi Milk Scheme had to bear as a result of adopting this system;

(e) the reasons for changing the system ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

(c) to (e). There is no change in the system of selling milk at milk booths, except that at a few milk booths of DMS the student depot agents have been replaced by concessionaires. The concessionaires system would ensure availability of milk for sale for longer periods of time, easier collection of sale proceeds through crossed cheques, facilitate handing and taking of milk filled bottles and empties etc.

**ICAR Sub-Committee Report on Suicide Deaths**

9261. SHRI RAM DHAN :

SHRI BALWANT SINGH  
RAMOOWALIA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the report of the Sub-Committee of the Governing Body of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research that enquired into the causes of suicide by SHRI R. R. Patro of the National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal concluded that there were some administrative lapses in dealing with the personal matters of Shri R. R. Patro; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the officers responsible for these lapses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI) : (a) The Sub-Committee of the Governing Body of Indian Council of Agricultural Research concluded that there were some administrative lapses in dealing with the personal matters of Shri R. R. Patro.

(b) Departmental action including disciplinary proceedings have been initiated against the officials responsible for the administrative lapses.

[*English*]

**Aid for Housing by United States**

9262. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether United States has recently given any aid to India for housing; and

(b) if so, the main features of the agreement signed in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Under the United States Housing Guarantee Programme, an agreement has been signed in January, 1988 by the Managing Director of Housing Development Finance Corporation (HDFC), with U.S. Ambassador in India for raising a sum of \$ 35 million in the U.S. market, to be guaranteed by the Government of the U.S.A. acting through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). The detailed terms and conditions of the borrowing would required the prior approval of the Government of India before HDFC actually enters into the U.S. market to raise this fund. The dollars so raised



should be handed over in United States for swapping into rupees, to the Indian public sector banks or financing institutions for counter-guaranteeing the present guarantee by the USAID. The Indian bank or financing institution agreeing to the counter-guarantee would use the dollars in its overseas operations and would advance counter-part long-term rupee funds to HDFC in India, on a back-to-back basis, at a fixed rate of interest.

**Gap between Demand and Supply of Fertilisers to Maharashtra**

9263. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any gap between the demand and supply of fertilizers during 1986-87 and 1987-88 so far as Maharashtra State is concerned; and

(b) if so, the main reasons thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Supply of Edible Oil to Maharashtra**

9264. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any quota of edible oil is fixed for the States;

(b) if so, the quantity of edible oil supplied to Maharashtra during 1986-87 and 1987-88;

(c) whether the allocation of edible oil was adequate to meet the requirements of that State; and

(d) if not, the steps being taken by Government to meet the full demand ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) The allocation of imported edible oils to State Governments/Union Territories is made by Central Government from month to month

on the basis of the demand, prices of indigenous edible oils in the open market, availability of oils with State Trading Corporation, festival season and pace of lifting by States/Union Territories.

(b) During oil year 1986-87 and 1987-88 (upto April, 1988) Maharashtra has been allocated 1,76,500 MTS and 1,17,650 MTS respectively.

(c) and (d). The allocation of imported edible oils under Public Distribution System is meant to supplement the availability of indigenous edible oils in the open market and not for meeting the total demand of a State.

**Consumption of Fertilizers in Andhra Pradesh**

9265. SHRI V. TULSI RAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total consumption of fertilisers in the State of Andhra Pradesh during each of the last three years; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to popularise the use of fertilizers amongst farmers in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) The consumption of fertiliser nutrients in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years was as under :

|             | (in lakh tonnes) |
|-------------|------------------|
| 1985-86     | 8.88             |
| 1986-87     | 9.01             |
| 1987-88     | 9.64             |
| (Estimated) |                  |

(b) Steps being taken to include opening of additional retail outlets at the village level, arranging block demonstration programmes, providing transport subsidy on the transportation of fertiliser from block headquarters to the village level, increasing soil testing facilities, nominating lead fertiliser suppliers for each district to undertake promotion programmes etc.

**Labour Welfare Scheme in Andhra Pradesh**

9266. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the labour welfare schemes in force in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the nature and scope of each of the schemes, separately;

(c) the details of achievements made under each of the schemes during the last three years; and

(d) the machinery through which the schemes are being implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). The schemes framed under various Welfare Funds are being implemented in Andhra Pradesh. These primarily relate to provision of medical, educational, housing, water supply and recreational facilities :

(c) The achievements made under the schemes during the years 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 are given in statement below.

(d) The administrative machinery for implementation of the schemes in Andhra Pradesh is headed by a Welfare Commissioner with headquarters at Hyderabad.

**Statement**

*Particulars of Welfare Schemes and their Achievements in Andhra Pradesh during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88*

| S. No. | Welfare Scheme                                   | Beedi Workers Welfare Fund | Limestone and Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund | Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund | Iron Ore Mines and Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund | Manganese and Chrome Welfare |
|--------|--|----------------------------|--|--------------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| 1      | 2  | 3                          | 4  | 5                              | 6  |                              |
| 1.     | No. of Dispensaries                              | 9                          | 2  | 2                              | 1  |                              |
| 2.     | Hospital   | —                          | —  | 2                              | —  |                              |
| 3.     | Beds Reserved for T.B. Patients                  | 1                          | 1  | 4                              | —  |                              |
| 4.     | Financial Assistance for purchase of spectacles  | 151                        | —  | 10                             | —  |                              |
| 5.     | Scholarships :                                   |                            |  |                                |  |                              |
|        | (a) No. of awardees                              | 4,200                      | 713  | 288                            | 182  |                              |
|        | (b) Amount distributed                           | 13,21,110                  | 2,26,240   | 1,21,920                       | 60,240   |                              |
| 6.     | Financial Assistance for one set of School dress |                            |  |                                |  |                              |
|        | (a) No. of beneficiaries                         | 2,500                      | —  | —                              | —  |                              |
|        | (b) Amount spent                                 | 1,25,000                   | —  | —                              | —  |                              |

| 1   | 2   | 3         | 4             | 5             | 6      |
|-----|---|-----------|---------------|---------------|--------|
| 7.  | No. of persons who have benefited under Build Your Own House Scheme                           | 48        | 10            | 6             | —      |
| 8.  | Housing Scheme for Economically Weaker Sections of Society (no. of Beneficiaries)             | 664       | —             | —             | —      |
| 9.  | Amount Spent under Type-II Housing Scheme   | —         | Rs. 6.60,000  | —             | —      |
| 10. | Type-I Housing Scheme (no. of Houses)   | —         | —             | 10            | —      |
| 11. | Amount spent for recreational facilities  | Rs. 1,230 | 1,89,313      | —             | 8,025  |
| 12. | Amount spent for Water Supply Scheme  | —         | Rs. 50,000    | —             | —      |
| 13. | No. of cases sanctioned under fatal and serious accident benefit scheme                       | 3         | 19            | —             | —      |
| 14. | Provision of supply of Books and Slates   |           |               |               |        |
|     | (a) No. of children benefitted  | —         | 159           | 462           | 2      |
|     | (b) Amount spent  | —         | Rs. 2,580     | Not available | Rs. 60 |
| 15. | Grant-in-aid for purchase of school bus by the management for school going children of miners | —         | Rs. 1.00 lakh | —             | —      |
| 16. | Amount spent on grant-in-aid to managements for maintaining dispensaries                      | —         | Rs. 2,23,514  | —             | —      |
| 17. | No. of cases where financial assistance given for treatment of                                |           |               |               |        |
|     | (a) T.B.  | —         | —             | 6             | —      |
|     | (b) Leprosy   | —         | —             | —             | 1      |

| 1   | 2                   | 3 | 4 | 5   | 6 |
|-----|---------------------|---|---|---|---|
| 18. | No. of Schools      | — | — | 2 High Schools<br>and 4 Elementary<br>Schools | — |
| 19. | Mid-day-meal Scheme | — | — | 4 Centres                                     | — |

*Foot Note* : Unde Cine Workers Welfare Fund an amount of Rs. 31,080 was distributed as scholarships to 84 awardees in 1986-87 and 1987-88.

**Marine Wealth on Andhra Pradesh Coast**

9267. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study of survey has been conducted about the marine wealth on Andhra Pradesh coast;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Andhra Pradesh Government has sent some proposals for preservation and processing of fish wealth, if so, the details thereof and the decision taken by Union Government thereon; and

(d) the steps being taken to increase marine production in Bay of Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b). The Fishery Survey of India conducted extensive study on the demersal Fishery resources within 75 M depth. Survey of Fishery resources in the outer continental shelf and slope of North East Coast covering Andhra Coast has also been taken up. Based on these surveys, the potential yield of demersal fishery resources in the North East Coast has been estimated to be about 2,20,000 tonnes within the depth of 200 M and 19,000 tonnes beyond 200-500 M depth. The pelagic resources in these areas is estimated to be about 2,92,000 tonnes.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Some of the important steps taken to increase marine fish production in the Bay of Bengal area are :

- (i) introduction of as many as 173 improved beach landing craft during the current plan period;
- (ii) motorisation of about 3100 traditional craft;
- (iii) development of fishing harbours and fish landing centres at suitable sites;
- (iv) creation of Fishery industrial estates in selected places to provide the necessary infrastructural facilities such as ice plant, auction hall, approach roads, water and electricity supply etc.
- (v) most of the deep sea fishing fleet of 142 trawlers in the country, at present are operating in the Bay of Bengal region with Visakhapatnam, as base.
- (vi) zonal bases of Fishery Survey of India are functioning at Madras and Visakhapatnam for conducting survey of fishery potential of this region. A unit of Central Institute of Fisheries Nautical and Engineering Training is also established at these centres to train the operatives for manning deep sea fishing vessels.
- (vii) a unit of the Integrated Fisheries Project is to start functioning at Visakhapatnam, by May 1988 for demonstrating and popularising diversified products from low value fish.

**Development of Khandagiri and Udayagiri in Orissa**

9268. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether State Government of Orissa has submitted to Union Government any scheme for the development of Khandagiri and Udayagiri;

(b) if so, the cost estimated by State Government for the development of these two places of tourist interest;

(c) whether Union Government have considered the proposal; and

(d) if so, the amount sanctioned/proposed to be sanctioned for the development of these places ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) On the basis of a proposal received from the Government of Orissa, the Central Ministry of Tourism has already sanctioned a project for flood-lighting of Khandagiri—Udayagiri at an estimated cost of Rs. 8.10 lakhs. The State Government has not submitted any new proposal to the Ministry for development of Khandagiri and Udayagiri.

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

#### Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund

9269. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have created an Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund;

(b) the year in which the fund was created;

(c) whether the Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund was created to help the farmers during the period of natural calamities like drought and flood etc ; and

(d) if so, how much money out of the fund has been spent for the drought affected farmers in Orissa during last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) to (c). Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Funds have been created at State and Central Cooperative Banks level which are being augmented partly out of their own profits and partly by assistance from Central/State Governments. Further,

a fund known as National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund was created at the national level in Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in 1956. The purpose of agricultural stabilisation funds is to help the farmers affected by natural calamities like drought, flood etc., by way of converting short-term loans into medium-term loans. With the formation of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) in 1982, the National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund is managed by this bank. There is also a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme at the Government of India level for providing assistance to cooperative institutions for the purpose.

(d) During the last three years a sum of Rs. 914.57 lakh was sanctioned to Orissa by NABARD out of National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund. Out of this amount a sum of Rs. 895.31 lakh was withdrawn by the State. Under Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund Scheme, a sum of Rs. 65 lakh has been released to the State Government of Orissa during the last three years by Government of India.

#### Shortage of Water in DIZ Area, New Delhi

9270. SHRI SRIHARI RAO : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether type II houses constructed by CPWD in Block Nos. 1 to 13, Sector-II DIZ area have not yet been handed over by the construction Division Civil to the Maintenance Division so far, if so, the reasons thereof;

(b) whether there is an acute shortage of water supply, especially in Block Nos. 5-8 of the above area due to their being on a higher level and far off from overhead tank, at Mandir Marg; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Because of administrative Convenience, the maintenance work is being done by the Construction Division.

(b) and (c). Yes, There is a general shortage of water supply in the whole of

DIZ Area. Block No. 5-8 being at a higher plinth level, and at the farthest and from the Supply point, water supply is less in these Blocks in comparison to other Blocks. Efforts are being made to increase the water supply in these Blocks by further regulating the valves etc.

#### Accumulation of Steel Products

9271. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was any accumulation of steel products manufactured by the steel plants in the last two quarters; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### Deposits of Tungsten Found in Nagpur

9272. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the deposits of Tungsten have been found in Nagpur;

(b) if so, the details of the areas and estimated deposits; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to boost the exploration of Tungsten in Nagpur ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR) : (a) Deposits of tungsten have been found in Nagpur District.

(b) The deposits are located at Agragaon, Kuhi, Khobna and Bhaonri areas. The ore reserves of indicated category estimated by Geological Survey of India are (1) Agragaon—2.230 million tonnes of 0.04 to 0.27%  $WO_3$  grade (2) Kuhi—2.309 million tonnes of grade 0.10 to 0.17%  $WO_3$  (3) Khobna—4.826 million tonnes of 0.12 to 0.38%  $WO_3$  and (4) Bhaonri—preliminary investigation is in progress.

(c) Viable technology for beneficiation of these low grade ore is yet to be established. Defence Research and Development Organisation in association with Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has launched a programme for development of viable processing for low-grade ore. Detailed exploration for tungsten by the Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd., is in progress in Khobna.

#### Housing Programme in Nagpur

9273. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has sent any proposal for construction of houses in Nagpur with the assistance of World Bank or HUDCO to meet the acute housing shortage;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

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

#### Import of Sub-Standard Billets from Turkey

9274. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY :

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

(a) whether 35,000 tonnes of steel billets imported from Turkey through MMTC did not conform to the contracted specifications;

(b) the terms and conditions under which the imports were made and the purpose of importing them;

(c) whether these have been used for the intended purpose;

(d) whether any irregularities have been noticed in the deal; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action proposed to be taken in the matter ?

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR) :** (a) Yes, Sir. 35,000 tonnes of billets imported by Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Limited (MMTC) in 1986 as Canalising Agency on account of SAIL from Turkey did not conform to the specified chemical composition.

(b) MMTC had ordered the imports under their usual terms and conditions. The intended purpose for the import was to use it for making light structurals at the Bhilai Steel Plant.

(c) The billets have been used for alternative purposes at Durgapur Steel Plant and by Indian Railways.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. The material supplied by the foreign supplier was not in terms of the contract. SAIL has lodged its claim on MMTC. MMTC had also put the foreign supplier on notice for not honouring the contractual requirement of supplies.

**Computer Managed Maintenance System of Steel Plants**

9275. **PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :**

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

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India Limited is implementing, with the assistance of UNDP, a project for intergrated computer managed maintenance system in its units starting with the Rourkela Steel Plant;

(b) whether Government propose to provide the same equipment to other steel plants also; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the work will be started and completed ?

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Under its second Phase of the Project, it is proposed to be extended to Bhilai, Bokaro and Durgapur Steel Plants. Details of Phase-II have not yet been finished.

**Rice Production in Seventh Plan**

9276. **SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the target set for the production of rice during the Seventh Plan and achievement made as on 31 March, 1987;

(b) whether there is a need to grow hybrid rice in order to achieve the Seventh Plan target;

(c) if so, the efforts made in this direction;

(d) what other steps are proposed to be taken to increase rice production during the Seventh Plan; and

(e) the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) :** (a) The Seventh Plan (1989-90) target of rice production is 73.00-75.00 million tonnes. Total rice production in the country during 1986-87 was 60.42 million tonnes.

(b) The production potential of hybrid rice is under test by the ICAR.

(c) The Indian Council of Agriculture Research has intensified research on development of hybrid rice at six selected research centres. Comprehensive yield trials of FI hybrid are planned to be conducted during kharif 1988 for the suitability and adoption to specific regions.

(d) and (e). For increasing the production of rice during the Seventh Plan, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Special Rice Production Programme" has been launched from 1985-86 in six Eastern States. Under this scheme various incentives are being provided to the farmers. During 1988-89 under the Special Foodgrains Production Programme special efforts are being made to increase production of rice in 106 selected districts in 13 States. Besides a Central Sector Minikit Programme of rice is also under implementation in the country.

**Convention Facilities**

9277. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-  
NAIK : Will the Minister of TOURISM be  
pleased to state :

(a) whether the convention facilities  
available in hotel in the country are  
inadequate;

(b) if not, the steps being taking to  
create more facilities for conventions in the  
country;

(c) the guidelines sent to India Tourism  
Development Corporation, State Tourism  
Development Corporation and the private  
sector hotels in this direction; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI  
GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) The Conven-  
tion facilities available in the country fail to  
do full justice to the potential of India as  
a major destination.

(b) The effort to create convention  
facilities in other parts of the country is an  
on going process requiring careful monitor-  
ing for infrastructural capacities of various  
centres.

(c) No specific guidelines have been sent  
to India Tourism Development Corporation,  
State Tourism Development Corporation or  
the private sector hotels in this direction.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Closed Sugar Mills**

9278. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :  
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL  
SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply  
given on 8 December, 1987 to Unstarred  
Question No. 4763 regarding sugar mills  
and state the details of the 23 sugar mills  
which remained closed during 1986-87;  
sector-wise and the reasons for their  
closure ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL  
SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : A  
statement, giving the sector-wise position of  
23 sugar mills which remained closed during  
1986-87 season, is given below. The reasons  
for closure in a particular season vary from  
factory to factory. However, in general,  
the same can attributed to factors like  
inadequate availability of sugarcane, obsolete  
plant and machinery, mismanagement etc.

**Statement**

*Names of sugar mills sector-wise which remained closed during 1986-87*

| S. No. | Name of the sugar mill   | Sector |
|--------|--|--------|
| 1      | 2  | 3      |
| 1.     | The Ratna Sugar Mills Co. Ltd., Shahganj, Distt. Jaunpur, U.P.               | J.S.   |
| 2.     | New Savan Sugar Mills, P.O. Siwan, Distt. Siwan, Bihar.                      | J.S.   |
| 3.     | The Bihar Sugar Works, Pachrukhe, Distt. Siwan, Bihar.                       | J.S.   |
| 4.     | Guraru Chini Mills P.O. Guraru, Distt. Gaya Bihar.                           | P.S.   |
| 5.     | Cachar Sugar Mills Ltd., P.O. Ratabari, Chargoala, Distt. Cachar Assam.      | P.S.   |
| 6.     | The Godavari Sugar Mills Ltd., Sakarwadi, Distt. Ahmednagar, Maharashtra.    | J.S.   |
| 7.     | The Godavari Sugar Mills Ltd., Lakshmiwadi, Distt., Ahmednagar, Maharashtra. | J.S.   |



| 1   | 2   | 3     |
|-----|---|-------|
| 8.  | Shri Changdeo Sugar Mills Ltd., Changdeonagar, Distt. Ahmednagar, Maharashtra.  | J.S.  |
| 9.  | Shri Vridheshwar S.S.K. Ltd., P.O. Vridheshwar Sakhar Karkhana, Taluka Pathardi, Distt. Ahmednagar (Pimpalgaon), Maharashtra. | Coop. |
| 10. | Vishwas Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd. Yeshwantnagar, Post. Chikhali, Taluka Shirala, Distt. Sangli, Maharashtra.              | Coop. |
| 11. | Kalamber Vibhag S.S.K. Ltd., Kalambar, Post Gandhinagar, Distt. Nanded, Maharashtra.  | Coop. |
| 12. | Shri Amreli Sahakari Krishi Khand Udyog Ltd., Gavadka, Distt. Amreli, Gujarat.  | Coop. |
| 13. | Sidheshwar Khand Udyog Sahakari Mandli Ltd., Talaja, Distt. Junagadh, Gujarat.  | Coop. |
| 14. | Charotar Sahakari Khand Udyog Mandi Ltd., Village Palaj, Taluk Petlad, Distt. Kaira, Gujarat.                                 | Coop. |
| 15. | Sardar Vallabhai Patel Khand, Udyog Cooperative Societies Ltd. P.O. Dhoraji, Distt. Rajkot, Gujarat.                          | Coop. |
| 16. | Salarjung Sugar Mills Ltd., Munirabad, Distt. Raichur, Karnataka.   | J.S.  |
| 17. | Gangawati Sugars Ltd., Pragatinagar, Tal. Gangawati, Distt. Raichur, Karnataka.   | P.S.  |
| 18. | Gauribidnaur S.S.K. Ltd., Gauribidnaur, Distt. Kolar Karnataka.   | Coop. |
| 19. | Vanivilasa Cooperative Sugar Factory Ltd., Hiriur, Distt. Chitradurga, Karnataka.   | Coop. |
| 20. | The Mannam Sugar Mills Coop. Ltd., Pandalam, Distt. Alleppey, Karnataka.  | Coop. |
| 21. | Sivakami Sugar Ltd., Tanuku, Distt. West Godavari, Andhra Pradesh.  | J.S.  |
| 22. | The Nizam Sugar Factory Ltd., Hindupur, Distt. Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh.   | P.S.  |
| 23. | Palar Sugars Ltd., Mailpatti, Distt. North Arcot, Tamil Nadu.   | J.S.  |

J.S.—Joint Stock (Private)

P.S.—Public Sector

Note : Out of the above 23 sugar factories, 5 sugar factories have since started working during the current crushing season 1987-88.

[English]

**Release of Beneficial Insects to Control Agricultural Pests**

9279. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Mexico in 1986-87 released 38 billion beneficial insects to control agricultural pests;

(b) the number of such insects released in India as part of plant protection programmes aimed at substituting dangerous pesticides; and

(c) the names of the institutions where biological control and integrated pest management is being developed and practised in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) No such information about Mexico has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) 406 million and 492 million of parasites and predators have been released against insect pests and weeds during 1986-87 and 1987-88, respectively. This has reduced the dependence on pesticides to some extent.

(c) Biological control and Integrated Pest Management are developed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research Institutes and State Agricultural Universities. These are popularised and practised by the State Departments of Agriculture/Horticulture and Central Directorate of plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage.

**Implementation of Action Plan of Walled City**

9280. DR. A.K. PATEL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in the implementation of the action plan for Urban Renewal of the Walled City of Delhi;

(b) the projects now in hand and the progress made so far in each case;

(c) the amount spent so far;

(d) the estimated number of people who are likely to be dislocated and resettled under the action plan; and

(e) the brief particulars of the resettlement plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). A status report on the various components of the urban renewal plan for the walled city is annexed.

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

(d) and (e). While there is no firm estimate of the number of people likely to be resettled under the action plan, a policy paper in this regard has already been prepared by the DDA and submitted to the Delhi Administration as stated in the statement below.

**Statement**

The various components of the Action Plan for Urban Renewal of the Walled City and the progress in regard to them are indicated below :

*(i) Shifting of transport, wholesale food-grain/paper godown from Walled City*

All objections regarding eligibility of the allottees have been sorted out by the MCD and with the help of computers allotment have been made to 1385 transporters, at the new site. Demand letters for payment are expected to be sent shortly. The whole process of allotment is held up owing to Court's stay. Efforts are being made by the Delhi Admn. on priority basis to get the stay vacated. It has also been decided that an undertaking should be taken from the transporters to close the business from the existing premises.

The verification work of the existing foodgrain godown in Naya Bazar area was completed. A detailed feasibility report on economics, time frame, acquisition of land for shifting them outside is under consideration of the Delhi Administration. DDA has already submitted the case for acquisition of land for the purpose to the Delhi

Admn. on which a consolidated report is expected to be submitted to Lt. Governor by the end of April.

The paper godowns are proposed to be shifted to the proposed Integrated Freight Complex at Madanpur Khadar. The DDA has proposed this project on 125 hec. of land. Out of this some land is under courts' stay while some land has to be acquired. This matter is being pursued further by the Government. A comprehensive report on the project is to be prepared by the DDA within a month's time.

(ii) *Provision of underground parking lots to streamline the traffic flow :*

Out of the three projects of underground parking, the project of Church Mission underground parking which was prepared earlier has been revised. This project is expected to be submitted shortly to the DUAC and the Technical Committee of DDA for approval. The Gandhi Ground project and the Asif Ali Underground Parking Project are to be considered further.

(iii) *Shifting of wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market (Phool Mandi)*

Traders operating their trade from the Phool Mandi are required to hand over existing provisions to WAQF Board before shifting to New Okhla Market. An Affidavit will be taken from the allottees to ensure the transfer. The revised cost of the shop/plot has been worked out by the DDA. Out of this 25% of the cost would be recovered in the first instance and the balance in instalments.

(iv) *Shifting of fish and Poultry market at Jama Masjid.*

The land at Gazipur for shifting of this market has been handed over to the Delhi Agricultural Marketing Board who are expected to put up a report along with the design of the project shortly to the Expert Committee.

(v) *Restrictions for regulating the movement of heavy-vehicles*

The necessary project scheme in this regard is being worked out by the Delhi Administration in consultation with the DCP (traffic).

(vi) *Conservation and restoration of historical buildings and maintenance and conservation of areas in the city*

A draft report has been prepared by a committee consisting of professional members from various departments. This report is under further process.

(vii) *Resettlement of dwellers of dangerous Katras*

The inhabitants of the dangerous Katras are proposed to be rehabilitated in flats to be constructed at Matha Sundari Road area. A policy report in this regard prepared by the Slum Wing of the DDA is under consideration of the Delhi Administration.

(viii) *Redevelopment of Katras with private ownership*

The Slum and JJ Wing of the DDA was assigned the work of preparing the policy report on redevelopment of Katras. The DDA has submitted a report in this regard which is under examination of the Delhi Administration.

(ix) *Preparation of urban renewal plan in 16 zones of Walled City*

The DDA'S report for preparation of structure plan of the Walled City and urban renewal plan is under further process.

(x) *Shifting of MCD Offices*

This project is pending for want of clearance of a new MCD City centre by the Government.

The progress of implementation of the above items of work are being periodically monitored by the Lt. Governor.

**Awarding of Research Fellowships to Scholars by NIRD Hyderabad**

9281. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Institute of Rural Development Hyderabad was awarding Research Fellowships to Scholars;

(b) if so, the number of such fellowships and the research topics for which these were awarded;

(c) whether this programme still exists;

(d) if so, the number of such fellows working now; and

(e) if not, the reasons for its discontinuation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Yes, Sir. The National Institute of Rural Development which was earlier known as National Institute of Community Development operated a scheme of Junior and Senior Research Fellowships in the sixties.

(b) 8 Junior and 2 Senior Research Fellowships were awarded by the Institute for various types of studies till 1969 when the scheme was discontinued.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The scheme was discontinued on the basis of the report of the Evaluation Team of the then National Institute of Community Development.

Training to Steel Authority of India Limited Employees

9282. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the training facilities available for the employees of the Steel Authority of India Limited;

(b) whether Steel Authority of India Limited has any training institute of its own; if so, its location; and

(c) the details of the training programmes undertaken by it ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR) : (a) SAIL have developed well equipped training facilities with a network of training institutes and shop based units.

(b) Besides all the Steel Plants under SAIL having their own training institutes to cater to junior/middle levels, SAIL has its own Management Training Institute (MTI) at Ranchi which trains Senior Management Cadres.

(c) MTI organises courses in general management and in various functional areas in order that Senior Management Cadres develop managerial effectiveness and a new healthy work culture and are trained to meet with the fast changing work requirements, which call for higher productivity and qualities of leadership in the field of technology, management, finance and Human Resource Development. In addition, special seminars/workshops on specific themes are also organised.

Support Price of Turmeric and Chillies

9283. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices proposes to determine the minimum support price for turmeric and chilly crops from 1988-89 to save the farmers from exploitation by the traders; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) The production of chillies and turmeric is of a localised nature, and, therefore, the coverage of minimum support prices is not extended to these commodities.

Labour Secretaries Meeting

9284. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of the State Labour Secretaries was held recently in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of participants;

(c) the details of topics discussed and the outcome thereof; and

(d) the time by which the recommendations made therein are likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (d). The Fourth Conference of the State Labour Secretaries on Safety was held in New Delhi on the 29th March, 1988. The Conference was attended by the State Labour Secretaries, the Chief Inspectors of Factories or their representatives and the representatives of Central Ministries/Departments *viz.* Cabinet Secretariat, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals, Department of Industrial Development etc. The Conference, *inter-alia*, discussed matters relating to implementation of the provisions of the Factories (Amendment) Act, 1987 and notification of rules under the Act by the State Governments/Union Territories, identification of major accident hazard installations, criteria for identification of processes and substances posing hazards to safety and health of workers and general environment, assessment of training requirements arising out of Factories (Amendment) Act, 1987, on-site and off-site emergency and disaster control and management plans, safety standards in small scale chemical units etc. and made certain recommendations. Since implementation of the recommendations of the Conference will be a continuous process, on time limit has been fixed in this regard.

#### Laxity in Implementation of BIS Act

9285. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of products with ISI mark actually do not come up to the standards prescribed on account of lack of rigorous application of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act;

(b) whether Government are aware of the laxity in the purchase of ISI marked products by the various Government Departments and Public Undertakings on account of easy availability of spurious products;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and whether Government intend to ensure a

rigorous enforcement of the BIS mark while making purchases; and

(d) the action taken by Government to eliminate the spurious products and thus avoid any injurious and harmful effects to the consumers and the results thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAIJHA) : (a) The Bureau of Indian Standards operate a certification marking scheme under which manufacturers are licenced to use the ISI mark on products manufactured by them which conform to the prescribed standards. The nature of the scheme and the manner of its implementation ensures that the products manufactured with ISI mark come up to the standards prescribed. However, instances of a product not conforming to the prescribed standard, bearing the ISI mark, can not be ruled out but this could be due to chance malfunctioning of in-process controlled system. There could also be instances of a product bearing the ISI mark which may be spurious. But their number is small. Efforts are being made to ensure that the marking system works more efficiently.

(b) and (c). The Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals (DGS and D), as a central purchase organisation, procures stores and equipments required by the various Ministries/Departments and their attached organisations excepting items like foodstuffs, ammunitions, armaments etc. Its services are also available to the State Governments and Public Sector Undertakings if so desired by them. From May 1986, as a matter of policy, the DGS and D are required to purchase ISI marked products, and to adhere to ISI specifications in cases of non-availability of ISI-marked products. DGS and D have, however, to go in for non-ISI marked products in some cases for reasons like (i) non-availability of ISI-marked goods, (ii) uncompetitive prices of ISI-market goods, (iii) compliance to indentors' specifications, (iv) specially earmarked sources of supply like Khadi and Village Industries Commission, National Textile Corporation, etc.

The stores and equipments purchased by the DGS and D are subjected to pre-despatch inspection by the technically

qualified officers of the Inspection Wing of DGS and D or the Officers of the Defence Inspectorate, as the case may be. This pre-despatch inspection is intended to ensure that the stores supplied are not sub-standard and conform to the contract specifications.

(d) The Government have enacted various laws such as the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, which provide for penal action against offences such as falsification of trade marks, false application of trade marks to goods, selling goods to which a false trade mark or false trade description is applied, improper use or colourable imitation of the Bureau of Indian Standards Certification Mark etc. The Consumer protection Act, 1986, also aims at protecting consumer against unfair trade practices.

#### Implementation of Land Acquisition Act

9286. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 19 December, 1983 to Unstarred Question No. 4291 regarding implementation of Land Acquisition Act and state the number of occasions with details on which the Central Government exercised the functions under Article 258(1) of the Constitution for the acquisition of land for Central Projects/Institutions under the land Acquisition Act, 1984 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : In accordance with the power vested in Central Government under Article 258(1) of the Constitution, the Central Government have entrusted their functions for acquisition of land under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 for purposes of Union to the concerned State Governments in their respective territories except Jammu and Kashmir, Nagaland and Mizoram. The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 has not been extended to Jammu and Kashmir. The State has its own law for land acquisition. The Central Act has not so far been adopted in Nagaland and acquisition, if any, is done under the Nagaland (Requisition and Acquisition) Act, 1965. In respect of Mizoram, the consent of the State Govern-

ment, as provided under Article 258(1) of the Constitution, is awaited.

#### Deterioration in Quality of Milk Products

9287. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints of deterioration in the quality of ghee, curd, butter and milk supplied by the Delhi Milk Scheme during the financial year 1987-88;

(b) if so, the nature and number of complaints received and the action taken thereon;

(c) the efforts made to ensure that milk products supplied to the consumers are of good quality;

(d) whether any specific periodic checking is being done in this regard; and

(e) if so, the periodicity thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b). About 50 complaints regarding adulteration in milk and ghee, icy texture in curd etc. were received during 1987-88.

(c) The following measures are being taken on a regular basis :

(i) Strict quality testing is being maintained at all stages.

(ii) Frequent raids are organised to ensure against adulteration and other mal practices.

(iii) A complaint Cell has been opened directly under the General Manager where in efforts are made to attend to the complaints promptly.

(d) and (e). At the Plant level, the quality check is being done almost on a continuous basis.

#### Involvement of Voluntary Organisations In Rural Development Programmes

9288. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 20 April, 1987 to Starred

Question No. 700 regarding implementation of IRDP and state :

(a) the names of the voluntary organisations which have been involved in various rural development programmes including IRDP in Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir and Union Territories of Delhi and Chandigarh, during Seventh Plan; and

(b) the exact guidelines issued with regard to the taking up such programmes by these organisations alongwith the financial assistance/incentives sanctioned to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). A statement indicating the names of voluntary organisations is given below. No project has been sanctioned to any voluntary organisation under IRDP in these States and Union Territories. A total financial assistance aggregating to about Rs. 2.75 crores has been sanctioned by CAPART to the voluntary organisations in these States and Union Territories for various rural development programmes. As per the guidelines issued by CAPART assistance to non-governmental voluntary organisations working in rural areas require that the organisation should have a legal status as a Society registered under the Societies Registration Act or any corresponding State Act or as a Trust registered under the Indian Trust Act, 1982 or the Charitable and Religious Act, 1920.

#### Statement

*Names of Voluntary Organisations involved in rural development programmes during 7th Plan in*

#### *Himachal Pradesh*

1. Society for Social Uplift through Rural Action (SUTRA), Solan.
2. Rural Centre for Human Interest (RUCHI), Churvadhar.
3. Himachal Harijan Kalyan Sansthan, Shimla.
4. Mahila Mandal, Chhabran.
5. People's Action for People in Need, Sirmour.

6. Himachal Jan Vikas Sahyog Sansthan, Darlaghat.

7. Society for Social Action for Rural Development of Hilly Area, Shimla.

8. Desert Development Project, Spiti.

9. District Rural Development Agency, Chamba.

10. Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehra Dun.

11. Desert Development Project, Pooh (District Kinnaur).

12. Government (Community) Polytechnique, Sundar Nagar.

13. Energy and Environment Group, New Delhi.

#### *Punjab*

14. Punjab Backward Classes Development Board, Chandigarh.

15. Punjab State Council for Science and Technology, (PSCST), Chandigarh.

16. Technical Teachers Training Institute (TTTTI), Chandigarh.

#### *Haryana*

17. Jai Jawan Jai Kisan Seva Samiti, Rohtak.

18. The Nav Joti, Bahadurgarh.

19. The Haryana Social Work and Research Centre, Mahendragarh.

20. The Dayal Graminodyog Mandal' Kurukshetra.

21. Amit Khadi Gramodyog Samity, Karnal.

22. Naujhil Integrated Rural Project for Health and Development.

23. National Bahai Charitable Society.

24. Mahila Chetna Kendra.

25. Shakti Gramodyog Sangh, Bahadurgarh.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>26. Laxmi Gramodyog Mandal Kurukshetra.</p> <p>27. Haryana Khadi Mandal, Bhiwani.</p> <p>28. Participation for Development, Karnal.</p> <p>29. Mewat Social and Education Development, Gurgaon.</p> <p>30. Gurgaon Gram Udyog Sangh, Narsinghpur.</p> <p>31. The Gulia Gramodyog Sangh, Jhajjar.</p> <p>32. Central for Rural Development and Appropriate Technology, III, New Delhi.</p> <p>33. Centre for Bio-Medical Engineering, IIT, New Delhi.</p> <p>34. Foundation to Aid Industrial Recovery, New Delhi.</p> <p>35. District Rural Development Agency, Sirsa.</p> <p>36. Haryana State Small Industries and Export Corporation Limited, Chandigarh.</p> | <p>47. Participation and Development Centre.</p> <p>48. People's Institute for Development and Training.</p> <p>49. Harijan Sevak Sangh.</p> <p>50. Action for Food Production (AFPRO).</p> <p>51. Consortium on Rural Technology.</p> <p>52. Natural Resources Development Cooperative Society Limited.</p> <p>53. Integrated Rural Development Society.</p> <p>54. All India Slum Development Centre.</p> <p>55. Church's Auxilliary for Social Action.</p> <p>56. Indian Institute of Public Administration.</p> <p>57. Centre for Bio-Medical Engineering, I.I.T.</p> <p>58. Institute of Social Sciences.</p> <p>59. Life Tools.</p> <p>60. Society for Development Alternatives.</p> <p>61. Rajasthan Catalyst Foundation.</p> <p>62. Lokyan.</p> <p>63. Central Road Research Institute.</p> |
|---|---|

*Jammu and Kashmir*

37. Jammu and Kashmir Harijan Sevak Sangh, Jammu.
38. J and K Samaj Kalyan Kendra, Jammu.
39. Tata Energy Research Institute.

*Delhi*

40. Citizenship Development Society.
41. Naujhil Integrated Rural Project for Health and Development (NIRPHAD).
42. Deen Dayal Research Institute.
43. Sruti
44. Mehrauli Khan Mazdoor Sahakari Samiti Limited.
45. Abhyuthan.
46. Central Social Welfare Board.

*Chandigarh*

Nil

*[Translation]**Sheep Farming in Uttar Pradesh*

9289. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a detailed study and assessment of the possibility of sheep-farming under the Centrally sponsored programme in hill areas of Uttar Pradesh, has been worked out;

(b) whether there is any proposals to set up some more sheep breeding centres in these areas during 1988-89; and



(c) if so, the places selected for the purpose ?

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

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

**Light and Sound Programme at Ranikhet**

9290. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased state :

(a) whether light and sound programmes have been started in some cities of Uttar Pradesh;

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

(c) whether there is any proposal to organise such a programme in Ranikhet city in Uttar Pradesh in the month of October on the occasion of centenary celebration of Kumaon Regiment; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). No such proposal has been received by this Department from the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

**Assistance to U.P. under IDS and M.T.**

9291. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to include certain new cities and municipalities of Uttar Pradesh under the medium and small cities development and the slum improvement programmes during the year 1988-89;

(b) if so, the names of such cities and municipalities; and

(c) if not, the amount proposed to be provided to Uttar Pradesh this year under the aforesaid programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Under the Centrally sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns, State-wise allocation of towns is made on Plan to Plan basis. Against an allocation of 12 towns for Uttar Pradesh for 7th Plan, all the 12 towns have been sanctioned. No more town from U.P. is likely to be included under the Scheme during the current Plan period.

The Scheme of Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums is in the State sector and the State Governments take up appropriate projects in urban slums in accordance with their needs and priorities out of their Annual Plan provisions.

(c) Release of Central assistance under I.D.S.M.T. would depend on progress of implementation of the projects.

**Tourism in Hill Areas**

9292. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the tourism development programmes of the current Five Year Plan in Uttar Pradesh are going as per schedule; and

(b) if so, the details of the facilities provided to develop tourism in the hill areas of the State during the Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On the basis of the proposals received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh, the Central Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 20.90 lakhs for construction of six cottages and a restaurant at Auli-Joshimath and Rs. 33.75 lakhs for FRP huts in Garhwal Himalayas.

[English]

**Development of Tourist Centres in Tamil Nadu**

9293. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are proposals under the consideration of the Government to

carry out developmental activities in the Tourist Centres of Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Central Ministry of Tourism, has received the following proposals from the State Government for creation of tourism infrastructure :

1. Dormitory accommodation at Kanyakumari
2. Wayside facilities at Oothu
3. Tourist facilities at Thiruvaiyaru
4. Tourist facilities at Vandipur Tank
5. Development of Rameshwaram
6. Cafeteria and beautification at Hogenakkal
7. Tourist facilities at MGR Thittan
8. Tourist facilities at Tranquebar
9. Purchase of Hovercrafts
10. Tourist amenities at Srirangam
11. Tourist facilities at bathing ghats at Papnasam
12. Pariyakoodal Tourist Village
13. Vandiyur Tourist Village
14. Kannagi Kottam Tourist Village
15. Tourist facilities at Kanyakumari
16. Integrated development of Rameswaram
17. Water Sports and Recreation Centre, Madras
18. Floodlighting of Vivekananda Rock Memorial, Kanyakumari

**Filling up of Reserve Quota of Scheduled Tribes**

9194. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of employees in projects and Development India Limited

and the number of Scheduled Tribes among them; and

(b) the efforts made to fill up the reserve quota for Scheduled Tribes in the public undertakings under the ministry and in the ministry itself ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) Total number of employees in Projects and Development India Ltd. is 3346 and Scheduled Tribes among them are 141.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

**Termination of Staff by M/s. Projects and Development India Limited**

9295. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of staff recruited and their services terminated by M/s. Projects and Development India Limited, during the last five years and the number of Scheduled Tribes among them; and

(b) whether any special steps have been taken to regularise the temporary Scheduled Tribes staff in other projects to avoid hardship to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected from Projects and Development India Limited and will be laid on the table of the House.

**Filling of Posts in Ministry**

9296. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the number of posts of various categories laying vacant in the Ministry of Tourism as on 1 January, 1988 and since when these are lying vacant;

(b) the reasons for the delay in filling up of these vacancies;

(c) by when these posts are likely to be filled up; and

(d) the details of the remedial measures taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRI-DHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (c). The Details are given in the Statement below.

(d) Union Public Service Commission/ Staff Selection Commission and Cadre controlling authorities have regularly been reminded to nominate candidates so that vacant posts lying vacant in the Ministry of Tourism could be filled up urgently.

## Statement

| S. No.                                   | Name of the post                   | Vacant from                        | No. of posts | Reasons for not filling the post till 1.1.1988.  |
|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------|--|
| 1  | 2                                  | 3                                  | 4            | 5  |
| <i>Ministry of Tourism, HMC Division</i> |                                    |                                    |              |  |
| 1.                                       | Desk Officer                       | Nov. 87                            | 1            | The vacant posts at (1) to (4) could not be filled up immediately for want of a decision about the cadre controlling authority for the newly formed Ministry. The Department of Personnel has since decided that the Ministry of Civil Aviation will function as the cadre controlling authority and control the cadre of the Ministry of Tourism also. That Ministry has already initiated the process for filling up the vacant posts. As far as the post of Accountant (an ex-cadre post) is concerned the process for filling up has been completed. Candidate selected is expected to join shortly. |
| 2.                                       | Stenographer-C                     | June, 87                           | 1            |  |
| 3.                                       | Steno Gr. D                        | One each from May/June and Nov. 87 | 3            |  |
| 4.                                       | L.D.C.                             | Aug. 86                            | 1            |  |
| 5.                                       | Accountant                         | June, 87                           | 1            |  |
| <i>Department of Tourism</i>             |                                    |                                    |              |  |
| 1.                                       | Jt. Director General               | 1.4.87                             | 1            | Retirement of Shri K. N. Kudesia. However it has been filled up with the approval of Appointment Committee of the Cabinet with effect from 28.1.88.  |
| 2.                                       | Director/Deputy Secretary          | 29.9.87                            | 1            | Promotion of Mrs. K.G. Menon as Joint Secretary. Department of Personnel and Training has been approached to forward us the names of suitable candidates.  |
| 3.                                       | Deputy Secretary (Market Research) | 10.12.87                           | 1            | Appointment of Shri G. Ravindran as Dy. Director General (Market Research) with effect from 9.12.87. Integrated Finance has been requested to allow us to retain this post.  |

| 1  | 2                              | 3        | 4 | 5   |
|----|--------------------------------|----------|---|---|
| 4. | Director,<br>Bangalore         | 17.7.87  | 1 | Posting of Mrs. P. N. Sasri to Paris. This has since been filled up by promoting of Shri R. P. Chopra on adhoc basis.   |
| 5. | Asstt. Director                | 30.11.87 | 1 | Voluntary retirement by Shri D. K. Kaushik. However, it has been filled up by promotion of Shri O. P. Saxena with effect from 11.3.88 on adhoc basis.   |
| 6. | Asstt. Director                | 31.12.87 | 1 | Retirement of Sh. S. K. Roy. It has been filled up by promotion of Shri Sudarshan Kumar at Calcutta w.e.f. 14.3.1988 on adhoc basis.  |
| 7. | Junior Steno-<br>grapher       | 2.6.84   | 1 | These are 6 clear vacancies which have been reported to the Staff Selection Commission. Out of the result of the Stenographer Examination 1986 only 4 candidates have been nominated by the Staff Selection Commission. The offer of appointments have been issued to them. These are adhoc vacancies due to transfer of employee on deputation to outside Ministries/Departments. Therefore, these vacancies cannot be reported to Staff Selection Commission. As there is a ban on making adhoc appointments these vacancies cannot be filled through the Employment Exchange also. |
|    |                                | 29.12.84 | 1 |   |
|    |                                | 5.8.86   | 1 |   |
|    |                                | 29.10.86 | 1 |   |
|    |                                | 7.12.87  | 1 |   |
|    |                                | 7.12.87  | 1 |   |
|    |                                | 3.9.87   | 1 |   |
|    |                                | 2.11.87  | 1 |   |
|    |                                | 12.11.87 | 1 |   |
|    |                                | 24.12.87 | 1 |   |
| 8. | Asstt. Programmer              | 21.5.87  | 1 | Have since been filled up with effect from 29.3.1988.   |
| 9. | Words Processing<br>Assistant. | 21.5.87  | 1 |   |

| 1   | 2  | 3        | 4   | 5  |
|-----|--|----------|-----|--|
| 10. | Mechanic Room Attendant                      | 21.5.87  | 1   | This is a newly created post. In the absence of Recruitment Rules the same could not be filled so far.   |
| 11. | Lower Division Clerk                         | 11.12.87 | 1   | These vacancies are of adhoc nature and cannot be reported to Staff Selection Commission for nominating suitable candidates. As their is a ban on making adhoc appointments these vacancies cannot be filled through Employment Exchange also. |
| 12. | Lower Division Clerk                         | 18.12.87 | 1   |  |
|     |  |          |     |  |
|     | <i>Gulmarg Winter Sports Project</i>         |          |     |  |
| 1.  | Ski Instructor                               | 1985     | 1   | Since Staff Inspection Unit had recommended abolition of certain posts, it was decided that vacant posts may not be filled up.   |
| 2.  | Vehicle Mechanic                             | 1985     | 1   |  |
| 3.  | Peon   | 1985     | 1   |  |
|     | <i>India Tourism Development Corporation</i> |          |     |  |
|     | <i>Field Offices in India</i>                |          |     |  |
| 1.  | <i>Tourist Office, Bombay</i>                |          | Nil | (No post is lying vacant)  |
|     | Information Assistants                       | 1986     | 12  | These vacancies have since been reported to Staff Selection Commission by the respective Regional Offices.   |
| 2.  | <i>Tourist Office, Delhi</i>                 |          | 6   |  |
|     | Information Assistants                       | 1986     |     |  |
| 3.  | <i>Tourist Office, Calcutta</i>              |          | 5   |  |
|     | Information Assistants                       | 1986     |     |  |
|     | <i>Field Offices abroad</i>                  |          |     |  |
| 1.  | Sydney—Clerk/Typist                          | 12.10.87 | 1   | It could not be filled up despite giving advertisement twice due to low wages offered by us.   |

**Allocation of Essential Commodities in Rajasthan**

9297. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of sugar, rice, wheat, kerosene, edible oils and controlled cloth allocated to Rajasthan during the last five months, month-wise;

(b) the quantity actually lifted item-wise; and

(c) the quantity likely to be supplied during the current year month-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) to (c). Allocation of various essential commodities to States, including Rajasthan, are made from time to time taking into consideration the availability of stocks, relative needs of various States, market availability and other related factors. Allocation of these commodities are supplementary in nature and are not intended to meet the entire demand of the States.

Details regarding allotment etc. of rice, wheat, kerosene, imported edible oil, controlled cloth and sugar to Rajasthan are given in the statement below.

Statement

(quantity in standard bales)

| Month    | (Quantity in tonnes) |          |        |           |          |      |                     |               |      |                                   |                                 |                                |                                   |                                     |  |
|----------|----------------------|----------|--------|-----------|----------|------|---------------------|---------------|------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
|          | Wheat                |          |        | Rice      |          |      | Imported edible oil |               |      | Kerosene                          |                                 |                                | Controlled cloth                  |                                     |  |
|          | Allotment            | Off-take |        | Allotment | Off-take |      | Allotment           | Off-take      |      | Allotment                         | Off-take                        |                                | Cotton controlled cloth Allotment | Polyester blended shirting Off-take |  |
| 1        | 2                    | 3        | 4      | 5         | 6        | 7    | 8                   | 9             | 10   | 11                                | 12                              | 13                             |                                   |                                     |  |
| November | 80,000               | 1,02,700 | *4,000 | 2,100     | 5000     | 2428 | 20986               | 20522         | 200  | 461 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> * | —                               | 20 <sup>8</sup> / <sub>2</sub> |                                   |                                     |  |
| December | 1,00,000             | 1,05,000 | *4,000 | 2,600     | 5000     | 1500 | 20986               | 20914         | 1914 | 207 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>   | —                               | 120                            |                                   |                                     |  |
| 1988     |                      |          |        |           |          |      |                     |               |      |                                   |                                 |                                |                                   |                                     |  |
| January  | 120,000              | 112,300  | 4,000  | 2,800     | 4500     | 2950 | 21486               | 21288         | —    | 260 <sup>8</sup> / <sub>2</sub>   | —                               | —                              |                                   |                                     |  |
| February | 130,000              | 126,300  | 4,000  | 4,300     | 3000     | 1881 | 20986               | 21219         | —    | 399 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>   | —                               | 15 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> |                                   |                                     |  |
| March    | 100,000              | 100,600  | 4,000  | 2,000     | 1500     | 1586 | 18346               | Not available | —    | N.A.                              | 266 <sup>8</sup> / <sub>2</sub> | Not available                  |                                   |                                     |  |



|       | 1      | 2             | 3     | 4    | 5    | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
|-------|--------|---------------|-------|------|------|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|
| April | 80,000 | Not available | 4,000 | N.A. | 1230 | — |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |
| May   | 80,000 | Not available | 4,000 | N.A. |      |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |

*Levy Sugar*

Monthly quota of levy sugar is allocated on a uniform norm and not on the basis of demands received from State Governments/UTs. The allocations from February, 1987 onwards is based on 425 grams per capita availability on the basis of the projected population as on 1.10.86. In addition to monthly levy quota festival quota was also allotted during the months of September and October, 1987. The monthly quota of levy sugar for Rajasthan was increased to 16,914 tonnes from February, 1987 onwards as against 15,832 tonnes allotted during the period from October, 1983 to January, 1987.

\*Includes 2000 tonnes special allocation.

\*\*Government had fixed annual entitlements of cotton controlled cloth of Rajasthan at  $9748\frac{3}{4}$  bales for 1987-88. Against this releases were made to the extent of  $4671\frac{2}{4}$  bales and stocks were actually despatched upto February, 1988 to the order of  $4470\frac{2}{4}$  bales.

Similarly entitlement of P.C. shirting of Rajasthan was fixed at 1588 Bales and releases were made to the extent of 365 bales, against which actually despatched stocks come to 156 bales.

**Ceiling on Irrigated and Non-Irrigated Land in Rajasthan**

9298. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the ceiling on irrigated and rainfed land fixed for small and marginal farmers in Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur and Bikaner desert districts which have been facing drought situation for the last five years consecutively and the details thereof;

(b) the percentage of farmers in these districts who are covered under the definition of small and marginal farmers;

(c) whether Government have also ascertained about the percentage of farmers actually living below the poverty line in these districts.

(d) whether in view of the higher percentage of poverty in these districts, Union Government propose to revise the definition of 'small and marginal farmers'; and

(e) if so, the details therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). The desired information is given below :

| Item   | District |           |         |         |
|--|----------|-----------|---------|---------|
|  | Barmer   | Jaisalmer | Jodhpur | Bikaner |
| (a) Ceiling in hectares on :                                     |          |           |         |         |
| (i) Irrigated land :   |          |           |         |         |
| Small Farmers  | 1.50     | 1.50      | 1.50    | 1.50    |
| Marginal Farmers   | 0.75     | 0.75      | 0.75    | 0.75    |
| (ii) Unirrigated land :  |          |           |         |         |
| Small Farmers  | 10.00    | 10.00     | 7.00    | 7.00    |
| Marginal Farmers   | 5.00     | 5.00      | 3.50    | 3.50    |
| (b) Percentage of  |          |           |         |         |
| (i) Small Farmers to total farmers in the district               | 9.68     | 17.42     | 8.92    | 17.54   |
| (ii) Marginal Farmers to total farmers in the district           | 9.00     | 15.72     | 13.93   | 5.11    |
| (c) Percentage of farmers actually living below the poverty line | 16.24    | 11.10     | 17.22   | 24.45   |

(d) and (e). There is no proposal to revise the definition of small and marginal farmers.

**Bonded Labour in Rajasthan**

9299. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of bonded labour identified and rehabilitated in Rajasthan as on 31 March, 1988, district-wise;

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes out of them ?

(c) the amount spent on their rehabilitation during the last five years under the centrally sponsored schemes, year-wise; and

(d) the extent to which their financial portion has improved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) As per the information furnished by the State Government, the position is as under :

| Name of District | Number of Bonded Labourers identified and released | Number of Bonded Labourers Rehabilitated |
|------------------|--|--|
| 1                | 2  | 3  |
| Alwar            | 7  | 6  |
| Ajmer            | 52   | 43                                       |
| Bhilwara         | 278  | 274                                      |
| Banswara         | 327  | 327                                      |
| Bikaner          | 36   | 18                                       |
| Bharatpur        | 38   | 24                                       |
| Barmer           | 331  | 299                                      |
| Bundi            | 373  | 344                                      |
| Chittorgarh      | 365  | 127                                      |
| Churu            | 32   | 31                                       |
| Dungarpur        | 179  | 141                                      |
| Dhaulpur         | 1  | 1  |
| Jodhpur          | 7  | 5  |
| Jallor           | 16   | 12                                       |
| Jhunjhunu        | 8  | 8  |
| Jhalawar         | 191  | 165                                      |
| Jaipur           | 18   | 12                                       |
| Jaisalmer        | 26   | 26                                       |
| Kota             | 4017   | 2603                                     |
| Nagore           | 15   | 15                                       |
| Pali             | 16   | 16                                       |
| Ganganagar       | 173  | 173                                      |
| Sikar            | 55   | 55                                       |
| Sawai Madhopur   | 16   | 12                                       |
| Sirohi           | 25   | 25                                       |
| Tonk             | 6  | 2  |
| Udaipur          | 24   | 19                                       |
| Others           | 405  | 405                                      |
| <b>Total :</b>   | <b>7037</b>  | <b>5258</b>                              |

100 identified and released bonded labour have been sent back to their home States and 1552 have left their original place of residence and are not available for rehabilitation.

(b) Out of 7037 bonded labourers identified and released 5371 belong to Scheduled Tribes and 1434 to Scheduled Castes.

(c) As per the information furnished by the State Government the position is as under :

| Year           | Rs. in Lakhs |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1983-84        | 8.30         |
| 1984-85        | 4.40         |
| 1985-86        | 3.64         |
| 1986-87        | 2.93         |
| 1987-88        | 2.09         |
| <b>Total :</b> | <b>21.36</b> |

(d) According to the State Government there has been an adequate improvement in the financial position of the rehabilitated bonded labourers, who are self-dependent now. The State Government is constantly keeping a watch on them as a result of which they have not relapsed into bondage.

#### Fishermen in the Coastal Areas of Kerala

9300. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Union Government has been drawn to the hardships being faced by the fishermen in the coastal areas of Kerala for the last few months due to the shortage of sea fish; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to help the large number of fishermen who are in the grip of starvation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY

OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) There are seasonal fluctuations in the fish catches in Kerala. Generally sea fish catches during the last quarter of the financial year comprising January, February and March are comparatively lower than the other quarters of the year. During 1987-88 the position has been repeated.

(b) In order to increase fish production from the small scale sector, Government have sanctioned 17 Beach landing Craft during 1985-86, motorisation of 100 traditional craft during 1986-87 and motorisation of 300 traditional craft during 1987-88 to Kerala. There is no threat of starvation to the fishermen in the coastal area due to shortage of fish catch.

#### Targets/Achievements during I.Y.S.H.

9301. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether special targets were fixed for housing programme during the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless;

(b) if so, the targets fixed for each State/Union Territory;

(c) the achievements made by States/Union Territories against these targets; and

(d) the extent of financial assistance given by Union Government under this programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). Point Nos. 14 and 15 of the revised 20-Point Programme were designated as the National Demonstration Projects under I.Y.S.H. The details of targets set and achievements made during 1987-88 by the States/UTs under these schemes are given in the statement below.

In addition, the HUDCO has also identified 362 special schemes all over the country under IYSH to benefit about 22.5 lakhs people.

(d) All Social Housing Schemes are implemented by State Governments/Union

Territory Admn. according to their local needs and plan priorities. Central financial assistance is given to them in the shape of 'block loans' and 'grants' without being tied to any particular head of

development. However, for construction of dwelling units etc. under *Indira Awas Yojna*, which is a Central sector scheme, a total of Rs. 12400 lakhs was allocated during 1987-88.

#### Statement

#### *Point No. 14 (A) Provision of House Sites to Rural Landless Workers 1987-88*

| State/UTs                | Target<br>1987-88<br>Annual | Position as on 29.2.1988 (Families) |  |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
|                          |                             | Achievement<br>1.4.87/<br>29.2.88   | %Age of Achi. of<br>Annual Target<br>1987-88 |
| 1                        | 2                           | 3                                   | 4  |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh        | 90,000                      | 243,737                             | 271  |
| 2. Assam                 | 10,000                      | 8,164                               | 82   |
| 3. Bihar                 | 25,000                      | 21,374                              | 85   |
| 4. Goa                   | 200                         | 167                                 | 84   |
| 5. Gujarat               | 35,000                      | 39,791                              | 114  |
| 6. Haryana               | 1,500                       | 132                                 | 9  |
| 7. J and K               | 1,200                       | 659                                 | 55   |
| 8. Karnataka             | 40,000                      | 32,497                              | 81   |
| 9. Kerala                | 5,000                       | 4,013                               | 80   |
| 10. Madhya Pradesh       | 30,000                      | 41,087                              | 137  |
| 11. Maharashtra          | 18,000                      | 19,332                              | 107  |
| 12. Orissa               | 20,000                      | 50,536                              | 253  |
| 13. Rajasthan            | 30,000                      | 40,310                              | 134  |
| 14. Tamil Nadu           | 179,000                     | 233,044                             | 137  |
| 15. Tripura              | 5,000                       | 4,684                               | 94   |
| 16. Uttar Pradesh        | 50,000                      | 67,147                              | 134  |
| 17. West Bengal          | 15,050                      | 14,777                              | 98   |
| <i>Union Territories</i> |                             |                                     |  |
| 1. A and N Islands       | 300                         | —                                   | —  |
| 2. D and N Haveli        | 50                          | 155                                 | 310  |
| 3. Delhi                 | 2,000                       | 1,720                               | 86   |

| 1                 | 2                | 3              | 4          |
|-------------------|------------------|----------------|------------|
| 4. Daman and Diu* | —                | —              | —          |
| 5. Pondicherry    | 1,600            | 1,417          | 89         |
| <b>Total :</b>    | <b>549,900**</b> | <b>824,733</b> | <b>150</b> |

@Revised 84 cases have been finalised for allotment.

\*Achievement for Daman and Diu are included in Goa

\*\*Since the Min. of Programme Implementation has informed that the Government of Arunachal Pradesh is not implementing the scheme the target of 500 Nos. is deleted.

Note : Scheme is not in operation in (1) Arunachal Pr., H.P. (2) Manipur, (3) Meghalaya, (4) Mizoram, (5) Nagaland (6) Punjab (7) Sikkim and Uts (1) Chandigarh, (2) Lakshadweep.

*Point No. 14(B) Construction Assistance (1987-88)*

(Position as on 29.2.88 (Families))

| State/UTS            | Target<br>1987-88<br>Annual | Achievement<br>1.4.87/<br>29.2.88 | % Age of Achiev.<br>of Annual Target<br>1987-88 |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1                    | 2                           | 3                                 | 4   |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh    | 125,000                     | 120,324                           | 96  |
| 2. Arunachal Pradesh | 500                         | 1,068                             | 214   |
| 3. Assam             | 10,000                      | 8,164                             | 82  |
| 4. Goa               | 200                         | 169                               | 85  |
| 5. Gujarat           | 44,000                      | 24,280                            | 55  |
| 6. Haryana           | 3,500                       | 500                               | 14  |
| 7. J and K           | 1,200                       | 139                               | 12  |
| 8. Karnataka         | 40,305                      | 26,079                            | 65  |
| 9. Kerala            | 15,000                      | 16,606                            | 111   |
| 10. Madhay Pradesh   | 24,000                      | 27,079                            | 113   |
| 11. Maharashtra      | 18,000                      | 13,847                            | 77  |
| 12. Manipur          | 230                         | 0                                 | 0   |
| 13. Meghalaya        | 150                         | 150                               | 100   |
| 14. Mizoram          | 200                         | 0                                 | 0   |
| 15. Orissa           | 3,333                       | 2,000                             | 60  |
| 16. Rajasthan        | 40,000                      | 46,795                            | 117   |

| 1                        | 2              | 3              | 4         |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|
| 17. Sikkim               | 200            | 252            | 126       |
| 18. Tamil Nadu           | 8,240          | 22,487         | 273       |
| 19. Tripura              | 8,000          | 8,385          | 105       |
| 20. Uttar Pradesh        | 16,210         | 14,025         | 87        |
| 21. West Bengal          | 4,000          | 4,818          | 120       |
| <i>Union Territories</i> |                |                |           |
| 1. D and N Haveli        | 550            | 317            | 58        |
| 2. Delhi                 | 1,000          | 23             | 2         |
| 3. Daman and Diu*        | —              | —              | —         |
| 4. Pondicherry           | 1,548          | 1,578          | 102       |
| <b>Total :</b>           | <b>365,366</b> | <b>339,085</b> | <b>93</b> |

\*Achievement of Daman and Diu are included in Goa.

Note : Scheme is not in operation in (1) Bihar (2) Himachal Pradesh (3) Nagaland (4) Punjab Uts (1) A and N Islands (2) Chandigarh and (3) Lakshadweep.

*A statement Indicating Allocation, value of Projects Approved, No. of houses Planned Constructed under Indira Awas Yojana (RLEGP) during 1987-88*

*Point 14 (C)*

| S. No. | State/UTs         | No. of Houses Planned | No. of houses constructed |
|--------|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1      |                   | 2                     | 3                         |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 2000                  | 8750                      |
| 2.     | Assam             | 2010                  | 215                       |
| 3.     | Bihar             | —                     | 7383                      |
| 4.     | Gujarat           | 8000                  | 1181                      |
| 5.     | Haryana           | —                     | 1036                      |
| 6.     | Himachal Pradesh  | 690                   | 790                       |
| 7.     | Jammu and Kashmir | —                     | —                         |
| 8.     | Karnataka         | —                     | 2217                      |
| 9.     | Kerala            | 6150                  | 7768                      |
| 10.    | Madhya Pradesh    | —                     | 5175                      |
| 11.    | Maharashtra       | 8000                  | 3006                      |
| 12.    | Manipur           | —                     | —                         |

| 1                        | 2             | €            |
|--------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 13. Meghalaya            | —             | 16           |
| 14. Nagaland             | 130           | 50           |
| 15. Orissa               | —             | 4042         |
| 16. Punjab               | 2376          | 1183         |
| 17. Rajasthan            | 10000         | 4117         |
| 18. Sikkim               | 150           | —            |
| 19. Tamil Nadu           | 25000         | 3736         |
| 20. Tripura              | 1592          | —            |
| 21. Uttar Pradesh        | 25916         | 14500        |
| 22. West Bengal          | 11450         | 5531         |
| <i>Union Territories</i> |               |              |
| 23. A and N Islands      | —             | —            |
| 24. Arunachal Pradesh    | —             | 10           |
| 25. Chandigarh           | —             | —            |
| 26. D and N Haveli       | 51            | NR           |
| 27. Delhi                | —             | —            |
| 28. G. D. and Diu        | —             | —            |
| 29. Lakshadweep          | —             | —            |
| 30. Mizoram              | —             | —            |
| 31. Pondicherry          | —             | —            |
| <b>All India</b>         | <b>103515</b> | <b>70706</b> |

NR : Not Reported.

*Point No. 14 (D) E.W.S. Housing (87-88)*

## Position as 29-2-1988 (Dwelling Units)

| State/UTs         | Target<br>1987-88<br>Annual | Achievement<br>1.4.87/<br>29.2.88 | % Age of Achiev.<br>of Annual Target<br>1987-88 |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1                 | 2                           | 3                                 | 4   |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | 15,000                      | 9,442                             | 63  |
| 2. Assam          | 3,000                       | 2,553                             | 85  |
| 3. Bihar          | 10,000                      | 8,408                             | 84  |



| 1                        | 2              | 3             | 4         |
|--------------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------|
| 4. Goa                   | 180            | 64            | 36        |
| 5. Gujarat               | 4,000          | 3,124         | 78        |
| 6. Haryana               | 750            | 260           | 35        |
| 7. J and K               | 1,100          | 955           | 87        |
| 8. Karnataka             | 2,348          | 1,948         | 83        |
| 9. Kerala                | 9,300          | 12,271        | 132       |
| 10. Madhya Pradesh       | 8,000          | 14,757        | 184       |
| 11. Maharashtra          | 11,750         | 11,750        | 100       |
| 12. Manipur              | 160            | 32            | 20        |
| 13. Meghalaya            | 43             | 43            | 100       |
| 14. Mizoram*             | 200            | 0             | 0         |
| 15. Nagaland             | 100            | 0             | 0         |
| 16. Orissa               | 2,500          | 1,846         | 74        |
| 17. Rajasthan            | 5,000          | 3,914         | 78        |
| 18. Tamil Nadu           | 7,000          | 9,865         | 141       |
| 19. Tripura              | 153            | 31            | 20        |
| 20. Uttar Pradesh        | 17,500         | 16,961        | 97        |
| 21. West Bengal          | 350            | 445           | 127       |
| <i>Union Territories</i> |                |               |           |
| 1. Delhi                 | 9,000          | 0@            | 0         |
| 2. Daman and Diu**       | —              | —             | —         |
| 3. Pondicherry           | 592            | 592           | 100       |
| <b>Total :</b>           | <b>108,026</b> | <b>99,261</b> | <b>92</b> |

@Revised by Ministry of Programme Implementation.

\*State Government has intimated that application is being invited.

\*\*Achievement of Daman and Diu are included in Goa.

Note : Scheme is not in operation in (1) Arunachal Pradesh (2) Himachal Pradesh (3) Punjab (4) Sikkim UTs (1) A and N Islands (2) Chandigarh (3) D and N Haveli (4) Lakshadweep.

*Point No. 14 (E) L.I.G. Housing (87-88)*

Position as on 29.2.88 (Dwelling Units)

| State/UTs           | Target<br>1987-88<br>Annual | Achievement<br>1.4.87/<br>29.2.88 | % Age of Achiev.<br>of Annual Target<br>1987-88 |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1                   | 2                           | 3                                 | 4   |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh   | 300                         | 257                               | 86  |
| 2. Assam            | 50                          | 103                               | 206   |
| 3. Bihar            | 767                         | 1,156                             | 151   |
| 4. Goa              | 70                          | 70                                | 100   |
| 5. Gujarat          | 2,500                       | 3,292                             | 132   |
| 6. Haryana          | 1,250                       | 372                               | 30  |
| 7. Himachal Pradesh | 165                         | 171                               | 104   |
| 8. J and K          | 30                          | 3                                 | 10  |
| 9. Karnataka        | 1,453                       | 763                               | 53  |
| 10. Kerala          | 272                         | 989                               | 364   |
| 11. Madhya Pradesh  | 3,300                       | 2,581                             | 78  |
| 12. Maharashtra     | 17,000                      | 12,309                            | 72  |
| 13. Manipur         | 190                         | 40                                | 21  |
| 14. Meghalaya       | 51                          | 74                                | 145   |
| 15. Mizoram         | 27                          | 27                                | 100   |
| 16. Nagaland        | 150                         | 0                                 | 0   |
| 17. Orissa          | 500                         | 4,878                             | 976   |
| 18. Punjab          | 550                         | 522                               | 95  |
| 19. Rajasthan       | 3,000                       | 4,684                             | 156   |
| 20. Sikkim          | 28                          | 26                                | 93  |
| 21. Tamil Nadu      | 610                         | 1,205                             | 198   |
| 22. Tripura         | 98                          | 20                                | 20  |
| 23. Uttar Pradesh   | 7,500                       | 6,832                             | 91  |
| 24. West Bengal     | 350                         | 201                               | 57  |

| 1                        | 2             | 3             | 4          |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|------------|
| <i>Union Territories</i> |               |               |            |
| 1. Delhi                 | 300           | 34            | 11         |
| 2. Daman and Diu**       | —             | —             | —          |
| 3. Pondicherry           | 56            | 17            | 30         |
| <b>Total :</b>           | <b>40,567</b> | <b>40,626</b> | <b>100</b> |

\*Government has intimated that 70 houses are under construction.

\*\*Achievement for Daman and Diu are included in Goa.

Note : Scheme is not in operation in (1) Arunachal Pradesh UTs of (1) A and N Islands (2) Chandigarh (3) D and N Haveli and (4) Lakshadweep.

*Point No. 15 Improvement of Slums (1987-88)*

Position as on 29.2.88 (Dwelling Units)

| State/UTs           | Target<br>1987-88<br>Annual | Achievement<br>1.4.87/<br>29.2.88 | % Age of<br>Achiev. of<br>Annual Target<br>1987-88 |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1                   | 2                           | 3                                 | 4  |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh   | 250,000                     | 321,589                           | 129  |
| 2. Assam            | 10,000                      | 8,590                             | 86   |
| 3. Bihar            | 43,300                      | 35,466                            | 82   |
| 4. Goa              | 2,000                       | 1,300                             | 65   |
| 5. Gujarat          | 24,000                      | 23,563                            | 98   |
| 6. Haryana          | 40,000                      | 45,987                            | 115  |
| 7. Himachal Pradesh | 6,000                       | 5,774                             | 96   |
| 8. J and K          | 18,800                      | 22,989                            | 122  |
| 9. Karnataka        | 66,000                      | 60,865                            | 92   |
| 10. Kerala          | 15,000                      | 10,029                            | 67   |
| 11. Madhya Pradesh  | 110,000                     | 155,130                           | 141  |
| 12. Maharashtra     | 300,000                     | 245,216                           | 82   |
| 13. Manipur         | 3,000                       | 0                                 | 0  |
| 14. Meghalaya       | 5,000                       | 4,115                             | 82   |
| 15. Orissa          | 10,000                      | 9,548                             | 95   |

| 1                        | 2         | 3         | 4   |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----|
| 16. Punjab               | 65,000    | 125,866   | 194 |
| 17. Rajasthan            | 28,000    | 27,034    | 97  |
| 18. Sikkim               | 5,000     | 4,612     | 92  |
| 19. Tamil Nadu           | 62,000@@  | 57,600    | 93  |
| 20. Tripura              | 10,000    | 7,400     | 74  |
| 21. Uttar Pradesh        | 170,000   | 151,515   | 89  |
| 22. West Bengal          | 105,000   | 97,210    | 93  |
| <i>Union Territories</i> |           |           |     |
| 1. A and N Islands**     | 1,000     | 0         | 0   |
| 2. Chandigarh            | 600       | 488@      | 81  |
| 3. Delhi                 | 183,000   | 83,583    | 46  |
| 4. Daman and Diu*        | —         | —         | —   |
| 5. Pondicherry           | 12,000    | 11,880    | 99  |
| Total :                  | 1,544,700 | 1,517,349 | 98  |

@@MPI has identified in Tamil Nadu State 58000 slum dwellers.

@Figure taken from Min. of PI.

\*Achievement for Daman and Diu are included in Goa.

\*\*In A and N Islands slum areas not identified, a committee is being constituted for this purpose.

Note : Scheme is not in operation in (1) Arunachal Pradesh (2) Mizoram (3) Nagaland UTs of (1) D and N Haveli and (2) Lakshadweep.

#### Attraction of Tourists to Karnataka

9302. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being taken by Union Government to attract the tourists to Karnataka;

(b) whether Union Government have provided or propose to provide infrastructure for tourism promotion in Karnataka state; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) The Depart-

ment of Tourism undertakes the promotion and development of Tourism in the country as a whole, including Karnataka. The steps taken to attract more tourists to Karnataka include strengthening of tourism infrastructure, production of Publicity material and print media campaigns. The Publicity material brought out recently by the Department of Tourism includes :

1. Bangalore-Mysore Folder
2. Aihole-Badami-Pattadakal-Hampi-Bijapur-Folder
3. Belur-Halebid-Sravenbelgola Folder
4. Bangalore-Mysore Directory
5. Badami-Pattadakal-Aihole-Bijapur-Hampi Directory

6. Belu-Halebid-Sravenbelgola Directory
7. Karnataka Brochure
8. Bangalore-Mysore City Map
9. Karnataka Folder (Italian Language)

A film entitled "Glory of Hampi" has also been produced by the Department of Tourism. The Tourist attractions of Karnataka also feature in several other Thematic brochures and films.

(b) and (c). Development of infrastructure for the promotion of tourism is a continuous process. During the 7th Five Year Plan for providing infrastructure facilities in Karnataka, the Ministry of Tourism has cleared 11 schemes at a sanctioned cost of Rs. 105.57 lakhs and has released Rs. 3873 lakhs against this. At present there are 21 classified hotels in the State of Karnataka with 1656 rooms and 6 projects have been approved at the Planning stage which when completed will add 560 rooms to the existing capacity

#### Expansion in Capacity of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant

9303. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTHY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2888, on 14 March, 1988 regarding Visakhapatnam Steel Plant and state :

(a) the estimated outlay for expansion of capacity of the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant;

(b) the time by which it will be completed after clearance of the project report; and

(c) the stage at which the matter stands at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) On a very preliminary estimate the proposal to expand capacity from 3 M. T. to around 5.7 M. T. per annum, as submitted by M/s. Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL), involves an outlay of about Rs. 3100 crores as per first quarter, 1987 prices.

(b) It is too early at this stage to from an estimate of the time required for completion.

(c) A Study Group has been appointed to examine various available alternatives for meeting the demand-supply gap for flat products which may arise in or around the year 2000.

#### Grant of Chrome Ore Mine Lease to Ferro-Chrome/Charge Chrome Industry

9304. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTHY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the details of recommendations of the report prepared by the Secretary, Ministry of Steel and Mines (Department of Mines) pertaining to the grant of chrome ore mine lease to Ferro-Chrome/Charge Chrome industry to the extent of 50 per cent of their captive requirements;

(b) whether the grant of specific lease areas to two major contending parties—Indian Metals and Ferro Alloys Ltd. (IMFA) and Ferro Alloys Corporation Ltd. (FACOR) was recommended in the above report as against the Orissa Government's policy of reservation of chromite bearing areas for exploitation in public sector; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR) : (a) to (c). On a writ petition No. 14116 of 1984 filed by M s. Indian Metals and Ferro Alloys (IMFA) and Another versus State of Orissa under Article 32 of the Constitution of India, the Supreme Court of India, in their order dated 30.4.1987, directed the parties who had applied for grant of mining leases, to file their representations before the Secretary, Ministry of Mines and Steel, Department of Mines, Government of India. It was made clear that the two memoranda of compromises stated to have been filed in the High Court of Orissa will be treated as not binding either on the parties or on the State Government and the whole question be treated as being fully open for fresh consideration and determination by the Secretary, Department of Mines, Government of

India, and that the orders passed by the Supreme Court should not be treated as final in regard to the allocation of areas to the different claimants. The fact that certain writ petitions were pending before the High Court of Orissa would also not in any way hamper the effect of carrying out of this order.

M/s. Ferro Alloys Corporation of India raised certain objections on which the Supreme Court of India gave further directions in their order dated 6.10.1987. The Supreme Court directed that the Secretary should bear in mind the previous orders made and the previous leases and the rights if any, granted therefrom and their consequences. Similarly the public benefit and public interest involved and proper exploitation of the mines should be borne in mind, and further directed that the Secretary should arrive at a just and equitable and objective decision and send a report to the Supreme Court of India. Accordingly, the Secretary, Deptt. of Mines, after hearing all the parties, submitted his report in early February 1988 to the Supreme Court of India, who will give appropriate orders in the matter.

Letter of Intent Issued for Chartered Fishing Boats

9305. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE :

Statement

| Sl. No. | Name and Address   | Number and type of the vessel (Overall Length) | Country of Registration of the vessel |
|---------|--|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1       | 2  | 3  | 4                                     |
| 1.      | All India Scheduled Caste Dev. Coop. Society Ltd., 12-Meena Bagh, New Delhi-1.       | 5 Tuna longliner (30-45 M)                     | Panama                                |
| 2.      | Pink City Fisheries Ltd. A-33, Ashok Vihar Phase-II, Delhi.                          | 2 Gill Netters (33-41 M)                       | Panama                                |
| 3.      | Dev Fisheries Pvt. Ltd., 8-Carlston Road, Bangalore-560005.                          | 1 Tuna longliner<br>1 Squid Jigger (43.2 M)    | Japan                                 |
| 4.      | Fishing Falcons Pvt. Ltd. 8-2-467/3, Road No. 5, Banjara Hills, Hyderabad-500034.    | 2 Tuna longliner (40-55 M)                     | Panama                                |
| 5.      | Mulagada Marines (P) Ltd., 14-40-4, Nokhale Road, Maharanepet, Vishakapatnam-530002. | 2 Tuna longliner (40-55 M)                     | Panama                                |

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of companies, societies, organisations or any other bodies who have been issued letters of intent for chartered fishing since January 1, 1988;

(b) the number of chartered boats permitted, the type of boats and all other relevant details for each company, respectively; and

(c) the total number of chartered fishing boats proposed to be permitted under the present scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b). A statement indicating the names of companies, societies, organisations, etc. who have been issued letters of intent for chartered fishing vessels since January, 1988 and the number and type of chartered boats proposed to be permitted alongwith the country of registration of the vessels is given below.

(c) The total number of chartered vessels proposed to be permitted is 200 during the Seventh Plan.

| 1   | 2  | 3                             | 4         |
|-----|--|-------------------------------|-----------|
| 6.  | Andhra Pradesh Fisheries Corporation Ltd., Tank Bund Road, Hyderabad-500004.                     | 5 Tuna longliner (38-42 M)    | Panama    |
| 7.  | Roshini Sea Foods (P) Ltd., Rajdhani Buildings, Post Office Road, Kottayam-1.                    | 2 Squid jiggers (30-45 M)     | Panama    |
| 8.  | Moby Dick Sea Foods Ltd., Plot No. 306, Road-25, Jubilee Hills, Hyderabad-34.                    | 2 Tuna longliner (36-56 M)    | Panama    |
| 9.  | Target Marines and Engineers (P) Ltd., E-26 Anand Niketan, New, Delhi.                           | 2 Tuna longliners (50 M)      | Singapore |
| 10. | Matsyagendha Exports (P) Ltd., CFF-8, Ansal Dilkhush Industrial Estate, G.T. Karnal Road, Delhi. | 2 Tuna longliners (40-55 M)   | Panama    |
| 11. | Leela Sea Foods (P) Ltd., Plot., No. 64, Daspalla Layout, Vishakhapatnam.                        | 2 Tuna longliner (50 M)       | Singapore |
| 12. | Tropic India Marketing (P) Ltd., C-30, Defence Colony, New, Delhi.                               | 4 Tuna Purse Seiners (23.2 M) | Thailand  |
| 13. | Tuna Squid Fishing Enterprises, 1/77, S.L. Sharma and Sons, Vishnupuri, Aligarh (U.P.)-202001.   | 2 Tuna longliner (38-45 M)    | Panama    |
| 14. | Sea Trucks Pvt. Ltd., Lakshmi House, 2nd Floor, Willington Island Cochin-682003.                 | 2 Tuna longliner (40-55 M)    | Panama    |
| 15. | Malsya Sagar Fisheries (P) Ltd., Jaivihar, 35/2509, Church Landing Road, Cochin-16.              | 2 Stern Trawlers (33-41 M)    | Panama    |
| 16. | Charita Sea Foods (P) Ltd., No. 1 Badam Sohna Aparts., Raj Bhawan Road, Hyderabad.               | 2 Tuna longliners (36-46 M)   | Panama    |
| 17. | East Coast Exports, 5-Ashok Nagar Bhubaneswar-751009.  | 2 Tuna longliners (45-55 M)   | Panama    |
| 18. | Southern Sea Foods (P) Ltd., Monteith Court, 64, Monteith Road, Egmore, Madras-8.                | 3 Squid jiggers (29-54 M)     | Japan     |
| 19. | Grand Marine (P) Ltd., S-14 Green Park Extn. New Delhi-110019.                                   | 2 Tuna longliners (40-55 M)   | Panama    |
| 20. | Smart Marine Agencies (P) Ltd., 5-9-665, 1st Floor, Burman Bldg., Gunfoundry Hyderabad-500001.   | 2 Tuna longliners (40-55 M)   | Panama    |

| 1   | 2   | 3  | 4           |
|-----|---|--|-------------|
| 21. | Skyline Marines, 627-Anna Salai, Madras-6   | 2 Tuna longliners (40-55 M)  | Panama      |
| 22. | Bobsun Impex (P) Ltd., J-21, Mandirmarg, Saket, New Delhi-110017.                                     | 4 Tuna Purse Seiners (23-37 M)   | Thailand    |
| 23. | Kalyan Sea Foods (P) Ltd., 6-3-596/77/10-Navcen Nagar Colony, Hyderabad-4.                            | 2 Stern trawlers (36-46 M)   | Panama      |
| 24. | Appu International (P) Ltd., 75/42, Punjabi Bagh, New Delhi-110026.                                   | 4 Tuna Purse Seiners (45-50M)  | Thailand    |
| 25. | Alley Fisheries (P) Ltd., 1784-Kalan Mahal, Daryaganj, New Delhi-2.                                   | 1 Stern trawlers (44.13 M)   | South Korea |
| 26. | Pandian Fisheries (P) Ltd., No. 1, Govindan Street, Ayyovoo Colony, Aminji Karai, Madras-29.          | 2 Tuna longliners (40-55 M)  | Panama      |
| 27. | Shital Fisheries (P) Ltd., 6-3-252/2/1, Erramanzil, Hyderabad-500482.                                 | 2 Stern Trawlers (36-46 M)   | Panama      |
| 28. | Lewis and Lewis Fisheries (India) Pvt., Ltd., D-95, Industrial Estate, Rajajinagar, Bangalore-560044. | 1 Squid and Tuna Vessel<br>1 Squid and Tuna longliner<br>1 Carrier cum Tuna longliner, Squid jigger<br>1 Squid and Spear Fish drift net fishing and gill netting | Japan       |

**Allocation under National Fishermen Welfare Fund to Orissa**

9306. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are operating a National Fishermen Welfare Fund;

(b) if so, the funds released to Orissa during the last financial year;

(c) whether Government are aware of the miserable condition of the fishing industry operating off the Orissa Coast;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to allot some funds to assist unemployed fishery workers; and

(e) if not, whether Union Government propose to recommend to the banks and other financial institutions to assist the idle fishing units ?

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

(b) During the last financial year (1987-88) Central Government have released an amount of Rs. 3,20,600 as subsidy for development of one model fishermen village in Orissa.

(c) There is no report available with the Government regarding the miserable



condition of the fishing industry operating off Orissa coast.

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

#### Review of Poultry Policy

9307. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-  
NAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICUL-  
TURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government propose to review the existing policy on poultry farming; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### Geological Survey of Krishna and Godavari

9308. SHRI V. SOBHANADREES-  
WARA RAO :  
SHRI B. B. RAMAIAH :

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

(a) whether the National Mineral Development Corporation/Geological Survey of India has undertaken a survey programme in Krishna and Guntur Districts of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details of the survey ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The Geological Survey of India as lead Agency in collaboration with National Mineral Development Corporation Limited and Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited carried out assessment of diamond resources in parts of Krishna district during 1980 to 1987 under National Diamond Project. GSI is also continuing exploration for diamonds on the right bank of Krishna river in Guntur district.

The exploration included testing of gravel beds for diamond incidence on the left bank of Krishna river in Chandralapadu-Kodavatikallu-Patempadu, Veladipalem areas of Nandigama Taluq in Krishna

district. The work is being continued on the right bank of Krishna river, in Kolluru area of Sattanapalle Taluq, Guntur district. The GSI has also carried out Systematic geological mapping of the hard rock area in Guntur and Krishna districts.

#### Import of Danitol

9309. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to import Danitol to control White Fly and Heliothis which are causing unprecedented losses to the cotton growers in Prakasam, Guntur and Krishna Districts of Andhra Pradesh and some parts of Karnataka; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Danitol, which is a trade name for an insecticide known as "Fengrothrin". has been provisionally registered under the Insecticides Act, 1968 for generation of scientific data regarding its safety and bio-efficacy. The applicant would be able to manufacture or import the same, as the case may be, after the bio-efficacy and safety parameters have been determined and the applicant has been granted a regular registration under the Act.

#### Water Connections in DDA Quarters of Seemapuri, Delhi

9310. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representation regarding water connections has been received from the residents of the Delhi Development Authority Quarters, New Seemapuri Delhi-32.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). DDA has reported that residents of DDA quarters represented on 18th March, 1988 to Lt. Governor, Delhi with a copy to VC-DDA.

(b) As per policy decision, the allottee is required to deposit Rs. 450 for obtaining individual water connection. Out of 3308 plots in New Seemapuri, only 149 residents have deposited the requisite money and that too at staggered locations. It has therefore, not been feasible to release the water connections in these colonies, in view of the small number of the people who have applied for individual water connection. The public in general and the local leaders have been apprised of the fact and requested to persuade the local residents to deposit the required charges so that water connections can be provided. Efforts are being made to supply water as a sort of experimental measure to the residents who had deposited money to know the response of the rest of the residents.

#### Retail Outlets for Fertilizers

9311. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) steps taken to expand the country-wide net work of retail outlets to ensure the supply of different kinds of fertilisers adequately at uniform prices; and

(b) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND

COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b). Following steps have been taken to expand the net work of retail outlets for supply of fertilisers at uniform prices.

- (i) Under the Lead Fertiliser Supplier System, District/State Lead Fertiliser Suppliers have been identified to undertake various fertiliser promotional programmes including opening of additional retail outlets for supply of fertiliser in each district.
- (ii) Under the "National Project on Development of Fertiliser Use in Low Consumption Rainfed Areas", there is a provision to open 200 additional fertiliser retail outlets in each of the 60 districts selected for the programme. The statement indicating the list is given below.

These retail outlets will be opened through Cooperatives. A subsidy of Rs. 1200 will be extended to each additional retail outlet which includes Rs. 1000 as Inventory Carrying Cost for 10 tonnes of material for 3 months and Rs. 200 as Transport charges from Block Headquarter to the village level. The expenditure on this scheme which includes laying of field demonstration and farmers' training programme, will be equally shared by Government of India, State Governments and the fertiliser Industry.

#### Statement

#### *List of Districts under National Project on 'Development of Fertilizer Use in Low Consumption Rainfed Areas'*

| S. No. | State          | Districts                                 |
|--------|----------------|---|
| 1      | 2              | 3   |
| 1.     | Karnataka      | Dharwar, Tumkur, Kolar, Bijapur, Gulbarga |
| 2.     | Tamil Nadu     | Dharampuri                                |
| 3.     | Kerala         | Mallapuram, Cannanore, Quilon             |
| 4.     | Andhra Pradesh | Medak, Nalgonda, Mehboobnagar             |

| 1   | 2                 | 3  |
|-----|-------------------|--|
| 5.  | Gujarat           | Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Bulsar, Banaskantha Panchmahal                     |
| 6.  | Rajasthan         | Bharatpur, Alwar, Ajmer, Jhalawar, Sirohi, Dungarpur                   |
| 7.  | Maharashtra       | Aurangabad, Nanded, Prabhani, Akola, Satara, Thana, Sholapur, Amravati |
| 8.  | Madhya Pradesh    | Sagar, Shajapur, Vidisha, Bilaspur Shivpuri, Betul, Rajghat            |
| 9.  | Bihar             | Purnea, Saharsa, Madhubani, Palamau, Ranchi                            |
| 10. | West Bengal       | West Dinajpur, 24-Pargana, Purlia                                      |
| 11. | Assam             | Dibrugarh, Lakhimpur   |
| 12. | Orissa            | Dhankanal, Sundergarh, Balasore, Mayurbhanj                            |
| 13. | Haryana           | Mohindergarh   |
| 14. | Uttar Pradesh     | Banda, Mirzapur, Almora, Jhansi  |
| 15. | Himachal Pradesh  | Sirmaur, Kulu  |
| 16. | Jammu and Kashmir | Kathua   |

**Saving due to Storage of Import of Edible Oil**

9312. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether import of edible oils is proposed to be stopped forthwith due to bumper crop of oilseeds in the country; and

(b) if so, the estimated savings of foreign exchange expected during the current year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) It is not proposed to stop import of edible oils forth with as there is gap between demand and supply of indigenous oil.

(b) Does not arise.

**Housing by Private Colonisers in NCR**

9313. DR. A.K. PATEL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government favour the development of housing by private colonisers in the National Capital Region, especially in Delhi as is being done under licences issued by Haryana Government in Gurgaon;

(b) whether Government have considered the desirability of giving support to development of such colonies to relieve the pressure of housing in Delhi by providing infrastructural support to accelerate development; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). There is no proposal to provide infrastructural support to private colonisers to accelerate development of housing in Delhi.

**Implementation of Self-Financing Scheme by D.D.A.**

9314. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) how far the DDA has progressed in its 11nd Self-Financing Scheme for commercial flats (September 1985) in respect of deciding the location, cost, and size of flats;

(b) the number of allocations made alongwith total registrations, surrenders and cancellation till date;

(c) whether the DDA has informed the applicants of the steps taken to implement the said scheme; if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the DDA is delaying the implementation of the scheme under pressure from private builders; if not, the reasons for delay and the time by which the flats are likely to be completed or allotted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). DDA is considering allocation of commercial flats to the registrants of second S.F.S. commercial Scheme in Laxmi Nagar and Janakpuri or wherever the flats will be constructed by the DDA. Allocations will be made after inviting applications from the registrants. Final cost and size of the flats will be available only after the construction are complete. The number of total registrants for 2nd S.F.S. Commercial Scheme was 549 out of which 7 have surrendered their registration and taken refund.

(c) No Sir. The applicants will be informed only after a final decision has been

taken by the DDA for construction of the flats and allocations are made.

(d) No Sir. The delay in implementation of this scheme was due to high rise building ban, non-availability of suitable sites and services.

#### Development of Travel Circuits in Orissa

9315. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether some travel circuits all over the country have been identified for development;

(b) if so, whether any such travel circuit has been identified by the State Government of Orissa;

(c) if so, the financial assistance provided for the development of those travel circuits so far; and

(d) the details of the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). During the first three years of the Seventh Five Year Plan, the Central Ministry of Tourism has released the following financial assistance for the development of the centres included in the Travel Circuits :

(Rupees in Lakhs)

| S. No. | Name of the Project   | Amount Released |
|--------|---|-----------------|
| 1.     | Purchase of Motor Yacht for Chilka Lake                         | 3.54            |
| 2.     | Forest Lodge at Similipal                                       | 22.30           |
| 3.     | Purchase of Mini Buses and elephants for Similipal              | 3.64            |
| 4.     | Toilet and drinking water facilities at Bhubaneswar and Konarak | 2.00            |
| 5.     | Yatri Niwas at Konarak  | 8.00            |
| 6.     | Open Air Theatre at Konarak                                     | 5.00            |
| 7.     | Wayside facilities at Taptapani                                 | 5.00            |
| 8.     | Wayside facilities at Angul                                     | 5.00            |
| 9.     | Boat for Chilka Lake  | 0.39            |
| 10.    | Water Sports at Chilka Lake                                     | 20.00           |

**Sale of Spurious Seeds by NSC in Bihar**

9316. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the wheat crop failed to germinate in many flood-affected districts of Bihar which were supplied with wheat seeds obtained from the National Seeds Corporation and other sources;

(b) whether any inquiry has been conducted into the quality of the seeds supplied; and

(c) whether any scientific reason for the phenomenon of seedlessness is being probed; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) to (c). No complaints were received from the farmers of Bihar in respect of uncertified wheat seed supplied by the National Seeds Corporation to Bihar Government for sowing during Rabi 87-88. The Bihar Government have, however, constituted a Special Committee of the Bihar Legislative Assembly to enquire into matters connected with distribution of wheat seed received from the National Seeds Corporation of India in the Rabi 87-88 season. The Report of the Committee is awaited.

**Allotment of Plots to Members of Delhi School Teachers Cooperative House Building Society**

9317. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the name of Members of the Delhi School Teachers Cooperative House Building Society who were enrolled in 1967 and also deposited subsequently money towards cost of land and development charges as per demand of the society but have not yet been allotted plots by the society;

(b) the reasons for not allotting the plots;

(c) whether Government propose to direct the society to allot the plots to them

which are already earmarked for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the time by which the allotments will be made ?

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

**Approval of Delhi High Court for Allotment of Plots to Members of Delhi School Teachers Cooperative House Building Society**

9318. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi High Court has approved a list of 987 members of the Delhi School Teachers Cooperative House Building Society Ltd, in 1981 for immediate allotment of plots;

(b) if so, the names and addresses of these members, the amount paid by each, the names of members in whose name sub-lease have already been executed, the names of members whose cases are pending with the Registration Office and the names of members whose cases have not been processed so far and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which the process of transfer of sub-lease is likely to be completed ?

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

**Cooperative Group Housing Societies Involved in Protracted Litigations**

9319. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a number of Cooperative House Building Group Housing Societies in Delhi are involved in protracted litigations due to the vested interests;

(b) if so, the names and other details of such societies (both house building as well

as group housing) separately with the dates of registration of societies and the number and dates of pending litigations;

(c) whether Government propose to direct the appropriate authority immediately to appoint Administrators with judicial and administrative experience to set right the affairs of these societies; and

(d) whether Government also propose to amend the law suitably, like barring the jurisdiction of Courts and having separate tribunals, so as to free these societies from such protracted litigation and also provide a deterrent to the vested interests not to indulge in litigations detrimental to the interest of society?

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

**Opinion of R.B.I. for Selection of Beneficiaries for Rural Development Programmes**

9320. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the criterion and opinion of the Reserve Bank of India for selecting the beneficiaries for the rural development programmes in Southern States, particularly in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the reaction of Union Government in this regard; and

(c) whether Government are forming an independent policy in this regard; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a). The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has not laid down any separate guidelines for selection of beneficiaries for the Integrated Rural Development Programme.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Selection of beneficiaries under the Integrated Rural Development Programme, (IRDP) is to be done in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Department of Rural Development, Government of India,

The details are as under :

Keeping in view the fact that although about 24 million families alive below the cut off point of Rs. 4800 and about 20 million families will be covered in the Seventh Plan, survey for identification of new families under IRDP in the Seventh Plan should be confined to families with an income upto Rs. 3500. Only if the total number of surveyed families is less than 125% of the total number targeted for assistance in a year, should be surveying authorities go beyond the income limit of Rs. 3500 upto Rs. 48000. Thereafter the following procedure should be adopted for selection :

- (i) The list of poorest of poor families should be prepared by the VLW/Block Staff.
- (ii) The said list should, then be placed for approval in the meeting of the Village Assembly (Gram Sabha). This meeting should be called by the Block Development Officer.
- (iii) The Village Assembly should be attended by the local people, non-officials, block officers and bank officers. Prominent voluntary action groups etc. should also be associated with these meetings.
- (iv) The list of the beneficiaries finally selected in this Village Assembly should be displayed on the notice board of the Village Panchayat and the block office.

In case any dispute is raised regarding any name in the final list, it should be decided by the Project Director, District Rural Development Agency in consultation with the BDO.

The forum of the Village Assembly should also be utilised for ascertaining the choice, willingness and ability of the identified beneficiaries for economic activities and the need for upgradation of skills and entrepreneurship.

The above criterion and procedure for selection of IRDP beneficiaries applies to the whole country,

**Abolition of Stamp Duty**

9321. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to abolish the stamp duty presently charged for issuance of conveyance deeds in respect of LIG and Janata flats allotted by the DDA; if so, the details thereof;

(b) what procedure has been laid down to refund the amounts already spent by the allottees of such flats for getting the conveyance deeds issued; and

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in refunding the amounts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Payment of Stamp duty on LIG and Janata category of flats was abolished vide Government Notification dated 23-9-75.

(b) and (c). Since no stamp duty is being charged in respect of LIG and Janata Flats allotted by DDA since September, 1975, the question of refund of the same does not arise.

**Wages to N.B.C.C. Workers**

9322. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the wages have not been paid as yet to the workers who worked for the NBCC in Iraq from April, 1987;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which the wages are likely to be paid to the workers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). NBCC has regularly paid the local currency portion of the wages to its workers in Iraq. It could not, however, clear the rupee part of the wages from April '87 pending completion of formalities for raising loans from the financial institutions against Government guarantee, since the payments for

works done by the Corporation in Iraq would be released by the clients only in a phased manner. The dues of the workers for the period from April-September-87 will be paid after the Corporation raises the necessary loans after completing the requisite formalities.

**Capacity Utilisation of Government of India Presses**

9323. SHRI GANGA RAM :

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of capacity utilisation of each of the Government of India Presses during the year 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88;

(b) the total estimated production on full capacity utilisation; and

(c) the steps taken during the above period for better capacity utilisation and productivity and the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). A statement indicating the percentage of Capacity Utilisation for the years 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 of each Government of India Press and the amount of additional production that would have been possible in case of full capacity utilisation is given below.

(c) The production in various presses is constantly monitored through Monthly Managerial Control Returns. A diagnostic analysis is made of the productivity trends and remedial measures taken to improve productivity. Constraints like inadequate paper supply, mechanical defects and lack of regular power supply hamper progress. Efforts are afoot to improve paper supply. A phased programme of replacement of outmoded machinery has been drawn up and in the first phase modernisation has been taken up at Government of India Presses, Minto Road, Nasik, Faridabad, Nilokheri, Koratty and Coimbatore. The outcome of these measures will be known only after the phased programme of replacement is completed and paper and power supply normalised.

## Statement

## Percentage of capacity utilisation in various Government of India Presses and additional amount of production in case of full capacity utilisation

| S. No. | Name of Government of                             | Composing (A-5 size)              |                                   |                                   |                                   |                                   | Printing (Sheet impressions)      |                                   |                                   |                                   |                                   |                                   |                                     |
|--------|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
|        |   | 1985-86                           | 1986-87                           | 1987-88<br>(upto Dec. 87)         | 1985-86                           | 1986-87                           | 1987-88<br>(upto Dec. 88)         | 1985-86                           | 1986-87                           | 1987-88<br>(upto Dec. 88)         | 1985-86                           | 1986-87                           | 1987-88<br>(upto Dec. 88)           |
|        |   | % age additional prod. (in lakhs) | % age additional prod. (in lakhs) | % age additional prod. (in lakhs) | % age additional prod. (in lakhs) | % age additional prod. (in lakhs) | % age additional prod. (in lakhs) | % age additional prod. (in lakhs) | % age additional prod. (in lakhs) | % age additional prod. (in lakhs) | % age additional prod. (in lakhs) | % age additional prod. (in lakhs) |                                     |
| 1      | 2   | 3                                 | 4                                 | 5                                 | 6                                 | 7                                 | 8                                 | 9                                 | 10                                | 11                                | 12                                | 13                                | 14                                  |
| 1.     | Minto Road (including Photolitho Wing), New Delhi | 65.5                              | 0.89                              | 70.3                              | 0.77                              | 7.14                              | 0.55                              | 26.2                              | 1326.00                           | 23.6                              | 1372.14                           | 25.3                              | 1006.47                             |
| 2.     | Ring Road, New Delhi                              | 78.5                              | 0.38                              | 78.4                              | 0.39                              | 56.9                              | 0.58                              | 32.4                              | 848.95                            | 33.4                              | 835.21                            | 26.0                              | 696.25                              |
| 3.     | Faridabad   | 75.2                              | 0.30                              | 80.9                              | 0.23                              | 68.5                              | 0.29                              | 36.7                              | 785.23                            | 40.1                              | 742.42                            | 32.8                              | 624.69                              |
| 4.     | Shimla  | 64.8                              | 0.21                              | 69.7                              | 0.18                              | 57.5                              | 0.19                              | 34.1                              | 432.37                            | 32.7                              | 441.26                            | 30.0                              | 345.02                              |
| 5.     | Nashik  | 63.9                              | 0.41                              | 59.3                              | 0.47                              | 57.3                              | 0.37                              | 49.9                              | 1242.18                           | 51.0                              | 1166.04                           | 56.1                              | 784.52                              |
| 6.     | Santragachi (Publication Unit)                    | 44.9                              | 1.18                              | 33.6                              | 1.09                              | 37.1                              | 0.17                              | 21.5                              | 923.77                            | 24.0                              | 893.90                            | 20.3                              | 624.18                              |
|        |   |                                   |                                   |                                   |                                   |                                   |                                   |                                   |                                   |                                   |                                   |                                   | (Upto Nov. '87)                     |
| 7.     | Santragachi (Forms Unit)                          |                                   |                                   |                                   |                                   |                                   |                                   | 44.8                              | 1351.94                           | 40.5                              | 1408.79                           | 20.00                             | 1422.05                             |
|        |   |                                   |                                   |                                   |                                   |                                   |                                   |                                   |                                   |                                   |                                   |                                   | (Included forms in Sl. No. 6 above) |



| 1   | 2                             | 3   | 4    | 5    | 6    | 7    | 8    | 9    | 10      | 11   | 12      | 13   | 14      |
|-----|-------------------------------|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|---------|------|---------|------|---------|
| 8.  | Coimbatore                    | 58.0  | 0.23 | 78.4 | 0.12 | 57.2 | 0.17 | 58.3 | 418.74  | 65.9 | 343.30  | 61.2 | 292.33  |
| 9.  | Nilokheri                     | Being Forms Press, there is negligible Composing and Capacity has not been assessed |      |      |      |      |      |      |         |      |         |      |         |
| 10. | Faridabad (Photo-litho Unit)  | -do-  |      |      |      |      |      | 31.4 | 877.62  | 34.6 | 835.47  | 19.0 | 776.25  |
| 11. | Aligarh                       | -do-  |      |      |      |      |      | 41.8 | 1295.36 | 39.3 | 1349.59 | 18.1 | 1367.89 |
| 12. | Temple Street, Calcutta       | -do-  |      |      |      |      |      | 7.34 | 297.21  | 69.7 | 338.30  | 58.9 | 345.19  |
| 13. | Koratty                       | -do-  |      |      |      |      |      | 70.5 | 373.06  | 49.5 | 637.51  | 36.1 | 605.93  |
| 14. | Patent Printing Press, Bombay | -do-  |      |      |      |      |      | 38.4 | 31.25   | 54.0 | 23.31   | 53.0 | 17.86   |
| 15. | Gangtok                       | -do-  |      |      |      |      |      | 52.6 | 71.80   | 56.0 | 66.79   | 53.9 | 52.48   |
| 16. | Chandigarh                    | -do-  |      |      |      |      |      | 61.4 | 265.44  | 63.4 | 251.84  | 45.8 | 279.97  |
| 17. | Bhubaneswar                   | Being Forms Press, there is negligible Composing and Capacity has not been assessed |      |      |      |      |      |      |         |      |         |      |         |
| 18. | Mysore                        | -do-  |      |      |      |      |      | 42.4 | 442.14  | 41.6 | 448.03  | 39.6 | 348.18  |

As the Government of India Press at Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi and at Wellington are exclusively catering to the needs of the President's Secretariat and Defence Staff College respectively, the capacity has not been assessed.

**Locust Control**

9324. SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India contributes to FAO for locust control;

(b) whether Government have made any trials on use of indigenous pesticides such as Neem, Indiarra etc. against locust and if so, the results thereof; and

(c) if not, whether laboratory trials are called for initially ?

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

(b) Anti-feedant properties of neem seed kernel have been established against locusts in course of several trials conducted by Government institutions and Universities. No trials have been conducted by the Government to determine the efficacy of Indiarra against locust.

(c) To encourage further systematic and scientific trials on 'Indiarra' against insect pests by the entrepreneurs, the Registration Committee constituted under the Insecticides Act, 1968, has granted provisional registration for 2 years to M/s. Heringer Bright Chemical Private Limited, Pune, for 'Indiarra' in April, 1987.

**Additional Funds to Kerala for Drinking Water Facility**

9325. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Kerala has approached the Union Government for providing additional funds for drinking water facility during the remaining Seventh Plan period;

(b) whether Government of Kerala has submitted any projects in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOP-

MENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Harmful Effects of Imported Fertilizers**

9327. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study has been made to determine the harmful effects of imported fertilizers;

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

(c) whether Government propose to relax the ban on sale of imported fertilizers; and

(d) if so, the reasons for such relaxation ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no ban on sale of imported fertilisers.

(d) Question does not arise.

**Allocation of Essential Commodities to Karnataka**

9328. SHRI H.G. RAMULU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the allotment of rice, wheat and palmolen oil made to Karnataka against the demand during the last three years, item-wise, year-wise;

(b) the reaction of Government of Karnataka on less allotment of these commodities; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

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

(c). Allotment of rice, wheat and imported edible oils to various States/UTs including Karnataka, is made on a month to month basis taking into account the overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool, relative needs of various States, market availability and other related factors.

Allotment of the essential commodities made to the States/UTs are supplementary in nature and are not expected to meet the entire requirements.

The demand and allotment of rice, wheat and imported edible oils in respect of Karnataka during the last three years are given in the Statement below.

## Statement

('000 tonnes)

| Year                 | Rice     |           | Wheat                  |           |
|----------------------|----------|-----------|------------------------|-----------|
|                      | Demand   | Allotment | Demand                 | Allotment |
| 1985                 | 591.3    | 414.0     | 180.0                  | 180.0     |
| 1986                 | 690.0    | 595.0     | 180.0                  | 300.0     |
| 1987                 | 735.0    | 675.0     | 240.0                  | 300.0     |
| Imported Edible Oils |          |           |                        |           |
|                      | Demand   |           | Allotment              |           |
| *1985-86             | 65,000   |           | 48100                  |           |
| *1986-87             | 1,12,500 |           | 61400                  |           |
| *1987-88             | **       |           | 43950 (upto April '88) |           |

\*Figures for the oil year November to October.

\*\*Annual Demand as such has not been received from the State Government.

**Per-mission to I.T.D.C. Employees to Contest Election**

9329. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the employees of the I.T.D.C. are permitted to fight elections of Metropolitan Council/State Assembly without resigning from the post;

(b) if so, whether this is in accordance with the rules of I.T.D.C. and in conformity with the rules in other Central public undertakings;

(c) the number of employees of I.T.D.C. in Delhi permitted to fight elections in 1978-79; and

(d) the facilities granted to them and whether similar facilities are granted to all such employees who want to seek elections ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (d). In 1977, one employee of Delhi based Janpath Hotel of ITDC had contested election to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. He had been granted leave by the ITDC at his own request as per his entitlement/admissibility. The said employee had not been extended any facility by the hotel management for the election. He had contested election in accordance with the provisions contained in the Election Law/People's Representation Act and as per conditions of service contained in the Certified Standing Orders of hotel Janpath.

[Translation]

Glut in Fertiliser Industry

9330. SHRI RAM DHAN:  
SHRI BALWANT SINGH  
RAMOOWALIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the Indian Express dated 28 March, 1988 under the caption "Fertiliser Industry Sees Glut in '88 too";

(b) if so, the Government's assessment in regard to demand and availability of fertilisers in the country during 1988-89; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILISERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) and (b). The Government is aware of the excessive availability of Urea in the country. The demand and availability of other fertilisers is balanced.

(c) It is not proposed to enter into fresh contracts for the import of urea during 1988-89.

[English]

**Adverse Effect of Drought on Oilseeds Production**

9331 SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether drought conditions in the country has affected considerably the implementation of Technology Missions on oilseeds and drinking water;

(b) whether the oilseeds target for 1987-88 is not likely to be achieved due to low availability of ground water; and

(c) if so, the corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI) : (a) and (b). The drought in the current year has adversely affected programmes of both the Technology Missions on Oilseeds and Drinking Water. On Oilseeds, the severe drought conditions in

Kharif, 1987 have adversely affected the realisation of the targetted production level in 1987-88. Drought has affected both the rainfed and irrigated areas. Eighty five percent of oilseed area is under rainfed conditions and the other fifty percent under irrigated conditions. Reduced availability of ground water adversely affected production in some of the oilseeds areas which were under irrigated conditions. Thus, on account of the both failure of the monsoon and also consequential low availability of ground water the production target for 1987-88 is unlikely to be achieved.

On Drinking water, 265 districts spread over 15 States have been affected by Drinking water scarcity due to drought.

(c) In the Technology Mission on Oilseeds, special efforts have been made in Rabi, 1987-88 by strengthening input supply and providing various assistance to the farmers through the State Governments under National Oilseeds Development Project and Oilseeds Production Thrust Project. As a result of these steps, the Rabi oilseeds production is expected to reach on an all time high.

In the Technology Mission on Drinking Water, during the 1987-88, under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme in addition to Rs. 309.78 crores which was available to the States, a further assistance on Rs. 44.91 crores was released to 11 drought affected States. The Government of India has also approved a ceiling of expenditure amounting to Rs. 128.499 crores for rural areas as Central assistance to the drought hit States. In addition, an amount of Rs. 16.678 crores has been sanctioned for purchase of rigs etc. The Government of India has also allocated an amount of Rs. 18.50 crores for Desert Development Programme (DDP) areas in drought affected States for providing permanent drought proofing in addition to the normal assistance provided to these States under ARWSP Programme.

**Drought Aid to Orissa**

9332. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Central team visited Orissa in January, 1988 to assess the

drought conditions in the State, if so, the districts covered;

(b) whether State Government demanded financial assistance for providing health cover to the affected people, animal husbandry schemes and fodder minikits;

(c) if so, the central aid sought for, separately;

(d) whether Union Government have released the aid asked for; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Team visited the districts of Kalahandi, Bolangir, Ganjam and Koraput.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) As no amount was demanded for providing health cover to the affected people, animal husbandry schemes and fodder minikits, no amount was approved for these items.

(e) Does not arise.

#### New Water Pipeline Projects

9333. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have cleared any new water pipeline projects for the State of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total estimated cost of each project and the proportion of expenditure to be met by Union and State Governments respectively;

(d) whether the work has commenced on any of the projects; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

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

to (e). The augmentation of water supply scheme for Rajkot city to get 10 mgd of water from Bhadar Dam by laying 65 Kms pipeline at a cost of Rs. 31.50 crores has been cleared from technical angle by the Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation in the Ministry of Urban Development. The Government of India has approved expenditure ceiling of Rs. 10 crores under the Advance Plan Assistance for this scheme.

The Government of India has also approved expenditure ceiling of Rs. 4 crores under the advance Plan Assistance for laying of 80 Kms of pipeline for Jamnagar city to draw 2 mgd of water from Machhoo Dam at cost of Rs. 4.82 crores.

The balance expenditure on the above mentioned schemes has to be met by the local bodies and the Government of Gujarat. The Government of Gujarat has reported that the works of both the pipelines have been completed and water supply has been started during February, 1988.

#### Indo-Soviet Agreement on Soil Study

9334. SHRI S.M. GURADDI :  
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any agreement has been reached with the Soviet Union to help in soil study;

(b) if so, the time by which the joint survey will be carried out; and

(c) whether any areas have been identified for the survey ?

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

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

#### Rehabilitation of Displaced Tribals

9335. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government can acquire the residential plots/houses allotted to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes under 20-Point Programme;

(b) if so, whether these persons are rehabilitated somewhere else; and

(c) if not, the steps proposed to be taken by Government for the welfare of the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). The matters concerning the acquisition of plots/houses and also rehabilitation of affected persons are the responsibilities of the State Governments/UT Administrations. However, 'Housing,' being a State subject, all social housing schemes are formulated and implemented by the State Governments/UT Administrations according to their needs and priorities.

The Union Government only monitors these schemes including the scheme of the Allotment of House-sites-cum-Construction Assistance to Rural Landless Workers and artisans including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

#### Families Benefited under IRDP

9336. SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether assistance is given to the poor under the I.R.D.P.;

(b) whether any study has been conducted to assess the progress of the families benefited under the I.R.D.P.; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Yes Sir. The objective of the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) is to assist selected families below the poverty line in rural areas to cross this line by taking up self employment ventures. The 'cut off' line for identification of families is an annual household income of Rs. 4800.

(b) and (c). In the VIth Plan the implementation of the IRD Programme was evaluated by a number of organisations/institutions, major among which are the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), Institute for Financial Management and Research (IFMR) and Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) of Planning Commission. The main findings of these evaluation studies are given below (Statement-I).

Concurrent Evaluation of the IRD Programme has also been undertaken with effect from October, 1985. Important findings of the Concurrent Evaluation of the IRDP for the period January-September, 1987 is also given below (Statement-II).

#### Statement-I

##### *Findings of major evaluation studies on IRDP*

| Coverage  | IFMR £ | RBI £ | NABARD £ | PDO £ |
|---|--------|-------|----------|-------|
| 1   | 2      | 3     | 4        | 5     |
| (a) Number of states  | 2      | 16    | 15       | 16    |
| (b) Number of districts                                       | 5      | 16    | 30       | 33    |
| (c) Number of blocks  | 17     | 16    | 60       | 66    |
| (d) Sample size   | 1859   | 730   | 1498     | 1170  |
| 2. % age of sample households who received incremental income | 90*    | 51    | 82**     | 88    |

| 1  | 2  | 3      | 4            | 5        | 6               |
|----|--|--------|--------------|----------|-----------------|
| 3. | %age of sample households who crossed the poverty line | NR     | 17***        | 47@      | 49.4            |
| 4. | %age loan repayment by the sample households           | 79.6@@ | NR<br>79.6@@ | 69<br>NR | 9% no repayment |
| 5. | %age of ineligible households who received assistance. | @@@    | 16           | 15       | 25.8            |

£ Programme Evaluation Organisation, Planning Commission, Institute for Financial Management and Research, Madras Reserve Bank of India

National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development.

\* Were happy with the IRD assistance.

\*\* The programme help pushed up the average income of the beneficiaries by 82% expressed in 1982-83 prices.

\*\*\* After discounting the income on the basis of consumer price index for agricultural labourers as on February, 1984.

@ 22% at current prices.

@@ Did not find any difficulty in the repayment of loan

@@@only district-wise figures given.

#### Statement-II

#### *Concurrent Evaluation of IRDP for the period June 87—Sept. 87 Important Statewise Findings*

#### Income-wise breakup of assisted families

At the national level 24% families had annual income between Rs. 1 and Rs. 2265, 45% families between Rs. 2266 and Rs. 3500, 22% families between Rs. 3501 and Rs. 4800, 5% families between Rs. 4801 and Rs. 6400, and 4% families more than Rs. 6400.

While 80% beneficiaries in Sikkim, 56% beneficiaries in Himachal Pradesh, and 40% to 46% beneficiaries in Orissa, Meghalaya, Karnataka and 34% to 38% families in Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Lakshadweep and Rajasthan belonged to the poorest of the poor income group of Rs. 1 Rs. 2265, the coverage from this group was nil in Tripura, D.N. Haveli and Delhi and only 2% to

4% in Manipur, Assam, Gujarat and Chandigarh. In Gujarat 73% beneficiaries are covered from the very very poor income group Rs. 2266 to 3501. Also 79% beneficiaries in J and K, 69% beneficiaries in Goa and between 56% to 58% beneficiaries in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra and 51% to 53% beneficiaries in Haryana and Kerala were covered from this group. The coverage from this group was also higher than national average of 45% in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.

It is observed from the analysis of the assessed income that in many States, high percentage of beneficiaries has also been covered from the income group Rs. 3501 to Rs. 4800. The coverage from this group was 63% each in Tripura and Chandigarh. 58% in Punjab, 43% in West Bengal and 34% to 37% in Manipur, Uttar Pradesh and Assam. The coverage from this group was also higher than the national average of 22% in Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Nagaland, Lakshadweep, Mizoram and D.N. Haveli.

**Process of Selection**

At the national level, about 60% beneficiaries are selected in the meetings of the Gram Sabha. This mode of selection varies from 100% cases each in Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Sikkim, Tripura, West Bengal, Chandigarh, D.N. Haveli and Pondicherry and more than 90% cases in Gujarat, Orissa, Rajasthan and Haryana to 1% to 4% cases in Assam, Lakshadweep and Tamil Nadu. This mode was however not adopted in any case in Kerala and Goa.

At the national level about 37% beneficiaries are selected by officials. All beneficiaries in Goa, 96% to 98% beneficiaries in Kerala, Lakshadweep and Assam, and 83% to 87% beneficiaries in Bihar, Tamil Nadu and Delhi have been selected by Officials. This mode of selection is also prevalent in 76% cases in Arunachal Pradesh and 61% cases in Madhya Pradesh, 48% cases in Maharashtra, 43% in Nagaland, 39% cases each in Andhra Pradesh and Manipur. The cases of selection by officials varies from 1% to 19% in Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Haryana, Orissa, Gujarat and Rajasthan.

**Status of assets—Intact or not Intact**

At the national level in about 72% cases, the assets are found intact. However, in the remaining about 28% cases, the assets are not intact (*i.e.* either sold, fully perished, partly perished/defective or others).

There is significant divergence, among the States as far as the status of the assets is concerned. While assets are intact in all cases in Goa, Sikkim, Tripura, Chandigarh and Dadra Nagar Haveli and in more than 80% cases in West Bengal, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh, they are intact only in 33% cases in Manipur and 28% cases in Meghalaya. Other States showing significant cases of assets not remaining intact are Rajasthan, Haryana, Lakshadweep, Arunachal Pradesh, Delhi, Mizoram, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Nagaland, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Pondicherry and Assam.

**Income from assets**

At the national level in 27% cases, the assets generated incremental income of more than Rs. 2000, such increase was between Rs. 1001 and Rs. 2000 in 24% cases and between Rs. 501 and Rs. 1000 in 17% cases. The additional income generated was only upto Rs. 500 in 10% cases. In the remaining 22% cases, no incremental income was generated by the assets.

There is substantial variation in the incremental income generated across the States. In 85% cases in Tripura, 65% cases in West Bengal and 54% to 56% cases in Goa and Andhra Pradesh, incremental income of more than Rs. 2000 was generated by the assets. The assets had also generated incremental income of more than Rs. 2000 in 43% cases in Jammu and Kashmir, 36% to 38% cases in Himachal Pradesh, and Madhya Pradesh and 30% to 34% cases in Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Mizoram and Delhi. Such cases were also higher than the cases at National level in Tamil Nadu.

**Percentage of persons with initial income less than Rs. 3500 crossing the poverty line of Rs. 3500 and Rs. 6400**

At national level, 48% families belonging to destitute and very very poor groups (with initial income upto Rs. 3500) have crossed the poverty line of Rs. 3500 and 5% such families have even crossed the revised poverty line of Rs. 6400.

While all such families in Tripura, Chandigarh and D.N. Haveli, 91% families each in Gujarat and Punjab, 71% to 73% families in Manipur, Andhra Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir, 68% families in Himachal Pradesh, 58% families in Assam, 56% families in Goa, 54% families in Maharashtra, and 50% to 52% families in West Bengal, Nagaland and Lakshadweep have crossed the poverty line of Rs. 3500. In other States, the cases of crossing poverty line of Rs. 3500 by such families vary from 46% to 47% in Mad ya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh to nil in Delhi and 2% in Haryana.

The families belonging to destitute and very very poor groups have even crossed the revised poverty line of Rs. 6400 in 28%



cases in Himachal Pradesh, 19% cases in Goa, 14% cases in Mizoram and 12% cases in Punjab. Such families have also crossed the revised poverty line of Rs. 6400 in 6% to 8% in Meghalaya, Nagaland, West Bengal. Maharashtra and Rajasthan and 1% to 5% cases in other states. However no such families have crossed the revised poverty line of Rs. 6400 in Haryana, Sikkim, Tripura, Chandigarh, D.N. Haveli, Delhi, Laks adweep and Pondicherry.

11.59 hrs.

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO  
USQ NO. 4997 DATED 28.3.88 RE. :  
HOSPITAL FOR BIDI WORKERS AT  
MURSHIDABAD DISTRICT (WEST  
BENGAL)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI  
JAGDISH TYTLER) : For the answer to  
parts (a) to (c) of English version of the  
Unstarred Question No. 4997 answered on  
28.3.1988 following correction may be  
made :

For

Read

Yes, Sir. A 50-bedded hospital has been approved at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.94 crores at Sajor Mode, near Aurangabad, District Murshidabad.

Yes, Sir. A 50-bedded hospital has been approved at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.94 crores in District Murshidabad. However, a new site has been selected at a Sajor Mode.

Reasons for delay

The statement correcting answers was sent to the Lok Sabha Secretariat on 8.4.1988 for laying on the Table of the Lok Sabha. It was received back on 14.4.1988 with the directions to give reasons for delay. The said delay which occurred due to four consecutive holidays from 31.3.1988 to 3.4.1988 is regretted.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Please listen to me.

(Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : This Khalistani lobby is active in the House and outside also they are carrying on this dis-information propaganda.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : When I can listen to you, what is the difficulty with you to listen to me. I also would like to say some thing. Why do not all of you listen ?

(Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar) : Sir, I draw your attention to a massive dis-information campaign now on that RAW has been planting weapons in Punjab. Sir, Pakistani and Khalistani lobbies are active. This only gives support to Khalistani and Pakistani elements. Therefore, there is requirement that Government comes out with a statement and nails this canard because this will have not only national but international repercussions.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Therefore, this should be nailed. Ask the Home Minister to make a statement rebutting this charge.

(Interruptions)

12.00 hrs.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : (Mehbubnagar : He has said, Khalistani lobby in the House. Kindly expunge it.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Please listen to me. Why are you talking among yourselves. It's contradiction has also come. In spite of that.

[English]

I have asked the Home Ministry. I am asking for further information and then I will come to the House.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Contradiction was not sufficient, Sir...

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : The matter ends.

[English]

I have to find out and then see. Nothing goes on record.

(Interruptions)\*\*

[English]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : On 10th December last year Mr. Unnikrishnan had made certain remarks...

MR. SPEAKER - It is coming.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : My notice under Rule 184...

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Naik, when I speak, you must listen to me.

[English]

You listen to me first. I am saying that it is coming on the 5th.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I have discussed it.

[English]

I have given my word.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA (Sangrur) : He said "Khalistani lobby within the House". This may please be expunged. This is most unfortunate.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Ramoowalia, if there is any lobby like that, that should be condemned. Why should you worry about it ?

12.02 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Review on the working of and Annual Report of the Hindustan Copper Ltd. for 1986-87 and statement showing reasons for delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR : I beg to lay on the Table :

(a) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under Sub section (1) of section 619A of the Companies, Act, 1956 :

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Copper Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1986-87.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Copper Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts, and comments of the Com-

ptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6044/88]

**Annual Report and Statement regarding review on the working of Rajghat Samadhi Committee for 1986-87 and statement showing reasons for delay in laying these papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) (i) Acopy of Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rajghat Samadhi Committee, New Delhi, 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Rajghat Samadhi Committee, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6045/88]

**Review on the working of and Annual Report of the Himachal Pradesh Agro. Industries Corporation for 1986-87 and Review of the working and Annual Report of Andhra Pradesh State Agro Industries Development Corporation for 1984-85 and statement showing reasons for delay in laying these papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHAYAM LAL YADAV) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English ver-

sions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

- (a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Himachal Pradesh Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Shimla, for the year 1986-87.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Himachal Pradesh, Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Shimla, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6046/88]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Andhra Pradesh State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1984-85.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Andhra Pradesh State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6047/88]

- (2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6046 and 6047/88]

**Review on the working of and Annual Report of the Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Ltd. for 1986-87 and statement showing reasons for delay in laying these papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR 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 sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Limited, Calcutta and its subsidiary viz. Ferro Scrap Nigam Limited for the year 1986-87.

(ii) Annual Report of the Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Limited, Calcutta, and its subsidiary viz. Ferro Scrap Nigam Limited for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT.-6048/88]

Pul ses, Edible Seeds and Edible Oils  
(Storage Control) Amendment Order  
1988

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL  
SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA) : I beg  
to lay on the Table a copy of the Pulses,  
Edible Oil seed and Edible Oils (Storage  
Control) Amenment Order, 1988 (Hindi  
and English versions) published in Notifi-  
cation No. S.O. 211(E) in Gazette of India  
dated the 26th February, 1988 under sub-  
section(6) of the section 3 of Essential Com-  
modities Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT.-6049/88]

12.03 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have  
to report the following message received

from the Secretary-General of Rajya  
Sabha :

"In accordance with the provisions  
of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure  
and Conduct of Business in the Rajya  
Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy  
of the Hospitals and other Institutions  
(Redressal of Grievances of Employees)  
Bill, 1988, which has been passed by  
the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on  
the 28th April 1988."

HOSPITAL AND OTHER INSTITU-  
TIONS (REDRESSAL OF GRIEVANCES  
OF EMPLOYEES) BILL

[English]

SECRETARY GENERAL : Sir, I lay  
on the Table the Hospitals and Other  
Institutions (Redressal of Grievances of  
Employees) Bill, 1988, as passed by Rajya  
Sabha.

12.04 hrs.

PETITION RE. DISCRIMINATION  
BASED ON SEX AGAINST FEMALE  
CABIN CREW IN AIR INDIA AND  
INDIAN AIR LINES

[English]

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI  
(Nabadwip) : Sir, I beg to present a peti-  
tion signed by Ms. Ruheen R. Khambatta  
and seven hundred forty two others regard-  
ing discrimination based on sex against  
female cabin crew in Air India and Indian  
Airlines.

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Ban-  
kura) : There was an attempt on the  
life of Mr. Ananda Pathak, a Member of  
this House yesterday while he was going to  
address a May Day rally.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Acharia, wher-  
ever such evil attempts are made they are  
all condemnable and the House always does

it. Anybody's life is so precious, what to talk of the life of a Member of this august House. Everywhere when a life is lost we are all concerned about it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA (Sangrur) : Nobody is querrelling. The words he uttered were derogatory. He may be asked to withdraw the words. It is not in good taste.

[*English*]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : I would like to have an assurance from you that it will not be postponed.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : I do not give any guarantee.

[*English*]

But it is going to be done.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : Sir I, am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no point of order. Please listen to me.

This is your opinion and it is his opinion. You can rebut it whatever you like. There is nothing unparliamentary about it.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : He is talking of a lobby in the House, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever it is you can condemn it. You can contradict it. Now you have done it. No Problem.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record.

(*Interruptions*)\*\*

12.05 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. : PROMOTION OF  
NEW INDUSTRIES BY KHADI AND  
VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION  
AND INCREASE IN WAGES OF KHADI  
ARTISANS

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Hon'ble Members of this House have, on various occasions, emphasised the importance of speeding up the process of rural industrialisation and improvement in the economic conditions of village artisans. I May, Sir, recall that last year, with the approval of this House, we had amended the Khadi and Village Industries Act to enable the Khadi and Village Industries Commission to take up more and more industries under its fold for promotion in rural areas, the main criterion being employment creation. I am glad to inform the Hon'ble Members of this House that KVIC has identified 33 new industries for promotion from this year in addition to the existing list of 26 industries. I am placing on the Table of the House, the list of new industries so far identified. The intention is to add to this list from time to time depending on the experience gained and resource available, both men and material. The pattern of assistance for these industries is being finalised by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission in consultation with the State KVI Boards. With the addition of these industries, job opportunities will be created in newer fields of economic activity which will raise the economic and social status of rural artisans.

Another matter on which I wish to report to this House is regarding the wages of the Khadi artisans. We are conscious of the need to increase the wage level of khadi artisans. Productivity is the key element in this regard and emphasis is being placed on New Model Charkhas. Our experience in the recent past has been that even those States which were lagging behind in the introduction of new model charkhas have now taken it up vigorously.

In addition, I am glad to inform the House that the Government have decided to increase the wages of Khadi artisans by 10% with immediate effect. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission will be issuing the necessary orders. The decision will benefit millions of artisans in this sector, most of whom are women.

#### Identified New Industries

##### Group-I Mineral Based Industry

1. Stone cutting, crushing, carving and engraving for Temples and Buildings.
2. Utility articles made out of stone.

##### Group-II Forest Based Industry

3. Manufacture of paper cups, plates, bags and other paper containers.
4. Manufacture of exercise books book-binding, envelop-making, register making including all other stationery items made out of paper.
5. Khus tattis and broom making.
6. Collection, Processing and Packing of Forest Produce.
7. Photo framing.

##### Group-III Agro Based and Food Industry

8. Pithwork, manufacture of Pith, Mats and Garlands etc.
9. Cashew Processing.
10. Leaf cup making.

##### Group-IV Polymer and Chemical Based Industry

11. Products out of Rixin, PVC etc.
12. Horn and bone including ivory products.
13. Candle, Camphor and sealing wax making.

##### Group-V Engineering and Non-Conventional Energy

14. Manufacture of paper pins, clips, safety pins, stove pins etc.

15. Manufacture of decorative bulbs bottles, glass etc.

16. Umbrella assembling.

17. Solar and Wind energy implements.

18. Manufacture of handmade utensils, out of brass.

19. Manufacture of handmade utensils out of copper.

20. Manufacture of handmade utensils out of bell-metal.

21. Other articles made out of brass, copper and bell-metal.

22. Production of radios.

23. Production of cassette players whether or not fitted with radios.

24. Production of cassette recorder whether or not fitted with radios.

25. Production of voltage stabilizers.

##### Group-VI Textile Industry (Excluding Khadi)

26. Hosiery.

27. Tailoring and preparation of ready-made garments.

28. Fishing nets out of Nylon/Cotton by hand.

##### Group-VII Service Industry

29. Laundry

30. Barber

31. Plumbing

32. Servicing of electrical wiring and electronic domestic appliances and equipments.

33. Repairs of Diesel Engines, Pump Sets etc.

12.07 hrs.

**MATTERS UNDER RULE 377**

[Translation]

(i) Need to set up a T.V. Centre in Chambal Division

**SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV (Morena)** : T. V. Centres have been set up in almost all the divisions of Madhya Pradesh except Chambal Division. The area of this division will be 400 Square Kilometers. In the absence of a T. V. centre in this division, the people of this area are deprived of viewing various T. V. programmes. They can be viewed only with the help of booster antenna. It is therefore, requested that a T. V. Centre be set up in Chambal division so that the people of this Division could view the T. V. Programmes.

(ii) Need to produce light and sound programme on 'Nawab Age' in Faizabad and on 'Ram Katla' in Ayochoya (UP)

**SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI (Faizabad)** : In Faizabad is located Ayodhya the birth place of Lord Ram, which is a Centre of famous pilgrimage. It also had the distinction of becoming the first capital of Awahh during Nawab age.

With a view to apprise the present generation and also the future generation of the history, the Ministries of Tourism as also information and Broadcasting have been sponsoring and organising light and sound programmes at various places in the country—such as Red Fort and Shalimar Garden (Srinagar). It is essential to further promote the series of light and sound programmes.

In this connection I would like to request that permanent arrangements may be made to organise light and Sound programmes on the Nawab age in the tomb of 'Bahu Begam' at Faizabad and on 'Ram Katha' in the open air theatre to be constructed at Ayodhya. These programmes may, therefore, be prepared for this purpose.

[English]

(iii) Need for early clearance to the Drinking water project's submitted by Government of Andhra Pradesh

**SHRI SRIHARI RAO (Rajamundry)** :

The Government of India under Technology Mission have approved the East Godavari District during 1986-87.

12.09 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

There are still 521 problem villages to be provided with drinking water facilities. It is proposed to cover all these villages by implementing 116 PWS Schemes, 151 MPWS Schemes and 314 spot sources during the years 1987-88 to 1989-90. The financial requirements to cover the balance of 51 villages is estimated at Rs. 27.15 crores. The detailed project reports on the East Godavari District and action plan for the Mini Mission Projects have been sent to the Government of India through the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Another project envisages providing drinking water to fluoride-affected villages in Nalgonda, Krishna and Ananthapur districts at a cost of Rs. 50.30 crores. Project report has been prepared and forwarded to the Government of India through the Government of Andhra Pradesh. The approval of the Government of India has become overdue on both the above projects.

(iv) Need to implement the agreement reached with the All India Federation of University and College Teachers Organisations in regard to pay scales

**DR. SUDHIR ROY (Burdwan)** : Sir, the members of the National Executive Committee of All India Federation of University and College Teachers' Organisations are courting arrest today in front of the Shastri Bhawan with a view to voicing their protest against non-implementation of the agreement reached with leaders of the organisation on 4th September, 1987. The AIFUCTO withdrew the strike which continued for long 32 days, as the leaders were given to understand that within two months, a new Government order incorporating all the points of agreement would come out. Unfortunately, the Government of India have not honoured their commitments inspite of repeated reminders and meetings with the Hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development and the officials of the Ministry. On 18th January and 11th April, 1988, they organised mass

dharnas in front of Shastri Bhawan. Government always assure that within 7 days or 10 days, the Government Order would be issued. But all such assurances proved wrong.

May I, therefore, request the Minister for Human Resource Development to kindly intervene and issue the Government order immediately, so that college and university teachers all over India may enjoy the benefits of revised pay-scales ?

(v) Need for inclusion of nomads in the list of Scheduled Tribes

**SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli) :** Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, recently a procession was taken out in Bombay by the nomadic tribes for filing a Writ Petition in High Court and requesting the Governor of Maharashtra to help them to settle at one place and include them in the Schedule Tribe List.

The nomadic and ex-criminal tribes have all the characteristics of a tribe. They are educationally, socially and economically backward. The Central Government should include these people in the Scheduled Tribe List, immediately.

(vi) Need to protect the snakes

**SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore) :** Sir, I raise the following matter of public importance under Rule 377.

Though snakes in India are considered harmful for human society, but actually most of them found in the country are not only harmless but also very beneficial to men in controlling the rodent population. Without snakes, mangoose, and owls might just not be able to feed themselves. According to a recent F.A.O. report, rats consume stored grain equivalent to the total tonnage imported under foreign aids and Famine Relief Aid Programmes. Snakes feed on rats mice, frogs and small birds as well as smaller insects and even scorpions, which are not only harmful for human beings, but also consume foodgrains in a larger quantity. Only rats chew half of the country's rice production. Besides, the skins of these snakes, have been a good foreign exchange earner but their export has now been banned. Even today the business men are earning

a lot by selling the skins of snakes which are very popular among all sections of people to prepare handbags and other fashionable items.

This very useful species is killed in thousands by snake charmers every year. On Nagpanchami day, in the name of worshipping Snake Gods, they display live snakes particularly cobras in almost every village and town to collect money. It is estimated that 60 to 70 thousand snakes die on Nagpanchami day alone for collecting money by a handful number of snake charmers, in the name of superstitious beliefs.

As Nagpanchami is very near, snake charmers have started catching snakes. I would request the Government to take suitable steps to prevent them from doing so.

12.15 hrs.

FINANCE BILL, 1988—*Contd.*

[*English*]

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** We will continue with the next Item, namely, Further consideration of the motion moved by Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari, on the 27th April, 1988. Shri Bhishma Deo Dube will continue.

**SHRI BHISHMA DEO DUBE (Banda) :** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, last, Friday, I had made a mention of the disparity prevalent between rural and urban areas. I had also said that migration of people from villages to cities be checked. This sort of migration not only creates problems in the villages but also raises the urban population and creates problems for the cities. While resuming the same topic today I would like to point out that there is a vast economic gap between villages and the cities. This gap must be bridged. The holdings of small farmers are becoming uneconomic gradually. There is no facility of irrigation and people are given 4-5 bighas of land by gram Samaj. I would like to say a few words about the area. I come from, where no irrigation facilities are available and you will be astonished to know that per bigha average yield there is only 3-4 maunds. A person who has been given 3-4 bighas of land on lease basis, can produce 9 maunds and



12 maunds of foodgrains in one crop year. How can he feed his family with these 9 or 12 maunds of foodgrains? In the way, he becomes fully dependent on these 3-4 bighas of land, and remains engaged on this land only. I do not understand how the Government propose to bring such farmer above the poverty line. He can concentrate all his attention on this land only. The Government should look into it. It is not justified that a family should be tied up with an uneconomic land holding for ever. This needs to be re-considered because such holdings are very essential for a country like ours which does not have sufficient irrigated land to provide source of income and livelihood to all rural people.

A major irrigation scheme had been formulated in 1978 for Bundelkhand under the U.N.D.P. covering 5 districts namely Bundelkhand, Allahabad, Varanasi and Plateau of Mirzapur, etc. but 10 years have elapsed since then and the fate of the scheme is not known. During drought, we have to face very serious problems I request the hon. Minister of Finance to make special allocations for the said scheme so that this area gets irrigation facilities and is developed. So far as I know it has only 12 to 14 per cent irrigated land. The remaining is dry. Various schemes are prepared by Central Government and implemented through its agencies. But we have two major problems which need to be tackled. One is the rising population in the country. It is nullifying all the efforts. The progress and development we have achieved do not reflect in the society, no change is perceivable in the society and the poor remain poor.

The other problem is of black money. In our country there is so much disparity in the society that some people have nothing to eat, no place to live, no land to cultivate and some people have so much wealth that they don't know how to spend it. In India, a parallel economy is operating with black money. I would like to request that these two problems should be viewed seriously and checked firmly.

It is true that whenever strong steps, effective steps were taken to control the population, they were opposed. In 1977, we have seen that our popular Government, our so dynamic Prime

Minister lost elections only because she has taken an effective step to control the population. If we do not take such steps, then according to the statistics, a time will come when our population will be more than the population of China. What will the position in that situation? Today we are already facing that type of situation.

Today we are getting the benefit of the efforts made by us before 1977 to control the population, but if we make no effort now in that direction, then in future we will get no benefit. So strong steps should be taken to check the growth of population.

It is very necessary to check the growing menace of black money also. It is the exploitation of that society where the poor has no black money. Such exploiters should be exposed and strong steps should be taken to check it. Besides, I would like to submit another point. Many hon. Members have said that income tax exemption limit should be raised from Rs. 18 thousand to Rs. 25 thousand. The inflation has increased so much that there should be no objection to raising the income tax limit from 18 thousand to 25 thousand. The prices of all the commodities have galloped very high and the value of money has decreased. So, there is full justification for raising the income tax limit to 25 thousands.

Secondly, I want to say a few words about Estate Duty. I would like to urge the hon. Minister of Finance not to re-introduce Estate Duty. It should be withdrawn. We have seen the horrifying effects of Estate Duty. The way the officials behave with the family while the dead body is lying in the home, is to be seen to be believed. You can realise tax in any other way, not in this way. When the head of the family is lying dead and official attachment is executed all the humanity, the mercy, the religion we preach, are lost. I am sure that our kind hon. Minister of Finance will look into the matter and do the needful.

With these words I express my thank to you for giving me the opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL (Gulbarga) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the

[Shri Veerendra Patil]

Budget that was presented by my esteemed friend, the Finance Minister, has been universally welcomed. Sir, it is very happy to record that this Budget has offered a lot of concessions and tax reliefs to almost all sections of the society—the farmers, exporters, manufacturers and the industrialists and I believe that the purpose of giving these concessions and tax reliefs is to benefit ultimately the consumer. Sir, I want to know from the Government, what is the effect of these tax concessions on the price, whether the consumer has been benefited; whether the manufacturers or the industrialists have passed on these tax benefits or the tax reliefs to the consumers? I am asking this because the Hon. Minister has made it clear in his Budget speech that the administrative Ministry should watch and find out to what extent the prices are lowered and the consumers are benefited. But I feel that this is too much to expect from the administrative Ministries. I do not know how far it is true. But I know in certain cases, the concessions that have been offered by the Government have been absorbed by the industrialists or the industrial units and they have not been passed on to the consumers. The prices either they remain same even after the tax concessions or they have gone up after the presentation of the Budget. Therefore, instead of depending upon the administrative Ministries, it is better to have a monitoring cell in the Finance Ministry itself to monitor almost every week to find out to what extent this tax concession has been passed on and the consumers are benefited. It is because after all whatever we do here and whatever concessions are offered, it is with a view to see that the consumers are benefited. If consumers are not benefited, then your object of offering concessions would be defeated.

The hon. Finance Minister had agreed and it is admitted on all sides that Indian economy is under great stress and strain. Our Non-Plan expenditure is mounting. The Budget deficit is not showing any sign of improvement. Almost every year the Budget deficits are running into thousands of crores of rupees. I think, this year, i.e. 1988-89, it is going to be more than Rs. 8,000 crores. Last year, it was Rs. 7,000 crores. Internal and external borrowings have been

resorted to almost every year. This year, internal borrowing, as anticipated by the Finance Minister, is going to be of the order of Rs. 7,000 crores. I do not know about the external borrowing.

Foreign exchange reserves are dwindling, although the position is very much improved of late. During last year, the export had gone up by 25 per cent. But even then the foreign trade deficit is of the order of Rs. 5,000 crores to Rs. 6,000 crores. So how to fill up this gap, which is again a matter for serious consideration. The foreign trade also continues to be adverse.

The cumulative effect of all these factors is that the inflation is going up. I think it has already reached a double digit. We always talk in terms of Wholesale Price. I think there is no point in talking in terms of wholesale price, because the consumer, only looks to the price that is ruling in the market, he does not bother about the wholesale price. I do not know whether the Finance Ministry or the Government of India had taken any pains to find out the difference between the wholesale price and consumer price because there is a lot of difference between these two prices. According to the statement of the Finance Minister, the inflation is 9.5 per cent, on the basis of the wholesale price. If it is on the basis of consumer prices index, then I think it would be more than 10 per cent or it would have already reached a double digit.

The prices of commodities are soaring. The purchasing power of rupee is steadily falling. If we compare the value of rupee with international currencies the value of rupee is going down. Let us take the Pound. Today, in order to get one Pound, we have to shell out nearly Rs. 25. The dollar has gone up to Rs. 13.27. Rs. 13.27 are equal to one dollar today. The total debt Rs. 1.2 lakh crores. Out of that, Rs. 80,000 crores constitute internal debt, and nearly Rs. 40,000 crores the external debt. On interest alone we are paying—I think this year a provision is made for Rs. 14100 crores.

In this connection, I want to know the mind of the Finance Minister and the Government of India: because so far as external debt is concerned, there are 3 or 4 financial institutions which are regularly

being approached by us—the World Bank, International Monetary Fund, ADB and such other Funds; and sometimes we get funds from other countries also. I do not know; it is for the Finance Minister to find out—I am told that the non-resident Indians have formed, or are going to form a consortium, and they are prepared to offer, more or less on World Bank conditions, on World Bank terms, large sums of money. When I was abroad, some people were asking me whether India was prepared to accept funds—not from other countries, not from any foreign agency, but from our own NRI people who want to form a consortium; and whatever they have deposited in banks in countries where they have settled down, if they are prepared to advance that loan more or less on the terms of the World Bank, is Government of India prepared to accept that offer? I would like to know the mind of the Finance Minister and the Government of India on this. When I was discussing with them, I told them: 'The State Bank of India is there; some other public sector banks are already established in some foreign countries. So, if you are interested in depositing in our banks, why can't you go and deposit in those banks? Then they said: 'The limit is given to those scheduled banks established, or the branches which are established in foreign countries, and they cannot accept any deposit beyond that limit.' Here the consortium people say that it is not a question of depositing Rs. 100 million dollars or Rs. 200 million dollars they are thinking in terms of billions of dollars: may be \$ 8 billion or \$10 billion. And not that the entire money they are going to deposit according to our programme *i.e.* for this year so many billion dollars, for next year so many billion dollars, or that for the 8th Plan so many billion dollars, etc. But if an indication comes from the Government of India, they are prepared to consider, and; they are prepared to mobilize funds which they have, in the name of NRI. I would like to know what would be the reaction of the Government of India to this proposal.

Another point which I want Finance Minister to clarify is this: what is the policy of the Government—do they want to encourage foreign investment, or they are interested only in foreign loans? Why I

am asking this is because: if you consider foreign investment in our country, and compare it with the loan that we have received from the World Bank and other financial institutions and also from different countries, I think the foreign investment in our country is insignificant. I can take the instance of Japan. In the case of Japan, whatever they have invested in foreign countries, if we take India, it is 0.1%. Whereas their investment in Indonesia, which is one of our Asian countries, is 8.2 per cent. So, I want to know whether government wants foreign investment or government wants only foreign agencies and foreign countries to advance loan. This is not the case with only foreign countries and foreign investors; this is the case with NRIs also. Upto December 1987, NRIs have invested only Rs. 1217, crores, but their deposit in the bank is Rs 9217 crores. Even NRIs are not prepared to invest in our country; they are prepared to deposit in our banks. Why? It is because the Government of India is not encouraging them to invest in our country or is it because they are facing so many other difficulties or they are not getting sufficient incentives for investment? What is the difficulty for foreign investment or investment from NRIs?

I think we want foreign investment. The other day, our Prime Minister went to Japan and invited Japan to invest in our country. During the course of discussion, he went to the extent of saying that he would see that a separate channel was created in our country for processing the proposals received from Japanese industrialists or Japanese companies expeditiously. If you want to create a separate channel, why only for Japanese? Let us create a separate channel for all investors, investors belonging to our country, investors belonging to NRIs investors coming from foreign countries. If you want to encourage investors, let us create a separate channel and then see the result. That is why, the other day, I suggested that a single window system should be introduced and the applications and the proposals should be processed as early as possible.

So far as foreign investment is concerned, or foreign collaboration is concerned, in my humble opinion, this foreign investment should be selective, not that whoever wants to come and invest in our country,

[Shri Veerendra Patil]

we should encourage them; it should be only confined to the area of high technology and the area where our home investors or home entrepreneurs are not in a position to enter. So, this foreign collaboration whether it is technical or equity collaboration, should be confined to technology; and if any foreign investor comes to establish an industry which is going to be export-oriented, whether it is 100 per cent or whatever it is that investor should be encouraged because it is in the interest of the country. While giving licences for foreign investors, I think a condition should be imposed on them of export obligation and also buy-back arrangement because I know even Japanese earlier were giving only technical collaboration and getting their royalty or they were investing in some equity and they were interested in getting only dividend and all that. But now they have started industries in other advanced countries also and in those advanced countries they are producing and supplying to other nations. For instance, M/s Honda has started a unit in America and they are manufacturing cars and supplying those cars to Japan. So what I say is that if foreign investors are prepared to come here, start industries which are export industries, whatever they produce they must export, if not hundred per cent, 60 per cent, 70 per cent, 40 per cent, whatever it is. This rule should not be made applicable only to foreign investors. It should be made applicable to others, our entrepreneurs or the industrialists of our country also. There are big industrial houses, there are big business houses, there are big MRTP companies, We must tell these big industrial houses and MRTP companies that they can establish their industries, the MRTP rules and others will not come in the way provided they accept export obligation and particular quantity whatever they are producing, they must be in a position to export it to foreign countries.

And, one more point, the time has come, because the resources are very scarce in our country and they are not available even with the financial institutions, those companies whether it is MRTP companies or big industrial houses or business houses if they want to establish any industry, they must be told that they should establish the

industry without approaching the financial institutions. Today, what is happening? MRTP companies, big industrial houses they are thinking of starting more and more industries, they are in the queue for licences and all that. Why? Because their promoters' equity is nominal. It is not even seven per cent, eight per cent of the total equity. The rest comes from the public 15 to 20 and 80 per cent comes from financial institutions. And with their own money of 7 per cent or eight per cent, they control an empire of 100 crores, 200 crores or 500 crores or over 1000 crores. So, what I want to suggest is that why not we ask these big companies, if they are interested in setting up any factory or any big industry, let them come. By all means we welcome them. But we must add a condition that they should not approach the financial institutions, they should go to the market, collect funds by way of shares, by way of debentures, whatever it is. I think, the Controller of Capital Issues should be very generous in this matter. Then they will not be touching the finances of the institutions which are very scarce, which are required for our own purposes, for building up the infrastructure in our country, for public sector industries, for small scale industries, etc. If this is done, I think, to that extent the money which is there with the financial institutions would be available to other industries also and these big houses, MRTP houses would be in a position to mobilise funds from the market because of the goodwill that they are enjoying in the market.

Briefly, I wanted to give these suggestions to the hon. Minister—not that he is not aware of them. He is a very seasoned and experienced Minister, and also as Finance Minister and Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, he was also very well conversant with the financial problems. I thought I should give these suggestions to the hon. Minister so that he may consider and if possible, give effect to the suggestions that I have made in the interests of the Government, in the interests of a sound economy of the country.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): Sir, I am deeply beholden to all the hon. Members who have participated in this very construc-

tive debate on the Finance Bill. I find that in all about 45 esteemed members have taken part and given their manifold suggestions on various aspects of the Budget and the Bill. Many hon. Members have mentioned in their speeches the problems which pertain either to their constituencies or to their States or to the respective regions to which they belong to. I may assure them that we will try our best to consider those difficulties as far as those are reflected in the Demands or are concerned with Finance Department.

At this point, I would like to refer to certain major matters that have been mentioned by the distinguished Members. I may particularly compliment the distinguished member, Shri Patil, who has just now spoke. He has raised many issues which have also been raised earlier by the hon. Members. I would like to make a particular reference to what he said regarding foreign investment, investment in technology, investment for exports, NRI investments, etc. In this context, I am very thankful to the hon. Members, specially to the distinguished leaders of the Opposition, to whom I spoke. For two days, I was allowed to go to the Governor's Meeting of the Asian Development Bank because of the important issues, there. I am very thankful to all of you and to you also. Well, what I saw there, I must mention in the context which our distinguished colleague Shri Patil had just now mentioned, that everywhere in all blocks, whether it might be the socialist block or the non-aligned block or everywhere, we find the thrust for more technological development; everybody talked about economic development in terms of new technology, whether it is in agriculture or horticulture or exports or industries; everywhere like we do in this House. The latest news that I received regarding Laos was that Laos has decided to liberalise its foreign investment regulations, its import regulations, its investment regulations and they have decided more or less to take the step which China is taking. That is very exciting. One of the top officials of the Asian Development Bank met me and told that he was for a month in Laos. He talked about the latest policy which Laos has taken and they are determined to take all possible help for gearing up their economy in all fields and taking all possible

help they can from the Asian Development Bank or the World Bank or the IMF.

I had also an occasion of talking to the leader of the delegation, the acting Governor of China. I could see how China is changing its policies. Everyday we hear new changes taking place in China's policy—all round change and they are determined that within this century, they would make China a very strong economic power. All policy regulations are being adopted to see to it that they are inward mostly to their own economic development. For this, from wherever they can get appropriate technology at reasonable terms, they are for it; whatever money they can get from the World Bank at reasonable terms, they are ready to accept it; and they are saying that we should have the same parity as in India. That was a question which has been discussed. They are saying that we should have the same amount of funds as India has, because we did not get funds earlier. What I am saying is that throughout the world, we can see this immense quest for participating in the technological revolution. If we do not take into account the world environment and if we do not form a national consensus on that—which is the most important thing—then no government alone can do it, unless the public opinion backs strongly such measures and unless and until there is a national consensus in which all, even the Opposition parties, give their support, because it is in the national interest to see that India is a strong economic power. Even for defending ourselves, for our security requirement, it is necessary that we are a strong economic nation. Therefore, I would request that we should build up a national consensus on the point raised just now by Mr. Patil and earlier by Shri Madhav Reddi, Shri Jaipal Reddy, Shri Somnath Charterjee and other friends, because if we do it in a partisan manner, then that vital link which we find in other countries, of the national response to such a challenging situation would be missing. If the national response is not there, then we are engaged in futile controversy and that leads to a stagnation—not only stagnation of ideas but stagnation in programmatic implementation—and lack of complete political will to take decisions. So, it is of utmost importance that we should keep in view what is happening around us. We

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welcome China's emergence as an economic power. We are happy about that. The way they are doing, the way the socialist countries are moving ahead, we welcome that. But here in India, if we now falter, if we now show a lack of response to the emerging situation, then we would land ourselves into difficulty. Whosoever be the Finance Minister, that does not matter. On basic policies this country had stood its ground, but without changing our basic policies, within the framework of basic policies, we can bring about a technological revolution which is contemporaneous to the technical revolution in other countries. I think we should try to develop behind this philosophy a political consensus, and I am sure that this debate on this Finance Bill will bring about such an atmosphere.....  
(Interruptions).

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : What is the idea, Sir? We have not been able to understand the thrust.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : The thrust is our determination to modernise our economy, our technological process, and if for that matter we have to import more new technology, if we have to have more foreign investment in that regard, and if that is inevitable for that new technology to come in, then we should develop a national consensus. That is what I am saying. Whatever may be our differences, but this should not be a matter wherein we should have serious political differences. Therefore, I say that we should have a national consensus on this ....  
(Interruptions).

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) : Do you mean to say unbridled import of technology?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Well, what you have said, I was going to answer. When we say 'appropriate technology', it is not unbridled. The using of the world 'appropriate' itself does not mean that we open the floodgates of all technology, whether we require it or not. It is selective import of appropriate technology. But we should not always continue debating everything. If once we have agreed on the basic policy, then we should allow that

policy to be implemented firmly and quickly by our financial or industrial institutions wherever necessary... (Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I quite appreciate the spirit in which the Finance Minister made the plea for the national consensus transcending the barriers of parties. That is a vital question. But I would like you to appreciate that there is a consensus, as Shri Madhav Reddi has rightly pointed that there should be unbridled import. For example, you are concerned with Pepsi cola which is not a high-priority area. We are for high-tech in high-priority area. But we cannot be for high-tech. in all areas.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : I fully agree with the hon. Member that there should not be unbridled import of foreign technology. I am not concerned with individual proposals as of now. An individual proposal, I cannot take just now. I am giving it as an illustration. I have read in today's newspaper that in Moscow they are opening McDonald's food shops. Twenty shops of McDonald's food will be opened in Moscow.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I would like to make one point.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, no. In the end you can put your questions.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, the Minister is kind enough to hear me. The stage and development in the socialist countries he has referred to is different from our own. Therefore, any comparison with the socialist countries is not necessarily applicable to us.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : I agree. I am not making comparison. You know what I am saying is : can anybody think why there is technology in hamburger preparation? When you are mentioning the pepsi cola, I may remind you that it is already there in many socialist countries.  
(Interruptions)

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : My point is that if you want to import technology, that is, one-time import, you have to pay royalty for that. I am sure that no country is prepared to part with the latest technology. They will always give second-

hand technology. But instead of importing technology, why not you ask the foreign investor who has got that technology to come with the technology and also his equity because his interest should be there? You must make it a condition that when they come with their technology and with their equity, periodically they must go on updating the technology, instead of one time technology import. If it is possible for us to pursue foreign investor with this condition I think it is in the interest of the country.

**SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI :**

Well the point is well taken. The question is that if we have it on reasonable terms and appropriate terms, we can have more foreign investors instead of one time technology import and not on a continuing basis. Of course, this has to be considered on a cost to cost basis. As the hon. Member just now suggested the whole question is under discussion that what else could we do, keeping in view the international situation, economic situation, what would be most appropriate to our conditions. Also I fully agree with what Mr. Madhav Reddi said that our imports of technology should not be from only one country alone and that should not be in our mind. Our imports of technology should be met from a large number of countries so that there is no alternative of being dependent on any one resource and we accept that parameter and within that we should have our foreign investment policy.

Now, Mr. Patil has referred to a point that the tax concession given through the budget should be closely monitored to ensure that benefits are passed on to the consumers. Shri Shantaram Naik, Shri Vijay Kumar Yadav and also Dr. Samant mentioned this point in their speeches. I fully agree with what the hon. Members have said. I have got information that many departments have taken meetings in their respective sectors by which they have called upon the manufacturers to bring down the costs and prices. I am told that in some sectors already from soap production to Urea fertiliser section, prices have been brought down.

**SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL :** What about cement? They have not brought down the prices,

**SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI :** I will answer.

Now, we have to give a reasonable time to the department concerned and to the Ministry for this. After the Budget Session is over, we will discuss it in the Economic Affairs Committee of the Cabinet because the Prime Minister himself is interested in this, he himself wants to monitor this, and then I fully agree, we already have in the Finance Department a monitoring arrangement—he has mentioned it as 'cell'—to monitor this and we will be monitoring this itemwise because primarily it is the responsibility of the Ministry and also the State Governments. Unless and until we have the cooperation of the State Governments, we cannot implement fully all the schemes and plans we have mentioned in the Budget and therefore, I have spoken individually to the Chief Ministers I have spoken to the Chief Ministers at least two or three times and sent two or three letters to them on different subjects and it is of the utmost importance and therefore, I would request the hon. Members, as we go back to our constituencies and our States, I would very much appreciate if the hon. Members also take up this matter with the State Governments and use more influence on them so that the State Governments are very firm on this matter regarding prices and therefore, I have requested the administrative Ministries to closely monitor the prices of various items so that no unintended advantage is taken by unscrupulous manufacturers.

Hon. Shri Bhisma Deo Dube and also earlier, Shri C.L. Sharma, Dr. Yadav and Dr. Samant have mentioned about the problem of tax evasion and black money. Sir, I may assure you that we have taken all possible steps through our enforcement measures to correct tax evasion. We are having substantial progress in increasing the pace of searches and seizures. In less than two years we have succeeded in adding more than 10 lakhs of new assesseees and have surveyed six lakhs premises. The number of searches and the value of the assets of the assesseees are also an all-time high. While it will be our endeavour to give help to honest tax-payers and simplify matters for them, we will deal with economic offenders firmly and with full force of the law. There can be no compro-

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mise on this. We must make it clear that on this matter we can have no compromise against any tax evaders of which there is no question.

Hon. Shri Dube has mentioned about estate duty that this is a very harassing tax and when people are on the death bed or when they are dying, it becomes a very extremely inhuman situation that people harass them. Therefore, we are not reinstating what we call the Estate Duty as such. We have a wealth transfer tax. This tax will avoid harassment. We have fixed the quantum of this taxation, it is not as if they are going to assess now. It will be five times of what the wealth tax they are giving. So, the amount is fixed and there is no question of any harassment to anybody which is apprehended because of what happened during the estate duty. We will try to take all possible steps so that we avoid such a situation.

Some hon. Members including our veteran Member, Shri Patil, have mentioned about the interest burden and our deficit and growing revenue expenditure. What are the reasons for this? This has been happening since 1978-79 that we are having this difficulty. It is mainly because first of all, why has the deficit happened on an increasing scale on revenue account? First is, quantum jump in devolution of resources to the States by the Finance Commission. Then, write off of loans to States, as recommended by the Finance Commission. Loans were written off. Interest holidays and restructuring capital loans of various public sector undertakings under various recommendations and reviews, which the hon. Member knows very well. And then, growing expenditure on Defence. Now the State shares of taxes have gone up 3 times in the recent years. Therefore, while on the one hand, the Central Government had to repay loans on time and give interest on time, on the other part, we were not getting similar treatment from States and public sector enterprises because of various concessions given. Even then, the net interests charged will be around Rs. 6340 crores, and not Rs. 14,000 crores, as mentioned by me earlier, in my Budget speech because we are also getting Rs. 7760

crores annually for loans given by us to the States and other agencies and other institutions. We are also getting Rs. 7760 crores of interest and dividend receipts from interest payment. Therefore, the net outgo is about Rs. 6340 crores. So, I would request the hon. Members not to mention just only Rs. 14,000 crores. Also, if we do not borrow money, how do we utilise household savings that are invested in banks. Household savings world over can only be utilised if we take loans from banks or financial institutions or if we float bonds, if we ask for loans at the Central level or State level. Only then, we can utilise household savings of the country. And, therefore, it is not the case that we should not borrow money. But we should be prudent about it and I agree that we should take absolute care that revenue deficit does not increase and I may assure the hon. Members that I am determined to contain revenue expenditure. In this task, I require the cooperation of each and every hon. Member because it is a very difficult task, because increasing demands of expenditure come from all-time, from all quarters, from States.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : You can reduce our D.A. We are prepared to co-operate. That is the only thing, we can do. Members can only help that way.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : I thank you very much for this. But I know how much you have to spend. Therefore, that will be the extreme step that I will have to take some day, if I will have to get this cooperation, not now.

All the Ministries and Departments of the Central Government, State Governments, public sector enterprises, everybody has to cooperate so that we can start the task of reducing Government expenditure. We have to review all programmes of expenditure, whether on non-Plan or Plan account. We will have to take a hard look at subsidies and other major components of revenue expenditure and it is very difficult. But I will try to do it in accordance with what I can do and the support I get from the various Ministries.

Last year also, I tried to contain expenditure, as announced by the Prime Minister in his Budget speech. And this year also, I would try my level best so that



the deficit does not go beyond what has been contemplated in the Budget. Now there has been again a question raised by some hon. Members including our veteran Member, Shri Somnath Chatterjee that we have been raising resources outside the Budget through the medium of administered prices. I had tried to give a correct situation during my reply to the Budget debate but I may once again mention that comparing administered prices with Budgetary resources, I think, is not very rational. Instead of raising administered prices at the appropriate time, we can say that the autonomous public sector undertakings can take appropriate decisions. It is a commercial decision of the public sector undertaking concerned, for example, the coal sector or steel sector. The Coal India Ltd or the Steel Authority of India take a decision. They have to take an appropriate decision at appropriate time. But, if we do it by raising excise and we wait for a full year—only in February once a year we take a decision on excise duty—then what happens, we have to subsidise that particular public sector undertaking by giving them a devolution of funds after getting excise duty here. Then we have to provide for 45% to the States. That means, if I have to refund Rs. 100 on steel to the Steel Authority of India, I have to raise Rs. 180 tax here on steel. Then only I can give Rs. 100 to the SAIL to recoup their losses.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : You are feeding duty.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Even if hypothetically speaking, if I agree on raising administered prices and we will raise it through our budgetary resources, even then it will be a very heavy burden on the people because the State's share of 45% should be provided according to the recommendations of the Finance Commission.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : It is a question of avoiding.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : It is not a question of avoiding. It is again a question of price inflation. What about the time factor? It is enough it is done because they will be sustaining commercial losses. It has always been the accepted policy but

I do not wish to mention the period. By way of strengthening my argument, I would say that even during the period 1978-79, administered prices were raised before the Budget. It is not as if it is being done. It is being done throughout and, therefore, we should accept this, not as a matter of debate but it is a prudent financial steps that is being taken by the commercial undertakings concerned, to put their Budget on an even keel by raising prices as and when required. But that does not mean that they have got a carte blanche in increasing prices. They have to be prudent here. Again I say that raising of administered prices on food and raw materials is very essential because if we always raise the prices of essential commodities, then again we are caught in the same spiral.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Petroleum products.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Diesel prices, kerosene prices and the basic prices, we have not touched at all. But petrol, I understand, is very essential consumption requirement. Even in spite of these increases, petrol consumption has gone up by 13%. (*Interruptions*).

Coming to the other measures taken to check rise in prices, I may mention that on the demand side, we have taken measures for additional resources, cut non-plan and non-drought expenditure. The Reserve Bank has taken steps to control reserve ratio and statutory liquidity ratio and, therefore, in spite of such unprecedented drought in a century, the inflation rate has not gone up beyond double digit 10.4 figure. In this context I would again request that the State Governments have great responsibility too in this regard. I have discussed with many Chief Ministers in this context. I have seen the District Price Control Rooms are non-functional in many States. The monitoring of demand and supply position district-wise has not been done in many Districts of this country because the District Magistrate has little time or he is involved in law and order situation or something or the other is happening. So, I have requested the Chief Ministers and I would request the hon. Members also to visit the District Price Control Rooms in their Districts and major cities. What is happening there? For

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example, take the vegetable price. The latest whole-sale price index has gone up because of the rising prices in vegetables. Now, I have been impressing upon the State Governments that they do have a vegetable production programme because in the cities when many of us are vegetarians, we require pulses and we require vegetables. Apart from potato, the other vegetable crops are not being taken care of adequately, *i.e.* the production of vegetables. Therefore, the prices go up. It is reflected in the Consumer Price Index and the whole-sale price index also goes up. When the wheat prices are going down, when the edible-oil prices are going down, just because of vegetable price, the index goes up by one point. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH (Padrauna) :** Is vegetarianism bad for the economy ?

**SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI :** No. Vegetarianism as such is not bad for the economy. But growing of vegetables is a must for the economy, increased production of vegetables is a must for the economy. But vegetarianism itself is not bad for the economy.

Shri Murli Deora—he is not here—was good enough to mention the point of structure of high interest rates and discouraging investment and production in the country. Now, you would recollect, in April 1987, Government had taken steps to bring down the overall level of interest rates in the economy. In this budget also, I have tried to bring down the rates of interest in the agricultural sector for short-term loans by even two-and-a-half per cent to bring down the cost of agricultural production. So, we have been taking steps to bring down the interest rates as far as practicable. But we have also to take care that our banking system must not develop a serious problem of unprofitable and unviable operations. Therefore, for adequate mobilisation of savings, it is also essential that we have a stable interest rate policy. But my endeavour would be to try to bring down the interest rates, if possible, as I have done in the agricultural sector, as was done in the last year in the industrial sector. But we have to have a very stable

policy in this regard. Otherwise, we might land ourselves in other difficulties regarding the lessening rates of house-hold savings. Already, the house-hold savings are 22 per cent. Our efforts should be to bring up the level of house-hold investment to 25 per cent, 26 per cent. But, if this level of house-hold investment goes down because of any policy lacunae, then we would land ourselves in difficulty. Our direction should be to bring down the interest rates as we have tried to do. But we cannot take drastic steps in this direction. We have to be very prudent while taking a decision regarding interest rates.

I am very thankful—I should have mentioned this in the beginning itself—to the hon. Members for their support to the announcements made by me when I introduced the Finance Bill. I am very happy to note that the capital market has responded to the situation and the index has gone up in the Stock-Exchanges of our country. The prime need today is investment in new issues, in new industries so that new employment is created. Our thrust has been, when we have liberalised in the field of investment allowance, and our thrust is that we create new employment in new industries and create a new base for employment and therefore I hope that now the secondary market also will resume its operations with full vigour and new issues also will be welcome for investment purposes.

Shri Murli Deora had mentioned about the problem of decline in employment in the private organized sector in the last few months. This is a serious matter. Why should it ? I have already talked to the leaders of the FICCI and ASSOCHAM in this regard, that this phenomenon that we are seeing of lesser employment taking place in the private organized sector has to be stopped. . .

**SHRI K.S. RAO (Machilipatnam) :** Do you want the private sector also to be over-staffed ?

**SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI :** It is not a question of being overstaffed. Sometimes it is because of so many other factors, not just because of overstaffing; overstaffing cannot be a major factor. But they should also not be understaffed.

The hon. Member who raised the question very well knows the complexities of the private sector. While we cannot allow overstaffing, we cannot also allow the full employment potential of the unit concerned not to come into full play; it should come into full play; they should give employment as far as possible. That is also very necessary keeping the employment needs of the economy.

In the period between June 1986 and June 1987 the total employment in the organized sector increased by 1.7 per cent, mainly because of three per cent increase in employment in the public organized sector. The public sector has played its role in this regard and there has been a three per cent increase in the public sector employment.

Hon. Member Shri Manoj Pandey mentioned about the need for use of more tractors for agriculture to raise the agricultural productivity. Here I may point out to a remarkable phenomenon that the sale of tractors in 1987 was the highest ever despite drought. The sale in 1987 was 86,000 as against 77,600 in 1986 and 79,000 in 1985. The growth in sales was plus eleven per cent in 1987. We have analysed the reasons when the hon. Member mentioned this. This was because of the action taken by NABARD to release financial assistance for purchase of tractors. Rs. 105 crores were released by NABARD as financial assistance for purchase of tractors in 1987 and the terms of reference by NABARD were also liberalised. Payment of tractor loans was increased from seven to nine years and the eligibility for the second tractor loan was reduced from seven to three years; there was also a reduction in land-holding criteria for eligibility of farmers for tractor loans from ten acres to eight acres. All these steps taken by NABARD led to more tractor being sold. This is a welcome trend. I think, the steps by NABARD and by the Government last year will have reflection in this year also.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMESHWAR NEEKHRA (Hoshangabad) : There was the question of bringing down the prices of it. Secondly, when a farmer buys tractor, his entire land

is mortgaged against the loan while in other trades and business only the machine or engine for which loan is given is mortgaged. So in the case of farmers also only tractor should be mortgaged and not his land.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Thank you very much. I would like to have consultations with you in this regard. Many matters are related to the State Governments also. Different States have different land development policies. So I would like to have consultations with you in this regard.

[English]

Regarding exports hon. Member Shri Madhav Reddi mentioned that our export growth in foreign currency terms would be much less than 24 or 25 per cent growth in rupee term—as recorded in the first few months of the last year. May I point out, in all humility, to him that even in US Dollar terms, the export growth in the first 11 months of last year was about 22 per cent.

[Translation]

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : It is all right in terms of US dollar, but in terms of Japanese yen. . .

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : We are doing that also. I will tell you.

[English]

Now our exports to USA in terms of Dollars grew by 18 per cent; exports to Federal Republic of Germany in Deutsche Mark grew by 21 per cent; to the United Kingdom in Pound-Sterling terms grew by about 19 per cent. Finally, an important point to note is that no matter which currency or unit we measure our trade performance in, the fact is that our growth of exports in the first 11 months of 1987-88 was more than twice as rapid as growth of import, according to the professional trade data released by the Director-General of Industrial Statistics. And this year, thanks to the blessings of this House, the new pronouncement that I have made—I have had the privilege of making—I am sure that now it is up to the exporting community to deliver the goods. This

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House has done its duty. Now it is up to the exporters to show that they can stand up to the required situation and let them show that this year they will, by far, go ahead of what has been done in the past few years. They will not only exceed but substantially exceed the export figures of last year. This is what this House can expect from the exporting community because now they have very little complaints to make.

Hon. Shri Madhav Reddi also mentioned about the changes in the Import-Export Policy. I may assure him that it is not our intention to tamper with our Import-Export Policy, once announced, frequently. It is only sometimes, in some details, that we have to change it here or there. But on basics, we adhere to our policy. We adhere to our broad contours and parameters to keep it stable. That is what we are going to do with this new three-year Export-Import Policy. The point made by him is well taken. But what we will do is, if we have to take some decisions item-wise, then we can perhaps, think of some changes. Otherwise, the basic policy will remain the same.

Regarding the balance of payments, many Members have shown great concern about the depletion of our foreign reserves and the difficulties in balance of payments situation. I am fully aware of the very difficult situation in this regard. And it is because of this that we have taken these major steps for increasing exports because only then we can reduce the trade gap which was mentioned by Hon. Shri Patil and mentioned by other Hon. Members. There is no remedy except having more exports. In that, we have to create again, national climate, a national consensus.

**SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :** And less imports.

**SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI :** And less imports also. That I agree. Those steps, we are already taking. Therefore, we demand for more imports. I am very sure, we will also be very cautious in demanding more imports. And, therefore, I think, our policy should be such so that we can remedy our balance of payments

situation which has received the unanimous support of this House.

Hon. Shri Patil has given a new suggestion about NRIs forming a consortium and then giving us billion dollar's concessional aid or loans as is given by the World Bank. Well, I have not received as yet any such definite proposal from any NRI organisation to which the Hon. Member has mentioned. But we will certainly consider any such proposal on merits. I have not yet found any NRI organisation which is so representative, which can encompass all NRIs ranging from Japan or South east Asia to United States or to the Gulf countries. But, if some NRI bodies or organisations are responsible enough to take such a bold step, I think we can consider it, I would be very happy if the proposal that has been received by Shri Patil is conveyed to us for examination.

Shri Murli Deora mentioned about some NRIs collecting funds at low interest rate abroad and putting them in non-resident deposits to earn higher rates of return. We are also aware of this problem and therefore the Reserve Bank of India has been authorised to have a very flexible interest rate policy. Therefore interest rates have been reduced for NRIs by the Reserve Bank of India from time to time. In line with the changing interest rate structure in capital markets abroad, to minimise the kinds of problems indicated by Shri Deora, while at the same time maintaining the incentive to the genuine NRI depositors—if we don't maintain the incentives, they are not going to deposit also—we have to be very cautious and prudent in this regard. The Reserve Bank has already mentioned that they will take all practical steps on the one hand to ensure that NRIs continue to deposit funds and on the other to see that the nett foreign exchange outgo is reasonable.

Our distinguished members from Kerala Shri Anthony, Shri Mundackal, Shri Thomas and Shri Vijayaraghavan had mentioned about the adverse impact of our import-export policy on prices and production of certain cash crops. I have been advised that regarding the copra and coconut oil there has been no change from the earlier import-export policy. These products are

not on OGL, but canalised through the STC and Hindustan Vegetable Oil Corporation under the current import policy. Nor is the natural rubber on the OGL. Natural rubber also is not on the OGL. As in the past, natural rubber continues to be canalised through the STC.

As for coir, the item is in the list of restrictive items as in the case of 1985-86 policy. Import of such items is not normally allowed.

As for cloves and nutmeg, both these items were under OGL for a long period and then canalised on experimental basis since 1986 and 1984 respectively because the canalisation of these items had led to high prices and irregular distribution of these essential commodities. So it is only regarding cloves and nutmeg that we have put these items under OGL when these items were earlier canalised. On this matter also I would like to have further discussions with my hon. colleagues. If there are any genuine difficulties we will consider them later on. As of now, I would request the Hon. Members to bear with me and let this policy be implemented. If there are any genuine difficulties, later on we will certainly try to consider them whenever such position occurs.

I have dealt with the major points that have been mentioned in the Finance Bill.

**SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY :** We demanded reduction in the prices of fertilizer rather than fertilizers discount because the benefit is not being passed on to the consumer.

**SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI :** I will convince my friend Mr. Jaipal Reddy because the sale in discounted price means the same. Whether it is by reduction of prices you assure subsidy. . .

**SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY :** This point was made by many members on either side of the House. It will only go to the advantage of the fertilizer magnates who would show the discount in their books and avail of the income tax concessions and would not pass on the benefit to the consumer.

**SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI :** This would not be allowed to happen.

**SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY :** What is the mechanism by which you will ensure that the discount is implemented ?

**SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI :** That is being implemented already in most parts of the country.

**SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY :** No, Sir. You must receive the feedback. It is not being implemented.

**SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI :** If we reduce prices, then subsidy will be assured. It will be just the reverse. It is the fertiliser industry which is clamouring for reduction in prices, not in discount. The fertiliser magnates have met me also. They say, it is just the reverse. I will convince the Members.

**SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY :** But have you conducted a survey ?

**SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI :** What the fertiliser industry is demanding is that you reduce the prices so that they can get their return. We are going to have discussions with the fertiliser industry. You know, we cannot raise the subsidy. It is already reaching Rs. 3,000 crores. On the one hand, if we reduce prices and assure subsidies, then it might go up. Therefore, it is very essential that while, on the one hand, the fertiliser prices go down by 7½ per cent, on the other hand, we let the fertiliser industry make do with the same subsidy level as they have. We are not prepared to increase the subsidy. They want increase in subsidy. But we are not prepared for that. They will have to have better and more efficient production and they will have to give a better account of themselves.

**SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY :** You can ask any Member of Parliament, on either side of the House, to find out as to whether this discount benefit is being passed on to the farmer. The proof of pudding is in the farmer's eating.

**SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI :** My information is that in most of the parts. I cannot vouchsafe for bogus parts of the country.

**SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY :** You can ask the Members from our side.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Urea is being sold at 7½ per cent less price than it was earlier.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY (Nalgonda) : Why don't you conduct a survey on this ?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Agriculture Ministry will do.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Why don't you agree for a survey ? You should be with an open mind.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Well, it is the fertiliser magnates who are demanding this—what you are saying. I will tell you later on.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : May be, Sir. I expect your referring to may well be relevant. We are not denying. But the limited point we are trying to make is that the benefits under fertiliser discount are not being passed on to the consumer. This is a fact in the field.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : I will request the hon. Member if he can give me the names of places where this is not being done.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : It is a generalised formula.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : We will do it later on.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : (*Interruptions*) . . . Tormenting the entire farming community.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : We are spending Rs. 3,000 crores on fertilisers, which is not beneficial to the farmers. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He will consider.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He will find whether it is correct or not.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : I have taken drastic steps by getting discount of 7½ per cent. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order, order please.

SHRI MANOJ PANDEY (Bettiah) : Prices have gone down in the case of Urea and DAP both. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : There is a catch in this. When we reduced the prices 7½ per cent, immediately the fertiliser magnates were demanding more subsidy. We are very sure that within this subsidy level, we can give this discount and this lesser price also on fertilisers. That is being done. That we are discussing with the fertiliser industry.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : What the hon. Minister is saying, is not practical. . . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH (Surendranagar) : The only way you can earn foreign exchange with any export is through tourism and hotel . . .

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, no. Shri Tiwari may carry on.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : I would like to compliment the hon. Minister for the package of incentives you have given. They were very well received. My compliments to you.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Thank you, Sir. I hope the direction that the budget has given to the economy, it is a *Roti, Kapada, Makan* and *Rozgar* budget. I am very sure that this Finance Bill reflects the objectives of the budget of *Roti, Kapada, Makan* and *Rozgar* for the poorest among the poor, for the farmer, for the worker, for the small industry and for the masses of this country. I hope the Finance Bill reflects the objectives of our budget. We will certainly get the blessings and support of this House. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Question is :

“That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1988-89, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now the

House will have Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

**Clause 2 (Income-tax)**

*Amendments made :*

Page 3, in lines 5 and 6, *omit* "or deducted under sub-section (1) of section 194E of the said Act from any payment referred to in the said sub-section (1)" (13)

Page 3, in line 10, for "Paragraphs A, B, and C" *substitute* "Paragraphs A, B, C and D" (14)

Page 3, in line 12, for "Paragraph D" *substitute* "Paragraph E" (15)

Page 3, in line 15, *omit* "or section 167A" (16)

(Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill

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 (Amendment of Section 10)

*Amendments made :*

Page 5, for line 38, *substitute*—

'and tax on his income chargeable under the head "Salaries" is paid to the Central' (17)

Pages 5-6 for lines 43-44 at page 5 and lines 1-2 at page 6, *substitute*—

"Provided that nothing in this item shall relate to a period exceeding twenty-four months commencing from

the date of his arrival in India if the approval of the Central Government for his employment in India for such period is not obtained before the 1st day of October of the relevant assessment year : " (18)

(Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 4, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 4, as amended, was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 5 was added to the Bill

Clause 6 (Insertion of new section 10 B)

*Amendments made :*

Page 8, in lines 31-32,—

for "each of the relevant assessment years as reduced by the number of assessment years which expired before the 1st day of April, 1989", *substitute* "any five consecutive assessment years falling within a period of eight years beginning with the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1989". (19)

Page 8, in line 33,—

*omit* "relevant" (20)

Page 8, in line 35,—

for "the relevant", *substitute* "such" (21)

Page 9, in line 2,—

after "sub-section (3)", *insert* "or sub-section (5), as the case may be"

(Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari) (22)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 6, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 6, as amended, was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clauses 7 to 11 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clauses 7 to 11 were added to the Bill

Clause 12 (Amendment of section 43 B)

*Amendments made :*

Page 10, after line 6, insert—

'(v) in Explanation 2, after the word, brackets letter "clause (c)", the words, brackets and letter "or clause (d)" shall be inserted;' (23)

Page 10, in line 7, for "(v)" substitute "(vi)" (24)

(Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 12, as amended, stand part of the Bill,"

The motion was adopted

Clause 12, as amended, was added to the Bill

Clause 13 (Insertion of new section 43 C)

*Amendments made :*

Page 10, in line 13, after "Where an asset" insert "(not being an asset referred to in sub-section (2) of section 45)". (25)

Page 10, in line 16, after "the amalgamated company" insert "in computing the profits and gains from the sale of such asset". (26)

Page 10, in line 20, after "where an asset", insert "(not being an asset

referred to in sub-section (2) of section 45)" (27)

Page 10, in line 23, after "the assessee" insert "in computing the profits and gains from the sale of such asset". (28)

(Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 13, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted

Clause 13, as amended, stand part of the Bill

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 14 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 14 was added to the Bill

Clause 15 (Insertion of new section 44AC)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Somnath Chatterjee . . . not present. Shri Madhav Reddy.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY : I beg to move :

Page 11, line 4, —

for "sixty" substitute "twenty-five" (5)

Page 11, line 5, —

after "deemed to be" insert—

"for the purpose of collecting advance tax" (6)

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : I beg to move :

Page 10, for lines 43 to 48, substitute,—

"44AC. (1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in sections 28 to 43C, in the case of an assessee, being a person other than a public sector company (hereafter in this section referred to as the buyer), obtaining in any sale by way of auction,



tender or any other mode, conducted by any other person or his agent (hereafter in this section referred to as the seller),—

(a) any goods in the nature of alcoholic liquor for human consumption (Other than Indian-made foreign liquor), a sum equal to forty per cent, of the amount paid or payable by the buyer as the purchase price in respect of such goods shall be deemed to be the profits and gains of the buyer from the business of trading in such goods chargeable to tax under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession";

(b) the right to receive any goods of the nature specified in column (2) of the Table below, or such goods, as the case may be, a sum equal to the percentage, specified in the corresponding entry in column (3) of said Table, of the amount paid or payable by the buyer in respect of the sale of such right or as the purchase price in respect of such goods shall be deemed to be the profits and gains of the buyer from the business of trading in such goods chargeable to tax under the head "profits and gain of business or profession."

Table

| Sl. No. | Nature of goods   | Percentage                |
|---------|---|---------------------------|
| (i)     | Timber obtained under a forest lease                        | Thirty-five per cent      |
| (ii)    | Timber obtained by any mode other than under a forest lease | Fifteen per cent          |
| (iii)   | Any other forest produce not being timber                   | Thirty-five per cent (29) |

Page 11, omit lines 1 to 9.

Page 11, in line 11 after "to a buyer" insert,—

"(other than a buyer who obtains any goods from any seller which is a public sector company)". (31)

Page 11, after line 12, insert,—

"(3) In a case where the business carried on by the assessee does not consist exclusively of trading in goods to which this section applies and where separate accounts are not maintained or are not available, the amount of expenses attributable to such other business shall be an amount which bears to the total expenses of the business carried on by the assessee the same proportion as the turnover of such other business bears to the total turnover of the business carried on by the assessee." (32)

Page 11, in line 15, after "any company insert,—

"or firm" (33)

SHRI K. S. RAO : I beg to move :

Page 10, line 42, —

for "1st day of April, 1989" substitute

"commencement of contracts entered into with the respective Governments after the 1st day of June, 1988" (75)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) : Sir, this amendment relates to a new section which is being inserted as Section 44AC, which gives power to Central Government to impose a tax on the purchase of certain goods which is in the nature of purchase tax. When the State Government sells the forest produce or liquor, it is assumed that 40 per cent of the sales proceeds—earlier it was 60 per cent, now it has been reduced to forty per cent—would be deemed as income or profit to the purchaser. This meant that even at the time of purchasing the goods, it is presumed that he is going to earn profits and on that certain percentage is being collected as income tax. This, I feel, is unconstitutional because it is making inroads into the State's powers and even deduction or collection at source also is

[Shri C. Madhav Reddi]

absolutely incorrect. Here, it is not a question of making any profits. Just at the time of purchase of goods it cannot be presumed that he is making a profit. There is, therefore, no question of treating this as income. This is against the Constitution and it affects the interest of the States' revenues. I oppose this clause and press for my amendment.

SHRI K. S. RAO (Machilipatnam) : Sir, as my hon. colleague, Shri Madhav Reddy said, I do not think, it is rational or stands to reason that one should presume profit before actually doing the business. I can understand the Government levying any amount of excise duty, but not like this. This business has got a lot of variations in fluctuations and it cannot be said in the beginning itself that the businessman would earn so much profit. I had an argument and I was told that while certain people will earn profits and others will make losses, an average rate has been arrived at for this purpose. It is very unreasonable. It does not stand to reason at all. I request the hon. Finance Minister not to keep the people who make money and those who make losses at par. The enforcing authority is the Finance Ministry itself. It should make its administrative machinery effective and see that those who earn exorbitant profits pay tax in accordance with law and those who incur losses are not put to unnecessary trouble.

There is another reason also. There must be a faith among the traders, businessmen and the industrialists that they would get definite percentage of profit and the tax should not be unreasonable. Three years ago, the Finance Ministry was speaking in terms of long-term policy. Unless this confidence is felt by the businessmen what they would do is that they will try to make hey in the beginning itself. There will not be any limit for the margin of their profit. They would try to make as much profit as they could in the beginning itself.

The Finance Minister said a little while ago that while the farmers do not get reasonable rates for their produce, they get for example, for a kilogram of tomato Rs. 1 or fifty paise, the market rate is Rs. 5

to Rs. 8 per kilogram. This means that the traders try to make as much money as possible, because they do not know what kind of legislation will be passed by the Parliament and State Legislatures. Further, I wish this should not be applicable to persons who have already entered into agreements prior to this Bill becoming an Act. I request the hon. Minister to enforce this only for those contracts which will commence after the Bill becomes an Act and not for those contracts which are already in existence. I hope the hon. Minister will concede to this request, and this will be applicable to only those people who will enter into contracts now or from whatever date the Act becomes applicable.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : First of all, my esteemed friend, Shri Madhav Reddy mentioned that it would be an infringement of the rights of the State Governments. I may assure him that we have no such intentions. As a matter of fact income tax is now mainly being levied for the States because 85 per cent of the income tax revenue, that accrues to us, goes to the State according to the Finance Commission's recommendation. So, actually whatever income tax we are getting is for the States. We are only service charges or nominally more. So, there can be no question of our impinging on the rights of the States because the income tax revenue are mainly for the States.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : 85 per cent goes to the pool and not to the States. From pool different States get at different rates. We may only get 60 per cent.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Therefore, there is no question. In Clause 14 I have already made an amendment and through this amendment I have already taken many steps to contain the hardship to the contractors. I have reduced the rate exactly for that purpose. And, I would request that the hon. Member may kindly withdraw it. In clause 14 I am again going to announce a reduction from 20 per cent to 15 per cent. So, keeping in view this decision, I think the Hon. Member will withdraw his amendment.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

Page 10, for lines 43 to 48, substitutes,

"44AC. (1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in sections 28 to 43C, in the case of an assessee, being a person other than a public sector company (hereafter in this section referred to as the buyer) obtaining in any sale by way of auction, tender or any other mode, conducted by any other person or his agent (hereafter in this section referred to as the seller),—

- (a) any goods in the nature of alcoholic liquor for human consumption (other than Indian-made foreign liquor), a sum equal to forty per cent of the amount paid or payable by the buyer as the purchase price in respect of such goods shall be deemed to be the profits and gains of the buyer

from the business of trading in such goods chargeable to tax under the head "Profits and gains of the business or profession",

- (b) the right to receive any goods of the nature specified in column (2) of Table below, or such goods, as the case may be, a sum equal to the percentage, specified in the corresponding entry in column (3) of the said Table, of the amount paid or payable by the buyer in respect of the sale or such right or as the purchase price in respect of such goods shall be deemed to be the profits and gains of the buyer from the business of trading in such goods chargeable to tax under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession".

Table

| Sl. No. | Nature of goods   | Percentage                |
|---------|---|---------------------------|
| (i)     | Timber obtained under a forest lease                        | Thirty-five per cent      |
| (ii)    | Timber obtained by any mode other than under a forest lease | Fifteen per cent          |
| (iii)   | Any other forest produce not being timber                   | Thirty five per cent (29) |

Page 11, omit lines 1 to 9. (30)

Page 11, in line 11, after "to a buyer", insert,—

"(other than a buyer who obtains any goods from any seller which is a public sector company)" (31)

Page 11, after line 12, insert.—

"(3) In a case where the business carried on by the assessee does not consist exclusively of trading in goods to which this section applies and where separate accounts are not maintained or are not available, the amount of expenses attributable to such other business shall be an amount which bears to the total expenses of the business carried on by the assessee the same proportion as the turnover of such other business bears of the total turn-

over of the business carried on by the assessee." (32)

Page 11, in line 15, after "any company", insert,—

"or firm". (33)

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Reddi, are you withdrawing your amendment ?

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, I put amendments Nos, 5 and 6 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 5 and 6 were put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Are you withdrawing your amendment, Mr. Rao ?

SHRI K.S. RAO : Yes Sir, I withdraw my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his amendment ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

Amendment No. 75 was, by leave, withdrawn

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That Clause 15, as amended, stand, part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted

Clause 15, as amended, was added to the Bill

DR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That clauses 16 to 20 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted

Clauses 16 to 20 were added to the Bill

Clause 21 (Amendment of section 79)

Amendment made :

Page 11, for line 40, substitute,—

(a) in clause (a),—

- (i) the word “or” occurring at the end shall be omitted;
- (ii) the following proviso shall be added at the end, namely :—

“Provided that nothing contained in this section shall apply to a case where a change in the said voting power takes place 2/3 in a previous year consequent upto the death of a shareholder or on account of transfer of shares by way of gift to any relative of the shareholder making such gift.” (34)

(Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That clause 21, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted

Clause 21, as amended, was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That clause 22 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted

Clause 22 was added to the Bill

Clause 23 (Substitution of new section for section 80 (CA))

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, we take up Clause 23.

Shri Somnath Chatterjee—Absent.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : I beg to move :

Page 12, in line 17, for “deferred annuity plan” substitute “annuity plan”. (35)

Page 12, in line 32, for “deferred annuity plan” substitute “annuity plan”. (36)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : I beg to move :

Page 12, line 29—,

after “togetherwith” insert—

“fifty per cent of.” (7)

Page 12,—

after line 37, insert—

“(3) Fifty per cent of the interest accrued on any amount standing to the credit of the assessee under the National Savings Scheme shall be totally exempt from tax.” (8)

Page 12, line 38,—

after “that insert “fifty per cent of the”. (9)

Sir, I have not seen the Minister's amendment. If that meets my amendment then I would like to withdraw my amendment. But what is that amendment ? It has not been circulated to us. Anyhow, I would like to say a few words. This relates

to the National Savings Scheme, which was introduced last year in the Finance Bill, 1987. Under this scheme there were two concessions given. One was with regards to the deduction. 50 per cent of the amount deposited in the National Savings Scheme was allowed to be deducted for the year in which the deposit was made. Now, suppose, if the deposit is withdrawn next year then it is certainly taxed.

The other concession which was more attractive—after all the deduction thing was only a postponement of the tax—was that 50 per cent of the interest accrued on the deposit was free from Income Tax. That is now being taken. The commitment given last year was that 50 per cent of the interest accrued on the deposits would be free from Income Tax. Now that is being taken away, under this Clause. It is justifiable?

**SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI :** The suggestion of the hon. Member is that the interest on withdrawal should be taxed at 50 per cent instead of 100 per cent as proposed in the Finance Bill.

The Finance Bill, 1988 proposes that the whole of the amount deposited in the National Savings Scheme will be allowed for deduction from the total income of the year, a deposit upto Rs. 20,000 for the assessment year 1988-89 and upto Rs. 30,000 for the Assessment Year 1989-90 onwards. As the entire deposit is proposed to be allowed as deduction in the year of deposit, the whole of the amount withdrawn together with interest is proposed to be taxed in the year of withdrawal, because we have taken a progressive step earlier, that is, the whole of the amount is deductible. Therefore, I think that it would not be rational if we also agree to what the hon. Member has said.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** I now put Amendment No. 7, 8 and 9 moved by Shri Madhav Reddi to Clause 23 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 7, 8, and 9 were put and negatived

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** The question is ;

Page 12, in line 17, for "deferred annuity plan" substitute "annuity plan". (35)

Page 12, in line 32, for "deferred annuity plan" substitute "annuity plan". (36)

The motion was adopted

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** The question is :

"That Clause 23 as amended stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 23, as amended was added to the Bill

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** The question is :

"That clause 24 to 39 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted

Clause 24 to 39 were added to the Bill

Clause 40 (Insertion of new section 206 C)

**SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :** I beg to move :

Page 17,—

for lines 9 to 38, substitute—

"206C. Every person, being a buyer referred to in section 44AC, shall, at the time of depositing the amount payable by him referred to in that section to the seller, pay a sum equal to twenty per cent of the profits and gains referred to in that section as advance income-tax." (10)

**SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI :** I beg to move :

Page 17, for lines 12-13, substitute,—

"cheque or draft or by any other mode, whichever is earlier, collect from the buyer of any goods of the nature specified in column (2) of the Table below, a sum equal to the percentage, specified in the corresponding entry in column (3) of the said Table, of such amount as income-tax on income comprised therein,

Table

| Sl. No. | Nature of goods  | Percentage       |
|---------|--|------------------|
| (i)     | Alcoholic liquor for human consumption (other than Indian made foreign liquor) | Fifteen per cent |
| (ii)    | Timber obtained under a forest lease   | Fifteen per cent |
| (iii)   | Timber obtained by any mode other than under a forest lease                    | Ten per cent     |
| (iv)    | Any other forest produce not being timber                                      | Fifteen per cent |

Provided that where the Assessing Officer, on an application made by the buyer, gives a certificate in the prescribed form that to the best of his belief any of the goods referred to in the aforesaid Table are to be utilised for the purposes of manufacturing, processing or producing articles or things and not for trading purposes, the provisions of this sub-section shall not apply so long as the certificate is in force." (37)

SHRI K.S. RAO (Machilipatnam) : I beg to move :

Page 17, line 13,—

for "income-tax" substitute—

"advance tax" (74)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : This relates to the Amendment earlier moved by the Minister. This is with regard to the collection at source. Whatever may be the rates, the rates have been reduced, I am happy about it. But now you are making the State Government—which is a seller here—to collect the tax from the buyer at the time of sale. So far we have only heard of the deduction at source. When we pay the salaries to the employees, we deduct the tax and pay the rest of it. When we pay contractor's bills, we deduct the income-tax from out of the Bill amount. But here, absolutely, a new principle is being enunciated and that is you are collecting not from something which you are paying, but actually you are receiving. You are receiving from selling of certain goods. At that time you are insisting that he should also pay income-tax. Is it proper? The argument of the Government was that the people are not traceable.

They are evading tax. We do not know where they are. So you do not know where the contractors are. This is a sub-contract. Even if it is one time contract, it is easy for you to find out from the State Government their records, their addresses and their whereabouts. Immediately after the bid is over, you can give a notice to him, ask him to pay the advance tax. But then, to make the State Government which is a selling agency, to collect the tax—and if they do not collect and if they do not deposit, you want to punish them upto seven years—is it proper?

SHRI K.S. RAO : I think I do not have to answer. The hon. Minister will answer. Normally, the type of business is totally different. Here, the recovery is to be effected in a certain manner when they make the purchase, and not from the sales, because the man to whom it is being sold is the common man viz. millions of poor people. So, it cannot be ascertained. The only way is that it has to be collected either from the States, or the user agency which is selling it. So, in that respect, it is okay.

But I expressed my apprehensions to make the officials also. I discussed with them about the word "income tax" whichever percentage is being deducted of such amount as income tax on income. They gave me an interpretation that it will be treated only as an advance tax, which will be adjusted towards the income that is going to be assessed later at the end of the year about which I am satisfied.

Keeping in view the further concessions that are being now given by the Finance Minister and also my confidence in his rationale and flexibility in understanding

the problems of various categories of people, I withdraw my amendment.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Now Mr. Minister, you informed the House that you have made some further amendment. You make it clear *i.e.* what modifications you are making. Make them clear, *i.e.* the amendment to the amendment which you are making.

**SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI :** What I have done is this : regarding this Table-I, on alcohol liquor for human consumption, this tax percentage was 20, in 1973. Now it is to be reduced to 15% advance. This will not be a burden, as was being mentioned. I am thankful to my colleague Mr. Panja for having discussed this, and having arrived at a commonly-accepted solution. I may assure Mr. Madhav Reddi that it is not our intention to implicate the State Governments. But we require their help in so many things, and

they also require our help. It is a mutual help and support by which we may fulfil constitutional requirements. It is not to harass them; but, as I said, if we get more tax revenue, it is for the States. Eightyfive per cent goes to the States. So, it is not to harass; it is to help the States that we are doing this.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** First, I will put the Government amendment. The question is :

Page 17, for lines 12-13, substitute—

“cheque or draft or by any other mode, whichever is earlier, collect from the buyer of any goods of the nature specified in column (2) of the Table below, a sum equal to the percentage, specified in the corresponding entry in column (3) of the said Table, of such amount as income-tax on income comprised therein.

Table

| Sl. No. | Nature of goods  | Percentage       |
|---------|--|------------------|
| (i)     | Alcoholic liquor for human consumption (other than Indian made foreign liquor) | Fifteen per cent |
| (ii)    | Timber obtained under a forest lease   | Fifteen per cent |
| (iii)   | Timber obtained by any mode other than under a forest lease                    | Ten per cent     |
| (iv)    | Any other forest produce not being timber                                      | Fifteen per cent |

Provided that where the Assessing Officer, on an application made by the buyer, gives a certificate in the prescribed form that to the best of his belief any of the goods referred to in the aforesaid Table are to be utilised for the purposes of manufacturing, processing or producing articles or things and not for trading purposes, the provisions of this sub-section shall not apply so long as the certificate is in force.” (37)

The motion was adopted

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Mr. Madhav Reddi is not withdrawing his amendment. I now put his Amendment to vote.

Amendment No. 10 was put and negatived

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Mr. K. S. Rao, are you withdrawing your amendment.

**SHRI K. S. RAO :** Yes.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Has Mr. K. S. Rao the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment ?

Amendment No. 74 was, by leave withdrawn

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** The question is :

“That Clause 40, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted

Clause 40 as amended was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That Clauses 41 to 45 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted

Clauses 41 to 45 were added to the Bill

Clause 46 (Insertion of new clause 276 EB)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Somnath Chatterjee is not there. Now Mr. Madhav Reddi.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : I beg to move :

Page 18, lines 44 and 45,—  
for “the tax collected by him”

substitute “the advance income-tax” (11)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

Page 18, Lines 44 and 45,—

for “the tax collected by him”

substitute “the advance income-tax”

Amendment No 11 was put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That Clause 46 stand part of the Bill”.

The motion was adopted

Clause 46 was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That Clauses 47 to 53 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted

Clauses 47 to 53 were added to the Bill

Clause 54 (Consequential Amendments)

Amendments made :

Page 20, after line 4, insert,—

(iii) in section 29 (as amended

by the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987), for the words, 4 of figures and letter “sections 30 to 43B” the 1988 words, figures and letter “sections 30 to 43C” shall be substituted. (38)

Page 20, in line 5, for “(iii)” substitute “(iv)” (39)

Page 20, in line 7, for “(iv)” substitute “(v)” (40)

Page 20, in line 9, for “(v)” substitute “(vi)” (41)

Page 20, in line 11, for “(vi)” substitute “(vii)” (42)

Page 20, in line 13, for “(vii)” substitute “(viii)” (43)

Page 20, after line 15, insert,—

“(ix) in section 194A, in sub-section (1), for the words ‘chargeable under the head “Insert on securities”, the words “by way of interest on securities” shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989;’

Page 20, in line 16, for “(viii)” substitute “(x)” (44)

(Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari) (45)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That Clause 54, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted

Clause 54, as amended, was added to the Bill

Clause 55 (Amendment of section 5)

Amendment made :

Page 20, for lines 32 and 33, substitute,—

“(b) in sub-section (1A), with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989.—

(i) in the opening paragraph, after the brackets and figures “(xvi),” the brackets, figures and letter “(xvii),” shall be inserted;

(ii) after the first proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely :



Provided further that nothing contained in this sub-section shall apply to any assets referred to in clause (xvii) which are sold by a public sector company before the 1st day of June, 1988.”;

- (iii) in the second proviso, for the words “Provided further that” the words “Provided also that” shall be substituted;”. (46)

(Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) : I beg to move :

Page 20,—

*omit* lines 32 and 33. (12)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Do you want to speak on it ?

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : No.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now I shall put amendment moved by Shri Madhav Reddi to the vote of the House.

Amendment No.12 was put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That Clause 55, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted

Clauses 55, as amended, was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That Clauses 56 to 88 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted

Clauses 56 to 88 were added to the Bill

First Schedule

Amendments made :

Page 36, in lines 7 and 8 *omit* “or deducted under sub-section (1) of section 194E of the said Act from any payment referred to in the said sub-section (1)” (47)

Page 36, in line 11, *omit* “or section 167A” (48)

Page 36, in line 17, after “Hindu undivided family” *insert* “or un-registered firm” (49)

Page 37, *after* line; 12, *insert*,—

Paragraph C

Sub-Paragraph I

In the case of every registered firm, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph applies,—

#### Rates of Income-tax

|   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000                          | Nil;  |
| 2. Where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000   | 5 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000                     |
| 3. Where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000   | Rs. 750 plus 7 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;       |
| 4. Where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000 | Rs. 2,500 plus 15 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;    |
| 5. Where total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000                                    | Rs. 10,000 plus 24 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000. |

### Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding fifty thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of five per cent, of such income tax.

### Sub-Paragraph II

In the case of every registered firm whose total income includes income derived from a profession carried on by it and the income so included is not less than fifty-one per cent of such total income,—

### Rates of income-tax

|   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000                          | Nil;  |
| 2. Where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000   | 4 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000                   |
| 3. Where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000   | Rs. 600 plus 7 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 ;    |
| 4. Where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000 | Rs. 2,350 plus 13 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 ; |
| 5. Where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000                                | Rs. 8,850 plus 22 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000 |

### Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding fifty thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of five per cent of such income-tax.

*Explanation.*—For the purpose of this Paragraph, “registered firm” includes an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm under clause (b) of section 183 of the Income-tax Act.” (50)

Page 37, in line 13, for Paragraph C” substitute “Paragraph D” (51)

Page 37, in line 21, for “Paragraph D” substitute “Paragraph E” (52)

(Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the First Schedule, as amended stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted

First Schedule as amended was added to the Bill

### Second Schedule

*Amendments made :*

Page 41, after line 16, insert—

“(iv) in Chapter 26, in sub-head ing Nos. 2620.11 and 2620.19, for the entry in column (4), the entry “150” shall be substituted”; (53)

Page 41, line 17, for “(iv)”, substitute “(v) (54)

Page 41, line 34, for “(v)”, substitute “(vi)” (55)

Page 42, line 25, for “(vi)”, substitute “(vii)” (56)

Page 43, line 1, for "(vii)", substitute "(viii)" (57)

Page 43, line 3, for "(viii)" substitute "(ix)" (58)

Page 43, line 12, for "(ix)", substitute "(x)". (59)

(Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Second Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Second Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill

Third Schedule

Amendments made :

Pages 44, line 25, for "NOTE 2", substitute "NOTES 2 and 3" (60)

Page 61, for lines 6 and 4, substitute—  
'(28) in Section XVI,—

(a) in NOTE 1,—

(i) for item (h), the following item shall be substituted, namely :

"(h) Drill Pipe (heading No.73.04)\*;

(ii) in item (n), for the figures "82.02", the figures "82.07" shall be substituted :

(b) after NOTE 5, the following NOTE shall be inserted, namely :

"6. In respect of goods covered by this Section conversion of an article which is incomplete or unfinished but having the essential character of the complete or finished article (including 'blank', that is, an article, not ready for direct use, having the approximate shape or outline of the finished article or part, and which can only be used, other than, in exceptional cases, for completion into the finished article or part), into complete or finished article shall amount to 'manufacture'; (61)

Page 61 after line 11 insert—

'(30) in Section XVII,—

(a) in NOTE 2 in item (d), for the figures "83.15", the figure "83.06" shall be substituted;

(b) after NOTE 5 the following NOTE shall be inserted, namely :—

"6. In respect of goods covered by this Section, conversion of an article which is in complete or unfinished but having the essential character of the complete or finished article (including 'blank' that is an article, not ready for direct use, having the approximate shape or outline of the finished article or part, and which can only be used, other than in exceptional cases, for completion into the finished article or part), into complete or finished article shall amount to manufacture"; (62)

Pages 61, line 12, for "(30)", substitute "(31)", (63)

Page 61, line 14, for "(31)", substitute "(32)" (64)

Page 61, after line 22, insert—

"(33) in Chapter 90, in NOTE 1, in item (c), for the figures "83.15", the figures "83.06" shall (65) be substituted;"

Page 61, line 23, for "(32)", substitute "(34)". (66)

Page 80, line 57, for "25%" substitute "25% plus Rs. 2 per cassette"(67)

Page 80, line 58, for "25%", substitute "25% plus Rs. 8 per square metre" (68)

Page 81, line 1, for "25%", substitute "25% plus Rs. 30 per cassette" (69)

Page 81, line 12, for "30%" substitute "30% plus Rs. 4 per square metre"(70)

Page 81, line 13, for "30%", substitute "30% plus Rs. 2 per cassette" (71)

Page 81, line 14, for "30%" substitute "30%", plus Rs. 8 per square metre" (72)

Page 81, line 15, for "30%", substitute "30% plus Rs. 30 per cassette" (73)

(Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Third Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Third Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Fourth Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Fourth Schedule was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : I beg to move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted

14.12 hrs.

CUSTOMS AND CENTRAL EXCISES  
LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : I beg to move\* :

"That the Bill further to amend the Customs Act, 1962, the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 and the Customs and Excise Revenues Appellate Tribunal Act, 1986, be taken into consideration."

As the hon. Members are aware, the Government has taken various steps to simplify, rationalise and streamline customs and central excise law and procedure, in tune with its Long Term Fiscal Policy. The customs tariff and to some extent, the Central Excise tariff have already been aligned with the internationally accepted Harmonised System of Coding and Classification; MODVAT scheme which covered initially a few items has been extended to the entire excise tariff excepting tobacco, textiles and petroleum products; computerisation has been undertaken to achieve uniformity in levy of duties of customs and excise and to expedite assessment process; a new Appellate Tribunal is being set up to decide disputes relating to classification and valuation quickly. Keeping pace with this process, through this Bill, I propose to further streamline the working with the object of mitigating hardship to assess and eschewing delay in legitimate revenues reaching the Government.

At present decisions of jurisdictional customs and excise officers, in disputes relating to classification and valuation matters can be challenged by the aggrieved party through appeal to Appellate Tribunal or Collector (Appeals). The Central Board of Excise and Customs and jurisdictional collectors have no power to examine the legality and propriety of these decisions and to correct them. Consequently, the assesses and the Revenue both remain in

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

suspense till the appeal is decided. The Bill seeks to confer powers of revision of such decisions on the Board and the jurisdictional Collectors to promptly correct them, if necessary. Such orders-in-Revision will however, be appealable to the Tribunal now being set up, if a party still feels aggrieved. I hope this step will be welcome by the assesseees and Revenue equally as it aims at quickly removing the uncertainties brought in by incorrect decisions, apart from reducing litigation at appeal stage.

14.14 hrs.

[S<sup>r</sup>IMATI BASAVARAJESWARI *in the Chair*]

The next proposal is to declare Principal Collectors as a separate class of Customs Officers, and to empower the Government to delegate to them certain powers presently exercised by the Board of Excise and Customs. This is being done to decentralise executive decisions from the Board's level.

Then we come to provisions of remission of customs and excise duties. Government at times decides not to recover duty wholly or in part depending on practice generally prevalent, and issues a notification to that effect. Consequently they are at a disadvantage than others who did not pay proper duty. Provision of refund in such cases is being made to avoid discrimination. Further, the Bill provides for placing all such notifications before each House of Parliament.

Next I propose to discuss the issue relating to excise-duty-exemption notifications. At present such notifications are issued under authority of the Central Excise Rules, 1944. Since this is an important matter, it is proposed to incorporate these provisions in the Central Excise Act itself. Notifications under these provisions, as and when issued, are proposed to be laid before each House of Parliament.

Hon'ble Members of this House are aware that the use of computers in our trade and industry is increasing day by day. We have also launched a programme of computerisation in the Customs and Central Excise Departments in the interest of efficiency and uniformity in matters relating to customs and excise levies. In this

process, reliance has to be placed on micro-films, fascimile copies and computer print outs. But they are not admissible in evidence as "documents" under the Evidence Act as yet. Through this Bill, I propose to make micro-films, fascimile copies and computer print outs admissible as documentary evidence in customs and excise proceedings.

Madam, I move that the Bill may be taken up for consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Customs Act, 1962, the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 and the Customs and Excise Revenues Appellate Tribunal Act, 1986, be taken into consideration".

SHRI SRIHARI RAO (Rajahmundry) : Chairman Madam, this Bill has been brought forward to mitigate the hardships of the assesseees in assessment matters. I would certainly welcome this. This Bill has been mainly classified under four Chapters:

1. Refund procedure;
2. Powers to the Collectors of Excise and Customs Department;
3. Introducing of a new Tribunal; and
4. To keep all the old cases with the present Tribunal and High Court.

I welcome the refund procedure. Giving powers to the Collectors is also a welcome feature and it will save the time of the assesseees, and also it will help for easy disposal of the cases. The Collectors have to function honestly and do justice to the assesseees. Only then, this will happen. Otherwise, it will be very harmful to the assesseees. Introducing a new Tribunal is a very good thing. You have to appoint the judicial officers to this Tribunal. Then only, justice can be done to the assesseees. Otherwise, it will do a great harm to the assesseees, because all the present Tribunal Officers are one sided, that means Government side only. At present, they are acting like that. Now, you are taking the powers of the High Court and giving the powers to

[Shri Srihari Rao]

the new Tribunal Officers. If you want really to do justice to the assesseees, you have to appoint the judicial people. Then only, justice can be done to the assesseees. Also why do you not transfer all the old cases and the pending cases with the present Tribunal and High Courts to the new Tribunal ? Because some cases may be before the present Tribunal and some cases may be before the new Tribunal. This may create confusion. You have to transfer all the cases pending with the old Tribunal and High Court to the new Tribunal. I once again request the Minister to transfer the old cases and the pending cases to the new Tribunal. In recent years and recent days also, the Customs Department has been announcing seizure of electronic goods, cloth and other goods worth lakhs of rupees, and these goods are kept in godowns. The cases will be finalised after several years. In the mean time the electronic goods will become outdated and the cloth will also get spoiled. Also some important items like Videos, TVs, etc. will be stolen from the godowns. If the Department announces that Rs. ten crores worth of electronic goods have been seized from such and such place, after the finalisation of the case, these goods will fetch them only Rs. five lakhs or so. So, the Government is not only losing so much crores of money, but is also misguiding the poor people. Immediately after seizure, they are announcing in the press that Rs. five crores or Rs. ten crores worth of goods have been seized, but after the finalisation of the case and after the realisation of money from those goods, they get only Rs. five lakhs or Rs. ten lakhs. That is not proper. Whenever the goods are seized, within ten or fifteen days the Department should sell those goods by auction to the cooperative societies or to other departments. If after the finalisation of the case, the other party wins the case, they should be eligible only for money and not for goods. This is my suggestion. I would request the hon. Minister to please take note of this and take action on this, because the Government loses several crores of rupees on this account.

At some places in important cities like Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta, lot

of smuggling activities are going on. Everyday the Customs Department seizes smuggled goods worth crores of rupees. That means they are not able to control the smuggling. Wherever we go in the market, TVs, VCRs, perfumes and all other types of smuggled goods are being openly sold. This is creating a parallel economy in our Indian economy. So, I request the Government to take appropriate steps to control the smuggling activities.

I request the Bill. If the Minister honestly wants to do justice to the assesseees, he must appoint the judicial people as the Tribunal officers. Thank you.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska) :  
Madam, I rise to support the Bill. Of course, the measures stated in the Bill are meant for the benefit of the people and expeditious decision required to be taken. I want to invite the attention of the hon. Minister, through, you, to one matter since he is a lawyer. Many cases are pending in the High Courts and are not being disposed of for years together. As such the appointment of Tribunals to dispose of those cases is really a welcome step.

My friend on the other side has raised a very pertinent point, that is, when Customs officers seize the smuggled goods, it takes months and months together to dispose of the case and, as such, the value of those goods gets reduced. Another point that requires the attention of the hon. Minister is that when the goods are brought illegally to our country, smuggled into our country and seized by the authority, the concerned person directly goes to the High Court and brings a stay order, not only by writ but also filing suit on the original side of the High Court. He also makes the Custom Officers a party to the suit in their personal capacity. The hon. Minister is from West Bengal. I would request him to ascertain from the Customs Officers of West Bengal whether the suits are filed in the High Court on the original side of the jurisdiction making the customs officers a party in their personal capacities and stay orders are obtained and confiscated goods are kept in 'zima' possession from the person from whom it is seized and he sells it by depositing certain amount or giving surety. Even the lawyer from the Government side never

appears because no notice is given. So, I urge upon the Minister that to save revenue, some such provisions should be made in the Act itself so that a person should not get interim stay order and before the stay order is granted, the Government should be heard in the matter. The jurisdiction of the court to grant *ex parte* and interim stay order should be ousted without hearing the Government side. That is what is required in the Act and unless that is done, certainly the mischief will be done away with. Unless this is done, the person who smuggle the goods will always be in a better position. I hope the hon. Minister will ascertain from Calcutta from Bombay—and from Madras as my hon. friend suggested—whether the lawyers who are appointed to contest on behalf of the Government mostly do not appear before the court in time. There seems to be no liaison between the Law Department and the Finance Department. The Law Department mostly appoint the lawyers and the Finance Department have no hold over them. The lawyers who are competent should be appointed to represent the Government on behalf of the Finance Department.

Another point is that the smuggled goods should be confiscated and they should be sold within a fortnight and the money deposited. If there is a decision in favour of the person from whom it is seized, he could get the deposit money back but certainly not the goods. I hope the hon. Minister will examine the position from his own officers at Calcutta and Bombay and make necessary amendments in the Act to put an end to this malpractice. With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): Madam, Chair-person, I find that the Minister has introduced the Bill saying that this is an attempt to further streamline the Act. Now, the Act has become more and more complicated and over the years he never thinks that the intention to streamline has been made in the first session of Parliament. Even after that, so many amendments have come more and more to complicate matters and in the Bill which is being introduced today, the Minister has expressed some pious intention that this is being streamlined. He has not made any effort to show how any particular

part of the original Act is being streamlined by any of the provisions now sought to be passed by this House. I believe that the addition of so many sections will merely complicate matters further and matters which had reached some kind of finality will again be called back by the Board or the collectors, both of them have been given the powers to call back if they think that there has been any under-valuation or any lower rate has been applied and so on and so forth. In other words, they are again complicating matters further. There are various aspects of the Customs Act, of course there is not enough time to go into this Act, but one or two provisions may be worthwhile going into. First of all, the question of smuggling is there. Smuggling makes the whole Customs Act a nullity. Similarly, the evasion of excise makes the Excise Evasion Act also a nullity. How does this take place? Do they take place without the knowledge of the Department? Or, do they take place mostly with the connivance of the departmental officials and sometimes also because loopholes are deliberately kept in the Act itself knowingly?

Now it is obvious that most of the smuggling which takes place through the ports has to be done through a deliberate connivance between the officials of the customs department. This is no checking or there is such semblance of checking as to signify nothing at all. This is done of course with a long drawn plan, pursuant to a long drawn plan and all that, it is for the Department to be vigilant to see what is the ultimate destination of the goods and to keep a check on where goods are going. They have no means later on to trace where these goods go. Although most of these goods are supposed to go for the purpose of re-sale or distribution or consumption by our industrial users and so on, there is no way in which this is to be done and therefore, this smuggling can take place and once the goods are out of the port, usually there is no further check. Once the goods are out, there is no further check again by the customs. This is illegal, but apart from that, legal loopholes are kept in the Act, say, through the system of advance licensing allegedly for the purpose of encouraging exports which allows exporters to import goods without payment of any

[Shri Amal Datta]

duty of giving a bond or undertaking that they will export goods of a certain value which is usually 100 per cent more than the import value of the goods. Now, sufficient precautions are not taken. Although it has been pointed out by a Committee of this House again and again that loopholes have been kept, enough security is not being given, no monitoring is being done to see that the export obligations are fulfilled within time or at all. And many concrete cases have been brought to the notice of the Department, they admit that they have made mistakes, they admit that there are loopholes, and they do not rectify the loopholes. They do not have proper monitoring system. They do not have proper coordination with the other Departments, and as a result of which, as found by the Committee on Public Accounts—in various reports, it has found that substantial evasion of duty takes place through this method. This is only one of the methods and the information, of course, given to the Committee is only tip of the iceberg because this is the information which is already known to the Department. That information shows that in one year Rs. 25 crores, another year Rs. 30 crores and so on have been evaded. But that is what has been caught. What has not been caught will be at least 10 times or more than that of what has been caught. This is the legal loophole which has been kept year after year in spite of the fact that it has been brought to the notice of the Department. So the *bona fide* of the Department has not been established.

The other part is excise evasion. There is also customs evasion. It is, in fact, the business of some people. They do not do any other business. Their only business is to go on evading these laws and thereby they are living and enjoying fortunes. Some people go into those business where the incidence of such indirect taxes are higher because, there is no question of making loss when they can take out 50% or 60% of the goods out of the factory, without paying any tax, or out of the port without paying any duty. They are sure to get a very good market and they are able to sell at a price much higher than that of the actual price of the goods because all the duty elements go to them.

In fact, I can name so many units which are there in the list of financial institutions. These larger units which have been established with Government, financial institutions, show a loss because they show less production on record. In fact, they are producing 100%, showing 50% production taking place and the other 50% is taken away out of their factories and not showing it on records, making money. They are able to repay the debts to the financial institutions. No questions are being asked. In other words, what is required is some kind of coordination between the financial institutions, which is a wing of the Government and that of the Excise Department in this case. Similarly, there is a case of customs evasion. These are not being done. There is no coordination, no integration. They said, they have got computers. They have installed computers. But why are they not using computers to establish this kind of integration so that they know exactly where the goods are? Somewhere some manufacturers are making goods, some importers are importing but where are the goods going? What is the ultimate destination of the goods? Now people are bringing imported goods and smuggled goods. With that they are manufacturing things on which they may or may not be paying excise duty and customs duty. These could all be caught provided they are sincere in their attempt to collect indirect revenue—not that I am in favour of indirect revenue. But whatever is being collected, whatever the law is, it is unequally inflicted on the people. Some people who are good, who want to be within the law, they pay the duty and some people who care two hoots for the laws, they do not pay duty, or at least most of them. And the Government is eye-shut to these kinds of things.

So far as streamlining and appellate tribunal is concerned, appellate tribunal is a very good thing provided again, it can be just and fair, and if it does not drag on the cases. There must be a quick finality in these matters. That is what is most desirable. How that is to be achieved, the Government must decide and implement it. Whatever it decides, it should follow it sincerely. They always leave scope and loopholes for evasion, for delay, for lapses



and all kinds of things. These should be put a stop to.

[*Translation*]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) :  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is not much to be said about this Bill. Still, I want to draw attention towards a few points. The most important thing is that all the provisions contained in the Bill can be supported. However, there are some points relating to this Bill which I want to mention. At page 2, Clause 3, Section 28(A) the Bill says :

[*English*]

“3. Section 28A of the Customs Act shall be renumbered as sub-section (1) thereof, and after sub-section (1) as so renumbered, the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely :

“(2) Where any notification under sub-section (1) in respect of any goods has been issued, the whole of the duty paid on such goods, or, as the case may be the duty paid in excess of that payable on such goods, which would not have been paid if the said notification had been in force, shall be refunded in accordance with the said notification :

“Provided that the person claiming the refund of such duty or, as the case may be, excess duty, makes an application in this behalf to the Assistant Collector of Customs before the expiry of six months from the date of issue of the said notification and proves to the satisfaction of the Assistant Collector of Customs that the incidence of such duty had not been passed on any other person.”

[*Translation*]

If we go by the experience of the citizens of this country, we can say that these provisions are insufficient. What can be proved or disproved in six months? For this Bill to be effective, at least one year's time should be given. People keep moving from one place to another. A mere six months time is not enough for the people to first receive the notice and then prove

that such duty has not been passed on another person and justify their stand. Government has felt the need of bringing amendments because of some loopholes in the original Act. Principal Collector of Customs has been appointed, an Appellate Court has been set up. The Government says that it wants to rationalise taxes and free the assessee from possible harassment. If the Government really wants to make it effective, then this six months period should be increased to one year.

The second thing which I want to say and which has been said by my hon. colleagues also, is that its computerisation would ensure many advantages. It is said that under the Indian Evidence Act computer print-outs, facsimiles or microfilms are not accepted and that they will now be accepted. I have my doubts about it and I feel it is open to manipulation. All these are new developments. How much time does it take to distort a facsimile? It can be done quite easily. People will say the Act provides for it, so their document will have to be accepted. How can the Principal Collector, Collector or Board refuse to accept it? Therefore, I request the Government to reconsider this before accepting the legal document or if necessary it should be taken as evidence, otherwise people will make his a way of life. People will submit a computer print-out or a copy of the microfilm or facsimile, declare it as their document and ask the Government to assess it.

My third point relates to smuggling into this country, especially in the border areas. On this aspect, I shall go into details if I am given some time to speak on the Customs Bill which is coming after this Bill. Bill the assessee has to face a lot of difficulty. You have rightly said that efforts have been made to rationalise the structure, but what is the guarantee that a genuine assessee will not face difficulty after such rationalisation. Come with me to New Delhi's Palika Bazaar, if you are interested in buying any smuggled item. You name it and you will get it and that too, below Honkong Prices. From where do such goods come here and who brings them and sells them openly? The Government must ponder over this.

[Shri G. S. Rajhans]

The country is losing considerable revenue in this process. This problem is going to assume large proportions. As I said before, I shall speak on this issue when the next Bill comes up for discussion.

Another thing that I want to say relates to powers given to the Principal Collector of Customs. Does the Government think that people will get justice if they knock at his doors and that that office is not open to that kind of corruption which people were subjected to earlier ?

In the end, I say with full responsibility that all kinds of goods, whether they attract Central Excise or State Excise, move out of the factory without payment of excise. I can prove my statement. The Government is not aware of the extent of loss it is incurring on this account. In Delhi alone, excise worth crores of rupees is evaded in the manufacture of cables and iron rods from billets. The Government should strengthen its Intelligence Wing and the officials who are given powers to check should be counter-checked by some other official of which the former should have no information. Only then can excise losses be checked. If you were able to check evasion of Central or State excise there would be no need to impose such a high incidence tax.

With these words, I end my speech.

[English]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : Madam Chairman, I stand here to welcome the Customs and Central Excise Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1987. I welcome it and the one major reason is this that in this Bill the modern concept of documentation or evidence has been decided to take the help of computers. But our Evidence Act so far having not been amended, I think, it is not able to do so. In fact I would urge upon the Government to amend our Evidence Act in this line or to include more provisions to incorporate all sorts of modern means which can be accepted as documents because so far our system of proceedings which go on is basically on oral evidence given by witnesses and some written documents. But

when this world is fast-changing and is getting computerised, it is nice that you decided to take the help of these computers and to introduce them in the form of evidence. But, supposing it will remain a contradiction because, if your Evidence Act remains that hundred years old, as it is in the book-shelves and each Ministry goes on amending its own acts to modernise them, then it will be a contradiction itself. Our evidence will be there itself and each Ministry or Department will improve their own acts. Therefore, I am suggesting that the law Ministry must take it up and amend the Evidence Act itself so that the individual Departments need not amend their acts only for their own purpose, if the law is contained in the Evidence Act itself. Secondly I would like to stress that after a computer-sheet or other mechanised device is produced in the Court, the question of authentication arises viz. supposing a photograph is submitted in a Court that itself does not form evidence. The photographer has to come in the box and say that he has taken this photograph on such and such a day and in such and such situation. Similarly, the computer documents also will have to be authenticated by the witnesses coming in the box. Here if I have understood this Clause properly, I suppose some sort of certification by the person in charge of the computer has been made sufficient—"...it shall be sufficient for a matter to be stated to the best of the knowledge and belief of the person stating it." So, if a statement or certificate is given by the person in charge of the computer that to the best of his knowledge and belief that this was an extract or computer-sheet taken from the computer and submitted before the court, I think, that has been made sufficient. If this is so, then, in my opinion, it will not be sufficient. I would respectfully submit that the person must come in the box, fully describe the working of the system including the computer, how the computer sheet or the extract has been taken, what is the relevance of the mechanism, etc., so that the authenticity is before the court and they are in a position to verify it.

I think, this will cover seizure or confiscation of goods also. In case we use video films when seizure takes place or arrests

take place, in case video films are produced before the court of law, I think, that will be very helpful in the prosecution of certain criminals involved.

Another point I would like to stress is this. When they give quasi-judicial authority to the customs officials, we should also see to it that they are trained in appreciating the evidence and applying the appropriate law because these things are not very simple. Even with legal minds sometimes we, for hours together, do not get a grasp of the provision because it involves legal technicalities. Therefore, when we just give, by notification, the revisional power to a Customs Collector or somebody, we should be sure that the concerned person knows how to appreciate the evidence and how to apply the case law, that is, the laws decided by the Supreme Court and High Courts to a particular case. Only where they are convinced of the knowledge of the persons concerned, notification should be issued investing these persons with powers.

Another aspect which I want to mention is this. There must be some machinery in the Customs Department to scrutinise the orders passed by the various revisional and appellate authorities. For instance, if a Collector of Customs passes an order and if the person concerned is aggrieved, he may go in appeal or for revision. The revisional authority will look into it and it will become the end. There must be some administrative, supervisory mechanism, for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the Department, to scrutinise the order whether the person has really passed the order in a correct manner, not for the purpose of that person who will go in for appeal or file for revision, but for the purpose of improving the efficiency of the Department; the Head of the Department should independently examine the orders to know the efficiency of that officer and on the basis of the orders passed by such officers, their Character Rolls should be maintained—because their efficiency will lie in the orders passed, in the appreciation of the evidence.

As far as Clause 5 is concerned,—Mr. Amal Datta may also apply his mind to this—I want to state that after a revisional power has been exercised—for instance, if a subordinate officer passed an order, against

that powers are given to the Collector to revise and if an order is passed by the Collector, powers are given to the Board to revise, that is, the revisional power—, against the revisional order, an appeal has been provided. This is normally not done because revisional power is normally final. Appeal is below that. When Government does not propose to provide for any appeal, to give the person some relief, revisional power is given so that he can just see the overall view whether there is any wrong committed by the appellate authority. But against the order just passed in revision, I have never seen an appeal having been provided. Here, an appeal has been provided. If that is so, what will be the scope of the appeal. What will be the scope of the revision? Will the scope of the appeal be more than the scope of the revision? This is a serious matter which can be seen or examined by the Hon. Minister.

I would like to state only one thing. Whenever we place notification under Customs Act or any other financial matters, a note should be appended to that notification and it should be made widely public because the meaning and implications of that notification, which becomes a law in fact, is not known to the common man on the street. And newspapers also should carry out the implications and meaning of that notification whenever it is tabled in this House, under this Act or any other Act, explaining its contents or its implications. This is a precise suggestion which I propose to make.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : Madam Chairperson, I am grateful to the Members who participated. Generally, it appears that the amendments proposed have been accepted. But some points of doubt have been raised. Mr. Datta raised a basic doubt saying that the object is streamlining and the pious intention is streamlining, but in fact, the Act becomes more and more difficult for interpretation.

Madam, if the Act as it is proposed now, be taken clause by clause, section by section, the first object was in Section 3. We are trying to bring in statutorily the Principal Collector. The reason being that in the

[Shri A. K. Panja]

Board, lot of power is concentrated. We have given some powers to the Collectors in various areas. But in zonal areas, when it comes to the Board or the Principal Collector, a statutory concept has been made, who would be delegated many of the powers of the Board itself so that in that very particular zone consisting of various Collectors, he could exercise that power and dispose of the matter. The reason being, if everything has to come to the Board, it becomes very difficult for the assessee as well as for the revenue collector and the Government offices. Therefore, if it is in that zones, they will be one step high compared to the Collector of the area. The Principal Collector is above the rank of Collector having more expertise more experience and knowledge. One strata is created so that less issues come to the Board and thereafter to various other tribunals up to the High Courts and the Supreme Court

SHRI AMAL DATTA : How do you ensure uniformity between the decisions given by the various Principal Collectors ?

SHRI A.K. PANJA : Uniformity can be done. On the basis of law, it is being decided. It cannot be said that it will be uniform for ever. But the main difficulty which we found and which the Collectors are also facing is about the uniformity of a particular interpretation of a particular goods. If a Calcutta Collector decides in a particular manner and if it appears, that his interpretation varies from the interpretation made by the Madras Collector, to avoid this, computerisation has been made so that immediate information is fed about the manner and the reason in which the case has been decided so that the Madras Collector, while deciding it or the Principal Collector of that zone while deciding it, compares the reasons given by the Collector of a particular zone or distinguishes the facts. In fact, in my various meetings in Calcutta, Madras, and some of the offices in Bombay, I have insisted upon them to pass speaking orders. Otherwise, if those speaking orders are not passed and reasons are not given, sometimes judiciary is also baffled to find out why in a particular type of goods, different sorts of duties have been

imposed by the authorities under the Customs and Excise Department. So, firstly, the computerisation will go a long way in solving the difference of opinion.

15.06 hrs.

Secondly, in a difficult case they have been asked to refer it to the Government Counsel available or to the Advocate General available or to the State Government Advocate General so that the interpretation could have some legal back up and the Advocate General or the Standing Counsel give proper advice to the officers concerned to get uniformity. But, as I said to Mr. Datta, it is not always possible to have uniformity all over in this vast country of 25 States and 7 Union Territories; but the objective is to achieve as best as possible.

Mr. Datta will closely examine Section 28-A. This has been done really to streamline the method of refund. Some honest tax payers come and pay; thereafter it is found that he is entitled to refund. Against those who do not pay—I should call them dishonest; they try to interpret it in such a manner that they are not liable to pay—these people are discriminated and put in a disadvantageous position. Therefore, as soon as on interpretation it is known that he has paid more, this provision has been brought in to see that quickly the refund is made.

The whole object is to make the tax payer a participant in the country's development. It is not that everybody should be treated on suspicion; not that the law of our country presumes everybody as honest. A guilty may escape; but an innocent must not suffer. If we cannot give refund to a genuine person, it percolates down in such a manner that they become disgruntled and disgusted and the faith in the system gradually becomes less. That is why Section 28—A has been put in, so that the refund could be made quickly.

In the same manner the revision procedure is brought in. Some arguments have been made by some Hon. Members about the utility of revision, although the general support is there from them. An Hon. Member raised a pertinent question

about the revision as we know in our civil procedure courts and the revision here. The point is that we found for the assessee as well as for the Revenue Department that on the face of it an order is issued either by the Assistant Collector or by the Collector and that became passed not only because of law; but because of classification of the case. When we found that on classification something has been done, this revision power or even on the face of it passed, then the assessee can directly appeal to the Board or to the authorities concerned, Collector or the Principal Collector, as the case may be. He can there-upon give notice to the party under the rule and revise the same and set the matter right as far as his knowledge goes. Otherwise we have seen after studying this that for going to the appeal, they have to wait from one year to three or four years. For this revision application could be filed either by the assessee or by the Government so that the Collector or the Principal Collector or the Board, as the case may be, take up the file, sets the wrong thing right and if there is nothing, dismisses the application. The point is why is it that from revision an appeal has been provided. This is because we want to give the sense of justice to the people. Revision would be done by our officers. That is why by the Collector or by the Principal Collector or by the Board who are not directly interfered with by the Government, but there is a change of interference. Therefore a right of appeal has been given in the CEGAT form where there will be judiciary as mentioned along with another officer ex-parte in that particular classification. Only judiciary would not be helpful; otherwise ex-parte shall have to be called, examination and cross-examination all these things will take time. Therefore we don't want to make this revision power final. We want to give him another right where judicial tribunal type of people will sit, he gets full freedom to argue his case and thereafter if he losses, he can go higher up and get the remedy.

In our country, a democratic country, when judiciary, administration and executive powers are there, we cannot take away the right of a particular citizen under the machinery of executive only. If that is so it may tend to become arbitrary to the

court and that is why an appellate body has been created for revision so that it quickly disposes of those cases which are concerning valuation and classification. There are lot of cases about valuation and classification. If a set of things are given to them and experts are there then from CEGAT it will go to another group quickly and those cases will get disposed of. Lot of money gets blocked in those cases. We in our Department upto grass-root level know the points of law and will decide these cases quickly.

Then an hon. Member raised the point if there is tampering with the fascimile what will happen? Here I would like to point out that this is to be treated as a primary document. At present if a computer fascimile is produced in the court it is rejected on the threshold. Now what we are proposing is that this fascimile or computer print-outs would be accepted as a prima-facie document subject, of course, to all examination and cross-examination. Further there is provision for a certificate also while producing those documents. There are several conditions. One of the condition is whether that computer which has produced the fascimile is consistently doing business. It is not that Mr. 'A' opens a computer business, gives a document and then closes it. That consistency has to be maintained and it has been laid down that as far as possible for the purpose of getting checks and balances the four conditions laid down are to see that the computer machine that has been used whether they have been consistently doing this business of computerisation. That certificate has to be obtained. Even then it is a prima-facie proof subject to normal proof of examination and cross-examination. Therefore, there would not be any difficulty.

A point has also been raised that why the main Evidence Act is not amended. Why are we going to do department-wise? The reason is if the Evidence Act is amended then the entire-infrastructure of the courts wherever it is applicable they must have their own things, that is, other gadgets for preservation of those documents. A micro-film cannot be preserved ordinarily like a file kept in the rack. It needs a special room which Customs and Excise Department have been able to set-up. When we have

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our infrastructure we are allowing this thing so that the micro-film when submitted could be preserved in a proper manner. Somewhere air-condition is required. Somewhere it should be dust-free. Those conditions are ready and that is why from our Department we have asked for this amendment so that this special statute gives us the power to accept the facsimile and computer print-outs so that we may carry on our day-to-day work quickly and with speed. When in the whole country conditions become such that from our court of first custodian, namely, from the magistrate's court upto Supreme Court we have that infrastructure ready certainly time will come to amend the Evidence Act. But we cannot wait because it is not only a question of revenue collection but it is also the question of growth of the country. We cannot do anything which hinders the growth of the country. That is why quick disposal for documentation has been adopted.

Then, Sir after the Act is passed we issue notifications. Sometimes it comes to the mind of the people that we are doing it arbitrarily. Now it has been made not only provision of the rule but part of the statute so that it gets all the blessings of Parliament and it becomes part of the statute and also it has become obligatory than whatever Government does—whether the Parliament is open or closed—it has to be placed on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament. . . so that their Members may get proper notice that it is tabled in both the Houses. And those who are interested in it, get proper notice of it, look into it and can call the Minister in question on the floor of the House why that has been done and what is the purpose. That is the reason why these general amendments have been brought in.

The other point that has been made is about the disposal of cases. We are taking steps. We are fully aware that in our department also, a large number of cases are pending. So far as cases pending in High Court and Supreme Court are concerned, we cannot intervene. An hon. Member from Orissa made a point that the Calcutta High Court and Bombay High

Court are giving *ex parte* stay. Madam, judiciary is there. This is part of our entire democratic structure. We in Parliament cannot comment on the judicial discretion of a judge to give any order which he feels for the benefit of a particular independent citizen. But of course, Civil Procedure Code has been amended. Where there is giving of time, Government would not interfere with the liberty of a particular citizen—either life or property—then, judges do give time to us so that our advocates appears and contest the position. It is true. Sometimes it appears. I have also seen in the file that our advocate, in one or two cases, did not appear. In those cases, we have asked from the local authority, the law officer, the Law Department, to let us know why he did not appear. Our advocates do take steps, as expeditiously as possible, for the purpose of trial to vacate that order or for preferring an appeal, as the case may be.

The other point raised is about six months and one year by Dr. Rajhans. Dr. Rajhans must have seen that this is a procedure for refund. So, we want assessee, who wants a refund, to be always alert. If it is one year, he will sleep. He won't do anything. In the meantime, the most dangerous thing is that no refund would be given if it transpires—this is an indirect tax—that he has already collected it from the market because that would be unjust enrichment. That's why six months' time is given. If it is one year, he might sell it.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS : I understand it.

SHRI A.K. PANJA : I am thankful to Dr. Rajhans. That's why six months period is given so that he is up and doing in finding out his refund quickly and that unjust enrichment does not take place.

About smuggling, many of the hon. Members have made a point. We are fully aware of it. Almost every day, hon. Members must be noticing in the newspapers that we are up and doing to curb this menace as best as possible. We are also trying to find out some other methods. We have started some of them. We are trying to put some good officers with good records in the proper place where there

are sensitive areas, also administrative as well as training, not only on smuggling of various goods but also on narcotics. Various steps are being taken to train up our officers so that they can be up and doing the things in a proper manner.

One of the points of advance licencing was raised by Mr. Amal Datta. Now, this is really not in my department. But it is not true that Government leaves some loopholes intentionally for smugglers to play about. In fact, Mr. Datta could not point out any particular loophole in a particular statute which I was waiting for him—except saying about advance licencing.

One thing we must see that while administering in this country, in a developing country, firstly, we cannot stop business activity. We have to proceed in such a manner that the economic activity of the country goes on. Secondly, under the law of the land, we cannot presume every body to be dishonest, all advanced licence holders to be dishonest. There is no such law in our country. Therefore, we have to take as much effective steps as possible by checks and balances. Thirdly, kindly see our predicament and our officer's predicament. We get an information that there would be some smuggling; some people coming from 'X' place—I don't want to name. There are 150 passengers on that day. We got the information. We have to take caution for all the 150 passengers. Now, while doing so, found really the culprit as apparently to be one passenger and he might be the last one coming out. In the meantime, everybody is kept waiting. I myself visited. I discussed with my senior officers but there was no other way out at that time. But it is clear that most of the time, our information is correct that at least in that group, the culprit is caught, so far as the information is concerned and it is not that I am claiming that everywhere he is caught. Some goes out. For example, a mother carrying a horlicks with gold powder. You being a lady yourself, will start telling me of all bad things if you find that a lady is detained for one hour. But what can we do? It appears that the lady was carrying horlicks bottle, liquid

horlicks mixed with horlicks power but it is gold powder. Now she is detained with children but common people looking at really say bad things that a lady is being harassed. That lady was being harassed but before that, probably, 25 more were harassed who were innocent but we have no other gadgets to find out. This is the normal checks and balance with cogent information. 25 ladies came on that day, we have to make searches because the information does not go by name or by a particular description but by general description. So, we take steps accordingly. These are the circumstances under which these amendments have been brought.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about the disposal of seized goods ?

SHRI A. K. PANJA : Disposal of seized goods are done in the most expeditious manner but if an appeal is preferred and a stay has been obtained either departmentally or in the High Court or in the Appellate Tribunal, we cannot dispose things. Therefore, we are bringing some amendments so far as narcotics is concerned. Here, we are not doing it now but in the narcotics side, we are thinking of bringing some amendments so that it could be destroyed quickly and not that it is kept pending until three years when the case is disposed of, which is affecting otherwise. But these are in such a system and when you will see, you will realise that we cannot dispose these at that time. Under these circumstances, I am sure that hon Members will all say in the affirmative so far as the amendment is concerned.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That the Bill further to amend the Customs Act, 1962 the Central Excises and Salts Act, 1944 and the Customs and Excise Revenues Appellate Tribunal Act, 1986, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill. The question is :

“That Clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill

Clause 5 (Insertion of new section 129 DA)

*Amendment made :*

“Page 3, line 36,—

for “1987” substitute “1988” (3)

(Shri A.K. Panja)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That Clause 5, as amended,  
stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted

Clauses 5, as amended, was added to the  
Bill

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That Clauses 6 to 8 stand part of  
the Bill”

The motion was adopted

Clauses 6 to 8 were added to the Bill

Clause 9 (Insertion of new section 5A)

*Amendment made :*

“Page 7, line 2,—

for “1987” substitute “1988” (4)

(Shri A.K. Panja)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That clause 9, as amended, stand  
part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted

Clause 9, as amended, was added to the Bill

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That clauses 10 and 11 stand  
part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted

Clauses 10 and 11 were added to the Bill

Clause 12 (Insertion of new section 35 EA)

*Amendment made :*

“Page 8, line 44,—

for “1987” substitute “1988”.”  
(5)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That Clause 12, as amended,  
stand part of the Bill”.

The motion was adopted

Clause 12, as amended, was added to the Bill

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That clauses 13 to 16 stand  
part of the Bill”.

The motion was adopted

Clauses 13 to 16 were added to the Bill

Clause 1 (Short title and Commencement)

*Amendment made :*

“Page 1, line 6,—

for “1987” substitute “1988”.”  
(2)

(Shri A.K. Panja)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That Clause 1, as amended, stand  
part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the  
Bill

Enacting Formula

*Amendment made :*

“Page 1, line 1,—

for “Thirty-eighth” substitute—  
“Thirty-ninth”.” (1)

(Shri A.K. Panja)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That Enacting Formula, as  
amended, stand part of the Bill”.

The motion was adopted

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was  
added to the Bill

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :



"That the Long Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted

The Long Title was added to the Bill

SHRI A.K. PANJA : I beg to move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Madam, I would like to congratulate the Finance Minister and his colleagues, because all these years, over decades, there was never a budget and never a Finance Bill which had come in for so little a criticism from those people who have to pay the taxes, and it has come to be accepted in this House by so much of minimum of criticism and least of noise and disturbance. Some of our taxpayers raised their objections. Those objections were met more than half way and they felt complete happy about it.

Sir, neither the poor people among the upper middle class nor the rich people at the very top, five star level, has made any serious complaint about this Budget or this Finance Bill. None of them has any complaint. The exemption limit for income tax has been raised, and the rich people have been taxed more than what they have been paying till now. And, what is more, the courts are not kept out, and, therefore, the Opposition has to go to the court from time to time.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Finance Bill has already been passed for your information, Sir. Now, we are discussing a different Bill.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : We are discussing the Customs Bill now. That is why I asked you whether the Finance Bill is over; the Third reading has reached.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The third reading is about a different Bill.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Anyhow, I am glad that you have given me an opportunity to speak. We are all pleased, from all sides of the House, that the Finance Bill has been passed with the least bit of dissatisfaction and criticism. Thank You, Madam.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The motion was adopted

15.27 hrs.

### CUSTOMS (AMENDMENT) BILL

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : I beg to move:\*

"That the Bill further to amend the Customs Act, 1962 be taken into consideration."

The Bill seeks to suitably amend Section 14 of the Customs Act relating to valuation of goods for levy of customs duty in order to give effect to the 'Agreement on the implementation of Article VII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade' popularly known as the GATT Code of Valuation.

Section 14 of the Customs Act, 1962 lays down the basis for arriving at the assessable value of goods for levy of customs duty. Since duty on a large number of commodities imported is on *ad valorem* basis, the method of valuation assumes importance.

Customs valuation is considered a non-tariff measure affecting international trade as the incidence of *ad valorem* duty on imported goods can be varied by varying the method of valuation of such goods. The provisions of Article VII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (G.A.T.T.) lays down certain broad principles and guidelines on customs valuation. These are that the valuation for customs purposes should be the price at which such or like

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri A. K. Panja]

goods are sold or offered for sale in the ordinary course of international trade in fully competitive conditions and in comparable quantity.

The definition of "value of goods" for purposes of customs assessment in section 14 of the Customs Act, 1962 is in line with the provision of Article VII of the GATT.

During the Tokyo Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations under the G.A.T.T. (1973-1979), one of the agreements on non-tariff measures which was negotiated and finalised related to customs valuation. This agreement on implementation of article VII of the GATT also known as the GATT Code of Valuation, lays down elaborate rules to provide for greater uniformity and certainty in the application of article VII of the GATT. This Agreement aims at ensuring a fair, uniform and neutral system for valuation of imported goods for customs purposes. It envisages "transaction value" to be the principal yardstick for determination of customs value and sets out a hierarchy of alternative methods which are to be followed in case the transaction value cannot be determined.

It was felt that the implementation of this Agreement would result generally in liberalisation of international trade resulting from elimination of divergent customs valuation practices. It was expected that the adoption of transaction value under the Agreement by our major trading partners would generally improve our exports. For these reasons India acceded to the Agreement in 1980 subject to certain reservations for its delayed application provided to developing countries.

Under the provisions of the Agreement the declared 'transaction value' has to be accepted unless fraud is established by the customs authorities. The implementation of the Agreement may, therefore, have some revenue implications. However, Article 17 of the Agreement recognised the right of customs administration to make necessary enquiries to satisfy themselves as to the truth or accuracy of any statement, document or declaration presented for customs valuation.

The necessary administrative arrangement by way of strengthening of investigation machinery, building up of suitable data base, computerisation of assessment and allied date, etc., are being made in the Customs Houses to provide suitable safeguards from the revenue point of view. The situation will also be kept under watch and appropriate corrective measures also.

It is proposed to implement the Agreement in the form of rules to be applied for determination of the value of imported goods subject to the provisions of valuation under Section 14 of the Customs Act, which is already based on Article VII of the GATT. This requires an amendment to Section 14 of the Customs Act so as to enable the Central Government to frame rules on the basis of the GATT Code of Valuation. These rules will be notified under Section 156 of the Customs Act and will be laid on the Table of the House as per the procedure prescribed for the purpose.

The Bill Seeks to achieve the above object.

Madam, I move.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Customs Act, 1962, be taken into consideration."

SHRI B.B. RAMAIAH (Eluru) : Madam, Chairman, this Customs (Amendment) Bill, is based on GATT as the hon. Minister has just now mentioned. It was an agreement which was negotiated between 1970 to 1979. It is being implemented now. The required modifications are being carried on. I do not know the reason why it took so long for taking action. It should have been done long back.

Under Section 14 of Article 7 of GATT, we would like to make some modifications and variations but we do not have the real GATT conditions and rules to do the same. So how can we go about it? We have just to follow the value of the goods, which probably the hon. Minister had also stated. He stated international understanding also. I would quite appreciate that this has to be taken into consideration and at the same time we will have to take into

consideration the various aspects from the point of view our country, our assessment and our safety precautions. It is because we have to definitely follow the international rules as long as we have trade—international trade—whether it is import or export. The international trade is going up faster day by day. We can see how it is increasing year after year. We have also to take into consideration the other countries also. We have to amend the articles as per these rules.

In the Customs Act, it is mentioned that :

“For the purpose of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, or any other law for the time being in force whereunder a duty of customs is chargeable on any goods by reference to their value, the value of such goods shall be deemed to be—

(a) the price at which such or like goods are ordinarily sold, or offered for sale, for delivery at the time and place of importation or exportation, as the case may be, in the course of international trade, where the seller and the buyer have no interest in the business of each other and the price is the sole consideration for the sale or offer for sale”

This is one of the very important basis on which any international trade or some such thing should be done. We appreciate that point of view. But there are certain things which I want to mention at this juncture. We have just now discussed the Customs and Central Excises Laws (Amendment) Bill. So, this is the occasion when we should study these things, and so our friends have raised certain other issues. Whenever we discuss Customs, we have to take into consideration certain things affecting the interests of our country. While considering the export of our country's goods, when we find that the competition is going to be severe, this Government should be able to give proper subsidies and incentives. In respect of certain agricultural commodities, we may not be able sometimes to compete in the international market. Then we will need a proper amount of support for those items. This is what the

Customs has to do, mainly. The same trend has to be there in respect of import of goods. Take the case of engineering goods which we are exporting. Even though the prices of steel have been increased so high, administratively, unless Government comes to the rescue of these goods and gives them proper incentive, they will not be able to compete in the international market. When we discuss Customs these are the various aspects which we have to look into, which relate to industry and agriculture. We need protection for our country's export articles.

The same principle has to be applied in the case of import of goods. Take the case of electronic goods. Various articles are being dumped into this country. Unless Government takes proper precautions and gives protection, here also the same thing will happen and we will not be able to develop the production of these articles here. This is the reason why I said that this policy of the Finance Ministry should be a balanced one, both ways, and we should see that we are able to produce more and reduce the amount of smuggling into this country.

The other day we were talking about the smuggling of nearly Rs. 3,000 crores worth of goods, of textile goods themselves. The sarees that are produced in other countries are coming in bulk here, through different methods. If you are able to reduce their smuggling, with the help of the Customs authorities, and instead we produce them in our own country, we would be creating about 4 lakh to 6 lakh more jobs; and we would also be getting more funds by way of excise duties on these articles worth nearly Rs. 1500 crores. I mention these things at this juncture because these are the things which will have to be taken into account by the Finance Ministry.

As you have mentioned earlier, we are disposing of a number of things at various offices of the Customs Department. These articles go to different cooperative societies, bogus societies. I would like to repeat this point, because a significant number of Customs staff themselves are forming societies, and these articles are passed on to them, and they go in different directions. I would request the hon. Minister to look

[Shri B.B. Ramaiah]

into these things. This should be watched carefully by the Minister, and he should make appropriate observations.

Another thing : the goods that are sold or auctioned at Customs come back to the market. A person might have purchased only one article, but he brings up for sale hundreds of articles on the same pretext. Therefore, we should be able to sell articles—which are not to be re-sold. Otherwise somebody will purchase one article in the auction and will bring in hundreds of articles and say that they were purchased from the Customs. I want to bring this also to your notice, because this is causing a big damage to our economy, and this affects our excise revenue and production as well.

As our friends mentioned earlier, surprise checks are very important. The Minister himself can do it sometimes; then he will be able to bright to light many things. He has to remedy this situation, by whatever methods he may be able to adopt.

As I mentioned earlier, if we want to improve our international trade and trade relations, we have to fall in line with the provisions of international agreements and follow them. If you do this, we will always support your actions.

There is one more thing : the Minister should also check the Customs godowns sometimes because there also, a lot of smuggling is going on—not from outside, but within the Customs itself this smuggling is going on. That is why I am bringing this fact to your knowledge. This is what you should do.

Thank you very much.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA (Ahmedabad) : I rise to support the Bill brought in by the hon. Minister. The Bill, I suppose, has been brought in order to bring our provisions in fuller conformity with the international taxation in this regard and therefore it is quite understandable. However, I may point out certain aspects taking benefit of the presence of the hon. Minister for better enforcement of the Act.

Sometimes the Customs Officer concerned poses a lot of delay in the process of evaluation. It is time the Central Government should advise the Customs Officer concerned not to create delays and bottlenecks in the matter of evaluation so that goods which are supposed to be cleared need not be cornered there on account of delay in the assessment.

The enforcement of Customs Act for the purposes of curbing smuggling is very vital and necessary in the interest of the industry in India. I am told, at least, some industrialists put it at Rs. 3000 crores worth of cloth is being smuggled into India at the cost of the growth of the indigenous industry. The cloth produced in our industry is not sold, but the foreign cloth is sold on account of this smuggling; it has got some price advantage, etc. Now I do not accept the figure of Rs. 3000 crores. Last week, Dr. Datta Samant had put it at Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 crores. But there is some smuggling which has to be curbed so that it does not create a little difficulty in the matter of sale of our indigenous cloth.

I shall be grateful to the Government if the government takes vigorous steps to curb smuggling and thereby enforce the Customs Law to the fullest extent. The government should also bear in mind the necessity to make our textile industry competitive with foreign market, so far as export is concerned. I agree with one suggestion that we should not encourage the sale of even confiscated goods. The time has come to take steps to create a culture against the purchase of foreign goods and especially smuggled goods. Now if we confiscate smuggled goods and then sell them at our own depots in the country, that really creates a counter culture; it helps in creating a craze for foreign goods. If it is possible to follow Mahatma Gandhi's dictum that we should be able to burn out confiscated goods so that it should persuade people to believe that it is not in the interest of our nation to accept foreign goods by way of sale or otherwise, if you cannot agree to this suggestion, then at least they should be sold outside India; the same confiscated goods should be sold outside India, not in India. Otherwise, you would be encouraging foreign goods, electronics, etc. to be purchased by our people. I don't think Indian people need foreign

goods for protecting their standard of life. We should discourage the trade of foreign goods. This is one of the ways of curbing smuggling of goods into India.

Our magazines also should not publish advertisements for foreign goods. I was surprised to read them. Many of the hon. members have read them—the advertisements of foreign cloth, foreign liquor, electronic goods. There is a *Swagat* magazine published by Indian Airlines in which goods are not sold, but sometimes a line is added saying that particular foreign goods are sold in Dubai or sometimes it is stated that particular foreign goods are available at such and such place. These posters encourage the trade of foreign goods. Why should not the Finance Minister consider whether it would be good to persuade the Minister of Civil Aviation to discourage the publication of such advertisements? Ultimately, in India we should build a culture of India; and we will not succeed in this unless we take steps to remove the craze for foreign goods from the mind of the Indian people.

I am told that the government is considering to reduce import duty on Fluorspar. Now Fluorspar is a raw material which is mined by the Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation (GMDC), which is the only project in India, in the whole country, which produces Fluorspar in the raw form. It is a State undertaking of Gujarat that is Mineral Development Corporation. It has put up a Beneficiation Plant producing acid and metallurgical grade fluorspar. By selling acid grade fluorspar which otherwise is being imported at the cost of precious foreign exchange. We are saving Rs. 25 crores worth of foreign exchange on account of this. Now, I am told that the hon. Minister has proposed some reduction in the import duty.

But the Finance Ministry was gracious enough not to accept that proposal at this state. Now again there is a proposal being moved in the Finance Ministry or the Industry or other Ministries, to reduce the import duty from 110 per cent to 75 per cent. If that reduction is agreed, that will drastically affect the market of the Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation's product to a very great extent. I am sure that you will agree that the State enterprises and State

products should be encouraged and even the foreign markets have been affected on account of dumping operations of some other countries, China and Thailand particularly.

Recently the imported price of fluorspar has reached a rock bottom level of about U.S. \$ 100 per M.T., F.O.B. This is due to the dumping operations carried out by China and Thailand. This matter may be kindly looked into.

My basic submission is that import duty should not be reduced. Import of fluorspar will affect the market of the Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation's product. There is no dearth of fluorspar for use in India. There is actually a case for increase. After all customs tariff acts as a production tariff also. One of the basic purposes of the Customs Act and imposing customs duty is to protect indigenous goods against invasion by foreign goods. Therefore, the Finance Minister will do well, if he considers this suggestion that there should be no reduction of import duty.

The Finance Ministry has innovated a very good thing in the Bill which was earlier discussed. That is, the refund shall only be given to the manufacturer or the assessee concerned if the excise authority concerned or custom house concerned is satisfied that the burden of duty has not been passed on to anyone. That should be the basic principle underlying all refunds; and just not that a rich man takes benefit of it, or the manufacturers get it by a declaration. Certain excise and customs laws primarily provide that excise duty or customs duty are laws relating to indirect taxation. Indirect taxation is intended to be passed on to the consumers. Now it is passed on to the consumers. The manufacturer will go to the court. Then they will take advantage of Section 72 of the Contract Act. That They take advantage of the limitation, that the period of limitation will start from the day on which the mistake of law alleged was discovered. That means, even after one hundred years, a suit can be brought up saying that the mistake of law has come to notice only yesterday. Thereafter, excise duty or excise tariff is required to be refunded to them. The Supreme Court has said that

[Shri Haroobhai Mehta]

they would not intervene, that they were helpless even if it is an incorrect position. I have, separately, moved a bill for amending Section 72 of the Contract Act, on these lines. What I am saying is, that it has also been judicially supported. The Gujarat High Court has, in a case of blended yarn of Bharat Yarn Mills that the duty which was collected, though it was illegal, should not be refunded to the manufacturer, but that it should be retained by the Government in the interests of the common man and it should be utilised in the interest of the industry and of the country.

In another case, pertaining to production, about central excise duty on a camera produced by Agfa company, there also the Gujarat High Court had held that the central excise duty should not be refunded to the manufacturer, under Section 72. Section 72 is intended for restitution, restitution of a man's property to the real owner, the citizen, and the deduction as excise duty does not belong to the manufacturer, but it belongs to the consumer. Therefore, if there is any case for restitution, under Section 72, that can only be restored to the real consumer.

Therefore, it is time that the Government considers introducing a general provision in the Central Excise law and other legislations that whenever there is indirect taxation, if the duty paid to the Government is found to be illegal, then it shall not be refund to the manufacturer or the dealer, as the case may be, but it should be used, utilised in a way the consumer wants or it should be refunded to the consumer if that is reasonably possible to locate the ultimate consumer.

With these words I request the hon. Finance Minister that he may kindly bear in mind all these suggestions and a comprehensive review of the central excise and customs acts may be undertaken, though it may not exactly fall within the purview of the present Bill which is being discussed. It has only a connection with the customs duty, but I took the opportunity to mention this hoping that the hon. Minister will take into consideration this suggestion.

With these words I support the Bill.

[Translation]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : Madam Chairman, there, is not much to be said about this Bill. India is a contracting member of the GATT. According to the provisions of GATT, valuation should be taken as the basis for imposing custom duty. Everybody will agree to it.

Actually this provision should have been passed by the Parliament much earlier. I want to say a few words about this Bill. As I said earlier I am very much perturbed on large scale smuggling into this country. It is difficult to say how much the country is losing on account of smuggling. What to say about the coastal cities like Bombay and Madras, even in Delhi the smuggling has assumed alarming proportions about which perhaps the Government is not aware. Government should find out through its intelligence agencies how people living in Delhi's posh areas have become millionaire overnight. Neither they own any factory nor they have any big trade. I know some people who have limited source of income like only a small press yet they are millionaire. It is all mysterious. If the Government wants it can solve this mystery. I have myself seen sudden raids being conducted by the police and custom officials on the house of such a neo-rich man. Eager neighbours turn up to the site to know what is going on and they come to know that heroin—a narcotic drug and not a feature film heroin—was seized from his house. What surprises more is that the house-owner slips away from his house even before the police and custom officials arrive there, as he had prior information of the raid. Though the police says loudly that they will apprehend the culprit soon, yet the matter is set at rest. After 6-8 months or so in the same house, Bhagwati Jagran (a religious function) is organised. When asked about this religious function, the people are told that it is being held by the house-owner to please Goddess Bhagwati whose blessings got him released when he was arrested for being involved in smuggling. Not only this, but he has presented an offering of 1.25 maunds of Laddu sweets to Lord Hanuman. Besides the officers of the Department were also pleased by making different kind of offerings. Now, his state is clear; there are no smuggling charges against him because

the record says that no heroin was seized from his house. This is not a stray case, but there are many other similar cases. On T.V. we see everyday seized narcotics. The Government announces with great pride the seizures of heroin, brown sugar or other narcotics. But the narcotics thousand times more than the reized quantity are at present lying in Delhi itself. I say this with emphasis. Narcotic tablets can be had from 90% of the 'betel leaf' shops in Delhi. It is not difficult to find out the place of origin of these tablets.

15.57 his.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN  
in the Chair]

All foreign newspapers are openly writing that Delhi has become a transit point for narcotics. If this evil is not mercilessly curbed it will not only ruin the economy of the country but will ruin our younger generation also. This is not a matter to be laughed at. The smuggling of narcotics in Delhi is taking place on a very large scale. The Government should find out where these narcotics come from. My constituency is adjacent to Nepal. I have seen with own eyes that just after sun-set dozens of trucks full of Ganja come from Nepal and enter into our territory. The owners of these trucks have dreadful arms. Officials at every checkpost are given agreed amount as bribe and they allow the trucks to proceed further. No one dares to interrupt them. Whoever tries to intervene, he is put to death. The smuggling which is going on in Punjab or around Delhi is a different problem altogether. But Government is unaware of the smuggling activities on Indo-Nepal border. This will become a very serious problem one day. We have submitted several times in this House that in all areas bordering Nepal whether they fall in Bihar or Uttar Pradesh, roads in sufficient number should be constructed so that the smugglers can be apprehended. Until such a network of roads is laid and smugglers are arrested, Government will not be able to save the economy from being destroyed.

Smuggling of textiles has also been referred to. Smuggling of textile also is taking place on a large scale, I have myself seen that attractive varieties of textiles made in Japan, Korea and Taiwan

are sold in border areas at half of the price of Indian varieties. If better quality of textiles of foreign make are available at lower prices, then why should anyone buy and wear Indian clothes. It is often found in the border areas that a person earning only Rs. 400 or Rs. 500 per month wears Japanese cloth of superior quality. He does so because he gets it at half the price of Indian cloth. Moreover, that cloth is more durable. Smuggled textiles are easily available in every metropolitan city, namely, Calcutta, Delhi, Bombay. If this problem is not checked, then a day will come when the saying of economics will come true :

16.00 hrs.

[English]

Bad currency ousts good currency. Similarly, the smuggled textiles will oust the textiles of Indian.

[Translation]

Then you will have to repent over such a development. Textile smuggling is taking place on a large scale which cannot be ignored. Government should study the problem seriously and take remedial measures.

It is often said that Five Star culture has invaded the country. Apart from that, imported culture has also affected the thinking of people in India. If you visit the house of any respectable person, you will find women asking each other whether the Sarees they are wearing or the cosmetics they have used are imported or not. The use of imported items is considered to be a status symbol. This is imported culture or culture of the imported items and it has to be seriously considered as to how to put an end to it. In fact, the smuggling of narcotics has assumed serious proportion. I read 'London Times', where it was reported that the economy of Pakistan has been shattered because narcotics smuggling has reached a horrifying stage there, though news about Pakistan seldom appear in foreign newspapers. Our economy will also collapse if we are not able to control this menace within one or two years.

[English]

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, the problem of valuation

[Shri Amal Datta]

which is sought to be amended by this Bill, is one of the vexed problems which creates the largest amount of litigation and dispute in the implementation of Customs Act, and it will be a good thing, a welcome step if the proposed changes do reduce the area and the number of such disputes. I cannot, however, judge at the moment, not having had the benefit of seeing what is contained in Article VII of the General Agreement on Trade and Tariff, excepting a little that I heard from the Minister in his opening speech. Therefore, I cannot judge as to what will be the beneficial effect of these rules in reducing the area and the amount of disputes.

So far as the principle of transaction value at international trade price is concerned, that is already there in section 14, sub-section (1) (a) of the Act which is sought to be amended. It says—

“the price at which such or like goods are ordinarily sold, or offered for sale, for delivery at the time and place of importation or exportation, as the case may be, in the course of international trade, where the seller and the buyer have no interest in the business of each other and the price is the sole consideration for the sale or offer for sale.”

So, I do not understand. The other principle is now sought to be imported through the General Agreement of Trade and Tariff of Article-7. This I do not understand. But possibly where there is no established price, it is only there that these rules will apply and possibly as I find from what the Minister has said that unless fraud is established by the Customs Department when the declared price of international transaction is to be regarded as the price, now the onus will be on the Customs Department to establish the fraud. So far as the present working of the department goes, I do not think that it will be beneficial for the Revenue in the sense that the customs will never be able to establish fraud in the way the fraud has to be established in the court of law in accordance with the principle of natural law and justice. So, what will happen is that perhaps that is the reason why India has so long,

for the last 7 or 8 years, not adopted the clause to which it has been a party and perhaps it was good for the nation that it is not so. I do not know that the situation has so changed between 1980 and now that we are now in a position to be able to establish that the declared price is fraudulent, the Customs Department would be able to so establish and therefore when fraud is sought to be perpetrated because the Revenue will not be defrauded. I am quite sure the Minister may be able to explain it further as to what is the method of establishing that the fraud is sought to be committed and therefore the declared price is not to be accepted.

Now, this is a small Bill. Of course, the implication is very far-reaching and I should think that perhaps the incorporation in the bunch of papers which is given in the Bill of the Article 7 of the General Agreement of Trade and Tariff should have been in order so that we would have been able to understand the vital effect of this Act. However, now, it appears that nothing is there so far as the financial implication of this Bill is concerned. The hon. Minister has also said this. But as far as the Revenue implication of this Bill is concerned, after we accept that by amending this Bill and including this in the Act in this manner, whether not only the dispute or area of dispute will come down but also whether the revenue will go up or come down. What is the expectation of the Government in this regard ?

The other thing is that the date on which the duty is to be changed and what so it of penalty that is to be imposed to dissuade the people from attempting to defraud money, these are not part of the Bill, but this is something which is certainly very vital for the purpose of this implementation of the Act. After all, we have to ultimately see that the Act is being properly implemented and the Department is in a position to implement that and unless for disdeclaration of valuation is high enough to dissuade the people from resorting to mis-declaration, they would go on doing so and the department in each and every case would imagine that there are so many cases of import and so many cases where valuation is not known—you don't get it from the printed booklet or pamphlet or something like that—and there is no guide-



line for a particular duty. In that case, the declared value has to be accepted unless fraud is established. No, even if the fraud is established, if the penalty is low then the people will try to defraud the revenue. And unless the penalty for such mis-declaration is also simultaneously increased, I am afraid the people of this country particularly the traders as we know them in this country, if they can take the slightest advantage of the loophole of the law to enrich themselves at the cost of revenue, they will do so. So, I think this particular Bill should have also contained a clause regarding the penalty to be imposed on such mis-declaration because the onus is now being shifted to the customs. Otherwise I am afraid that this is going to cause a lot of loss of customs revenue the way it is and perhaps in two months' time the hon. Minister will have to come forward with another Bill to amend the present one when the complaints will start coming in that people are making such declarations which we are not able to establish how they are committing frauds through such mis-declarations. So, Sir, I am afraid that—first of all the Bill as presented to us for passing has not given the full picture of what the Government think's it is doing and what the Government seeks to do and what the Government thinks will be the revenue implications. The Government should have put the House in a better picture of what they are seeking to by this Amendment.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL (Erandol) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, with the dawn of the 20th century, the work of customs officers or the customs collectors has increased, it has multiplied manifold and with the starting of transport of good through aircraft it has increased further. We know that about 78 per cent of the revenue of the Central Government comes from customs and central excise. Sir, the duty of the customs officer whether at the airport or in other places is very important. Many passengers go only on the declaration made by them and they pay the duty according to the declaration. This percentage is about 70 to 80. But, for the remaining passengers the customs officers, if they find that it is a doubtful case, they check the baggage. So, the mental behaviour of the passenger after getting down from the ship or from the aircraft is observed. This is a very difficult

task and when the goods are confiscated or when the goods are checked and vouchers are asked and if the passenger is not able to produce the vouchers, then for the purpose of duty, the prevailing market rates for these commodities in our country as also in the international market are taken and this is a very cumbersome task and this Amendment seeks to make it easy and much quicker. But in this field I would like to suggest that considering the vast work of the customs officer, computerization should be adopted as early as possible. Sir, we confiscate the goods of a single passenger and sometimes the passengers complain that there is a lot of harassment, but there are passengers, many times industrialists, who evade the duty to the tune of many crores of rupees. For example, the Standard Automobile Industry is alleged to have evaded duty to the tune of Rs. 12 crores. The Reliance Industry by under-valuing the imported goods of polyester fibre plant at Papan Ganga is alleged to have evaded customs duty to the tune of Rs. 120 crores. Such people try to do these things, sometimes with the connivance of the bank also. In case of Tata Consultancy Services, a duty of Rs. 45 lakhs was evaded and it was found that the Grindlays Bank has also abetted in this offence. What we are going to do to plug such loopholes, when even the banks are abettor in such offences.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, for customs officers, there is a training programme and replacement training is also there. But considering the task before them and the revenue which they are expected to collect, we find that it become a very difficult task to work throughout 24 hours, including night and also to suspect the passengers, to note the passengers who have doubtful behaviour. For example, a study was made. 71 passengers boarded a flight to Singapore. Some 36 out of them returned in three days; 28 returned in 4 to 6 days, and the remaining persons returned after 10 days. So, 64 out of the 71 passengers become suspects because, they went to Singapore and came back within a short span of time. These passengers bring goods and they are very cunning. They try to produce some vouchers from there. Therefore, to value those goods here becomes a difficult task. For making their task easier, this amendment has been brought. But I would like to suggest one more thing. Whenever there

[Shri Vijay N. Patil]

is litigation, any dispute arising out of the valuation of goods, it should be settled as early as possible. We know of one case, where Canaddain citizen of Indian origin had gifted a dairy plant to customer Corporation here in India in 1976. But the dispute went on and the Delhi High Court judge has to pass strictures that it is pity that we were not able to use the gift which was given to this country during the last 11 years. So, the dispute should not be prolonged for so many years. There is also a case of ball bearing. The dispute started in 1982-83 and it was settled in 1987-88, after a lapse of about 5 years. What are the amounts involved? It was Rs. 50 crores. Although the customs officers were correct in their allegation that it was under-valued, but it was not proper to get such goods which were useful for the automobile industry in this country, goods worth of Rs. 50 crores confiscated for a period of over 5 years. This thing should be expedited.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, as far as customs duty is concerned, there is a demand from various sections of the people that there should be three-tier system. For example, the Confederation of Engineers have requested the Government of India that customs duty on raw materials imported should be the lowest and on the components imported can be highest. It can be highest for the import of finished goods. Such type of suggestions should be taken into consideration expeditiously and something should be done in this regard so that good suggestions can be absolved in proper functioning of the Department.

The passengers generally complain that the process of the Customs is always rubbish and combersome. It is not up to the mark and we are always behind the times and there is no proper coordination between assessment in Madras and the assessment made by the Customs Officers in Bombay and in Delhi. If computerisation is introduced, if there is a communication and proper coordination for a particular commodity at a particular point of time, immediately the cost can be given, the dispute can be resolved and duty can be collected.

This amendment is a welcome measure. Of course, with the increase of international traffic, international transport of goods, increase of exports from this country, the work of the officers of this Committee is going to increase manifold. It will require many more improvements in the Customs Act, 1962. This is one step in this direction. I welcome it and support it.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : This half day today has been very interesting. Many of the Members have pointed out various points of which I have taken note.

One hon. Member talked about delay in implementing this. We are fully aware of this. The reason has been explained by another Member.

In fact, the Government was studying from all aspects what would be the effect of carrying out this amendment. Then it transpired considering all pros and cons that although there may be loss of revenue so far as Customs is concerned—I have not yet studied this aspect—but taking the whole country's interest as a whole, taking all the trading activities and the export and import of the whole country, it appears that, as we have become conscious members of the GATT, naturally we are bound to our commitment to carry out these amendments so far as international trade is facilitated and that is the main reason for this delay.

Regarding forming some bogus society, then one article is being sold and ten are being made available in the market, I have taken note of surprise checks. That does not touch so much so far as this amendment is concerned.

One hon. Member raised one particular question about the Fluorspar. At present, I find that there is no proposal for reduction of import duty on Fluorspar. If such proposal is ever received, then Government will examine it.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA : (Ahmedabad) : On that depends the employment of about 70,000 tribals.

SHRI A.K. PANJA : At present there is no such thing pending with us. As soon

as it is received, we will certainly look into the things so that the tribal population-working class are not affected by it. I will also request the hon. Member to remain a little alert about it.

The hon. Member also raised the restitution and repayment both together. No amendment is necessary because the law of the land is settled that when restitution stops, repayment begins. When repayment begins, both simultaneously will not go up because that is against the law of the land. Therefore, no particular amendment is necessary for the purpose of stopping this illegal activity if it takes place.

**SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA :** The hon. Minister has not followed the point. I would like to say that by restitution you must mean restitution in favour of the ultimate person who has taken the money, that is the consumer.

**SHRI A.K. PANJA :** That is not restitution as such. Nobody should get unjust enrichment. That is laid down by the Supreme Court. But if somebody has already got that money from the customer and there is no machinery available and if other things like cash memos are not available for the refund to be made, then there could not be any restitution. But if it is possible to ascertain as to who are the customers from whom excess amount has been got...

**SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA :** That was later on done in the Nawabganj Sugar Mills case. But the contrary was stated by the Supreme Court in the D. Cavasji's case which is not yet over-ruled by them.

**SHRI A.K. PANJA :** That is true. But we have to go by the law of the land. The main point we are taking is that there is no unjust enrichment. But if it is found that it could be passed on to the customer whatever may be the amount, even though it is 50 paise but if they could be identified, then the judgement in Nawabganj Sugar Mill Case may be clear—that Government must refund it and the person who is asking for it, give it back to the customer concerned. But the general rule is that there is no restitution. Restitution stops if repayment is made. That is the general rule.

Dr. G.S. Rajhans said about the details of some people in Delhi and other places who are doing nothing but still building houses and purchasing cars. He might be having some special knowledge about that. If the hon. Member hands over those particulars to me confidentially, I can assure the House that action would be taken and there is no hesitation on our part from taking action.

An hon. Member also suggested that confiscated goods—as those foreign goods—should be burnt. But that will be too costly for a country like ours. On a valuation made, we have obtained now in 1984 Rs. 101 crores worth of goods which were confiscated. In 1985, it was to the tune of Rs. 195 crores. In 1986 it was Rs. 217 crores and in 1987, it was Rs. 251 crores. So, if all these are burnt on the principle as envisaged by Mahatma Gandhi about burning of foreign articles—the country has since passed long years after independence—then, it is not a question of having that philosophy with fullest regard but now the developing country needs money and burning of those goods from which this sum of Rs. 251 crores could be obtained minus narcotic sales which are to be burnt and we are burning...

**SHRI B.B. RAMAIAH :** Atleast you can make it non-saleable. When you auction it, it should be non-saleable. Otherwise, repeatedly they are sold.

**SHRI A.K. PANJA :** The difficulty is this. If you want to impose non-saleable condition, again it will be hit and be challenged in a Court of law. If it is like, suppose hundreds of soaps or if it is power generating machine or some ball-bearing item, it is very difficult in this vast country to have this condition imposed that you should not sell this. The tracking will take so much money and that it will not be worth of it.

**SHRI B.B. RAMAIAH :** You have to use some method.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** This is not Question Hour.

**SHRI B.B. RAMAIAH :** These smuggled goods are really coming in a different shape.

SHRI A.K. PANJA : That is different. That is a different point. As it was mentioned, if one camera is being released then it is found that 100 cameras are there. We have to guard against that. I have no doubt about it. But once it is sold in open auction under the law, then you cannot sell it elsewhere and it is very difficult to sell. But sometimes checks are done so that these are not used for commercial purpose.

Shri Amal Datta made a point. He asked : "What is the purpose of bringing in this amendment and whether Government has studied the loss of revenue?" As I said, at the present juncture, it is not possible to immediately study but there is an apprehension that there would be some loss of revenue earning by Customs Department because we have to go by the transaction value. If a cash memo or any document is produced establishing the transaction value, then we have to take it as it is. There may be loss of revenue at that moment. Shri Amal Datta asked as to how this is done. It is done under the law of this land. Whoever alleges fraud, shall have to prove the fraud. We have to prove. Sir, as you know, the intrinsic fraud evidence never comes to light. It would be fraudulent. But the covert evidences are taken into consideration; the circumstances by which it came in, what was the value of those goods at that particular time, for all this we have a method of obtaining and we ascertain from which country it came, what is the value he is staking at that time. So, we have to keep our own monitoring system properly so that we can ascertain it. A fraud can only be proved by circumstantial or covert evidence, not by intrinsic evidence; then it would not be fraudulent at all. So, it is not that it is impossible to prove. Under the circumstance, if fraud could be established, then we need not go by the transaction value. But the main point is not that only the Customs Department is concerned with revenue, but as I said it is the business activity of the country. Our main trading partners, major trading partners, are the USA, the USSR and Japan and they are also members in this Agreement. Unless we agree to the commitment already made, there might be other fall-outs, other repercussions, which might affect our trade.

In the morning when the Finance Bill was passed, many Members rightly raised an apprehension about our balance of payments. It is expected that more exports will take place, there will be more activity and we will be able to control the balance of payments position as it is presently prevailing in the country. Under these circumstances, we have brought in this Amendment and I am sure that all the hon. Members will give their full support to this.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Customs Act, 1962, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is :

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 2 and 3 were added to the Bill

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill

SHRI A.K. PANJA : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted

16.32 hrs.

**DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS—  
(GENERAL), 1985-86**

[English]

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 1985-86,

Motion moved :

“That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to make good the excess on the respective grants during the year ended 31st day of March, 1986, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

‘Demands Nos. 12; 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 36, 62 and 90.’

*Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 1985-86 submitted to the  
Vote of the House*

| No. of Demand                           | Name of Demand                     | Amount of Demand submitted to the Vote of the House |
|---|------------------------------------|---|
| 1                                       | 2                                  | 3   |
| <i>I. Expenditure met from Revenue</i>  |                                    |   |
| 19.                                     | Defence Pensions                   | 12,01,56,527  |
| 20.                                     | Defence Services-Army              | 22,90,53,508  |
| 22.                                     | Defence Services-Air Force         | 57,37,36,680  |
| 36.                                     | Pensions                           | 9,56,18,020   |
| 90.                                     | Public Works                       | 4,25,27,067   |
| <i>II. Expenditure met from Capital</i> |                                    |   |
| 12.                                     | Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts | 1,93,33,402   |
| 17.                                     | Telecommunication Services         | 2,17,34,604   |
| 23                                      | Capital Outlay on Defence Services | 24,29,81,834  |
| 62.                                     | Broadcasting                       | 34,16,418   |

[Translation]

\*SHRI M. SUBBA REDDY (Nandyal) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is strange that we are discussing in the House today the demands for Excess Grants (General) for the year 1985-86. I am one among those who oppose discussing the excess grants of a particular year after a lapse of two years. The expenditure of every year should be discussed during that year only. Each year's budget should be thoroughly formulated. So as to avoid going for Demands for Excess

Grants. Hence coming this way to discuss the excess grants of the year 1985-86 is quite odd and should be avoided at any cost.

This kind of bad planning has resulted in borrowing 2,35,000 crores of rupees from other countries. We are running to each and every country with a begging bowl in our hand. We have not spared any country so far. Forty years of rule has resulted in increasing the poverty. The development is nil. The only development is that we

\*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Telugu.

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could increase our population, our poverty, laziness and indebtedness. This is the only development that has taken place during the past 40 years. Wherever we go, we made it our first duty to ask for some loan. It looks very ridiculous. It shows that we cannot estimate our requirement properly. We do not have proper planning and hence we do not know how money should be spent and on what project. Proper study and evaluation of requirements and then proper methods to utilise our scarce limited resources is totally absent. When we do not know how much we have to spend, then it is but natural that we go for demands for 1985-86 makes this attitude of the Government amply clear. Forty years of our independence saw the country going poorer, overpopulated and lazy. 14 thousand crores of Rupees are being spent on paying interest to foreign countries. Can we take pride in saying that we are paying nearly 1400 crores for debt servicing? I am sure no one will feel proud of this fact caught in the debt trap, I thought the Government would sooner or later try to wriggle out from it. Our Finance Minister Shri Narain Dutt Tiwari is an efficient and experienced administrator. I hoped that he would take steps to defuse the crisis of our economy. But, Sir, even this year also we find a deficit of Rs. 7000 crores in our budget. On the one hand there is a deficit to the tune of Rs. 7000 crores and on the other we are doling out Rs. 5000 crores as subsidy what for this huge subsidy? For whose benefit? Corruption has become rampant. Does this subsidy meant for increasing the corruption which has already overgrown? Did anybody get any benefit out of the various subsidies that are offered? Did anywhere, this measure of Government was applauded by anybody? The Government should ponder over this hard reality. Common and poor people have not benefitted from the subsidies. Hence the very philosophy of subsidy should under go through revision. I see no logic in having a Rs. 7000 crore deficit budget by doling out Rs. 5000 crores as subsidies one should be pragmatic while formulating the budget and I feel we could have done better with a lesser deficit budget without being generous enough to squander money as subsidy.

There could have some justification in borrowing many had we taken up and executed atleast some projects which are beneficial to the nation. But unfortunately such a thing has not happened. Not even a single project was added to the ones which were executed at the time of late Pandit Nehru. The foundation was laid to the Narmada Project, that too only recently by our Hon. Prime Minister. But, the controversy regarding who should bear the cost of construction, whether it should be taken up by the Centre or State Government etc. is yet to be resolved. Without sorting out all these details, a foundation stone was laid in a huff. This is how the developmental work is going on in the country.

Sir, Telgu Ganga is a prestigious project which will change the life style of millions of people. Yet, true to its tradition. The Central Government is still withholding the clearance on a plea that the Canal runs through a Reserved Forest area. The fact is that there is no forest whatsoever. One cannot come across even a small shrub or a bush in the so called Reserved Forest area. Even then, the State Government has come forward, with all sincerity to grow a 10,000 acre forest along the Canal as an alternative. In spite of all this, the Central Government is showing reluctance in clearing the project. Does it not show the step motherly attitude of the Central Government? Is it not a fact that the Central Government is withholding permission just for the reason that a non-congress party is in power in that State. Sir, we hear about the divine sage Narade in our epics. He used to enjoy provoking one against the other and in raking up controversies. Now, the Central Government is playing the same role quite effectively. Kannadigas and Andhrietes lived together for centuries. Their history is interwoven. During the days of Sri Krishna Deva Raja, the famous Vijayanagar emperor they lived like the members of one family. Now the Central Government has tried and succeeded in driving a wedge between Andhrites and Kannadigas. The age old amity between the two has now been broken. The rift was created in order to procrastinate the clearance of Telugu Ganga. Sir, after dividing the people, the Centre is now sermoning the

people to come together and hammer out a solution. Is it that much easy for both the parties to arrive at a settlement after reaching the point of no return. Nor the Central Government at any point of time, taken any initiative, to call both the parties to arrive at a settlement. Nothing happened. The then Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi was present when the foundation stone for Telugu Ganga was laid. The Tamil Nadu Government had already sanctioned Rs. 30 crores as its share of the construction cost once. Was not the then Prime Minister aware of all these controversies than? Were the three Chief Ministers who are involved in the controversy not aware of these problems? How is that they all remained silent when the foundation stone for this project was laid? How is that they are kicking up dust again and again to stall the construction work? Sir, another important thing is that the Minister Incharge of Irrigation changes for every two days. This frequent change of Irrigation Ministers is adding fuel to the fire. It is a hard reality that the brothers of one family do not see eye to eye on every issue. Then, how can one expect that the counsel of tweedle dum and tweedle dee Irrigation Ministers would prevail upon the Chief Ministers? So the controversy remains as ever regarding sharing of river waters. The good intentions of Andhra Government to best utilise the water of river Godavari which is flowing into the sea is being challenged. Utilisation of water and preventing the river water going waste has become a crime in the eyes of present Government. By this action, the Central Government has outwitted sage Narada. It is strange that three states were pitted against one another on water flowing waste. One should welcome the utilisation of water. But here the approach appears to be negative. It seems that the Central Government is interested only in raising controversies and in perpetuating them.

The performance of the Government is not better in maintaining law and order in the country. Buses are being looted in broad daylight. People sleeping inside their homes are being butchered and their money is being looted. Sir, it is strange to find that these robbers are well educated persons. Recently a bank was looted in

Madras and it is reported in the press that a professor was involved in that crime. Looking at all these things, I wonder whether we have any Government ruling the country. Government has made a mess of our economy and maintainance of law and order is utterly hopeless. Where are we going? The Government has no direction. The population is increasing by leaps and bounds. Looking across the borders we find China is controlling their population so effectively. It could bring down birth rate effectively while ours continue to grow. More population drives one to beg. We hear the story of Kuchela who produced many children and in order to feed them he had no other go except to approach lord Krishna for alms. Similarly we are doing to other countries seeking loans in order to feed our ever growing population. Yet, the Government has not taken steps to avert this population explosion. I fail to understand why the Government hesitates to take effective steps to check population growth. Perhaps the Government is worried about next elections. But let us remember that the positions that we hold are not permanent. We got elected for a term of five years. Hence we should try to do something which is beneficial to the society and the nation. But brushing aside this noble view, the Government is hell bent in doing everything to remain in power for all the times to come. Every one wants that not only he, but his son, and his grandson should come and stay in power. This is the reason why we find our country going more and more corrupt. Every day issues like Fairfax and Bofors are rocking this supreme forum of the people. Had we been honest, the country would not have slid down to such a low state of affairs.

15.38 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

India enjoyed its prominence since time immemorial. We have a glorious record. The history of this country is nothing but glory and greatness of mankind. It was in fore front of all. But such a great country as ours, has slid down from its zenith of glory gradually. We now touched the nadir of corruption and dishonesty. It has become a heaven for

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corrupt, dishonest and anti-social elements. We have drifted away from the path of glory and self sacrifice. Instead selfishness has crept in. Country has become poor. Who is going to save the country? Who is the saviour who can redeem the past glory? What for these positions if they can not help us in progress and prosperity? Sir, nobody is really worried about the country. The policies adopted and meant only for getting votes in elections. It is wrong to think that people would not vote for the party if something good for the country is done. People do appreciate the positive measures.

Sir, the Central Government is treating the Telugu people too lightly. This is not proper. The sacrifices made by the Andhriles should not be forgotten. They were in the forefront of the non-cooperation movement. No one should ever forget Shri T. Prakasham who stood like a rock against the mighty British. This is the glorious record of Telugu people. But it is most unfortunate that the same Andhriles who are known for valour and self sacrifice are reeling under an unprecedented drought. Rayalaseema is chronically drought hit. Andhriles had been pleading earnestly for a canal Telugu Ganga, which could provide them water. Even this small request of theirs was not conceded to. Why this partiality and why this step motherly treatment? I don't know why the Central Government is adopting such a partisan attitude. Telugu Ganga was conceived long ago. Late Pandit Nehru, knowing the difficulties of the people of the region agreed to the Plan of Telugu Ganga for providing water for both drinking and irrigation. But now everything has been forgotten. The Hon. Minister who assumed charge of irrigation has once issued an appeal requesting the concerned Chief Minister to come to an agreement. Actually there should not be any dispute regarding the share of water. All that we wanted was the utilisation of water if river Godavari flowing waste into the sea. Not only our state, even Madras stands benefitted by this Project, population in Madras is increasing everyday and the shortage of drinking water is becoming more and more acute everyday. Not only Rayalaseema would get water for irrigation, but Madras

would also get water to drink. Thus this project benefits both the states. Realising the importance of this project, the then Prime Minister readily gave consent to it. But everything has been brushed aside now. The clearance to this project is being postponed everyday. Forgetting the history and importance of this project every Hon. Minister comes out with an appeal that Chief Ministers should reach an agreement. But on what should they reach an agreement? What is the dispute? Who raised what issue? Sir, there is hardly any dispute among the parties, Bachawat Committee was constituted to recommend the share of water of the three riparian states. Bachawat Commission has made its recommendations. There is no dispute over it. Every State has been given its share of water. Then, why there should be any dispute at all? We have been shouting at the top of our voice that we would utilise only our share of water and we are concerned with the utilisation of water flowing waste in to the sea. But nobody is ever bothered to listen to us. It shows how the Central Government is trying to create problems where there is none. This stand of the Central Government shows clearly how partisan it is towards Andhra Pradesh. It was estimated that the Project would cost around Rs. 100 crores. But due to the delay, the cost of construction is going up steeply. Now, the Project would cost us more than double the amount estimated earlier. Policies, such as this, would ruin the economy of the country. This kind of policies would lead the country nowhere. Country can not expect any progress under the rule of present Government which is more interested in creating obstacles rather than removing them.

Sir, has the Government solved any problem so far? No population is the biggest of problems. Could we reduce it? No Alleviation of poverty is another problem. But Government has failed miserably in removing the poverty. The only thing that has gone up in these days is laziness. The laziness in the country is so much that youth in the country are turning dacoits and narealites for earning money without working for it. Over population is another reason why dacoit in the country are on the increase. I do not know why the Central Government has failed to realise



this fact. Government is afraid that if it goes for birth control, people may not vote for it again. The Government is more worried about returning to power rather than leading the country forward. If the present trend continues, we may not be left with any space for providing shelter to the people. More than a crore of people are being added to our population every year. Why does the Government not take a decision to control the population beyond a certain limit? Crores and crores of Rupees are being spent on family Planning every year. Is this money being utilised properly? No Sir, while leaving out the eligible couples, the old persons who are above the age of 60, are being forced to undergo family planning operation. It may only be helpful in Statistics, but it will not help in controlling the population. Sir, I come from a village and hence am well conversant with the present rural scenario. Various promises are made to the people at the time of elections. A promise will be made to the people to wipe out corruption. But once we are ensconced in our cushioned seats we forget everything. The corruption goes on increasing unabated. We, the politicians, should also share the blame for growing corruption in the country. If a neighbour earns more, we too think of earning more. This is the tendency of everyone. Sir, I happened to visit Korea recently. Korea is a tiny country Yet, it has developed tremendously. But we, having all resources, are nowhere near it. As I said earlier, all that we can boast of is growing population and poverty and unlimited corruption. This is our development. There is no comparison between the positive development of Koreans and negative development of Indians. The Japanese progress is simply beyond words. They are supplying their products to an extremely advanced country like America. The Americans are now trying to claim the Japanese goods as their own by affixing their seal on them. Japan sets a fine example for everyone to follow. Look at our development. We cannot boast of any achievement in any field. Leave alone making progress, we are not able to control the situation in Punjab. It is a very small state. The Government is not at all bothered about controlling the situation in Punjab. If one goes back by a few years and examines the root cause of the present conflict in Punjab, one will

find a striking similarity between it and the Telugu Ganga Project. In both the cases, the Central Government played a similar role in rearing up controversies and pitting one against another. Now, the situation has gone out of hand in Punjab. Innocent people are being butchered there everyday. Another controversy has been created in West Bengal in the form of Gorkhaland. The Central Government has been changing its stance from time to time. One day it says that it is against separation of Gorkhaland from West Bengal. Another day it says that it would support the separatist agitation. So, this way, the Central Government is creating issues everywhere in the country. Just because a left-front Government is there in West Bengal, the Centre is trying to create problems for them. The Central Government should not adopt such a partisan attitude towards non Congress-I Governments in different States. Sir, we had high expectations about the performance of Shri Rajiv Gandhi when he assumed office. But unfortunately he has belied all our hopes. It appears the old Congress-men surrounding him are at their game again. The situation in the country is becoming worse and worse with every passing day. There is no sign of recovery anywhere. Sir, I am a veteran of many battles and hence well conversant with the functioning of the administration. I held the position of Chairman of Zilla Parishad for sometime. We too had a budget at the Zilla level, like the one we are having here in Parliament. At that level also, amount used to be earmarked for spending on each head. This experience has shown me how to avoid unnecessary expenditure and how to utilise the money properly. Looking back, with all this past experience, I only feel sorry for the State of affairs in the country today. I wonder if there is any country left out for borrowing money. Americans are disgusted with us. When the Prime Minister visited Japan recently, the first thing he discussed with them is about loans. We have now been caught in a debt trap. Once the flow of loans stops, we may starve to death. Hence, at least now, we should think of how to get out of this debt trap. We should try to minimise our expenditure. Unnecessary expenditure should be avoided. We should think of wiping out our deficit. Nearly 14000 crores of Rupees are being paid

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towards interest. This money could well have been utilised for constructing projects.

Sir, there are many things to be said and please permit me to speak for some more time.

Sir, I hope the Central Government would do some justice to the nation. Shri Dinesh Singh is now Incharge of Irrigation Ministry. He is a big landlord. He knows about lands. He knows about water. He is well conversent with the methods of water management. He is the proper person to guide the Ministry. We had expected that he would do justice to us by clearing the Telugu Ganga Project. But he appears to be following the foot steps of his predecessor Shri Shankaranand. Earliar we used to criticise Shri Shankaranand for the delay in clearing the project. The present incumbent has outsmarted his predecessor.

Sir, if the Centre believe that all States should prosper, then it has to give up the retrograde policies which are being followed by them now. I am afraid, if the present policy is continued, the congressmen may not be able to face the electorate in Andhra Pradesh

Sir, No ruling party should hesitate doing good to the people. The ruling party should utilise its position for doing justice to the people who had elected them. On the basis of good performance only, the people vote any party to power. People will not vote for anyone who shirks away from its responsibility. I will cite an example. People in Andhra Pradesh had voted against Congress for their poor and non performance. If Telugu Desam Party romped home victorious, it is mainly due to the failure of successive congress Governments rather than the performance of Telugu Desam. This is a simple fact and no exaggeration at all. Andhriles are known for their revolutionary character. From good old days they are known for their fearlessness. They are capable of assessing things independently. When Janata Party swept the polls throughout the country, it is in Andhra, it had lasted a bitter defeat. They opposed Janata Party tooth and nail. Except Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy, every Janata nominee was defeated.

Congress bagged 41 seats in that election. So I remind the Congressmen to keep these facts in their mind. If they go on persuing negative policies like the one refusing to grant clearance to Telgu Ganga Project, Andhriles would reject them lock stock and barrel. Those who are at the helms of power in the Centre should treat every State on equal footing. All that the A.P. Government has asked for is mere clearance and absolutely there is no justification in refusing it. Leave alone bearing the expenditure, the Centre has not granted clearance. It is absurd. Already 300 crore rupees have been spent on it. There is no justification in delaying the project. The mere plea that it would destory forest is meaningless. There is no forest there. What is more, the State conveyed its willingness to raise a forest in 10,000 acres of land. The State Government has shown its willingness to bear the entire cost. I am citing Telugu-Ganga as just an example. There are many more such projects which the Central Government is keeping them pending. Sir, I am interested in Telugu Ganga, for the reason that it flows through my constituency. That is why I had to deal with that subject eloborately. The present utilisation of Godavari water is a mere 10% and rest is flowing into the sea. Our food production has fallen forcing us to import wheat from U.S.A. once again. Edible oils are being imported on a large scale. If we cannot raise our agricultural production to the leave of our requirements, then it can be no development at all. There is no meaning in our democracy. Looking back one will find only failures. Failures in each and every front. Naxalites are raising their heads again. I am not blaming any one particular person for all these failures. We should collectively try to set the things right. Then only the country will have bright future. The country was united by Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel when the British left on shores. Only Kashmir remained. Controversy was raised and the matter was taken to the Security Council. There was the need to take up the matter in Security Council. Similarly Punjab problem the situation is worsening there day by day.

Sir, the prevailing situation in the country worries us very much. We should remember that we are a democracy and we

hold power because of the faith reposed in us by the people. We should do justice to the positions that we hold. Everyone of us is having a responsibility in creating India that the founding fathers of our Constitution dreamt off.

Sir, I thank you very much for giving this opportunity and conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the House has been called upon to regularise excess expenditure to the tune of Rs. 248.33 crores. This excess expenditure relates to the year 1985-86. Two more financial years have passed by. This is now the third year and we are now in 1988-89. After such a long lapse of time, the Government has deemed it fit to come before the House for regularising this excess expenditure. I shall, therefore, express my serious concern at this undue delay in matters 'financial'. I hope the Government will explain to the House the reasons for this great delay in getting the excess expenditure of 1985-86 duly regularised by this House.

The excess expenditure is a clear indication of the sorry state of affairs in the matter 'financial control'. We have been having, for the past few years, a declining trend in excess expenditure. Unfortunately in 1985-86, the trend got reversed and we see a steep rise in the excess expenditure. We have a rise of as many as 581 per cent over the figures of 1984-85. This steep increase in excess expenditure, as I have said, abundantly manifests that things are wrong with respect to financial control. I must also submit that these demands for excess grants show that not much mind has been applied towards preparation of the Budget estimates for 1985-86. The Budget estimates were prepared without any indepth study of the fund requirements. It is also strange to find the excess expenditure has been incurred even though the various Ministries and Departments had come to this house with Supplementary Demands during almost at the fag end of the year 1985-86. For example, we find that the Textiles Ministry had asked for Supplementary Demands of Rs. 45 crores in July 1985, Rs. 9.7 crores in March 1986. I will repeat, it is March 1986, that is,

towards the end of 1985-86. That means, a total Supplementary Demand of Rs. 54.07 and then again with the third year, delay, they have come forward with an excess demand of Rs. 1.93 crores. The point that I am making is that the various Ministries had come as late as March, 1986 with their Supplementary Demands for Grants. While they were calculating the figure of their Supplementary Grants, not much mind was applied and no indepth study with respect to the fund requirements were done. Even towards the end of 1985-86, the actual fund requirements for 1985-86 were not envisaged by the various departments. We, therefore, find that in the case of Telecommunications, the Ministry came forward or the Department came forward in March 1986 for a Supplementary Grant of Rs. 36 crores. They came to the House in March 1986 for their demand. They ought to have made a study of their fund requirements but even towards the end of the financial year of 1985-86, they had no study whatsoever of their fund requirements with the result that they came with an excess demand of Rs. 2.17 crores. This sad picture, sad story continues with respect to every demand that is now before us.

Another instance of laxity in the matter of financial control and not having applied proper mind to the requirement of the funds was brought to our notice by the Public Accounts Committee. We understand that there were large scale savings of Rs. 19419 crores in the year 1985-86. Supplementary Demands for Grants were obtained in the matter of various Ministries and the grants were not utilised also.

17.00 hrs.

That is the pathetic state of affairs. We are thankful to the Public Accounts Committee for having highlighted this particular point. Look to what we are making of our Budget. The Budget today has lost all its significance. In the first place, as we have always been complaining, large mobilization of resources takes place before the Budget is launched, thereby the sanctity of the Budget getting eroded. And now with respect to Budget Estimates, we find that no particular in-depth study has been made of the various Grants. There

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are in many cases Excess Grants and in other cases, we have large scale savings, and even such serious thing as Supplementary Demand being asked and the whole of the Supplementary Demands remaining unutilized. This is the state of affairs in financial matters.

I have, therefore, said and repeated emphatically that our financial control is at its lowest rock bottom. I would urge upon the Government to pay due importance to this. This is not a party point. Here, we are considering the best management of our finances. The un-utilized savings represent the failure to utilize money in needy areas of economy. They represent shortfall in performances. What are the circumstances under which such savings took place and who were responsible for not properly forecasting the fund requirements. These are the various points that need to be properly attended to.

As I have said, the Excess Demands have reversed the trend of decline and, therefore, it needs serious attention of the Government. I must emphasise upon the Government to see that there is proper financial control. The trend of expenditure in a year should be constantly and closely assessed. What the method should be is for the Government to spell out, but there must be a constant scrutiny of the expenditure *vis-a-vis* the amounts sanctioned by this House, otherwise the Budget has no meaning whatsoever. Corrective measure must be taken and taken very promptly.

Let the Minister not simply tell us that they have given instructions to the various departments to see that the expenditure is properly assessed. That would not do. Instructions you must have given, but let the Government tell us what has been the monitoring machinery to assess the trend of expenditure *vis-a-vis* the sanctioned amount.

I understand that in the case of railways there was some computerization. Perhaps some such computerization is there in the case of Defence and Communications also. In that case, the computerized system of financial review should be extended to all the Ministries and various departments.

Now, Mr. Deputy Speaker. Sir, there is one item which I really failed to appreciate and that is with respect to pensions. We have excess grant No. 19 which refers to Defence pension and we have excess grant No. 36, pensions in general. Now why should there be a need for, or why should an occasion arise for an excess grant with respect to pensions? You know your employee; you know how many there were. You have the records. Now, it is a matter of proper financial projections to estimate what amount would be required for the purposes of pension. If even pensions of your own employees you are not in a position to project properly and adequately, that is a very sad state of affairs. In the case of Defence pensions, we are told that there was an excess expenditure of 12.01 crores of rupees and in the case of general pension, pension with respect to other ministries and departments, there was an excess expenditure of Rs. 9 56 crores. This shows total carelessness. Sir, you know your employees. You have full records about them. Why should you not be in a position to have proper calculations with respect to pensions and have those calculations incorporated in the Budget estimates or the revised estimates or have in supplementary demands for the same? How can with respect to an item like pension, occasion comes up for these excess expenditure which needs to be regularised by this House?

Another important point is that in the case of Defence pension, as given in Grant 19, the overall expenditure was 2.13 per cent of the total provision but in Defence if we study the requirement of excess expenditure as far as pension in the Air Force is concerned, we find that it was as high as 15.95 per cent. This excess expenditure to the tune of 15.95 per cent of the original grant is beyond all limits. I, therefore, hope that proper care would be exercised in having the estimates and in placing the estimates before the House so that such situation of excess grants do not arise or is kept to the minimum.

In the case of general pension, these pensions we find are controlled by the Finance Ministry on behalf of other ministries. Now, here the Public Accounts Committee has already given a recommendation and that recommendation is to

decentralise the pension by making the Finance Ministry to control the pensions relating to all the ministries and those different ministries themselves to be made responsible to draw up their own projections, as far as the projections are concerned. So, this recommendation for decentralising the grant with respect to every ministry responsible for its own pension, I hope will be duly agreed to by the Government.

Sir, with these words I must express my serious concern at the nature of the financial control and urge upon the Government to see that this financial control is duly strengthened. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, what we are now seized of in this House is the excess expenditure which has been made over and above the budgetary allocations for the Financial Year in question—1985-86. That has to be regularised by the House today. This has been examined by the Public Accounts Committee as Mr. Banatwalla has referred. I am sorry I must have heard the earlier speeches. It has been noticed year after year that the Supplementary Grants are taken by the Ministries as late as March of the Financial Year in question. In spite of that, there are excessive expenditure. That means even in March when they had prepared the estimates for the Supplementary Grants they are not able to know or find out or estimate as to how much expenditure they are going to make at the end of March, which is a very sorry state of affairs so far as the Expenditure Department is concerned. They do not have a clue of what expenditures are taking place, well after the year is at an end. That is the correct state of affairs. I think Mr. Minister, who is nodding his head, will agree verbally so that it can go on record. Your nodding will not go on record.

It had been commented upon by the Public Accounts Committee year after year that sometimes the excess grants or supplementary grants are taken as late as at the end of March or at the middle of March of the Financial Year. They say that the Department had saved much more than the Supplementary Grants. It takes Rs. 50 crores as Supplementary Grant, but ultimately the saving is Rs. 100 crores. So,

why did it ask for grant at all? It should not have asked for a grant. Again it boils out of the something that it has no idea of what expenditure ultimately it is going to incur at the end of the year. This shows that the financial discipline is just not there. Without information there cannot be discipline. So, that information—the basic thing—is lacking. No question of discipline arises.

Supposing, a Department does not come for a Supplementary Grant or does not even come or does not spend even excess of the budgetary allocation, does it mean that all is well with that Department; nothing is wrong. It may be that under each of these heads, either they have spent more or less. That means initial estimates under each of the separate details heads were wrong. This is point number one. Secondly, they have not spent the money or they have spent the money and they have not achieved the results. But to what extent the spending of money had attained effectiveness? Whether the money had been spent effectively or not, that is not known. That is never made known to this House. Quite often this has been commented upon again and again. The Government does not do anything. There is no bunching of expenditure towards the end of the Financial Year. The whole year they do not do anything. Only in the last quarter and that too in last month of the last quarter, practically 50 per cent of the expenditure takes place and much of it during the last month of last quarter. It means, spend the money, somehow or the other. That is not the money well-spent. The people who are incharge of sanctioning and spending the money, do not seem to realise that this money comes from people who are very-very poor. It is not the money to be lavishly mis-spent. This is what they do year after year. In spite of adverse comments, caustic comments being made by the Public Accounts Committee every year, still there is no stop to this. There has been no improvement over the years, over this kind of bunching of the expenditure towards the end.

In the last Financial Year, all expenditure have been postponed. From a particular date, no expenditure has been allowed to be incurred. No commitments had been allowed to be incurred. But to what effect? What is the purpose? What is the

[Shri Amal Datta]

intention? It is just to show that the budgetary deficit is not more than what it was first shown in the Budget in question. The Budget in question had shown a deficit of Rs. 5800 crores for 1987-88. It was more by only Rs. 600 crores or something like that. It is not more by Rs. 2000 crores, which was the case in the year before that. So that, is a postponement of expenditure. That is no a budgetary control. It is not that you have been able to exercise financial discipline. All that you have done is to say: I do not spend at all expenditure from 1st March to 31st March which is the main burden of the expenditure is postponed.' It will come into the next year. Nothing has been done. The work for which the money was intended, has not taken place. This also is no budgetary discipline: and the small excess of deficit which has been attained this year is not out of any financial discipline, but merely by denying the nation the benefit that it would have achieved by the expenditure actually being made.

So, these are my short comments.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish that there should not be a day when we should come before the House requesting for approval of the Demands for Excess Grants. But in this huge Administration, it would be a wishful thinking and, therefore, technically we have to come before this House.

Mr. Banatwalla commented: why such a great delay in bringing this? He is a well experienced man, and Mr. Amal Datta is also a well-experienced man. They know that under the procedure, the Public Accounts Committee has to examine, and they have to recommend the regularization and only then the Demands could be brought before the House. I may wish to point out that the PAC's report was presented to the Lok Sabha only on 7th March 1988, and, therefore, only after the report we could come, and not before; because they have to recommend the regularization. And, therefore, to say that there is much delay, is not a proper thing to say.

Mr. Banatwalla also referred to the excess expenditure in the Department of Telecommunications. It is there; but it was more than anticipated on land acquisition, equipment and stores. In the case of pensions, reckonable emoluments and rate of Service pensions were effective from 1st April 1985; and for increase in the entitlement to gratuity, commuted value of pensions etc., orders were issued only in 1985; and, therefore, they had to come. But from the total, of course I stated at the start that there should be more budgetary control, there should be more correct anticipation, but sometimes because of the contingencies or of something happening like this, when we have to pay more for land acquisition, stores etc., this happens. Therefore, for this amount of Rs. 248.33 crores I have come before the House for approval—which is 0.11% of the total Budget of that year. Out of that also, hon. Members would be pleased to appreciate that a major portion, about Rs. 111.88 crores are in the area of interest, and Rs. 116.59 crores are in the area of Ministry of Defence. So, totally, out of Rs. 248.33 crores, Rs. 228.87 crores are in these two areas; and the rest is very technical. But I definitely agree that budgetary control and anticipation or projections of expenditure either in the Budget proposals or later on in the Supplementary Demands should be more realistic. Time and again we are issuing instructions, and we have issued instructions; and a Cabinet Committee on Expenditure has also been set up by the Prime Minister to monitor and see that proper budgetary control and financial discipline are achieved.

Last year, Mr. Amal Datta criticized that all the expenditure was stopped, and therefore there is no deficit. I believe that this House and the country wanted us to contain the deficit, particularly in the year in which a very serious drought of the Century was there.

Therefore lot of things were to be done. In that case, if we put the ban on expenditure which was not in the priority sector I am told that in the area of priority sector, in the area of defence preparedness, in the area of law and order maintenance, there has not been at all any rigid or undue control or undue ban on expenditure; we have been granting expenditure and that is why we could contain the deficit; and by

containing the deficit, we could achieve certain results in the area of price and price inflation and all other areas, which I need not go into because this is a very small Bill.

Mr. Subba Reddy, who initiated the discussion, had mentioned many areas, but, they were not, in fact, very relevant to this Bill, about the cropping up of the problems and there is no solution to the Telugu Ganga Project and all other things. I think everybody would agree that so far as environment aspect is concerned, even for the project, for the survival of the nation, that angle has to be taken up; but it does not mean that the Centre has given up the Telugu Ganga Project. But, at the same time, if you—Karnataka, Tamilnadu and Andhra Pradesh—cannot come to terms...

AN HON. MEMBER : Including Maharashtra.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI : And then a major portion with these people—then it is better that there should be some understanding. You cited the example of Korea and Japan about their development. I think in Korea and Japan, there is no Opposition which is trying to raise issues from the non-issues. But here every day you are indulging in all these things and keeping yourself busy all the while, not in the area of development pertaining to the nation or in the area of the welfare of the people but in the area of issues which are non-existent, and then trying to create problems for different purposes, for different motives. The moment we give up this stand and have a concerted effort in solving national problems, then I believe the development phase which is already there can have a little more acceleration and more speed. So, that should be introspection on your part also for doing that.

As I said, this is a very technical thing and PAC has recommended regularisation of it. Therefore we have come before the House. Therefore, I would urge upon the House to approve the Excess Demands for Grants for which I have come before the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put the Demands for Excess Grants

(General) for 1985-86 to vote. The question is :

“That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to make good the excess on the respective grants during the year ended 31st day of March, 1986, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—Demands Nos. 12, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 36, 62, and 90.”

The motion was adopted

17.22 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (No. 3) BILL, 1988\*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1986, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1986, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year.”

The motion was adopted

SHRI B. K. GADHVI : I introduce\*\* the Bill.

\*Published in gazette of India extraordinary, P. 11, section 2, dt. 2.5.88.

\*\*Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : I beg to move\*\* :

17.26 hrs.

“That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1986, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration.”

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1986, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now the House shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. The question is :

“That Clauses 2, 3 and Schedule stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2, 3 and Schedule were added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the long Title stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the long Title were added to the bill

SHRI B. K. GADHVI : I move :

“That the Bill be passed.”

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill be passed.”

The motion was adopted

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE :  
APPROVAL OF CONTINUANCE  
IN FORCE OF PROCLAMATION  
IN RESPECT OF PUNJAB

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we take up the Statutory Resolution. S. Buta Singh.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA (Sangrur) : Sir, I have objection to the moving of this Resolution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Just now ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S, BUTA SINGH) : I beg to move the Resolution.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : You should ask him on what ground he is objecting.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is a constitutional requirement. You cannot object now.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : I will not take more than two to three minutes.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : How can you postpone the objection till after it is introduced ?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Let him speak. Let him say on what ground he is objecting.

[Translation]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA (Sangrur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I oppose the Resolution move on 12th May 1988 by the hon. Minister of Home Affairs for continuance of the President's Rule in Punjab because the arguments given in support thereof do not hold good in the present situation in Punjab. It was stated at that time that 79 persons were killed in one month. But the killing of 238 persons in that much period has rendered that argument baseless. Moreover, 549 persons



were killed during 3 months period and the migration of people from Punjab increased two times.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You are making a regular speech in two minutes. If there is a violation of the Constitution, you can object. You cannot object now. You cannot make a speech. You are just telling about the number of persons killed.

[Translation]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : I am making the point clear. (Interruption) I want to say that the basis and the arguments given by the Minister of Home Affairs for imposing the President's Rule in Punjab and how for continuing the same do not hold good. In view of this the responsibility for the deterioration in Punjab's situation should be fixed. Therefore, I oppose it and it should not be moved.

[English]

S. BUTA SINGH : I beg to move :

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated the 11th May, 1987 in respect of Punjab, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 11th May, 1988."

As the House is aware, in view of the then prevailing situation in Punjab, Proclamation under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Punjab was issued on May 11, 1987 on the recommendation of the Governor and the State Legislative Assembly kept under suspended animation. Approval of the Lok Sabha as well as the Rajya Sabha for the issue of the Proclamation under Article 356 was obtained on 12th May, 1987.

As the law and order situation in the State continued to be disturbed, approval of Parliament was obtained for continuance of President's Rule for a further period of six months with effect from 11th November, 1987. The State Assembly continued to be kept under suspended animation. The present term of President's Rule in Punjab is due to expire on 10th May, 1988.

On the recommendations of the Governor of Punjab, the Legislative Assembly of Punjab has been dissolved on March 6, 1988.

The Governor of Punjab in his recent report to the President has stated that increase in the killing of civilians and terrorists activities are mainly due to a new factor being added to the Punjab problem by the illegal intrusion of trained terrorists and smugglers with sophisticated arms and ammunition into Punjab from Pakistan with the avowed object of disintegrating and destabilising the State, an objective which so far, the terrorists have totally failed to achieve. The Governor is of the view that Pakistan is behind the encounters which have taken place near our border areas between the members of Border Security Force and the armed intruders/terrorists and smugglers. He has further mentioned that a number of centres have been set up by Pakistan in their territory for the purpose of training infiltrators into India, for their use of sophisticated weapons and the methods of guerilla warfare.

The Governor has further stated that the morale of our police and para military forces is high and they are determined to act as firmly as possible. This is reflected by the recent recoveries of large number of sophisticated arms and ammunition including AK-47 Rifles, Rockets, Rocket Launchers and even Land-to-air Surface Missiles from concealed bunkers. This success is a source of great encouragement and is due to the determination of all concerned to fight the menace of anti-national terrorism.

The Governor has further stated that there is no Legislative Assembly now and the only way that extension of President's Rule can be avoided is by holding of elections immediately. The Governor is of the view that the extent of determination and the devotion now noticed and all levels of administration and the Forces in the fight against terrorism will greatly be reduced if the holding of elections is declared now. The situation as it stands today requires a firm and committed administration which can only be under President's Rule with the Central and State Governments working in total coordination and cohesion.

[S. Buta Singh]

In view of the circumstances stated above, the Governor has recommended that the Proclamation dated 11th May, 1987, be extended for a further period of six months.

Keeping in view the situation prevailing in the State and taking all the relevant factors into consideration, it is proposed that the President's Rule in Punjab may be continued for a further period of six months with effect from 11th May, 1988. The Constitution (Fifty-ninth Amendment) Act, 1988 passed by Parliament recently makes such approval permissible. If so approved, the President's Rule, unless revoked earlier, will continue upto 10th November, 1988.

In view of the position explained, I solicit the approval of the august House to the Resolution mentioned by me at the beginning.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated the 11th May, 1987 in respect of Punjab, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 11th May, 1988.”

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY (Hindupur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, it is a very unhappy situation. The extension of President's Rule in Punjab cannot be supported on any ground, either moral or otherwise. I do not know why this Government is coming again and again before this House for extension of President's Rule.

The reasons given are flimsy and they are not new reasons. The main reason they say is that the intruders are coming from Pakistan. They have been armed with various sophisticated weapons; and Pakistan has been training them. We are not able to stop these people coming from Pakistan into Punjab and then perpetrates some

crimes, kills some innocent people and again they are escaping to Pakistan. This is not the new reason and it has not come to light of this Government only now.

The fact that the terrorists have been trained in Pakistan and they have been supplied with various sophisticated and modern weapons by Pakistan is a matter which has been in existence for the past two years. The Government knows it; the House knows it; and on that ground, they want that the President's Rule to be extended. That is why, I oppose this Resolution tooth and nail, not merely for the purpose of opposing it, but this Resolution shows the incapacity of the Government and also the inefficiency of the Government. The Government is accepting that it is not in a position to stop the intruders from coming into India. Very recently, they have said that we are trying to close the border and to erect some fences there or such things there so that the intruders may not come. Now I would like to know whether the Government has given any thought about sealing the border. This demand has been made for the last two years. When Mr. Barnala was the Chief Minister he also said that Pakistan was giving training to terrorists and sending them to India; Pakistan was giving modern weapons and ammunition to them and after committing the crime in India, they were going back to Pakistan. This was the burden of the song of Mr. Barnala, that unless the border was sealed, we would not be able to control terrorists. Prior to that, some political parties came forward and pleaded for sealing the border. But the Government paid a deaf ear to it. Even though a number of people were killed, the Government is showing apathy towards the killings. I am very sorry to state that even the close relations of our Home Minister could not be saved. When the Government is not able to save the life of the people, when the relations of the Home Minister could not be saved, do you think that this inefficient and corrupt Government will be able to save the life of the people of Punjab? It is impossible. That is why, this Resolution cannot be supported.

When the Barnala Government was dismissed and the Assembly was kept in suspended animation and the Governor's

rule was imposed, at least one thing was there that the killings were minimum. But now the killings have increased four—fold. Who is responsible for this ? If this Government is not able to save the life and property of the people, is the Government worth ruling this country ? Every day, some 10 or 20 people are being killed. Terrorists are coming, killing the people and then they are escaping to Pakistan. This thing has been going on for the last two or three years. Is the Government so inefficient and incompetent that it cannot stop these killings ? Is the Government worth continuing in power for some more time ? During this one year, the situation has gone from bad to worse. Now, nobody knows who will be killed tomorrow. Whenever we discuss this problem in Parliament, there is a spurt of killings in Punjab. When such is the situation, when Government is not able to save the life and property of the people, has the Government any right to continue ? The Government should be ashamed of its incompetence. And it has come forward with this Resolution for extension of President's rule by another six months in Punjab. Supposing, we give approval for extension of President's rule for another six months, will Mr. Buta Singh assure us that within six months *i.e.* by 10th of November, 1988, will he be able to stop these killings or at last reduce the killings ?

When Mr. Barnala was in power, the killings were minimum and after his exit. the killings have increased many fold. When Mr. Barnala was ruling Punjab, the Golden Temple was free from terrorists. Late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, at great risk to her life, with 'Bluestar' Operation freed the Golden Temple from the hands of terrorists. But what happened during the President's rule ? Again in the President's rule, the terrorists have occupied the Golden Temple and stored weapons there. Mr. Rebeiro, the Police Chief; was there. In spite of large powers which he was given, he could not stop terrorists from entering the Golden Temple. The terrorists have occupied the Golden Temple. They are having a very large number of weapons. Very recently, about a day or two back. we saw the news about the firing between the terrorists and the Police Force. They say

that a terrorist escaped from the police and ran in the Golden Temple. He was also injured in the police firing. The police are looking helpless. They are not able to enter into the Golden Temple. So, the Golden Temple has become a heaven *ashiana* for the terrorists. They have kept all those weapons there. Our forces cannot go and enter into it. When a religious place is being used like this, what can this Government do ? Do they think that really they will be able to curb this terrorism within six months ? We can give them another six months also, but will they be able to give a guarantee to the House that the killings of these innocent persons will be reduced ? I am sure that this Government has no will to do it. Where there is a will, there is a way. When the Punjab Agreement was enforced into, the Government decided to go in for elections. At that time almost all the Opposition parties said. "This is not the opportune time to go in for elections. Number of murders will take place. So, you just postpone it." But the Government did not want to do that. They thought they will win the Punjab elections because of that Agreement. So, in spite of the opposition from all the Opposition parties unanimously, the Government went in for elections, and they were able to conduct the elections very very peacefully. There was not a single incident. So when you have the will to do a thing, you will be able to do it. But alas!, they lost the elections. When they lost those elections, when the Akali Dal won the elections, the Central Government also lost interest in Punjab. That is why they do not have a will now. So, if there is a will, you can do it and if there is no will, you will not be able to do it. The Government has come forward before this Parliament with a number of legislations. Number of powers have been given to them. But have they been able to use even a single Bill passed here against the terrorists ? What for all these legislations are being passed then ? The Constitutions (Fifty-ninth Amendment) Bill has been passed against all opposition. All Oppositions parties said don't do it. But still they passed it. But are they in a position to use it ? The Terrorists (Disruptive Activities) Act is also there. But are

[Shri K. Ramachandra Reddy]

they able to use it ? What is the use of passing all these Bills ? The House is giving them lot of powers by passing so many legislations. But this Government is incompetent to use them. When the Government is incompetent to use any of the legislations, then why do they come forward with those legislations ? When, during the Governor's rule, they are not able to prevent the Golden Temple being occupied by terrorists and the terrorists getting the weapons, what can they do in the six months period ? It is here that the hon. Home Minister must come forward and take the House into confidence and say what he wants to achieve and why all these things are happening.

Now a psychology has developed into the minds of the Sikh community and this Government does not understand it. In the wake of the assassination of Mrs. Indira Gandhi, a number of Sikhs were killed here.—some two or three thousand Sikhs were killed. A Committee was appointed. The Committee gave a Report against some persons. But the Government does not even have the courtesy or boldness to put that Report before the Parliament. They have completely and successfully hidden it. So, there is a psychology developed in the Sikh population that this Government is not treating the Sikhs on equal footing with others. When one or two Sikhs murdered Indira Gandhi, is there any justification for about two to three thousand Sikhs being killed in Delhi; at the very seat of the power ? So, the Sikhs had developed a psychology. They thought that since they did not have any faith in this Government, so they could go out of the country. They thought that this Government was not treating them on an equal footing, this Government was not treating them as citizens of this country. So, the psychological development is there. Why should the Government hide this Report, I say. If there are some people who are responsible for these incidents in Delhi in 1984, why don't they come forward, be bold enough, publish this Report, make it public ? Let the Public know who are responsible. Let the Government take action against those culprits who are responsible for the murder of those two thousand Sikhs in this country's capital. Unless they are able to do it, the

psychology of Sikhs will never be satisfied. Besides, the Sikhs are having a feeling that their religion has been differentiated. Because of this differentiation psychology, they are feeling that they are not being treated on equal footing in this country, that they are not being treated as citizens of this country. That is why that psychology is there. At least even now the Government should come forward and place the Report on the Table of the House. Let them take action according to the recommendations of that Committee. If the Committee's recommendations are not worth taking action, let them reject those recommendations, but at least let them be bold enough and see that the Report is placed on the Table of the House. At least you should see that Sikhs are satisfied. Unless you satisfy them, you will not be able to solve the problem. This should be your first step.

The second point is that you have promised a number of things in the Logowal Accord. Have you been able to implement that Accord ? You wanted to transfer Chandigarh to Punjab and in lieu of Chandigarh, you wanted some land to be transferred to Haryana. What have you done in this regard ? You appointed a Committee and that Committee gave a report and again you appointed another Committee and that Committee also gave its report. But you were not able to implement the recommendations of your own top Committees. It is a decided thing that Chandigarh must go to Punjab and in lieu of that some lands should be given to Haryana. What is standing in the way of transfer of Chandigarh to Punjab ? If you can't solve this problem for the last two and half years, do you think that Sikhs will have believe in you ? The Sikhs have completely lost faith in the impartiality of the Government. They know that they will not get justice from the Government because all these irritants are there and you must try to satisfy all these irritants and see that the ill-feeling in their minds are removed and bring them into the main stream of the population and deal with them that they are the citizens of this country and there won't be any discrimination. Unless you are able to satisfy them, unless you are able to remove the kind of feelings in their minds, you cannot satisfy the Sikh population in the country. You merely think that this is a law and order problem. But does

the Government really think that this is a law and order problem because when there is a friction between two parties due to cheating of some money, or misbehaviour with women, they indulge in such activities to wreak vengeance. But in this case it is not like that. The innocent people are being killed. Those people have not done any harm to the terrorists. Probably the terrorists do not know their names, they do not know their caste, religion, etc. They are coming and they kill them and go away. Do you think that you will be able to control Punjab? You are not able to control them even in Delhi. A number of incidents have taken place in Delhi. What did you do when those people, innocent people were butchered? Have you been able to catch hold of them? Yesterday there was a news broadcast that some dreaded terrorists have come to Delhi and you informed the public to be more careful. They have come to Delhi with sophisticated weapons. On account of these happenings, ordinary people do not come out of their home for doing their job in their work place and they are afraid of the terrorists. You are not able to prevent the terrorists from coming to Delhi. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, Shri Buta Singh, whether by extending this present rule in Punjab, the situation will improve. You please honestly tell this House that you will be able to solve the Punjab problem and you will be able to stop the massacre of innocent people in Punjab and other places. I will be very happy to know your positive answer and I will support you. The Home Minister should know that Punjab problem is not a mere law and order problem, As long as you are not in a position to solve their other problems, you can never solve the law and order problem. It is something more serious. You have to go behind many other problems and find out the real cause for these problems. You have to meet Sikhs and understand them and then try to see what are their grievances, how to satisfy them, how to remove ill-feelings from their minds, how to remove the doubts from their minds. Unless you are able to do this, this problem will never be solved. The Government has taken a number of steps. One is that Shri Rode and other Sikh members were released from jail. At that time it was said that those people will do something, the extremists may pay

heed to their advice and retrace their steps, they will be able convince the extremists. But this did not work. At that time also I opposed and said that it was a very wrong step and this gamble also failed.

In regard to the persons in Jaipur jail or somewhere else, there has been a very long demand to release them. Mr. Parnala also made a demand and other political parties also made a demand that they should be released. And then suddenly you have released some prisoners. Even there you have been doing it very hastily and half-heartedly. If you think that by releasing these prisoners you are able to remove the doubts from the hearts of the Sikhs in Punjab, why don't you release all of them? You don't do it, you only do it in instalments. That is why this situation is there.

So, Mr. Buta Singh, I request you to be honest. Please take this House into confidence and see what are the measures by which you are trying to solve the Punjab problem. Do you really believe that the Punjab problem will be solved by extending President's Rule by another six months? I know, in November also you will come and tell the same story and then you say that previously the murders were 100 per day and then in November they are 300 per day. Again after some time you will come and say that the murders are 500 per day. I am sure the present Governor or the Police Officer who has been shifted as Adviser to the Governor will not be able to solve the Punjab problem as long as they treat it as a law and order problem. If you really think that Pakistan is arming the terrorists and sending arms to this country with them and for two years you are not able to solve the problem, do you really think that you will be able to defend the country? I am very doubtful. Because you are not able to save Punjab from the hands of terrorists who are being helped by Pakistan for two or three years, does this country have to believe you if you say that you will not be able to defend this country if Pakistan invades it? In these circumstances, I am very sorry that we cannot support this measure which is suicidal for the country.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTANAIK  
(Kalahandi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I

[Shri Jagannath Pattanaik]

support the proposals brought by the hon. Home Minister in respect to Punjab. Our friend Shri Ramoowalia is of the opinion that there is no basis for the extension of President's Rule in Punjab. But I do not agree with him. The Governor's Report, which has been presented by the hon. Minister of Home Affairs makes it clear that the present Punjab situation is not only a national problem but now it has become an international problem. It is one of the strategies of the global strategic forces and of neo-colonial forces which want to destabilise India. U.S. is supplying nuclear and other weapons to Pakistan and the strategy of Pakistan and U.S.A. is to destroy the unity and integrity of India by creating religious emotions in border areas of our country. It clearly shows that the imperialist forces which are bent upon destabilising India are doing so through Pakistan.

Thus the Punjab problem is linked with the unity of the country and with the security of our borders. The present Punjab situation has left adverse effects on the mind of common people and has created a security problem in the country. It is clear from the Punjab situation that unless the administrative machinery is strengthened and the Police and para-military forces are equipped with sophisticated weapons, the situation will not improve there. Sophisticated weapons are being smuggled into Punjab and in order to combat them our forces have to be equipped with sophisticated weapons. The speaker preceding me said that the Congress Party did not postpone the elections in Punjab. The elections did take place there. The hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Minister of Home Affairs stated in the House repeatedly that the Congress Party does not attach much importance to the victory or defeat in elections in Punjab, whenever they will be held, but our aim is to establish democracy in Punjab and to bring the state back into the national mainstream. In fact, the Congress Party considers the country more important than its own interests. Whenever the question—whether the country is more important than the Party or whether the Party is more impor-

tant than the nation—arose the Congress Party has always proved that the country's unity and integrity is uppermost in their mind and actions. The Congress Party knew that it will not be possible for them to from Government in Punjab. Even then the Congress Government went ahead with elections. This shows Congress Party's intention to maintain the democratic tempo in Punjab. We have already followed all the rules of democracy. But unfortunately the Government which was formed there had not come up to the expectations of the people. By not being able to solve the Punjab problem and to implement the Rajiv-Longowal Accord, that Government failed to fulfil the expectations of the people of Punjab and also of the whole country. The main parties in this Accord were Punjab and Haryana States, and not the Centre and these two states were to implement it. But the Accord could not be implemented. The Government of Punjab and the Government of Haryana did not show the interest an enthusiasm required to implement the Accord and so it could not be implemented despite the efforts made by the Prime Minister and the Central Government in this regard. Still we want and we are also making efforts to it implemented. Only the Congress Party and the Congress Government can accomplish this task because all other political parties are the regional parties and not of national level. The hon. Prime Minister is making all efforts to ensure that this Accord is implemented. We do not want President's Rule in Punjab and we are endeavouring to restore democratic Government there. But the situation now prevailing in the State and the responsible people of that State are coming in the way.

Arms are being supplied to Punjab by certain foreign powers to serve their self interest. They are bent upon dividing our country into many parts. On the other hand, we want to protect the unity and integrity of the country. That is why it became necessary to impose President's Rule in that State. Sardar Buta Singh has just now placed the recommendations of the Governor here, wherein it has been stated that the situation in Punjab now is not the same as it was earlier. It has now

taken a new dimension. In Punjab the imperialist forces are active which are being aided by U.S.A. They want to divide India into parts previously they were carrying out their activities clandestinely, but now they are doing so openly and the situation now prevailing in Punjab is their creation. The most important point is that we should protect Punjab and the unity of country. There is not any single party or a leader in Punjab who can form Government there. So it is in the interest of the country as well as of Punjab that the President Rule should continue there for some more time. This is a constitutional obligation and a moral obligation on us. So we will duly discharge our responsibility and solve the Punjab problem.

18.00 hrs.

When I went to Punjab during elections, I found that our Sikh brothers had the sense of patriotism and the sense of nationalism. We are sure that we will be able to remove their anguish and the Punjab problem will be solved. We know that until the doubts of the people of the Punjab are removed, it will not be possible to solve the Punjab problem. That is why our Government and our Prime Minister are making efforts at political and psychological fronts to solve the Punjab issue. We all want that economic development should take place rapidly in Punjab the normalcy is restored there. We are all committed to this task.

Today, the unity and integrity of our country is at stake on account of the Punjab problem. Some imperialist forces of the world want to destroy the unity and integrity of India but we will fail their conspiracy. This is firm determination of our party and the people. We will fulfil it. Keeping in view the entire situation the Bill introduced by the Minister of Home Affairs for the extension of President's Rule in Punjab for some more time needs full support, because it will help in improving the situation in Punjab and in protecting—the unity and integrity of the country. With these words, I support this Bill.

18.00 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE  
Fifty Fourth Report

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY  
AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA  
DIKSHIT) : Sir. I beg to present the  
Fifty-fourth Report of Business Advisory  
Committee.

18.01 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—Contd.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K.  
PANJA) : Sir. I beg to lay on the Table a  
copy each of the following Notifications  
(Hindi and English versions) under Section  
159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :

- (1) Notification No. 152/88—Customs published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd May, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification Nos. 224/81—Customs, dated the 1st October, 1981 and 136/86—Customs dated the 17th February, 1986 so as to reduce basic customs duties on Vinyl Chloride Monomer (VCM) imported for manufacture of PVC and Monoethylene Glycol (MEG) from their existing levels to 5 per cent *ad valorem* and 45 per cent *ad valorem*, respectively.
- (2) Notification No. 153/58—Customs published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd May, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to Vinyl Chloride Monomer (VCM) imported for manufacture of PVC from the

[Shri A.K. Panja]

18.03 hrs.

whole of the auxiliary duty of  
customs leviable thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-  
6043/88]

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till  
Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday,  
May 3, 1988/Vaisakha 13.  
1910 (Saka).*

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MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, the  
House stands adjourned to meet again  
tomorrow at 11 A.M.