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LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Tenth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



10
10/10/88

(Vol. XXXIX contains Nos. 41 to 53)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI
Price : Rs. : 6.00

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, May 9, 1988/Vaisakha 19, 1910
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at

Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *In the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Single licensing system for P.D.S.

*1001. SHRI VJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a plan for the replacement of multiple licensing system for wholesale and retail trade by a single consolidated license for an efficient public distribution System of essential Commodities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L.BAITHA) : (a) and (b). Licences for wholesale and retail dealership are issued by State Government/U.T Administrations. The Central Government has from time to time advised States/UTs to consider issuing of composite licences, to reduce procedural delays and inconvenience to the licensees/traders.

SHRI VJAY N. PATIL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the advice of the Central Government must have been given by issuing letters.

I would like to know from the Minister whether he has received any complaints about issuing of composite licences from some States and whether they are issuing composite licences.

Specially, the Union Territories are directly governed by the Central Government. May I know whether the Union Territories are also adopting this practice of issuing composite licences?

Has it started in some States and Union Territories and if so, to what extent?

SHRI D.L.BAITHA : On the advice of Central Government, twenty one States/UTs have followed the instructions and they have now issued the composite licences.

About 11 States are there who have not yet issued such licenses and have shown some difficulties. They are also being persuaded to accept the issue of composite licences.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, under the Public distribution System, we have seen that in small villages generally the shops are very small. The person has to satisfy himself with a very small amount of commission which he gets over the sale of controlled commodities, like sugar, rice, palm oil, kerosene and other essential commodities. I want to know, whether the Government will consider increasing of this commission so that the small retail shop owners can earn better through honest means.

SHRI D. L. BAITHA: This is mainly for the State Government to consider because we generally make available our foodgrains and other commodities to the State Governments. We give them at our Central issue prices. Now, it is for the State Government to see and to increase it if they do not earn sufficient profits and if there are not sufficient outlets, they can increase that also.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: May I know from the hon. Minister whether there is any proposal to take over the wholesale and retail trade by the Central Government if so, what are the reactions of the States? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: He is asking whether you are going to take over the wholesale and retail trade in your hands.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI D. L. BAITHA: How can the Central Government take over the retail trade? At present the policy which is followed is that we only make grains available to the State Government; and they have their wholesale

and retail policy. They arrange to reach them to the consumers through their outlets. The Central Government does not intend to take over wholesale or retail trade.

[*Translation*]

SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister through you whether the Government propose to take under its control the Vanaspati Mills and give them license on the analogy of flour Mills in the States, which has proved very helpful in public distribution system, to solve the vananspati crisis.

SHRI D.L. BAITHA: We supply oil to those mills, and they produce vanaspati ghee out of it. Therefore, the question of giving license does not arise.

[*English*]

NCDC New Projects

*1004. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Cooperative Development Corporation has approved the programme for launching the Integrated Cooperative Development Project in 250 Blocks of 50 Districts of the Country during the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the names of the Blocks where the projects have already been started alongwith the names of those Blocks which would be covered during the remaining years of the Plan; and

(c) the broad pattern of functioning of the projects?

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

AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) to (c). A statement is given below:-

50 Districts has been approved in December, 1986 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to be implemented through National Cooperative Development Corporation.

STATEMENT

(a) Integrated Cooperative Development Project (ICDP) covering 250 Blocks in

(b) By March 1988 the scheme has been approved for 46 Blocks in 11 District in 9 States. A list of these Blocks is given below:-

<i>State</i>	<i>Distt. Approved</i>	<i>Blocks covered</i>		
1	2	3		
West Bengal	Nadia	i) Ranaghat-II		
		ii) Hanskali		
		iii) Haringhata		
		iv) Nakashipar		
		v) Chakdah		
Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur	i) Jhandutta		
		ii) Ghumarwin		
		iii) Sadar		
	Sirmour	i) Shillai		
		ii) Paontasahib		
		iii) Nahar		
		iv) Sangarh		
		v) Pachhad		
		Manipur	Bishanpur	i) Bishanpur
				ii) Moirang
Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	i) Myllisum		

1	2	3
Karnataka	Bangalore (Rural)	ii) Mawphalanp iii) Mawrengknet iv) Shellabholaganj v) Umaning i) Anekal ii) Channapatra iii) Daddabalpur iv) Magadi v) Ramanagram
Bihar	Bhojpur	i) Buxar ii) Dumraon iii) Itarhi iv) Rajpur v) Nawangar
	Rohtas	i) Dinara ii) Nasariganj iii) Vikramganj iv) Dehiri
Kerala	Wynad	i) Kalpetha ii) Sultan's Batery iii) Manantoddy.
Madhya Pradesh	Durg	i) Durg

1

2

3

Nagaland

Kohima

- ii) Patan
- iii) Gunderdehi
- iii) Balod
- v) Dendilechara
- i) Kohima
- ii) Jalukie
- iii) Tseninyu
- iv) Madziphema

Besides, 18 more Districts have been identified for implementation of this project and the project Reports are under preparation

(c) The total project cost is envisaged at Rs 150 crore, of which Rs 105 crores, constituting 70% is loan from NCDC to the concerned State Government and Rs 45 crore, constituting 30% is subsidy. Subsidy is shared equally between Government of India and the State Government except in case of special category States where 100% subsidy is met by Government of India. Under the Scheme assistance is provided for preparation of Project Report and thereafter for creation of infrastructural facilities, like godowns, minor processing units, strong room, cash counters, etc. Margin money and Share-Capital loan is also provided. The Scheme also envisaged provision of subsidy for manpower development, training and managerial assistance and incentives

PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR

I have read the statement carefully, and I find

that 18 more districts are to be selected for this purpose. May I know if the Hamirpur district of Himachal Pradesh is also to be included in this list of 18 districts?

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV That will also be included, and the project study is going on

PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR From the statement it appears that Rs 150 crores have been provided, of which Rs 105 crores constituting 70% are loans from NCDC, and the remaining Rs 45 crores constituting 30% are subsidy. This amount is shared between Government of India and the State Government, excepting States which are called Special Category States where 100% is met by Government of India. So, in view of the preference being given to Special Category States, may I know whether the Special Category States would be given greater coverage in the selection of these districts -not only the ones that have been selected but also those to be selected in future?

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: In the Special category States, we have in all ten States—seven from the north-eastern region and then Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir, and Himachal Pradesh. The Policy is to give 100% subsidy from Government of India itself. There is no share from the State Government. All the blocks which would be selected under this scheme will given this subsidy. At present, there is no proposal to take in any other block, because to implement the scheme in 50 districts and 250 blocks, itself will take us into the 8th Plan as well. So, this cannot be done during this plan. That is why it is not possible to take many more blocks, or any other block beyond this number.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: I have gone through this statement of the hon. Minister. Unfortunately, Andhra does not find a place in this list. May I know from the hon. Minister whether he is considering any one of the districts in Andhra Pradesh; and if so, what are they?

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: The status report as on 28th April 1988 includes two districts from Andhra Pradesh, for which consultancy has been approved. Some assistance for the Project Report has also been sanctioned.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: What are the districts?

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: I do not have the list. There are about 38 districts in 25 States.

SHRICHINTAMANI JENA: I have been raising my hand from the very beginning.

MR. SPEAKER: Sometimes you get it, sometimes you don't get it.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: What is the criterion for approving a district of a State? Is the backwardness of a district taken into consideration and a very important consideration?

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: The consideration is to see that the cooperative movement is not much developed there and at the same time it is not very weak also. Therefore, we have to strengthen the cooperative movement; that is the main criterion for selecting these blocks in a district. If a district is selected, three blocks are selected in that district. Then we give assistance, as I have said in my main reply itself. "Under the Scheme, assistance is provided for preparation of Project Report and thereafter for creation of infrastructural facilities, like godowns, minor processing units, strong room, cash counters, etc. Margin money and share-Capital loan is also provided. The Scheme also envisages provision of subsidy for manpower development, training and managerial assistance and incentives. " These are the grounds on which we approve a district. They have already been done. I would like to inform the hon. Member about Andhra Pradesh. The Districts of Nizamabad, and East Godavari have been selected.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: I have gone through the reply. So far as the identification of districts is concerned, I have not found a single block from Rajasthan. What are the reasons why not a single block has been identified or selected from the State of Rajasthan? Would you look into that and see that Rajasthan may also be given due consideration for selecting blocks under the proposed scheme?

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: Two districts have been selected in Rajasthan. Consultancy has been approved and assistance has also been sanctioned for preparing a Project Report.

Aid to Andhra Pradesh for Agricultural Pump Sets

*1007. SHRI MANIK REDDY:
SHRI PRAKASH CHAN-
DARA†:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of assistance given/proposed to be provided to the State of Andhra Pradesh for the agricultural pump sets during the year 1988-89; and

(b) the number of agricultural pump sets which are likely to be set up during the year 1988-89?

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : (a) and (b). Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers (SMFA) for increasing agricultural production, it is proposed to allocate a sum Rs. 620.88 lakhs as Central Grants-in-aid for construction of 41,392 shallow tubewells/dug wells in eight selected districts of Andhra Pradesh under the Special Foodgrains Production Programme (SFPP). For the remaining districts a sum of Rs. 245.01 lakhs has been proposed out of which 70% is meant for minor irrigation works.

Besides, under the Million Well Scheme, 25,500 wells at an estimated cost of Rs. 4947 lakhs have been proposed under NREP/RLEGP during 1988-89 for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe small and marginal farmers in the State.

[*English*]

SHRI MANIK REDDY: What are those 8 selected districts of Andhra Pradesh under

the Special Foodgrains Production Programme (SFPP) selected for the construction of these wells and what is the basis for allocating the above amount?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the 8 districts of Andhra Pradesh are Eastern Godavari, Chittoor, Nalgonda, Khammam, Karim Nagar, Nellore, Warangal and Western Godavari. The selection of place for sinking of tubewells is made on the basis of availability of water. The States and districts are selected on this basis.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: In the seventh five year plan, the Government of India has fixed a target of producing 185 lakh tonnes of foodgrains, installing 10 lakh pump sets and making available 100 megawatt power to the Southern States. I want to know the number of pump-sets likely to be installed and the number out of those to be energized as well as the number of the farmers to be benefited and likely increase in the production of foodgrains thereby.

MR. SPEAKER: Send him the complete details of the plan.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, he has asked about 10 lakh wells. We propose to construct 325 lakh wells during the current year and a sum of Rs. 500 crores is likely to be spent on this in a year. We propose to invest Rs. 1500 crores on the scheme for construction of 10 lakh wells. As I have said, this year we have given Rs. 40 crores to Andhra Pradesh to achieve the target of production.

[*English*]

SHRI K.S.RAO: Krishna district is one district where 50 per cent of the area is dry land area. The people are progressive minded and are intelligent in raising the crops. I wish to know even on the basis of availability of water, is there any scheme if

abundance of water is found, to utilise it, and also whether they will make an assessment or survey of the area once again. Especially the southern parts of Krishna district should be included in it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: This Krishna district referred to by him is not included in the 8 districts selected and the names I just now mentioned, but we will get it surveyed. If the water is found available there and sinking of tubewells is possible, then it can be considered.

MR. SPEAKER: Tubewells will be constructed, whether water is available or not.

[*English*]

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: In Andhra Pradesh the underground water potential has not been utilised even upto 50 per cent. There is still more potential, more than 50 per cent to be utilised. In view of the fact that the target of foodgrains production is 175 millions, and also oil seeds, pulses and especially ground nut and others, I want to know if the Government will consider increasing the amount which is allocated, that is Rs. 6 crores and 20 lakhs to be increased further, so that more pump sets can be installed, more wells can be dug and production can be achieved, which will ultimately go to the national pool? Will the Government reconsider and sanction a higher amount?

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : He will consider it.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are two different schemes. One scheme is for shallow tubewells in which 6 lakh shallow tubewells will be constructed in one year. The Second scheme is regarding

digging the wells and it is proposed to dig 10 lakh wells under this scheme. The first scheme is for the farmers and small farmers and the second one is for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and the poor people. Wherever water will be available in the country, the normal scheme will continue, but for the special scheme, we have selected 8 districts. Besides, the construction of tubewells under normal course will continue and allocation is made for it also. There is a separate allocation for this scheme. We will conduct a detailed survey and wherever the water is found available, we will try to construct maximum number of tubewells. The districts, mentioned by the hon. Members, will also be surveyed and efforts will be made to construct tubewells there also.

Job Opportunities in Rajasthan

*1008. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL†:
SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER
JAIN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister during his recent visit of Rajasthan had given an assurance that one member from a family of four members and two members from a family of more than four members will be given Government job;

(b) if so, the number of families in the State which have been given jobs so far in the Union Government/State Government; and

(c) if so, the criteria laid down for providing jobs to them?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. The issue before the Prime Minister did not pertain to Government jobs. This demand was with reference to more employment on the

relief works in Rajasthan. The Government has been providing maximum assistance in this regard.

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Sir, in the drought-hit Rajasthan, nearly 50 lakh families are affected. Out of them, 38 lakh families belong to marginal and small farmers and agricultural labourers. According to the limit fixed by the Centre, 10 lakh people are to get jobs. I would like to know whether more funds will be allocated to Rajasthan on the basis of the report submitted by the Central team sent there.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is right that Rajasthan has been continuously in the grip of drought for the last three-four years and the Government of India has helped Rajasthan to a very large extent. I would like to tell you that 44 lakh people are affected by the drought and instead of 10 lakh, 16 1/2 lakh people are being given jobs every day and the Government of India is providing best possible help to them. The assistance given by the Central Government to Rajasthan is as follows. In 1985-86, Rs. 89.65 crores, in 1986-87, Rs. 14.52 crores, in 1987-88, Rs. 433.15 crores, in 1988-89, Rs. 142.63 crores during three months.

Besides in 1986-87, 3 lakh tonnes of wheat. In 1987-88, 3.20 lakh tonnes of wheat. In 1988-89, 60 thousand tonnes of wheat. Out of this, except 1.80 lakh tonnes, 5 lakh tonnes of wheat was given free of cost as aid. If calculated in terms of money, it is substantial.

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: During the last year, you have given 5 lakh metric tonnes of wheat free of cost. How much foodgrains have been given free of cost this year to Rajasthan?

Secondly, in Gujarat, two members from each family are being given jobs

whereas in Rajasthan, job is given to one member out of the family of five members.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in Rajasthan, most of the population of the State is affected by the drought. Gujarat was also hit by severe drought, but number of the districts affected was comparatively less. It is for this reason, that the State Government decided to give employment to one member from a family of five members. Efforts are being made to give employment to two members from a family of more than five members but we have not been successful in this regard so far.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Even one member from every family has not been provided with job for so far.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: This year, 60,000 tonnes of wheat has been given to Rajasthan for three moths and we are making efforts to see that two people from a family of more than five members are given jobs. In this regard, we will try to implement if after discussing it with the Rajasthan Government...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the report given by the study team for the period November 1987 to March 1988, it has been recommended that the relief assistance to the extent of Rs. 198 crores should be given but you have allocated only Rs. 137 crores, which is 58 cores less than the required amount. My constituency is badly affected. We have been able to provide employment to one member from a family of 10 members in my constituency and in other areas and it has not been possible to provide job to one member from every family. This assurance of providing jobs to two members from a family cannot be implemented unless full amount of relief assistance decided by the study team regarding the balance of Rs. 58 cores, is not released and made available to the Rajast-

han Government immediately. I would like to know the time by which the outstanding amount will be released.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: As I have already said, for the last three months, Rs. 143 crores, 63 lakhs have been given. They have demanded more and it is justified. We had sent a team of senior officers because of terrible drought conditions there and we are trying to give further assistance to Rajasthan. The matter is under consideration and the decision is likely to be made soon. I hope that some more assistance will be provided to Rajasthan.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: What about the balance amount of Rs. 58 crores? The amount should be released immediately on humanitarian grounds.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: I have told that the Government had given 143 crores ... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't do like this, don't create indiscipline.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Your demand is reasonable and the amount of assistance recommended by team has not been released in full.

MR. SPEAKER: Don't do like this. don't interrupt please. For your information, I would like to say that yesterday I returned from two days tour of Rajasthan and the situation there is really serious.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: There are no two opinions about it. I have a feeling for Rajasthan, I am also like a native of Rajasthan and I have full sympathy for the State. The State is hit by grave drought conditions and we want to give more assistance to them immediately. The assistance has been provided taking into account the conditions prevailing

in the State. As regards the balance payment of Rs. 58 crores, we had again sent a team of senior offices there and the team has also recommended to give more help to Rajasthan and we are going to take a decision in this regard very soon.

MR. SPEAKER: Decide it.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: The decision has to be taken in the Cabinet. I cannot decide on my own. You know that I am helpless. I have as much sympathy as you have and other hon. Members have. I may assure you that full assistance will be provided to Rajasthan.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Sympathy without monetary assistance will not do.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: I have said that the assistance will be given.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't do like this. Please sit down.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Chief Minister of Haryana Ch. Devi Lal is saying everywhere that the Central Government is giving step-motherly treatment to Haryana since Haryana has been given an assistance of Rs. 37 crores only. I want to know whether the grievances of the people of drought hit areas have been considered and adequate central assistance has been provided to them. I would like to say that the allegation of step-motherly treatment is baseless. The hon. Minister should make the position clear in the House so that such allegations may not be there.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, what can I say about Ch. Devi Lal. To say anything more does not seem to be good because he has developed the habit of making allegations against the government of India (*Interruptions*)

[English]

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: This is most unfair, Sir...*(Interruptions)*. He should not take the name of the Chief Minister. Why should he take the name of the Chief Minister, Sir?

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Please listen, I have more sympathy than you. He want to write off the loans and in that connection he is making allegations that the Government of India is not providing help to Haryana. The Government of India never made a commitment to write off the loans? If the Government could not do it, then first of all it would have been done by Ch. Bansi Lal and before that I would have done it. There would have been no opportunity for Ch Devi Lal to do it. Now he is saying that regarding drought, step-motherly treatment is being given to the State. There is no question of such a treatment Rs. 38 crores have been given to Haryana keeping in view the population of the State and the drought conditions prevailing there. I can emphatically say that the assistance provided to Haryana is more than it was required. There is no meaning in making baseless allegations against the Centre. The Government of India never gives step motherly treatment to anybody . All the people of the country are equal before the Government. The Congress party has contributed a great deal in building the nation, all others are almost non-entities .. *(Interruptions)*... The Congress are the real masters of the country and Congress want that, not a single farmer or a poor person of this country or any part of any State remains deprived of any thing. The Government of India has always extended full help and there is no question of step-motherly treatment to any state.

[English]

Meeting of National Consumers Council

*1009. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI:
SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA
REDDY:

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

(a) whether a meeting of the National Consumers Council was convened by Government on the 8th March, 1988; and

(b) if so, the recommendation made therein and follow-up action taken on these recommendations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L.BAITHA) : (a) and (b). A Statement is given below:-

STATEMENT

The Meeting of the Central Consumer Protection Council constituted under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 was held on 28th April 1988 and not on 8th March, 1988. Some important issues discussed at the Council meeting related to effective and speedy implementation of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 measures for promoting a strong, responsive and broad-based consumer movement in the country, role of women, youth, mass media, etc. Among various other suggestions, the Council suggested setting up of a Committee to examine and recommend measures to create consumer awareness, particularly publicity aspects for promoting consumer movement.

2. Suggestions made at the Council are accorded utmost consideration. A report on actions take on the suggestions is generally circulated among the members and dis-

cussed in the subsequent meeting of the Council.

3. Representatives of the States/UTs. indicated action taken by them to implement the Consumer Protection Act and to promote consumer awareness, etc. The Central Government has also taken action on the suggestions of the council. The implementation of the Consumer Protection Act in States and UTs is being vigorously pursued, co-ordinated and monitored. It has been decided to set up a Committee which will look into the measures required for consumer awareness, particularly publicity aspects, as suggested by the Council. TV, AIR and other media are giving coverage to various programmes on consumer protection. To involve youth and women in the programme of consumer protection, the Central Government has instituted a National Youth Award.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Sir, Under the Consumer Protection Act, which was passed in December, 1986 a three-tier quasi-judicial machinery was to be created for the protection of consumers at the national, State and district level, and a number of laboratories had to be established. I would like to know what has happened to this. Has any action been taken by the States for the creation of this machinery for the redressal of the consumers grievances?

SHRI D.L.BAITHA: Sir, in accordance with the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, Consumer Protection Councils are to be constituted at the Central and State level. Under section 4 (1) of the Consumer protection Act, the Central Government is required to set up a Central Consumer Protection Council. The Minister of Food and Civil Supplies is the Chairman, and the Deputy Minister of Food and Civil Supplies is the Vice-Chairman of the Council. According to rule 32 of the Consumer Protection Rules, 1987, the Council shall consist of 150 members and accordingly, so far

as the national level council is concerned, that has been constituted.. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Sir, I was asking about the three-tier quasi-judicial machinery which was to be created for the implementation of the Act. I am not asking about the Advisory Councils which he is referring to. These are only Advisory Council consisting of 70.80 or 100 members.

SHRI D.L.BAITHA: Sir, so far as the machinery is concerned, Bihar has formed the State Commission one district-level forum also. Sir, he is asking for the quasi-judicial system, So far as the quasi-judicial system is concerned, as he has referred to, this has been constituted by the various States and some of the States have also formed district forums. But so far as Laboratory is concerned, it will be only utilised when the State Councils are constituted and when the complaints are lodged and when the question is raised about the authenticity of the matter. So far as the laboratories are concerned, I not have the figures with me now. I can supply it later on because you will have to give a separate notice for this.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Is it a fact that many States have intimated to the Government that they do not have any funds for creating any machinery which involves huge expenditure and if that is so, I would like to know whether the Government has agreed to give financial assistance to the States.

SHRI D. L. BAITHA: So far as fund is concerned, the Planning Commission has included it in the State Plan and it is expected that the State Government will provide funds from their own plan.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: As far as production of goods is concerned, most of them are produced by the public sector organisations. As far as services are

concerned, almost 90% of the services are maintained by the Government concerns. Whenever a consumer gets sub-standard services or sub-standard products, he has to go to court of law for redressal. when such is the case, will the Government give any legal aid and any monetary assistance so that he can go to the court of law and fight against the authority for the sub-standard services and supply of sub-standard products? Will you give him any assistance in this regard?

SHRI D. L. BAITHA: Sir, it is not possible to give legal aid to the consumers to fight in the court. It is for them to manage and arrange for funds themselves etc. fight against the supply of sub-standard products, etc.

New International Projects by ITDC to Boost Tourism

*1011. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY†:
SHRI G.S.RAJHANS:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to

state:

(a) whether the Indian Tourism Development Corporation is considering to launch several international projects including opening of new restaurants/hotels in various foreign countries;

(b) if so, the details of the international projects and the countries where such projects are being started;

(c) the total expenditure including foreign exchange involved therein; and

(d) to what extent it will boost tourism in the country and facilitate flow of foreign tourists to India?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI MATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b). The details regarding setting up by ITDC of international hotel projects/restaurants are given below:

<i>Hotel Projects/ restaurants</i>		<i>Details</i>
1	2	3

(A) Restaurants

(i) Moscow (USSR)

In July, 1987 ITDC has set up the 'Delhi' Restaurant in Moscow in collaboration with the Trust of Station, Moscow.

ii) Wellington (New Zealand)

iii) F.R.G. (locations-Berlin or Bonn)

iv) San Francisco (U.S.A.)

v) Mauritius (U.S.A.)

ITDC has signed Memorandum of Understanding/Agreement only. The setting up of the Restaurants is subject to financial viability and feasibility report.

1

2

3

B. Hotels

- i) Wellington
(New Zealand)
- ii) Frankfurt
(West Germany)

ITDC has signed Memorandum of understanding/Agreement only. The setting up of the Hotels is subject to financial viability and feasibility report.

(c) and (d). The financial participation of ITDC in setting up a Restaurant in Moscow has been to the tune of Rs. 24 lakhs by way of export of goods and other services. The financial details in regard to setting up of other hotels and restaurants will depend upon the feasibility report. The Restaurant at Moscow has already earned a sum of over Rs. 11 lakhs upto December, 1987 during its six month operation. The other joint Venture International Projects of ITDC are also likely to earn considerable foreign exchange for the country.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Sir, internationally they have proposed to construct five restaurants— one is completed—and two hotels in Moscow they have spent Rs. 24 lakhs already. How much time it will take to complete other projects and what will be the cost of those two hotels and four restaurants? When are you going to complete them?

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Sir, I have said in my reply that these are very essential projects. So, I can't say at what time they will be completed because we are waiting for the feasibility report and the financial report of the projects. The six projects four Moscow restaurants—have been initiated in a record time 35 days ago, they are to be started by the ITDC, and for these six projects we are waiting for certain reports which I have mentioned in my reply. So, as poor as we have received the reports, we will

decide whether we are going to start these hotels at all, whether they are viable financially or not. So, it all depends on the reports for which we are waiting.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Sir, only they have selected these few countries. What about other countries? I would like to know whether the Government of India is having in their mind to open such of those hotels and restaurants in other countries like Canada, UK and other... (Interruptions), even Sweden also and Italy, whether they have any plans for that any whether any amount is earmarked for the construction of these hotels. If that is so, what will be the *modus operandi* in operation of these restaurants, who will operate from the Government of India side or whether they will be operated by the governments of both the countries and what will be the reservation facilities; if we want to go to Moscow, whether we have to reserve here or to reserve there. (Interruptions)

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Sir, as I have said, in various countries it is in the joint venture. So, when the offer comes to us, they are willing to have a joint venture hotels or restaurant in their country, on that very basis it is understood that the management will be from the ITDC and the share will be 50:40 or whatever they agree upon. So, the projects which you have asked for are under consideration of the Government. For the other countries I cannot say at this time how

we will be managing them in other countries.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Sir, people of Indian origin, particularly the Patels are successfully running quite a few motels in the USA and Canada. Based on their experience, will the Government ask ITDC to set up some hotels in the USA and Canada?

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already said that we consider those offers for joint collaboration which appear to have some good prospects. But we cannot open hotels in very country. We can open hotels only in those countries where it is considered viable. In Moscow a restaurant having 250 suits has been started. It is giving good business. I had visited the hotel when the Ministry of Tourism was not under my charge. The hotels is giving good business. We will open hotels at the places which are considered comparatively more important from the point of view of earning foreign exchange. We will be earning more foreign exchange there and we will also get an opportunity to boost image of India

[*English*]

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Sir, she has not answered my question about the procedure of reservation.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, at present, it is not before me. But reservation can be got done from here as well as from there also.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: I ask a question in my capacity as the former Director of ITDC.

Two things I would like to ask. One is that certain capacities have been given for enhancing the ITDC hotels in Delhi. There is a strong reaction that this is the India Tourism Development Corporation and not a Delhi Tourism Development Corporation. Therefore, more investments should be made outside Delhi rather than in Delhi. I say that from my own experience as former Director of ITDC. Does the ITDC consider this sentiment coming from the rest of India?

Secondly, when we talk of restaurants, at Miccosia in Cyprus, ITDC had already set up one restaurant but it has been closed down. Why?

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: It is a new question. I cannot answer this.

Godowns Taken on Rent By FCI in Western Zone

*1014. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India (FCI) has taken on rent some godowns in Western Zone recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the area so hired; and

(c) the reasons for hiring these godowns?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA) : (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

The Food Corporation of India (FCI) has reported that it has taken on rent two godowns from private parties in the West Zone recently; a capacity of 7029. tonnes

was hired at Thangarh, District Surendranagar in Gujarat on 5th December, 1987. In Madhya Pradesh, a capacity of 1799 tonnes was hired at Bhatapara on 23rd December, 1987. These two godowns were hired by the respective Regional Offices of the Corporation. The godown at Bhatapara was hired for a period of six months to enable the Corporation to hold the excess foodgrain stocks due to difficulties in getting rakes required for despatch of stocks. As for the godown at Thangarh, the Corporation has ordered an enquiry into the circumstances in which it was hired.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH: What are the rental value basis on which these two private godowns were taken on rent by FCI and whether any enquiry about the circumstances under which these godowns were taken on rent, has been made. If so, what is the rental value and what is the result of the enquiry?

SHRI D.L.BAITHA: So far as the two godowns, one at Bhatapara and the other at Thangarh are concerned, they were taken on hire. So far as godown at Bhatapara is concerned, there had been some storage problem of rice because the expected rakes which were to be available by the Railways were not made available. That is why, the problem of storage arose. That is why, the godown was hired for only six months.

So far as the godown at Thangarh is concerned, we have asked for an enquiry and up till now it has been known that justification of hiring the godown at Thangarh was not there. That is also confirmed by the higher officer and for that we would take action against the officer who has hired the godown without such justification.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH: My question was, what was the rental value basis on which these godowns were taken per month.

SHRI D.L.BAITHA: At Bhatapara, the rental basis is 70 paise per sq ft per month. At Thangarh, it is 95 paise.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Secondly, Sir, in this House it has been stated by the previous Minister that FCI and the Government as well are going to give financial assistance to the individuals to construct godowns and FCI to take them on rent basis. What steps have been taken and what are the achievements?

SHRI D.L.BAITHA: That is not by the FCI. It was by the ARDC. You know there was one ARDC scheme which is now known as NABARD. This assistance was taken by ARDC and godowns were constructed. According to the agreement, some godowns were taken on hire. When the agreement is complete, we have de-hired. Owing to unprecedented drought and flood our stock position has depleted due to heavy lifting.

Now, because we have very small quantity to store, we have now decided, as a policy generally to de-hire the uneconomic godowns.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Just now, the hon. Minister has stated that they are de-hiring godowns after the completion of the 5-year contract. A number of godowns have been de-hired in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu causing lot of heart-burning.

There have been representations both by me and the Hon. Members from the other side also, to the Hon. Minister for Civil Supplies not to de-hire these godowns. While the necessity to have more godowns is recognised and wastage on account of not having godowns is also recognised and it is an accepted fact, how is it that you are trying to de-hire godowns causing national loss and national non-utilisation of built-up areas? How the godowns which were found to be necessary and which were hired, and found

be not necessary? On what basis has the Food Corporation of India come to that conclusion?

SHRI D.L.BHATIA: I have already stated that because our stock level has now depleted land because there is very small stock at places therefore, dehiring had to be done. Hiring of godowns and paying the rent, without any stock to keep, will be a loss to the Government. This is the reason for dehiring.

SHRI E.AYYAPU REDDY: It only shows that there is no proper planning on the part of the Food Corporation of India.

MR. SPEAKER: How can they anticipate it?

[*Translation*]

SHRI D.L.BAITHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the off-take was not upto this extent earlier. But, this year due to severe drought and floods, there is so much lifting that the stock level has depleted. This is the reason for dehiring

[*English*]

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: May I know from the Hon. Minister that in view of the deficiency of godowns and for want of the godowns with the FCI and the Government, they are giving lot of amounts hire charges to private persons and also in many areas some foodstuffs are also going waste. What is the programme of the Government so that the requirement of the Seventh Plan to store the foodstuffs may be built up and godowns may not be hired by the Government? What is the programme before the Government for the construction of godowns, how many godowns are under construction and how many are to be constructed and completed by the Seventh Plan period.

[*Translation*]

SHRI D.L.BAITHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, one of our programmes is that the godowns are constructed by the F.C.I. where such a necessity is felt by the F.C.I. Besides, C.W.C. and S.W.C. also undertake construction work of the godowns. We also hire godowns at places where none of these agencies exist. We hire godowns there for a immediate need. It is not economically viable to construct godowns at such places. We hire for the immediate need.

[*English*]

Restructuring of Rural Development programmes

*1015. SHRI T.BASHEER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to restructure the Rural Development Programmes viz. National Rural Employment Programme, Integrated Rural Development Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Review and restructuring of Rural Development Programmes is a continuous process and improvements in the programme content or its operational aspects are attempted from time to time based on field experience.

SHRI T. BASHEER: That is all right. I would like to know what effective steps Government propose to monitor to implement these programmes.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Every month, the Government is receiving reports from the State Government and we are monitoring it from here and if there are any deficiencies, we are bringing it to their notice for effective implementation and we have clearly stated to the State Governments that if there are any deficiencies and if they do not perform in an effective manner, then their further release of resources from the Central Government will adversely affect.

SHRI T.BASHEER: Sir, I have gone through a report yesterday that some of the States in general and especially the Kerala State in particular are diverting this amount for some other purposes because of the financial crisis existing in the State. So, I would like to know the reaction of the Government in this regard. Secondly, if any of the State Governments are diverting this amount for other purposes, in that event what steps the Government of India propose to take?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: The resources are deployed for particular purposes and particular programmes. If the State Governments are going to divert or if the State Government are going to give any other different names, then the resources made available to those programmes will be stopped and the resources will not be given for diverting the funds.

SHRI T.BASHEER: I would like to know specifically whether the State Government of Kerala has diverted the funds and whether it has come to the notice of the Government. If so, what is the reaction?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: We have been receiving complaints from some States that the States are deploying the funds for different purposes and we are also making an inquiry about this. If it is found to be true, then, definitely, the amount will not

be made available for diversification.

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): I would like to make the position clear. As regards the funds allocated to Kerala the percentage of utilization by them is comparatively less than that of the other States. They might have effected savings. The utilization by the other States is more than 100 % whereas the utilization by Kerala is 68.78% out of the allocation made to them. We will get the matter examined and take care to see that funds are not diverted to other purposes.

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: The objectives of the Government behind the implementation of rural development programmes are the generation of employment potential, the durability and the utility of the works being undertaken. But the problem is that the agencies which are entrusted with these works are also engaged for monitoring purposes. The houses constructed under R.L.E.G.P. collapse within four months of their construction. As regards construction of dams, payment for 18 metres is made whereas the construction completed is only 4 metres. The wheat supplied for the labourers is sold in the market. This is known all the Hon. Members of this august House. I want to know if the Hon. Minister will take steps to check such malpractices.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: It is true that the rural development programmes have got twin objectives. One Objective is creation of assets and another objective is the creation of employments. If there are any specific instances brought to the notice of the Government, definitely we are going to look into that. We will monitor from here and I would take personal interest in seeing that these programmes are implemented very effectively.

SHRI ANIL BASU: Sir, the Minimum Needs Programme is one of the most important programme in the rural sector. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister that whether it is a fact that the funds allocated for Minimum Needs Programme in the Seventh Plan Period have not been made available to the State Governments for the implementation of the Minimum Needs Programme. Is it also a fact that only 33 per cent of the funds has been allocated so far? If so, what is the reason behind it? How the Government will fulfill its target during the Seventh Plan Period in respect of the Minimum Needs Programme?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: So far as the Central Government is concerned, the Central fund is made available. But, unfortunately, in the case of some of the States - I do not want to mention specifically - whenever we have made available the funds under NREP, RLEGP, and even for the Rural Water Supply Schemes, the State Governments have not utilised and I have brought it to the notice of the State Governments particularly some of the Opposition-ruled States. I do not want to mention the names now...(*Interruptions*) So far as the Central Government is concerned, the Central Government has made available funds, whether it is under MNP or RLEGP or under NREP.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Amendment of Trade Unions Act

*1000 **SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to bring forward an amendment to the Trade Unions

Act, 1926 to improve the industrial relations; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

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

(b) The Proposed amendments include, *inter alia*, increase in the minimum membership for registration of a trade union, further restriction on the number of office-bearers from among non-workmen, increase in the payment of subscription by members of trade unions, debarring Ministers from becoming office-bearers of trade unions etc.

Slag Based Cement Plants by SAIL

*1002. **SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India has taken steps to set up some slag based cement plants in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of the States where such plants are proposed to be set up?

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

STATEMENT

(a) to (c) In October, 1987, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed by Steel Authority of India Limited with Bihar State Industrial Development Corporation and M/s. Orient Paper Industries Limited for setting up a slag based cement plant in Bihar based on slag available from Bokaro Steel Plant. This plant would initially have an installed

capacity of 1 Million tonnes of slag cement per year.

This possibility of setting up a cement plant in Orissa is also being explored. This will depend upon the likely demand supply gap in the Eastern Region, the surplus availability of slag with Rourkela and position of funds in the Plan for such a project.

Loss suffered by ITDC on Tourist Vehicles

*1003. SHRI BIMALKANTI GHOSH:
SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loss suffered by the India Tourism Development Corporation during 1987-88 on the tourist vehicles managed by the corporation and the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) The estimated loss suffered by the Ashok Travels and Tours Division of the ITDC during 1987-88 is of the order of Rs.22.80 lakhs. The annual amounts are yet to be finalised. The main reasons for the losses are:-

- (i) stiff competition from small entrepreneurs/self-employed transporters having loss or no overhead costs; and
- (ii) availability of adequate transport facility at locations through State Government /Corporations and private transporters.

(b) ITDC has been the following steps

to improve the performance of the ATT Division:-

- (i) Rationalisation of fleet mix in the transport units;
- (ii) Rationalisation of fleet and staff ratio in transport units;
- (iii) Laying of more and more emphasis on travel agency business being more remunerative; and
- (iv) Closely monitoring of performance of the units.

Committee on Operation of Foreign Chartered Fishing Trawlers

*1005. CH. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee was appointed to study the distance at which the foreign chartered fishing trawlers should operate from the shore;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has submitted its report; and

(c) if so, when and the salient features of the report?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) to (c) A special group of scientists was constituted to study the fishery resources data in the context operation of chartered foreign fishing vessels in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of India. The group submitted its report on 23.1.1983. A statement giving the salient features of the report is given below.

STATEMENT

The salient features of the report sub-

mitted on 23.1.88 on fishery resources, potential in the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) in the context of licensing foreign chartered fishing vessels are given below:-

- (i) Distribution of fishery potential by distance in the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ).

2. The estimated potential of demersal fish resources from areas beyond 50 miles is about 3.02 lakh tonnes of which 90% is available from the North West Coast. The fish stock density increases along the North West Coast in depth up 90 nautical miles whereas along South West Coast maximum density is recorded between 50 and 60 nautical miles. Along lower East Coast maximum abundance is found between 20 and 30 nautical miles, however, in the Upper East Coast the abundance of fish decreases with increasing distance from the shore.

3. In general, the distribution of tuna and tuna like fishes is denser beyond 50-100 miles of the coast.

- (ii) Distribution of the fishery potential by depth and distance at 10 KM intervals from 0-200 KM from the shore.

4. Except for certain pockets where high densities are available in 100-150 meters and 150-200 meters depth zones, the density of demersal fish is found to be generally high in the 40-80 meters depth along the West Coast. Along the East Coast barring rare exceptions, there is progressive increase in abundance of resources with increase in depth up 100M and thereafter progressive decrease. The estimated potential of the demersal fish resources between 50 and 300M depth is about 5.3 lakh tonnes of which 4.50 lakh tonne is expected

from West Coast and 0.90 lakh tonnes from the East Coast.

- (iii) Economic viability of fishing beyond 50-100 miles.

5. Economic viability of operation of chartered foreign fishing vessels (system trawling and tuna long lining) in different areas is furnished below:-

	Net Profit for 2 vessels (Rs. In lakh)
(a) Stern trawling between 100-300 m depth (North West Coast)	23.05
(b) Stern trawling between 100-300 m depth (Wadge Bank)	20.40
(c) Stern trawling between 100-300 m depth (East Bank)	13.50
(d) Tuna long lining from West Coast	37.00

- (iv) Recommendation on restriction of areas of operation of chartered vessels.

6. The report recommends restriction of areas of operation of the chartered foreign fishing vessels by 100M depth all along the Indian Coast. The 100 M depth contour along the West Coast is likely to pass through 25-50 nautical miles distance from the shore while along the East Coast the same will pass through at about 20 nautical miles or less distance from the coast. The report does not consider operation of trawlers beyond 50 miles feasible as there are

only limited trawl fishing grounds.

Charging of Stamp Duty by Delhi Development Authority

1006. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
SHRI SRI HARI RAO:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether stamp duty was payable in respect of LIG and Janta flats allotted by the Delhi Development Authority as per Government orders dated 23 September, 1975;

(b) if not, the reasons for charging this duty on LIG and Janta flats;

(c) the rate of duty and the estimated total stamp duty charged by the Delhi Development Authority from the allottees of LIG and Janta flats since the order was issued;

(d) whether Government propose to refund the duty so charged; and

(e) whether any action is proposed to be given against the officers responsible for charging stamp duty and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Stamp duty is not being charged on LIG and Janta flats.

(c) to (e) In view of replies to parts (a) and (b) these questions do not arise.

Committees on Deep Sea and Marine Fishing

*1010. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased

to state:

(a) the names of Committees presently working on various matters affecting deep sea and marine fishing.

(b) the Committee on which members of public have been nominated and the particulars of such individuals;

(c) whether people from Maharashtra have also been nominated; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) The names of the Committee presently working on matters affecting deep sea and marine fishing are as follows:-

1. Empowered committee for development of deep sea fishing industry.
2. Empowered Committee on Fishing Trawlers.
3. Empowered Committee on Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India (SCICI)
4. Screening Committee for considering applications for charter of foreign deep sea fishing vessels
5. Fishing Vessels Acquisition Licensing Committee.
6. High Powered Committee on Management of Fisheries Resources.
7. Management Committee for Coordinating the activities of Inte-

grated Fisheries Project, Fishery Survey of India and Central Institute of Fisheries Nautical and Engineering Training.

(b) The Committees on which members of Public have been nominated are given below:-

<i>Name of the Committee</i>	<i>Particulars of the Nominee</i>
High Powered committee on Management of Marine Fishery Resources.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. S/Shri B.S.CHAUHAN/ C. Balakrishna representative of National Association of Fishermen. 2. No-body was nominated as representative of the Association of Indian Fishery Industries. 3. Shri G.N.Mitra Fishery Consultant.
Technical Committee on Factual Position on Prawn	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. N.S.H.Prasad, President Representative of Association of India Fishery Industries. 2. S/Shri Amar Das/ S.Prabhakaran representatives of National Association of Fishermen.

(c) and (d) Representatives are taken on the Committee from the Association of fishermen and from fishery industries. There is no provision for statewide representation on the Committees.

and synthetic rubber; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the total quantity of newsprint and rubber that will be manufactured by the RCF?

Diversification by Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilisers Limited

*1012. SHRI G.S.BASAWARAJU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilisers Limited has planned a major diversification into manufacture of newsprint

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) Yes, sir; proposals for diversification into the manufacture of newsprint and synthetic rubber are included in the Corporate Plan of Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.

(b) Although techno-economic-feasibility reports have not yet been prepared by the company; the proposals envisage setting up

of a plant for the manufacture of 101 lakh tonnes per annum of newsprint at an estimated cost of Rs.300 crores, and another plant for the manufacture of synthetic elastomers including 60,000 tonnes per annum of Synthetic Butadiene Styrene rubber at a cost of about Rs.400 crores.

Use of Soyamilk

*1013. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per study conducted at M.S.University, Baroda addition of dairy milk and groundnut milk enhanced the availability of iron from a standard meal whereas soyabean milk had no similar enhancing quality; and

(b) whether Government propose to review present use of soyamilk in the country advocated by Central Food and Technological Research Institute, Mysore and used in products such as Chaisathi etc., marketed by National Dairy Development Board?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) Results of the study revealed that the availability of iron from meal was increased on addition of 3 kinds of milk namely, groundnut milk (8.2%), dairy milk (7.6%) and soyabean milk (5.2%)

(b) No, Sir. Government does not propose to review the present use of soymilk in the country. The Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore has never advocated exclusive use of soymilk in the country. Soymilk is used to supplement the available milk from animal sources.

Purchase of Wheat unfit for Human Consumption

*1016. SHRI H.B.PATIL:
SHRI RAM DHAN:

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news-item captioned "Heavy loss of FCI from bad Wheat" appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 10th April, 1988 stating that the Food Corporation of India purchased a large quantity of wheat unfit for human consumption and in the process, incurred a heavy loss;

(b) whether it is a fact that on unloading, it was found that the stocks were heavily infested with substantial powder formation and Khapra moults and the labourers who handled the stocks at the railhead developed allergy symptoms;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action take/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L.BAITHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir,

(c) A statement is given below

(d) The FCI has initiated disciplinary action against its 8 employees relating to despatches from Naini to Mangalore, against 12 employees for despatches from Jhansi to Mangalore and against 6 employees for despatch from Orai to Mangalore.

(c) The Press Report, appeared in the Hindustan Times dated 10.4.1988, is based

on an audit para included in the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. The Auditor Para relates to the despatches

of substandard wheat from the depots in U.P. for issue to the roller flour mills in Karnataka as per details given below:-

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>	<i>Quantity (in tonnes)</i>
1.	February - March, 1984	Naini	Mangalore	2170
2.	September 1985	Jhansi	Mangalore	1117
3.	October 1985	Orai	Mangalore	1675

On unloading, it was found that the stocks received from Naini were heavily infested with substantial powder formation and khapra moults. The labourers who handled the stocks, developed allergic symptoms on skin, eyes etc. The stock received from Jhansi and Orai were also heavily infested. The labourers refused to unload the stocks. The FCI incurred a loss of about Rs.46 lakhs on movement, cleaning, upgradation etc. of these stocks.

Dispute with CPWD Junior Engineers

*1017. SHRIMATI N.P.JHANSI LAKSHMI:
SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESHWARA RAO:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a conciliation proceeding in May, 1986 between the CPWD and the Association of Junior Engineers, Government had decided to refer the dispute to the Industrial Tribunal;

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter; and

(c) if not, the reasons for which Government are not referring the dispute to the

Industrial Tribunal when CPWD Junior Engineers are 'Workmen' covered under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No, Sir.,

(b) Does the arise.

(c) The Government decided not to refer the dispute for adjudication to an Industrial Tribunal for the reason that the demands raised by the Association were matters for which the proper forum was the Fourth Pay Commission, and the Association was reported to have already submitted those demands before the Fourth Pay Commission. This decision was conveyed to the Association and the CPWD management on 14.1.87.

[*Translation*]

Special Action Plan for Increase in Agricultural Production

*1018. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken to implement a special action plan in order to

increase agricultural production during this year;

(b) if so, the additional area of land proposed to be brought under irrigation during this year;

(c) the quantity of certified seeds and fertilizers proposed to be provided to farmers; and

(d) the sources of supply of seeds and fertilizers?

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

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir. As a consequence of the midterm appraisal of 7th Five Year Plan, a Special Foodgrains Production Programme (SFPP) has been drawn up to boost agriculture production during 1988-89.

(b) It is proposed to bring an additional area of about 6 lakhs hectares under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers for Increasing Agricultural Production". Under "one million Wells scheme for SC/ST Small and Marginal Farmers" about 3.0 lakhs hectares of additional area will get irrigation facilities. Under the scheme of "Advancement of Irrigation from Selected Major and Medium Projects" it is proposed to bring an additional area of one lakh hectare in the selected SFPP States. Besides the tank irrigation, in identified districts, would also be stepped up.

(c) Under the SFPP it is proposed to distribute one lakh quintals of certified seeds each of Rice and Wheat and 40000 quintals of Maize to the farmers. It is also proposed to maintain one lakh quintals of seeds each of Wheat and Paddy as buffer stock for specific

agro climatic zones. As regards fertilizers, 20 kgs. per hectare of additional nutrients are proposed to be used in the selected districts. To meet this objective 100 additional retail outlets per district and positioning of fertilizer in advance are contemplated.

(d) The seeds are proposed to be arranged and stocked by agencies like National Seeds Corporation, State Farms Corporation of India and State Seeds Corporation. In the case of Fertilizer the supply would be through State level Cooperative and public sector organisations like agro industries corporation.

[English]

Beautification of Delhi

*1019. SHRI P.PENCHALLIAH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount proposed to be spent for beautification of Delhi and its surroundings during the year 1988-89; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) and (b) The Delhi Development Authority has made a provision of Rs.5.41 crores in its Budget Estimates for the year 1988-89 for undertaking beautification schemes under the Master Plan and other concomitant schemes. A list of 53 major schemes for beautification works is given in statement 1 below.

The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has a total Budget for its Horticulture Department including payment of Salaries to staff etc. of the order of Rs.9.15 crores. Out of this Rs.2.98 crores is proposed to be spent on various Heads as given in statement II be-

low. The Central P.W.D. has also a Directorate of Horticulture but it is only doing the maintenance work in Government colonies and offices etc. There is no provision for

beautification as such. Similarly, the New Delhi Municipal Committee has plan for spending Rs.33.25 lakhs as given in statement III below.

STATEMENT

Budget Provision under some of the Major Schemes for Beautification Works (Horticulture)

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Scheme</i>	<i>Budget Estimate (1988-89) (Fig. in lacs of rupees).</i>
1	2	3
1.	Vijay Mandal (Begumpur)	7.80
2.	Jama Masjid Area	11.45
3.	Masjid Badshah :(Shanti Van)	3.20
4.	Shahdara Zone	7.60
5.	Wazirpur	4.40
6.	Purana Kila Area	5.50
7.	Nizamudin Area	3.50
8.	Hauz Khas Area	2.00
9.	Kalandi Colony	1.90
10.	Lawrence Road	2.05
11.	Dilshad Garden	8.00
12.	Mori Gate	2.45
13.	Mandavali	3.40
14.	Gazipur Complex	14.80
15.	Rajouri Garden	16.70
16.	Khyala	15.00
17.	Dhaka	2.85

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
18.	Vijay Nagar	6.12
19.	Coop.So.Shahdara	7.50
20.	Multan Nagar	5.50
21.	Janakpuri	4.10
22.	Jhilmil	4.70
23.	Nanak Vihar	2.00
24.	Gokalpun	2.00
25.	Majnuka Tilla	6.90
26.	Basai Darapur	4.00
27.	Sidhartha Enclave	8.45
28.	Patparganj	16.00
29.	Kalyanpuri (Sobha Singh Van)	5.07
30.	Distt. Centre Kalyanpuri	10.05
31.	Trilokpuri, Ph.I.	10.10
32.	Mayapuri	22.30
33.	Mangolpuri	5.00
34.	Community Centre Pitampura	7.00
35.	Distt. Park Kalkaji	14.00
36.	Bhalsuwa Village	12.00
37.	Wazirpur	4.85
38.	Parmeshwari Wala Bagh.	8.50
39.	Satya Niketan	4.00

1	2	3
40.	Dasghera Village	3.20
41.	Naraina Shadipur Ring Road	6.50
42.	Wood Lands Park, Rajinder Nagar.	40.75
43.	Gonda Village	11.80
44.	Hari Nagar	9.50
45.	Pitampura	13.50
46.	Orchards Hort Divn.V	7.20
47.	Parks at various sites	3.70
48.	Alaknanda	3.50
49.	Sarita Vihar	9.00
50.	University Area	20.00
51.	Shalimar Bagh	13.70
52.	Pitampura-Shalimar	15.00
53.	Orchards Wazirpur	4.00

STATEMENT II

Sl.No.	Head of expenditure	Amount(Rs.)
1.	Maintenance of Trees	25,00,000
2.	Maintenance of Nursery	5,00,000
3.	Improvement of Parks, Gardens, children corners including maintenance staff and hiring of trucks.	1,60,00,000
4.	Hort. Development and Land scaping projects	10,00,000
5.	Development of Parks Urban	10,00,000
6.	Development of Parks Rural	10,00,000

1	2	3
7.	Dev./Improvement of Qudsia Garden	1,00,000
8.	Additional Civic amenities (Hort.) Landscaping	5,00,000
9.	Development of Fruits and Flowers Garden in Trans Yamuna area.	25,00,000
10.	New Engg. works	20,00,000
11.	Repair and maintenance of B/Walls railings etc. and painting of railing	20,00,000
12.	Greenary and Plantation in Mpl. Schools	7,00,000
Total		2,98,00,000

STATEMENT - III

		<i>Rs. in lacs.</i>
1.	Covering of AIIMS Nallah	1.00
2.	Covering of Sarojini Nagar Delhi	1.00
3.	Coving of Netaji Nagar Kallah	1.00
4.	Developing of Nehru Park	2.00
5.	Development of Parks in Open Spaces	.050
6.	Interplantation of trees	1.00
7.	Prov. more Children Parks	0.50
8.	Development of Parks in residential colonies	0.50
9.	Development of Urban Forest	1.00
10.	Redevelop of Rose Garden	0.50
11.	Development of big trees	0.50
12.	Washing of grownup trees	0.75

1	2	3
13.	Regrassing and renovation of trees	1.00
14.	Development of Children Park	1.00
15.	Env. Impt. to Harijan Basti	1.00
16.	Env. Imp. along roads and nallahs	20.00
Total		33.25

ESI Hospitals and Dispensaries in Andhra Pradesh

*1020. SHRI V.TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of ESI Hospitals and Dispensaries in the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether some proposals have been received from the State Government for setting up of at least one ESI hospital in each Tehsil/Taluka in the State;

(c) whether some more ESI dispensaries are expected to be opened in the State; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) when the proposals are expected to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) There are eight ESI Hospitals, one ESI Annexe and 107 ESI Dispensaries in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (d) There is no proposal for opening any new dispensary, for the present.

Development of Tourism in Ladakh

10057. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have chalked out a plan to boost tourism in Ladakh by improving the existing white water sports;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in order to promote tourism in Leh, the Srinagar-Leh road has to be improved; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to improve the condition of this road?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). No such proposal is under the consideration of the Ministry at present; neither a proposal for the same has been received from the State Government.

(c) and (d). The upkeep and maintenance of this road has been entrusted to the Border Road Organisation. The road in question passes through very difficult terrain and is normally closed during winter months because of heavy snow. Besides road link there is also air-link between Srinagar and Leh.

Provident Fund of Workers of Bokaro Steel Plant

10058. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bokaro Steel Plant authorities do not deposit the EPF contributions of the contractors labour with the EPF authorities;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the Bokaro Steel Plant authorities do not maintain a record of the recoveries of Provident Fund from daily workers;

(c) if so, whether the authorities of Bokaro Steel Plant also do not keep any account of the P.F. amount deducted by them from their workers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to safeguard the interests of workers and proper maintenance of the P.F. accounts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) According to the providing fund authorities, M/s. Bokaro Steel Plant is an exempted establishment under the E.P.F. Act and is maintaining the providing fund account of its employees through a trust under the name and style of "Bokaro Steel Employees Provident Fund Trust". They are also reported to be maintaining the provident fund accounts of certain contractors' establishment.

(b) M/s. Bokaro Steel Plant is reported to be keeping complete records of provident fund amount recovered from employees including daily wages workers;

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

(e) The E.P.F. authorities keep a watch on the functioning of the exempted fund through periodical inspections and when any violation of the provisions of the Act or Scheme is noticed, immediate action is taken to have the same rectified.

De-Reservation Procedure Followed by V.S.P.

10059. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the de-reservation procedure followed by Visakhapatnam Steel Project;

(b) the number of cadre/post-wise Executives and Non-Executives posts de-reserved during the last three years;

(c) whether the instructions of Department of Personnel vide Memo. No. 36011/8/84-Estt. (SCT) dated 17 October, 1986 were followed in regard to recruitment of Junior Managers (Finance) and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of vacancies required to be reserved as per Government directives and actually filled by SC/ST candidates in Systems Department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The de-reservation procedure laid down in the Presidential Directives is followed by Visakhapatnam Steel Project.

(b) 10 posts of Junior Manager (Finance & Accounts) and 44 posts of Management Trainee (Technical) were de-reserved during the year 1985, 1986 and 1987.

(c) The instructions issued by the

Department of Personnel were followed by V.S.P.

(d) In the direct recruitment made in the Systems Department, 5 vacancies were reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. No Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidate was, however, appointed

Application of Labour Laws to Contract Labour Engaged by M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd. and M/s. Lipton India Ltd.

10060. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that M/s Hindustan Lever Limited and Lipton India Limited, with the same management, have substituted contract labour all over the country engaged in the work of storage, stacking, repacking, despatching of goods, invoicing and banking;

(b) whether this substitution has taken place under the cover of Clearing the Forwarding Agents all over the country;

(c) whether M/s Hindustan Lever Limited has been held responsible for compliance of the provisions of the Provident Fund relating to the said employees; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to bring the said employees under the umbrella of all labour welfare and social security laws?

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

Unfair Labour Practice by M/s Lipton India Ltd. and M/s Hindustan Lever Ltd.

10061. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHER-

JEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Lipton India Limited and M/s. Hindustan Lever Limited companies having the same management, are engaged in the process of disposal of their large units in the country;

(b) if so, whether the organised labour under the said managements has been directly hit by such unfair labour practices; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). According to available information, the Hindustan lever Limited entered into an Agreement of Sale on 23.11.83 with Lipton India Limited for the sale of four of its Undertakings as going concerns. Two of these Undertakings are engaged in the manufacture of edible fats and are located at Ghaziabad in Uttar Pradesh and Tiruchirapally in Tamil Nadu. The third Undertaking is a Dairy situated at Etah in Uttar Pradesh. The fourth Undertaking is engaged in the manufacture and sale of animal and poultry feeds and comprises of several satellite plant, and two Branch Offices located in different parts of India. The transfer deed was signed on 11.5.1984. As an integral part of the transfer of four Undertakings as going concerns, the services of employees in the management and non-management Cadre of four Undertakings have been transferred to Lipton India Limited, with continuity of past service and full protection to their existing terms and conditions. The concerned employees have been advised of this fact by general notices and individual communications.

Cultural Organisations in Delhi

10062. SHRI D.P. YADAV: Will the

Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the cultural organisation in Delhi and New Delhi which have misused the land allotted to them the nature of misuse in each case, the period of misuse and the action taken against them;

(b) whether there are any instances where misuse charges have been demanded but have not been paid; and

(c) if so, the details of each such case, the amount demanded and the amount received so far separately?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) to (c). Misuse of land arises out of violation of the terms of lease agreements by all categories of leased including cultural organisations. Necessary action to temporarily regularise such misuse by recovery of charges is taken whenever such misuse comes to notice. This is a continuing process common to all leases and the position changes from time to time. The cases of misuse are dealt in the individual lease files and not category wise.

Hotels in Madras

10063. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether a few new hotels are proposed to be built in Madras with Non-Resident Indian's assistance; and

(b) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). The information is being collected.

Utilisation of Funds Allotted Under RLEGP and NREP by Orissa

10064. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa has not been able to utilize fully the funds allotted under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme and the National Rural Employment Programme, but has claimed that with the effective relief measures, State could tide over the effects of drought;

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

(c) the names of States which have overcome the ill effects of drought and the States which are still reeling under the adverse impact of drought; and

(d) the remedial measures taken to minimise the effect of drought in the drought prone States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) In 1987-88, the State utilised 89% of the resources made available under NREP and 87% of the resources under RLEGP. The Central Government has no report from the Government of Orissa pertaining to the claim as indicated in this part of the Question.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Fifteen States as per statement below have been affected by drought in varying degrees. No State has reported having overcome fully the ill affects of drought.

(d) Relief measures for employment generation, provision for drinking water, cattle conservation and fodder supply, provisions of agricultural inputs and supplementary nutrition have been undertaken in drought affected States.

STATEMENT

Names of Drought Affected States

1. Andhra Pradesh.
2. Gujarat
3. Haryana.
4. Himachal Pradesh.
5. Jammu & Kashmir.
6. Kerala.
7. Karnataka.
8. Maharashtra.
9. Madhya Pradesh.
10. Nagaland.
11. Orissa.
12. Rajasthan.
13. Punjab.
14. Tamil Nadu.
15. Uttar Pradesh.

Export of Cattle and Milk Technology

10065. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the effect of embryo transfer tech-

nology mission on milk production in the country; and

(b) whether Government have received requests from other countries for export of drought resistant milch animals and technology;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action thereon, and

(d) whether Government propose to export cattle feed and import butteroil and milk powder from EEC countries which is now safe from Chernobyl radioactivity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) The Science and Technology Mission on Embryo transfer Technology for Cattle Herd Improvement has been taken up only recently in a few recognised Research & Development institutes. It aims at genetic improvement of cattle and buffaloes which is long drawn process. Its effect on milk production will only be known after some time.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. No specific requests from other countries for export of drought resistant milch animals and technology have been received. However, requests of Bhutan and Egypt for supply of a few cattle and buffaloes respectively are under consideration.

(d) There is no proposal for export of cattle feed at present. An agreement has been made under EEC Food Aid Programme for import of 75,000 Metric Tonnes of Skim Milk Powder and 25,000 Metric Tonnes of Butter Oil over seven year period (1987-1994), subject to the condition that the consignment conforms to the limit of radio-activity standards laid down by Indian Atomic Energy Regulatory Board.

Shifting of CMO of SAIL from Calcutta to Delhi

10066 SHRI SANAT KUMAR MAN-DAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Marketing Organisation (CMO) of the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) is likely to be shifted gradually from Calcutta to Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government of West Bengal has brought it to the notice of Union Government that his move is likely to considerably affect the Steel Industry in Calcutta; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The Government of West Bengal had in September, 1987 brought it to the notice of this Ministry that any move to shift the headquarters of CMO from Calcutta to Delhi would not benefit SAIL and would cause severe hardship to its employees if they were redeployed. The State Government were informed that there was no move to dismantle the CMO Headquarters at Calcutta.

Plantation of Trees in Mining Areas of Himalayas

10067. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the spread of dust is on the increase in the mining areas of Himalayas;

(b) whether Government have taken steps to check air pollution and plant trees like pine and cedar in the mining areas of Himalayas to arrest the aerial spread of dust; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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.

Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers to Increase Production

10068. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated to the States and utilized so far under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of assistance to small and marginal farmers for increasing agricultural production, State-wise;

(b) the number of farmers benefited under the scheme, State-wise; and

(c) the target fixed for the remaining period of the Seventh Plan, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). State-wise total Central grants released to the States and utilised so far alongwith the number of farmers benefited under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers for Increasing Agricultural Production are given in the statement below.

(c) Targets are fixed by the States in accordance with the availability of funds.

STATEMENT

<i>States/ Union Territories</i>	<i>Total Central share released (Rs. lakh)</i>	<i>Central Share utilised upto December, 1987 (Rs. lakh)</i>	<i>Total No. of farmers benefited (Upto Dec., 1987)</i>
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	2796.71	2613.17	1139939
Assam	715.86	226.67	398230*
Bihar	3227.41	2017.44	2987978
Gujarat	1751.41	1579.83	635870
Goa (Included in Daman & Diu T.T.)			
Haryana	594.67	384.29	260388
Himachal Pradesh	535.64	387.07	141423
Jammu & Kashmir	388.64	227.67	198461*
Karnataka	1227.72	1088.08	811414
Kerala	1191.12	1120.40	966030
Madhya Pradesh	3817.33	2842.44	1289629
Maharashtra	2964.91	3028.39	2184331
Manipur	157.95	35.19	123785*
Meghalaya	81.78	56.27	13864*
Nagaland	200.12	220.37	44348*
Orissa	2253.39	1759.17	666937
Punjab	690.79	360.92	289368

75	Written Answers	MAY 9, 1988	Written Answers	76
	1	2	3	4
Rajasthan		1361.04	938.11	434175
Sikkim		31.95	29.54	13477
Tamil Nadu		3040.50	2527.79	2066801
Tripura		126.96	147.81	53089
Uttar Pradesh		7624.43	8629.25	5108278
West Bengal		2110.92	1080.70	1756035*
Andaman & Nicobar Islands.		34.65	5.26	7256
Arunachal Pradesh		473.46	225.18	58327
Chandigarh		7.31	3.51	3297
D. & N. Haveli		4.55	2.58	3044
Delhi		34.65	7.94	8700*
Daman & Diu		130.14@	69 14@	23526@
Lakshadweep		44.25	32.96	17280
Mizoram		265.74	293.26	19935
Pondicherry		35.85	25.79	11642
All India :		37921.85	31966.44	21736857

@—Includes Goa State also.

*Farmers benefited under distribution of seed minikits component mainly

Note:- Utilisation figures are based on the Quarterly Progress Reports received from State Governments.

R & D Centre for Potato in West Bengal

10069. SHRI R.P. DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to set up a research and development centre on potato in West Bengal, with a view to promote the production of potato in the State, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) A Regional Research Station under the Central Potato Research Institute, Shimla of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is already functioning at Darjeeling in West Bengal. In addition to this a centre of the All India Coordinated Potato Improvement Project is also located at Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya,

Kalyani for undertaking location specific multi-disciplinary research for the state.

Allocation of Edible oil

10070. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state the quantity of edible oils allocated to States for public distribution system during the last six months, monthwise and State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRID.L. BAITHA): The information is given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Allocation of Imported Edible Oils to States/Union Territories for PDS during the Last Six Months from November, 87 to April, 88

S.No.	Names of the States/UTs	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21000	21000	17000	11400	8550	7200
2.	Assam	800	800	600	400	300	250
3.	Bihar	3000	3100	2100	1400	700	600
4.	Gujarat	24000	24000	19000	12750	9600	7850
5.	Haryana	2500	2500	2500	2000	1500	1250
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2600	2600	1700	1150	850	700
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	2100	2100	1800	1200	900	740
8.	Karnataka	11000	11000	8500	5700	4250	3500
9.	Kerala	11000	11000	8500	5700	4250	4000
10.	Madhya Pradesh	10000	10000	7500	5000	3800	3150
11.	Maharashtra	27000	27000	24500	16400	12500	10250
12.	Manipur	1200	1200	1000	600	450	370

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Meghalaya	900	900	600	400	3000	250
14.	Nagaland	1000	1000	750	500	400	330
15.	Orissa	4800	4800	3800	2600	1200	1000
16.	Punjab	2400	2400	2300	2000	1500	1230
17.	Rajasthan	5000	5000	4500	3000	1500	1230
18.	Sikkim	450	450	350	250	200	170
19.	Tamil Nadu	16000	16000	10500	7000	5250	4300
20.	Tripura	600	600	500	340	260	220
21.	Uttar Pradesh	10000	10000	7400	4950	3750	3080
22.	West Bengal	22000	22000	15500	10400	7800	6400
23.	A & N Islands	140	140	100	65	50	40
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	140	140	100	65	50	40
25.	Chandigarh	250	250	200	150	150	130
26.	D & N Haveli	100	100	100	65	50	80
27.	Delhi	6000	6000	5700	3800	3250	2750

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1300	1300	1300	900	600	450	370
9.	Lakshadweep	70	70	70	70	50	40	160
0.	Mizoram	500	500	500	400	270	200	400
1	Pondicherry	800	800	800	500	330	250	210
2.	Daman	100	100	100	100	65	50	40
3.	Diu	50	50	50	50	35	30	30
	TOTAL	189400	188900	188900	149120	100635	74380	62320

Assistance to Fishermen Cooperative Societies

schemes envisaged for the development of fishermen villages, State-wise?

10071. SHRI MATILAL HANSDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the central assistance given to fishermen cooperative societies during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(b) the new centrally sponsored

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) The National cooperative Development Corporation has released the following financial assistance State-wise to Fisheries Cooperatives during 1985-86, 1986-87, and 1987-88:

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Name of State</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1. Andhra Pradesh	11.188	47.669	80.999
2. Gujarat	99.537	97.958	121.568
3. Karnataka	—	—	—
4. Kerala	234.274	92.087	152.905
5. Manipur	1.892	1.420	2.639
6. Maharashtra	145.273	90.393	58.789
7. Madhya Pradesh	—	—	0.617
8. Orissa	—	1.679	15.988
9. Tamil Nadu	47.045	41.825	56.985
10. Tripura	—	—	—
11. Rajasthan	8.008	0.280	—
12. West Bengal	24.985	—	25.029
13. Himachal Pradesh	0.750	—	—
14. Pondicherry	1.720	1.548	—

	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
15. National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperatives Ltd.		—	0.868	4.637
		574.672	375.727	520.156

(b) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme viz. National Welfare Fund for Fishermen has been approved during VII Five Year Plan with an outlay of Rs 400 lakhs for development of 62 model fishermen villages with

housing, drinking water supply, community hall and credit society. The development of model fishermen villages in 16 States and 1 Union Territory is as under

<i>State</i>	<i>No. model fishermen villages to be developed</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
1. Uttar Pradesh	6
2. Karnataka	6
3. Kerala	6
4. Andhra Pradesh	5
5. Madhya Pradesh	5
6. Bihar	5
7. Orissa	5
8. Tamil Nadu	5
9. Assam	3
10. Maharashtra	3
11. West Bengal	3
12. Gujarat	3
13. Jammu & Kashmir	1
14. Manipur	1

1	2
15. Tripura	1
16. Goa	1
17. Pondicherry	1
Total	60 2 villages to be allotted

Decision of Change Performance Indicator for SAIL

10072. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to change the performance indicator for the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) with effect from this year; and

(b) if so, the genesis of the change made and its impact on the production target of Steel Authority of India Limited plants in terms of crude steel vis-a-vis saleable steel production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Hot Metal and Crude steel production data are more accurate indicators of plant performance than saleable steel. Crude steel is the internationally accepted indicator of production performance. This has had no impact on the production target of SAIL. SAIL still draws up internal targets for saleable steel.

Captive Mines of Steel Authority of India Limited

10073. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the captive mines of Steel Authority of India Limited are proposed to be brought under one umbrella; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) SAIL is proposing to set up a Raw Materials Division which will have the overall responsibility for supply of quality raw materials to the plants. The structural and functional details of the proposed Division are being worked out.

[*Translation*]

Transfer of Land to Municipal Corporation of Delhi

10074. SHRI RAJ KARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi vide their resolution No. 1271 dated 15 October, 1986 had taken a decision to develop a district park on the 15 acre of land lying vacant on the back side of the temple and the hospital in that area which was previously earmarked for the provision of public convenience as there is no provision of district park/ground in

Tilak Nagar, West Delhi;

(b) whether a decision was also taken to get the said land falling under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Urban Development transferred immediately to the Corporation for the purpose;

(c) whether the Municipal Corporation of Delhi had written to the Ministry in this regard, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the aforesaid land will be transferred to the Corporation and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIDALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

[English]

Appointment of Evictees of VSP

10075. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of displaced persons who have so far been appointed in the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant out of the total number of 5000 to 6000 persons previously agreed to by Government to be absorbed;

(b) whether more people are likely to be absorbed by the time of completion of the first stage and the rest on the completion of second stage;

(c) to what extent the educational qualifications etc., were relaxed in respect of displaced persons and the details thereof; and

(d) the number of persons so far employed by the steel plant in all categories,

executive and non-executive separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Subject to availability of suitable displaced persons, the Visakhapatnam Steel Project proposes to employ 5000 of them. As on 24.3.1988, 2902 such persons have already been given employment.

(b) The absorption of more displaced persons will depend upon their suitability for the respective jobs.

(c) The details regarding the relaxations available for the displaced persons are as follows:-

- i) For Senior Trainees, the minimum qualification for the general candidates is a diploma in Engineering in the discipline notified to the Employment Exchange or a Science Degree with at least 60% marks. The minimum qualification for the displaced persons is a diploma in any discipline or an ordinary degree without any regard to the percentage of marks;
- ii) For Junior Trainees, with ITI qualification without any restriction regarding notified trade or percentage of marks as against general ITI qualification in the notified trade with 60% marks;
- iii) 25% qualifying marks in written tests against general 50%;
- iv) Age limit of 35 years as against general 25 years for Senior and Junior Trainees;
- v) Appointment as Assistant Train-

ees without Stenography qualification;

- vi) Displaced persons who have passed 10th Class are absorbed as Assistant Technicians after 18 months' training. Those who have passed 8th Class or 9th Class are given training for 30 months and thereafter they are also absorbed as Assistant Technicians.

(d) The number of executives and Non-Executives as on 24.3.1988 were as follow:-

Executive :

Employees : 1119

Trainees : 175

Non-Executives :

Employees : 2927

Trainees : 3046

Allotment of Shops to SC & ST by DDA

10076. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has invited applications for allotment of 160 shops for persons belonging to SC/ST in different parts of Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the total number of applications received; and

(c) the date on which the draw for allotment of shops is to be held?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

(SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. DDA has invited applications for allotment of shops/stalls to persons belonging to SC/ST. The number of shops/ stalls to be allotted to SC/ST is 175 and not 160.

(b) Total number of applications received is 12,732.

(c) The draw is likely to be held by the first week of July, 1988.

Application of Nuclear Science in the Field of Agriculture

10077. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of important research in agriculture being done through the application of nuclear science;

(b) the details of achievement thereof;

(c) whether any experiment has been made to bring rain through the application of nuclear sciences, if so, the result achieved;

(d) whether such experiments have done in some foreign countries and have proved to be successful; and

(e) if so, whether Government propose to import such technology to solve the problem of scarcity of water and also to boost up the agricultural production?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI
KRISHNA SHASTRI):** (a) Nuclear science is being used in the development of improved crop varieties, efficient and judicious use of fertilizers, pesticides, preservation of fruits, vegetables, grains, spices, etc.

(b) The improved crop varieties developed using nuclear science are given in Statement I below. A rapid non-destructive method for determination of oil content in the seed sample called the pulsed Nuclear Magnetic Resonance has been developed. Similar method is being developed for measuring drought tolerance in plants. The other areas of research where nuclear science is

being used beneficially are given in Statement II below:

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The question does not arise.

STATEMENT—I

List of Varieties of Different Crops Produced at IARI and BARC through Mutation Induced by Nuclear Radiation

	<i>IARI (Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi)</i>	<i>BARC (Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Trombay)</i>
1	2	3
Gram	: Pusa 408, Pusa 413, Pusa 417	Groundnut : TG-3, TG-4, TG-17 and Vikram
Cotton	: Pusa Ageti, Rasmi	Bougainvillea : Jaya Laxmi, Variegata
Barley	: DL-253	Arhar : Trombay vishaka-I LET
Tomato	: Pusa Lal, Meeruti, S-12	Moong : TAP-7
Rice	: NRL-48-116, NRL 72-78, NRL88-94 NRL-351, NRL-361, NRL-381	
Baira	: Pusa 46, New hybrid bajra-5	
French bean	: Pusa Paravati	
Pea	: Hans	

1	2	3
Caster	:	Aruna, Sowbhagaya
Rose	:	Madhosh
Wheat	:	NP 836, Sharbati Sonora, Kalyansona, Early Mutant, NRL-1, NRL-54, LRL-178
Cowpea	:	Amba, Shreshthā, Swarna, V-240

STATEMENT-II

The other Areas of Research where Nuclear Science is being used.

1. *Nuclear Energy in Fertilizer Application*

- (a) Application of 25 kg N/ha in four splits is more beneficial in Rice.
- (b) Application of nitrogen @ 40 kg/ha at the sowing time followed by 60 kg nitrogen/ha at the crown root initiation state proved more beneficial in wheat.

II. *Nuclear Energy in controlling pests and diseases*

- (a) Control of stored grain pests by irradiating with low dose of gamma rays.
- (b) Uptake, translocation and persistence of fungicide have been studied, throwing light on the safety of fungicide treated grains for human consumption.

III. *Ripening and Preservation of fruits*

- (a) Irradiation of Mangoes and tomatoes stored at 25 °C with gamma rays 25 kr and 150 kr respectively delay ripening by 11 and 10 days respectively.
- (b) Preservation of Button Mushrooms becomes easier at 15 °C by irradiating with gamma rays of 250 kr dose.

**Meat Products of India, Chalakkudy,
Kerala**

10078. SHRI K. MOHANDAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the products produced and the production capacity of the Meat Products of India, Chalakkudy, Kerala;

(b) whether there is any proposal to develop this factory; and

(c) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) No product is being produced at Meat Products of India, Chalakkudy, Kerala as the plant is yet to be established.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Establishment of

(1) Meat and poultry dressing plant

(2) Broiler hatchery

(3) Feed mixing plant

(4) Infrastructure for marketing

(5) Production support to assist 22800 farmers

(6) Research and development work

Loss of Employment Due to Modernisation of Steel Plants

10079. SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to modernisation of steel plants and adoption of new technologies, the employment opportunities are likely to suffer set-back in Steel Plants of the Steel Authority of India Limited;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial measures being contemplated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) to (c). The exact manpower requirements after the adoption of new technologies under the modernisation plans are yet to be worked out, while rationalisation of manpower may limit the extent of new appointments in the plants, greater employment opportunities will be created down stream.

Mineral Exploration in Orissa

10080. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mineral Exploration Corporation had undertaken drilling mining and survey works in some States during the last three years;

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

(c) whether any survey, mining or drilling activities were undertaken by the Mineral Exploration Corporation in Orissa during the last three years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L.FOTEDAR): (a) and (b). During the last three years, the Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited has been conducting detailed exploration for gold, copper, lead-zinc, tungsten, tin, coal and drilling for ground water. The operations cover a number of States, i.e. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, North Eastern States, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(c) and (d). During the last 3 years, MECL has been carrying out detailed exploration for coal on behalf of Coal India in Talcher coalfield and drilling for tubewells on behalf of Orissa Government. In the Ananta Extension and the Natraj blocks about 291 million tonnes and 35 million tonnes respectively of non-coking coal reserves have been estimated MECL has carried out tubewell drilling to the tune of 21,033 metres and 12,995 metres respectively in 1985 and 1986.

Scrap Allotted to Industrial Units of Orissa

10081. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain percentage of the scrap produced by the Rourkela Steel Plant is reserved for industrial units of Orissa; if so, the percentage thereof;

(b) whether it is distributed through the Director of Industries of the State; and

(c) the percentage of melting scrap, re-rolling scrap and industrial scrap which is

allotted to State units?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Rourkela Steel Plant has earmarked the following percentages of its available scrap for sale to the industrial units in the State of Orissa based on the recommendations from the Director of Industries of the State:-

Melting Scrap	:	22%
Industrial Scrap	:	22%
Rerollable Scrap	:	35%

House Building Advance by RCF

10082. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited a public sector unit under its administrative control sanctions house building advance to its officers on completion of vacating colony quarters;

(b, if so, whether the stipulation has been applied selectively in practice;

(c) if so, whether a committee appointed for the purpose also recommended a uniform practice; and

(d) if so, whether non-compliance has generated considerable unrest and loss of morale among the officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited (RCF) sanctions House Building Advance to its employees on the stipulation that on completion of the house, the employee will vacate the company's quarter.

(b) The stipulation has been applied uniformly except in a few cases due to operational/medical reasons.

(c) The internal committee appointed for the purpose recommended uniform practice.

(d) RCF has reported that there is no unrest or loss of morale among the employees.

Financial Assistance to States for Tourist Fairs and Festivals

10083. SHRI R.M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under government's consideration to provide financial assistance to State Governments for the promotion of tourist fairs and festivals during the current year; and

(b) if so, the details of financial assistance sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Department of Tourism has a scheme for granting financial assistance to the State Governments for promotion of fairs and festivals which attract both international and domestic tourists. During the current financial year there is a budget provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs under this Head.

(b) The financial assistance is given on receipt of proposals from the State Govern-

ments. No financial assistance has been sanctioned so far during the current financial year.

Implementation of DWCRA

10084. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the amount of funds allocated to the State of Madhya Pradesh Under the Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas programme, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): A total amount of Rs. 1,86,27,839 was released as central and UNICEF share to the districts covered under the Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas in Madhya Pradesh upto 31st March, 1988. The district-wise, breakup of the amount is as under:-

1.	Chindwara	Rs. 36,79,250
2.	Guna	Rs. 23,28,750
3.	Raipur	Rs. 35,87,589
4.	Shahdol	Rs. 29,72,250
5.	Rajgarh	Rs. 10,10,000
6.	Surguja	Rs. 10,10,000
7.	Shajapur	Rs. 10,10,000
8.	Bhind	Rs. 10,10,000
9.	Tikamgarh	Rs. 10,10,000
10.	Sehore	Rs. 10,10,000

TOTAL

Rs. 1,86,27,839

Under the Programme of DWCR, the allocation is made in terms of number of groups to be formed. For 1988-89, a total of 480 groups have been allocated to Madhya Pradesh. For each group, a sum of Rs.5,100 is released as Central share and Rs.5,000 as UNICEF share.

Evaluation of Iron Ore Mines of Goa

10085. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prospects of iron ore mines in Goa have been evaluated;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken for their exploitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Reserves of iron ore in Goa have been evaluated and are estimated at about 988 million tonnes. Out of this, around 617 million tonnes is ore of good grade.

(c) Iron ore resources in Goa are already being exploited, and all the ore is being exported. Production during the last 3 years was as under:—

1985	...	13.6 million tonnes
1986	...	15.9 million tonnes
1987	...	12.2 million tonnes

Transfer of Flats of Deceased Allottees

10086. SHRIMATI USHA THAKKAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOP-

MENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 21st March 1988 to Unstarred Question No.3974 regarding transfer of flats of deceased allottees and state:

(a) the number of cases of MIG flats of the Delhi Development Authority in South Delhi where the deceased allottees had filed nomination papers but their transfer has not effected so far; and

(b) the time by which the transfer cases are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) 10

(b) The cases could not be finalised earlier for want of policy decision which has been taken by DDA recently. The cases will be finalised now as early as possible, if the documents produced by the concerned parties are in order.

Import of Edible Oil

10087. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of edible oil imported during 1987-88;

(b) the break-up by oil seed; and

(c) the comparative FOB price of each variety of edible oil imported during the year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L.BAITHA): (a) and (b). A total quantity of about 19 lakh tonnes of edible oils have been imported during financial year 1987-88. The oilwise import is as follows:

<i>Name of oil</i>	<i>Quantity imported (in lakh tonnes)</i>
Soyabean oil	4.30
Rapeased oil	3.23
Palm oils	11.45

(c) The STC imports edible oils on CIF basis.

Vacant Land in Madipur

10088. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the vacant land opposite to Higher Secondary School Madipur, New Delhi is earmarked for construction of self-Finance Scheme flats;

(b) whether this land was previously Proposed to be utilised for construction of 1308 Janta Houses and before 1982 the same land was earmarked for J.J.R.Schemes;

(c) whether some business premises were allotted by DDA under the previous schemes and the same have not been earmarked in the present scheme; if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether Government propose to earmark the same sites before implementation of the present scheme?

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

(b) Originally the Scheme was for 1308 Janta Houses only, but at different stages, various blocks were converted into Janta, LIG, SFS as per the requirements arising

from time to time.

(c) and (d). There was a provision for two convenient shopping centres and other community facilities in this area. One out of the two was transferred to Slum Wing for development and construction, according to requirements. Slum Wing, D.D.A. has started construction of Slum Rehousing Tenements on the land area made available by DDA (Main), in the pocket adjoining the D.S.I.D.C. work Centre and adjacent to 3 storied LIG Tenements of DDA (Main). The Convenient Shopping earmarked for LIG Pockets has also been planned for 5 shops of 3m x 4m and 2.5m x 4m size. The open platforms for informal trading have also been provided. The existing coal depot at the site of shopping Centre has been retained in the proposed Convenient Shopping Complex. The Slum Flats are under construction whereas the Shopping Centre is at the estimating stage.

Glazing of Balconies and Varandas in Government Quarters

10089. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether balconies and back varandas of type-D quarters in Pandara Road, New Delhi are glazed on request made to junior engineers of the concerned service centre;

(b) whether this facility is also available for Type-D quarters in other Government localities;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to provide the same facilities in all Type-D quarters?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

OPMENT AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) to (d). Till July, 1987, the balconies and back veranda as of type-D quarters in the various Government localities in Delhi/ New Delhi, including Pandara Road, were being glazed, on receipt of requests from the allottees, on their undertaking to pay the additional licence fee and after the necessity of the work was accepted by the Government. From August, 1987, any additions/ alterations to Government buildings to cater to personal preferences have been prohibited, as a measure of economy.

Agitation by Farm Labour for Better Living Conditions

10090. SHRI P.M.SAYEED: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the farm labour have decided to launch a country-wide agitation protesting against their living conditions;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken stock of the position;

(c) the details of demands of the farm labour; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (d). The Government is siezed of the problems of the rural workers in the country. With a view to achieving a better understanding of all-India as well as region-specific problems, thereby getting an insight into issues relevant to the overall development process as well as specifically rural labour oriented Programme the Government has set up a National Commission on Rural Labour in August, 1987.

Regularisation of Employees of Gulmarg Winter Sports

10091. SHRI SODE RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the Gulmarg Winter Sports Project have been in agitation for their regularisation/ confirmation; and

(b) if so, the action taken to regularise/ confirm them under the revised instructions issued by the Department of Personnel and Training vide their O.M.No.18011/1/86-ESTT(D), dated the 28th March, 1988.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIGIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). The employees of the Gulmarg Winter Sports Project have been pressing for their regularisation/ confirmation. Eight employees who fulfil the requisite criteria under the Rules have already been confirmed. The cases of the employees who are overage and do not fulfil the requisite qualifications have already been referred to the Department of Personnel and Training for seeking relaxation under the Rules.

Cost of Land in Delhi

10093. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether government have been notifying the cost of residential and commercial land per square yard/ metre every 2-3 years in respect of different localities in Delhi for determining the value of landed property in the capital for taxation and transfer purposes; and

(b) if so, the rate of land in respect of Malviya Nagar and different other areas in South Delhi in 1969-70, 1975-76, 1980-81

and 1985-86 and at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIDALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Government do not notify any land rates for determining the value of landed property in the capital for taxation and transfer purposes. Pre-determined land rates for different localities are fixed from time to time for the purpose of matters connected with administration of leases such as recovery of misuse charges, unearned increase etc.

Ban on Repairs/ Maintenance of Government Residential Accommodation

10094. SHRI BHARAT SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have imposed a ban on repairs and maintenance of government residential flats/ bungalows etc. by the CPWD;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to relax the ban immediately to allow the expenditure on such works as are considered necessary for the proper upkeep of Government accommodation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). It has been decided that only essential maintenance of Government buildings may be undertaken in 1988-89. Improvements in existing flooring, walls, paneling etc. to cater to personal preferences are prohibited.

Development of Tourism in Karnataka

10095. SHRI H.G.RAMULU: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects proposed to be undertaken for the development of tourism in Karnataka during 1988-89; and

(b) the amount likely to be spent on each project, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). The Central Ministry of Tourism does not allocate funds State-wise but scheme-wise. The Ministry provides financial assistance to States for creation of tourism infrastructure on the basis of specific proposals received from the State governments. The Ministry has received proposals from the Government of Karnataka for financial assistance during 1988-89. The Ministry will take up these proposals for financial sanction subject to potential of the place, existing infrastructure, existing and projected tourist traffic, viability of the project, overall merits of the proposal, availability of funds and inter-se priorities.

Allotment of Flats Under N.P.H.S.1979 in Paschim Puri

10096. SHRI R.P.SUMAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some persons who had registered their names with the DDA for allotment of flats under the New Pattern HUDCO Scheme, 1979 were allotted flats in Paschim Puri sometime back;

(b) whether allotment of flats in some cases has since been cancelled;

(c) if so, the names of the persons in whose cases allotments have been cancelled and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether DDA propose to give possession of flats to the concerned individuals without delay; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor? -

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The names of persons concerned whose allotments were cancelled are being compiled. These allotments were cancelled owing to non-fulfilment of terms and conditions of allotment.

(d) and (e). This has to be examined on merits individually.

Discrepancies in Wages of Agriculture, Industrial and Service Sectors

10097. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of increase in the work force engaged in the agricultural sector in the country as compared to the total population and the work force engaged in the industrial sector at the end of 1983-84 and 1985-86;

(b) the percentage of rise in the wages in agricultural sector as compared to the rise in emoluments in industrial and services sectors in the country with the increase in general price structure;

(c) the reasons for disparities in the emoluments in the agricultural industrial and service sectors; and

(d) the steps government propose to take to narrow down these disparities?

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

AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Data on structural changes in work force as between 1983-84 and 1985-86 are not available. Work force in agricultural sector was 60.5% of the total workers in 1980-81.

(b) The percentage rise in average wage rates of unskilled labour in agricultural sector in 1985-86 over 1983-84 was of the order of 22.6% against 8.9% increase in the wholesale Price Index. However, the comparison between these two indicators is not appropriate, as the number of items purchased by the agricultural labourers are very limited.

(c) Important determinants of wage rate in a sector are capacity to pay, socio-economic environs and working conditions. These factors vary substantially from sector to sector leading to disparities in wage rates.

(d) Minimum wages in the agricultural sector as also wages in other sectors are reviewed periodically to reduce disparities to the extent feasible.

Production of Oilseeds and Cotton

10098. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated yield of edible oilseeds for the rabi and Kharif seasons of 1987;

(b) whether the output of oilseeds during 1985-86 had fallen short of the target by one million tonnes;

(c) whether there has been no increase in the output during the year 1987-88 as well;

(d) whether there has been a short fall in the production of cotton and the textile industries have been representing to Government

for import of one million bales of cotton to tide over the shortage; and

(e) whether there is any proposal to build a buffer stock in respect of oilseeds and cotton so as to improve the productivity by assuring remunerative prices to the producers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) to (c). The production of total nine oilseeds during the crop year 1985-86 was 10.83 million tonnes, as compared to the target of 13.60 million tonnes. Firm estimates of production for the crop year 1987-88 are not yet due from the States for all the oilseed crops.

(d). Yes, sir.

(e) The proposal to build a buffer stock in respect of oilseeds is under preliminary consideration. There is no proposal to build buffer stocks of cotton.

Irregularities in National Seeds Corporation

10099. SHRI Y.S.MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Seeds Corporation is without a Chairman for the last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether some irregularities are reported to have been committed in the NSC; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE: (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The post of Chairman-cum-Managing Director fell vacant on 1st February, 1986 after the expiry of the term of earlier incumbent and vigorous steps to fill up the post early have already been taken.

(c) and (d). Some complaints have been received alleging irregularities in the functioning of National Seeds Corporation from time to time and suitable action has been taken wherever justified in such cases.

Hedging in Cotton

10100. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the forward Market Commission recommended hedging in cotton atleast in areas like Saurashtra where there is late production of cotton; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Union government in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Smuggling of Chines 'Kuth'

10101. SHRI H.A.DORA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Himachal's Kuth, an aromatic roots has been facing virtual extinction following large-scale smuggling of Chinese Kuth into India;

(b) whether the Chinese have slashed

the price of their Kuth to eliminate Himachal's 'Kuth' and monopolies the world market;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Racket in Purchase of Drugs for ESI Scheme

10102. SHRI H.N.NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a racket in the purchase of drugs for Employees State Insurance (ESI) hospitals has been unearthed in Karnataka State:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the persons responsible for this drug racket have been identified; and

(d) if so, the action taken/ proposed to be taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) As per press reports, such a rackets has been unearthed in Karnataka.

(b) to (d). The Government of Karnataka, who are responsible for administration of Medical care under the ESI Scheme, are reported to have appointed an Enquiry Committee to look into the matter. Further necessary action in the matter will be taken by the State Government on receipt of the

report of the Committee.

Relief to Fertilizer Industry

10103. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give relief to the fertilizer industry for higher inventory carrying costs and discount to the consumers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R.PRABHU): (a) and (b). The discount of 7.5% offered on urea by the fertiliser manufacturers with effect from April 1, 1988 will be reimbursed by the Government of India.

Caprolactum Project of FACT, Kerala

10104. PROF.K.V.THOMAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total estimated cost of the Caprolactum Project FACT, Kerala;

(b) whether there is likely to be escalation in the cost of the project; and

(c) the time by which this project is likely to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) The latest estimated cost of the Caprolactum Project is Rs.315 crores.

(b) No. Sir.

(c) By April, 1989

Workers' Participation in Management

10105. DR.A.K.PATEL:

SHRI C.JANGA REDDY:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of public sector undertaking which have not implemented the scheme of workers' participation in management at the Board of Directors' level;

(b) the details of the undertakings which have sought exemption from the Scheme;

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard; and

(d) the details of the public sector undertakings likely to implement the scheme and when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Latest information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House when available.

(b) The names of the enterprises who sought exemption from the Scheme are:

- (1) Trade fair Authority of India Ltd.
- (2) Indian Medicines Pharmaceuticals Corporation Ltd.
- (3) Indian Road Construction Corporation Ltd.
- (4) National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd.
- (5) Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd.

(6) Indian Railway Construction Co.Ltd.

(7) Orissa Drugs Limited.

(8) National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.

(9) North Eastern Handicraft & Handloom Development Corporation Ltd.

(10) Indian Dairy Corporation Ltd.

(11) Shipping Corporation of India, who have sought exemption at Board level only.

(c) Requests for exemption are examined by Government on merits. Only Indian Dairy Corporation has been granted exemption from the Scheme so far.

(d) According to information available 99 Central Public Sector enterprises have already implemented the Scheme of employees Participation in Management at shop floor and plant levels. The names of these enterprises are given in the statement below:

STATEMENT

1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands Forest & Plantation Development Corporation Limited.
2. Andrew Yule & Co.Ltd.,
3. Artificial Limbs Mfg., Corporation.
4. Bharat Aluminium Co.Ltd.
5. Bharat Dynamics Ltd.,
6. Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.
7. Bharat Electronics Ltd.

8. Bharat gold Mines Ltd.
9. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.
10. Bharat Heavy Plates & Vessels Limited
11. Bharat Process & Mechanical Engineers Ltd.
12. Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.
13. Bharat Refractories Ltd.
14. Burn Standard Co.Ltd.
15. Cement Corporation of India Limited
16. Central Electronics Ltd.
17. Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd.
18. Central Warehousing Corporation
19. Cochin Shipyard Ltd.
20. Cotton Corporation of India Ltd.
21. Delhi Transport Corporation
22. Dredging Corporation of India Ltd.
23. Electronics Corporation of India
24. Electronics Trade & Tech.Development Corporation Ltd.
25. Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd.
26. Fertilizer & Chemicals Travancore Ltd.
27. Food Corporation of India Ltd.
28. Garden Reach Shipbuilders & engineers Ltd.
29. Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.
30. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.
31. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.
32. Hindustan Cables Ltd.
33. Hindustan copper Ltd.
34. Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd.
35. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.
36. Hindustan Organic Ltd.
37. Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.
38. Hindustan Photo Film Mnfg.Co.Ltd.
39. Hindustan Salts Ltd.
40. Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.
41. Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd.
42. H.M.T.Limited
43. Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
44. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.
45. Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd.
46. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.
47. Instrumentation Limited
48. International Airport Authority of India Limited
49. Lubrizel India Ltd.
50. Madras Refineries Ltd.
51. Manganese Ore (India) Ltd.

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|---|---|
| 52. Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd. | 74. Hotel Corporation of India. |
| 53. Mining & Allied Machinery Corporation | 75. India Firebricks & Co. Ltd. |
| 54. Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd. | 76. Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. |
| 55. National Bicycle Corporation Ltd. | 77. Northern Coal Field Limited. |
| 56. National Fertilizer Ltd. | 78. Central Coal Fields Limited. |
| 57. National Film Div.corporation Ltd. | 79. Eastern Coal Fields Limited. |
| 58. National Instruments Ltd. | 80. South Eastern Coalfields Ltd. |
| 59. National Mineral Dev.Corporation Limited | 81. Western Coalfields Ltd. |
| 60. National Newsprint & Paper Mills Ltd. | 82. Maharashtra Antibiotics & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. |
| 61. National Thermal Power Corporation Limited | 83. Southern Pesticides Corporation Limited. |
| 62. Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. | 84. Hindustan Newspring Limited. |
| 63. North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd. | 85. Mandya National Paper Mills. |
| 64. Oil India Limited | 86. Nagaland Pulp & Paper Co. Ltd. |
| 65. Praga Tools Limited | 87. Sambhar Salts Limited. |
| 66. Project & Dev.India Ltd. | 88. H.M.T. Bearing Limited. |
| 67. Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Limited | 89. Bieco Larie Limited. |
| 68. Sponge Iron India Ltd. | 90. Rajasthan Electronics & Instruments Limited. |
| 69. State Farms Corporation of India Ltd. | 91. Goa Shipyard Limited. |
| 70. Steel Authority of India Ltd. | 92. Mica Trading Corporation of India Limited. |
| 71. Triveni Structural Limited | 93. Projects Equipments Corporation of India Limited. |
| 72. Tungbhadra Steel Products Ltd. | 94. IISCO Ujjain Pipe & Foundary and Co. Ltd. |
| 73. Uranium | |

95. Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.
96. Hindustan Prefab Ltd.
97. Indian Rare Earth.
98. Pyrite Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd.
99. Kudremukh Iron Ore.

**License for Sugar Factor at Bidar,
Karnataka**

10106. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Karnataka had sent any proposal for the grant of license for setting up of Naranja Government Sugar Factory at Bidar, Karnataka; and

(b) if so, when the proposal was received by Government and the time by which the license will be issue?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). One application for grant of licence for setting up a new sugar factory viz, M/s Naranja Sahakara Sakkare Karkhane, Distt. Bidar, Karnataka of 2500 TCD duly recommended by Government of Karnataka has been received through the Department of I.D. on 29.4.88 in this Department. this will be considered shortly by the Government (Deptt. of Food) in accordance with the guidelines issued for licensing additional capacity in the Sugar Industry during the Seventh Five Year Plan *vide* Press Note dated the 2.1.1987.

[Translation]

**Utilisation of Funds Allocated under
IRDP**

10107. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will

the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds allocated under the Integrated Rural Development Programme are being properly utilised;

(b) the Central agency which monitors this information directly or through any State agency;

(c) whether it is a fact that the persons for whom the funds have been spent under this scheme are still living below the poverty line; and

(d) if so, whether it is proposed to modify the scheme in such a manner so as to ensure that its benefit actually reaches the poor people for whom it is meant for?

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

(a) The Audit Reports for implementation of Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) indicate that by and large funds allocated for the programme are being utilised for the purpose for which they are sanctioned.

(b) The Department of Rural Development receives regular progress reports regarding utilisation of funds from the State Governments. The Audit Reports on IRDP are furnished directly by the District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) to the Department of Rural Development.

(c) and (d). During the Sixth Plan period 165 lakhs families were assisted. The implementation of IRDP during the Sixth Plan has been evaluated by several organisations including Reserve bank of India (RBI), National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) of Planning

Commission. As per NABARD and PEO studies about 47% and 49.4% respectively of the sample households for the evaluation studies had crossed the poverty line. After discounting the income on the basis of consumer Price Index for agricultural labourers as on February, 1984, RBI estimated that about 17% of the beneficiaries had crossed the poverty line. The Concurrent Evaluation of IRDP for the period January-September 1987 indicates that at all India level 61.04% had crossed the old poverty line of Rs. 3500 and 12.82% the revised poverty line of Rs. 6400.

The Concurrent Evaluation has also highlighted that about 91% of the beneficiaries assisted under IRDP were eligible at the time of selection. Thus, by and large, the benefit of IRDP is reaching the poor people for whom it is meant.

During the Seventh Plan period the strategy for IRDP is two fold. First, the gains made during the Sixth Plan are to be consolidated and those beneficiaries who were not able to cross the poverty line for no fault of their own are provided supplementary dose of assistance and second package of assistance is being provided to the new beneficiaries in such a way that they may cross the poverty line. The various measures taken to modify IRDP include diversification of activities to include new and innovative programmes, formulation of model projects on pilot basis for selected districts, delegation of powers for approval of Action Plans to the Governing Body of the DRDA, setting up of Internal Audit Cells at State Headquarters and various measures for simplification of loaning procedure and insurance under IRDP.

[English]

Implementation of Agrarian Reforms

10108. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the

Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a long delay in implementing the agrarian reforms;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether judiciary is responsible for the delays in implementing such reforms; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to ensure that the delay is reduced to the minimum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d). Considerable work has been done in the implementation of various land reforms measures so far, in the abolition of intermediary tenures, tenancy reforms, imposition of ceilings on agricultural land holdings, consolidation of holdings and periodic updating of land records. However, since agrarian reforms are implemented within the framework of laws enacted for this purpose, the process inevitably involves adjudication of disputes through courts and certain delays occur on account of pendency of such cases in various courts. Among the reasons generally attributed to the delay in the implementation machinery, heavy litigation and insufficient number of courts, inability of the rural poor to fight cases, lack of awareness and organisation of the rural poor etc.

The implementation of land reform measures is reviewed at various levels from time to time and particularly in the Conferences of Revenue Ministers. On the basis of consensus arrived at in the two such Conferences held in May, 1985 and November, 1986, the following steps have been recommended to State Governments to cut down delay in implementing agrarian reforms:

1. Setting up Tribunals under Article 323 B of the Constitution, constitution of special benches in High Courts for land reform cases
2. Setting up legal cells at state Head-Quarters for monitoring the disposal of cases,
3. Strengthening of the administrative and judicial machinery for expeditious disposal of pending litigation.
4. Free legal aid to be provided to the rural poor to enable them to fight out cases.
5. To consider State defending the interests of the rural poor particularly the allottees of ceiling surplus land and tenants and share-croppers involved in litigation.
6. To consider the possibility of debaring lawyers from appearing in cases.
7. To review the existing legislations and take legislative measures restricting the provisions of appeals, revisions and reviews under various land reforms laws.
8. To take stringent measures to protect the beneficiaries of land reform measures from harassment by land owners and other vested interests.
9. Inclusion of land reforms laws in the 9th schedule of the Constitution.

Land being a State subject the implementation of land Reforms measures is the

responsibility of the State Governments. It is, therefore, for the States to take various remedial measures in this regard.

Fishing Harbours in Orissa

10109. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fishing harbours proposed to be constructed in Orissa during the Seventh Plan Period and whether the locations thereof have been decided;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of such proposals for construction of fishing harbours in Orissa awaiting clearance from Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) to (c). Proposals for three fishery harbours at Paradip, Gopalpur and Astarang in Orissa are received by the Government of India for development during the Seventh Plan Period. The estimated cost of the harbour at Paradip designed for 50 deep sea vessels and 500 mechanised fishing vessels is Rs. 2576 lakhs, that for Gopalpur designed for 120 mechanised fishing vessels is Rs. 797 lakhs and that for Astarang designed for 140 mechanised fishing vessels is Rs. 374.30 lakhs.

Request for Postponement of Payment of Dues From Fishing Companies

10110. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Government have taken to reduce or postpone payment of dues by

fishing trawlers to Visakhapatnam Port Trust;

(b) whether representations have been received from the National Fishing Trawlers and Allied Industries Association Visakhapatnam regarding the postponment of payment of dues from fishing companies to the Visakhapatnam Port Trust; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) to (c). A representation from the National Fishing Trawlers and Allied Industries by the Visakhapatnam Port Trust for some relaxation in the user charges. There is no proposal to reduce the user charges as these were fixed in 1979 and have not have revised since then.

[Translation]

Agreement for Rice Import from Burma

10111. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD:
SHRIMATI MANORAMA
SINGH:

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

(a) whether any agreement has been entered with Burma for import of rice;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the agency through which the rice will be imported the quantity of rice and the rate at which it is to be imported; and

(d) the reasons for importing the rice?

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

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

Progress of Installation of Cluster of Tubewells

10112. SHRI VIRDHICHANDERJAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of the progress in regard to the installation Scheme of cluster of tubewells to provide more irrigation facilities for the farmers in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that the aforesaid scheme has been discontinued in Rajasthan;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government propose to revive the scheme in Rajasthan for the benefit of the farmers; and

(e) 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 (e). There is no Centrally Sponsored Scheme of cluster of tube-wells to provide more irrigation facilities for the farmers. However, under the minor irrigation component of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers for Increasing Agricultural Production, assistance is provided for various minor irrigation works including installation of tube-wells to provide more irrigation facilities for the farmers in the country. This

scheme is being continued in all the States of the country including Rajasthan during the Seventh Five Year Plan. The State-wise progress in respect of wells/tubewells con-

structed during the period from 1985-86 to 1987-88 (upto December, 1987) given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

No. of Wells/Tubewells Constructed During the Period from 1985-86 to 1987-88 (upto December, 1987)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>No. of wells/ tubewells constructed</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	29023
2.	Assam	6943
3.	Bihar	40675
4.	Gujarat	26673
5.	Haryana	7586
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1192 ha: brought under irrigation through various means.
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	5
8.	Karnataka	19583
9.	Kerala	17041
10.	Madhya Pradesh	36085
11.	Maharashtra	Funds being utilised for integrated watershed development works to recharge the ground structures.
12.	Manipur	N.R.
13.	Meghalaya	7
14.	Nagaland	N.R.
15.	Orissa	0765

1	2	3
16.	Punjab	9400
17.	Rajasthan	12320
18.	Sikkim	260 ha. brought under irrigation through various means.
19.	Tamil Nadu	11021
20.	Tripura	485
21.	Uttar Pradesh	137255
22.	West Bengal	1685*
23.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Not implemented.
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	371
25.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	N.R.
26.	Delhi	Not implemented.
27.	Chandigarh	Not implemented.
28.	Goa	450
29.	Lakshadweep	Not Reported.
30.	Mizoram	2872 ha. brought under irrigation through various means.
31.	Pondicherry	193
TOTAL:		367568

N.R. = Not Reported.

*—Figures relates only for the year 1985-86.

[English]

Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

Blue Revolution

10113. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Will the

(a) whether any efforts are being made by Government to bring about a blue revolu-

tion in the country which would make the country more than self-sufficient in sea food and provide better economic return for the fish 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) and (b). Some of the important steps taken by the Government for increasing fish production in the country and for better economic return from fish farming are as follows:-

- (i) Upgradation/modernisation of 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 the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ);
- (ii) Development of fishing harbours and landing centres;
- (iii) Increasing productivity of the culturable water areas and bringing more areas under fish culture in inland sector through adoption of scientific technologies;
- (iv) Import of suitable technologies from abroad for brackishwater prawn seed production, farming and feed formulation;
- (v) Creation of infrastructure for fish seed production;
- (vi) Conducting research on further improvement of fish production

technologies through research institutes under Indian Council for Agricultural Research (ICAR); and

- (vii) Training of fish farmers and fishermen in scientific pisciculture.

Cattle Deaths Due to Drought

10114. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY:
DR. A.K. PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cattle which died or were incapacitated as a result of the current drought conditions, State-wise;

(b) the special scheme initiated to provide financial and other help to the owners of such cattle for replacement of their livestock so that their agricultural and dairying activities are not hampered; and

(c) how many persons have benefited from such schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) No starvation deaths among cattle have been reported. However, animals have died due to old age, malnutrition, diseases and other causes in drought affected States. Number of such reported deaths is; Rajasthan—68,390 and Maharashtra—4854. Other States have not reported such deaths.

(b) and (c). No assistance is provided for replacement of livestock under drought relief programme. However, financial help is available for purchasing fresh stock under plan programmes like Integrated Rural Development Programme, Special Live-

stock Breeding Programme, Special Schedule caste component plan etc.

Buffer Stock of Seeds

10115. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a buffer stock scheme for seeds to meet the contingencies has been approved by Government; and

(b) if so, the total buffer stock proposed to be maintained under the scheme?

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

(b) The proposed quantity of certified and foundation seed of oilseeds, pulses, paddy and coarse grains i.e. maize, jowar and bajra to be kept in buffer stock for 1988-89 is 1,78,468 quintals.

Consultancy Scheme in Agriculture

10116. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to set up organisations to undertake consultancy assignments in various disciplines of agriculture within the country and in abroad;

(b) if so, the details of the programme envisaged; and

(c) the time by which the work is likely to commence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND

COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) The Ministry of Agriculture have no proposal to set up organisations to undertake consultancy assignments in any discipline of agriculture within the country and abroad;

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

Rationalisation of Subsidies to Farmers

10117. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all kinds of subsidies are being given to the farmers all over the country;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof:

(c) whether a high level committee has been constituted to look into rationalisation of subsidies to the farmers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). Subsidies to the farmers are given uniformly through different schemes. These subsidies are given in the form of subsidised supply of seeds, minikits, plant protection chemicals and equipment. On fertilizer, a subsidy at source is given to the industry because of which the fertilizer prices are maintained at relatively lower and uniform level throughout the country.

(c) and (d). A Working Group was setup by the Government of India to review the Role of Subsidies in Agricultural Development. The Group has finalised its Draft Report and recommendations.

**Bank Scheme for Slum Dwellers of
Bombay**

10118. PROF. RAM KRISHNA
MORE:
SHRI BANWARI LAL PURO-
HIT:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to introduce a unique World Bank scheme for slum dwellers of Bombay;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to introduce the said scheme in other Parts of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which the slums will be upgraded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). Slum improvement/upgradation schemes are formulated and implemented by the State Government out of their plan provisions in accordance with their own needs and priorities. The Government of India has not received any proposal for an exclusive scheme for Slum dwellers for World Bank assistance. However, like other Urban Development Projects in other parts of the country, the I.D.A. assisted on-going Bombay Urban Development project includes Slum upgradation as a component at an estimated cost of Rs. 53.37 crores to benefit about 5 lakh people.

Medium Merchant Structural Mill of VSP

10119. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Engineering Experts of Czechoslovakia have been sent to Andhra Pradesh to undertake construction of the prestigious Rs. 200 crores medium merchant structural mill as part of multi-mills steel plant in Visakhapatnam; and

(b) if so, to what extent the Czechoslovakian experts have proved to be useful in setting up the project?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Setting up Aluminium Authority of
India**

10120. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government propose to set up Aluminium Authority of India like Steel Authority of India Limited; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L.FOTEDAR): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

(b) There are two primary producers of aluminium in the public sector and three in the private sector. The prices of primary aluminium are statutorily controlled and while fixing the prices, the over all interests of the producers as well as the consumers are given due consideration. Moreover, Electrical Conductor Grade Aluminium is under distribution control. There is controller of Aluminium, who is appointed under the Aluminium (Control) Order, 1970 for this purpose. This policy has been working smoothly.

Support Price of Bidi Tobacco and Natu Tobacco

10121. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO:
SHRI B.B. RAMAIAH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for fixing the minimum support prices of bidi tobacco and natu tobacco by the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices during 1988-89; and

(b) if so, the details 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.

[*Translation*]

Allotment of Flats to State Bank of Indore in Asian Games Village

10122. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of flats allotted to the State Bank of Indore in Asian Games Village Complex, New Delhi;

(b) the flat number and cost of each of the said flats; and

(c) the purpose for which these flats will be used by the bank in near future?

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

(b) Flat No	Cost including cost of land
G.2-147	Rs. 724900
G.2-166	Rs. 724900
G.2-201	Rs. 724900
G.2-202	Rs. 724900
Q.1, Q.2-575	Rs. 962200

(c) As per terms of allotment, these flats are to be used for Residential purpose only.

[*English*]

Separate Department of Fisheries

10123. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry and Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry have urged Government to set up a separate department of fisheries to achieve the marine products and export target by 1990;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard;

(c) whether Government have examined the suggestions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) to (d). No. Sir. However, a proposal for creation of separate department of fisheries is already under the consideration of the Government.

[*Translation*]

Suspension of Work of Bharat Refractories Project at Pithoragarh

10124. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the land of the local farmers has been acquired in Devalthal (Pithoragarh) for the construction of Bharat Refractories; if so, the acreage of the acquired land and the present position in regard to this land;

(b) whether a decision has been taken to suspend the work on this project and if so, the date when such a decision was taken; and

(c) whether at the time of the aforesaid decision a study was also made in regard to the adverse effects on the various aspects of the development of backward areas and if so, whether State Government was also consulted prior to this decision and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) 23.13 acres of private land in Dewalthal (Pithoragarh) was acquired for the Pithoragarh Magnesite Project of Bharat Refractories Limited. Position in regard to this land remains unchanged

since its acquisition.

(b) the economic viability of the project became doubtful soon after its inception. A decision to implement the project has therefore not been taken so far.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Construction of Houses in Orissa Under Indira Awas Yojana

10125. SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) the details of targets fixed for construction of houses in Orissa under the Indira Awas Yojana for the last three years;

(b) the extent to which these targets have been achieved and the number of families benefited each year; and

(c) if targets were not achieved in any year, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POJARY): (a) and (b). Under the Indira Awas Yojana, the number of houses to be constructed during a year is planned by the States on financial year to financial year basis in tune with the resources allocated for the Yojana under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme. The year-wise details of number of houses planned and reported to have been constructed/Number of families benefited in Orissa under the Yojana during the last three years are given as below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of houses planned</i>	<i>No. of houses reported to have been constructed/ No. of families benefited.</i>
1985-86	7120	Nil
1986-87	4772	4485
1987-88	4772	7091
TOTAL	16664	11576

(c) Indira Awas Yojana was launched during the year 1985-86. Its implementation by the State of Orissa, however, could not be taken up immediately in 1985-86 as it took some time for the State to gear itself up for planning and implementation of the Yojana. Progress of the implementation of the Yojana gathered momentum in the following years and is now satisfactory.

[*Translation*]

Production and Consumption of Khesari Dal

10126. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that people fall victim to paralysis due to consumption of khesari dal;

(b) if so, the State where khesari dal is still being cultivated;

(c) the number of persons who became victim of paralytic attack due to the consumption of this dal;

(d) whether Government propose to impose a ban on the cultivation of this dal; and

(e) if so, when and 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, prolonged continuous and excessive consumption of khesari dal leads to paralysis known as Lathyrism.

(b) Khesari is still being cultivated in the States of Bihar, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal.

(c) Studies carried out by Indian Council of Medical Research indicated that there are no new cases of lathyrism in the recent years even in endemic areas where khesari dal is grown.

(d) and (e). The Government of India had written to all the Khesari dal growing states to examine the possibilities of banning its cultivation. The states of Uttar Pradesh and Assam have already banned its cultivation.

[*English*]

Relief to Unemployed Fishermen in A.P.

10127. SHRI T. BALA GOUD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government propose to grant financial relief to fishery workers of Andhra Pradesh facing unemployment due to failure of fishing in the last two years;

(b) whether any ad hoc grants are proposed to be made from the National Fishermen Welfare Fund; and

(c) the assistance Government are arranging for the fishing industry to enable the workers to work throughout the year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Fish production in Andhra Pradesh since 1985-86 is given below:-

Year	('000 tonnes)		
	<i>Fish production Marine</i>	<i>Fish production Inland</i>	<i>Total fish production</i>
1985-86	126.8	107.5	234.3
1986-87 (Provisional)	140.8	108.0	248.8
1987-88 (Estimated)	139.4	121.1	260.5

From the data on fish production in Andhra Pradesh during 1986-87 (Provisional) and 1987-88 (Estimated) compared to 1985-86, there is no indication of failure of fishing in the last two years and consequently, fishing workers remained unemployed.

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

Allotment of Accommodation to Freedom Fighters in Delhi

10128. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pending applications for allotment of residential accommodation to freedom fighters in Delhi; and

(b) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Twenty Eight.

(b) Allotment is made on the specific recommendations of the Ministry of Home Affairs, The recommendations of that Ministry are awaited.

Import of Seeds

10129. SHRI SAMBAHAJIRAO KAKADE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been importing seeds, if so, since when and the countries of import;

(b) whether the seeds imported from USSR were found to be contaminated with seed-borne diseases and pests; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) The import policy of the Government has been providing for the import of living plants, seeds and other plant material subject to the fulfilment of certain conditions and procedures contained in the Policy for the relevant years.

The seeds were being imported from different countries, like the USA, UK, Malaysia, Singapore etc.

(b) and (c). Consignments of Sunflower seeds were imported from the USSR in July 1987 and January 1988. Both these consignments were subjected to various plant quarantine screenings by the Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine & Storage and were released as they were not found to be contaminated with any diseases or pests.

[*Translation*]

Stone Quarries in Rajasthan

10130. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of labourers working in Kota stone quarries Ramganjmandi, Rajasthan;

(b) if so, whether cess is collected from the owners of the quarries, if so, the rate of cess charged;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps contemplated for the upliftment of these labourers by imposing the cess on the quarry owners; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH

TYTLER) : (a) This information is not maintained.

(b) to (d). No cess is levied under any of the Welfare Fund Acts on Owners of Stone Quarries and there is no proposal to do so.

[*English*]

Subsidy on Foodgrains for Tribal Areas

10131. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the consumption of foodgrains in tribal areas is increasing day by day due to subsidy scheme on foodgrains;

(b) if so, the extent to which it has increased in each State; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) to (c). This Ministry is not maintaining any date concerning consumption of foodgrains in tribal areas. However, there has been a moderate increase in the issues of wheat and rice under the scheme in 1987 over those in 1986.

Revamping of Haldia, Namrup and Barauni Fertilizer Plants

10132. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have decided to revamp the Haldia, Namrup and Barauni fertilizer plants of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation;

(b) if so, the steps being taken in this direction; and

(c) the progress made so far and the time by which the work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) to (c). Government appointed foreign consultants to carry out an end-to-survey of Namrup, Barauni and Durgapur fertilizer plants of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (HFC). The Consultants have since submitted their report to HFC. Foreign consultants have also been appointed for carrying out an end-to-end survey of the Haldia fertilizer project. Their report is likely to be received in May, 1988. Based on the reports of the consultants, further action to revamp the three operating units and to commission Haldia project will be taken.

Construction of Houses in Bangalore with World Bank Assistance

10133. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an urgent need to construct houses for poor people in Bangalore city;

(b) if so, whether any World Bank team has agreed to visit Bangalore to assess the schemes proposed by Karnataka Government for construction houses for urban poor, particularly in Bangalore City;

(c) whether Government of Karnataka has approached Union Government for World Bank assistance for its housing Schemes, if so, the action taken thereon; and

(d) the total number of houses proposed to be constructed in Bangalore City under these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) As in other metropolitan areas of the country, housing shortage has also been felt in Bangalore.

(b) A World Bank mission had visited Karnataka during February, 1988 and held preliminary discussions on the possibility of preparing projects for World Bank financing in the State which includes an urban development (shelter and infrastructure) project for Bangalore and five other major urban centres.

(c) So, far the Government of Karnataka has not furnished any project report to the Central Government for being posted to the World Bank for financing.

(d) For Bangalore city, the State Government is contemplating to provide 200525 houses (179775) for economically weaker sections and 20750 for others) at a total cost of Rs. 5500 million under the proposed World Bank assistance.

Proposal to Provide Houses to All by 2000 A.D.

10134. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government propose to provide houses to all by 2000 A.D.

(b) if so, the housing schemes drawn up for th purpose so far;

(c) the estimated demand of houses by 2000 A.D.; and

(d) the details of the plan of Government

in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Housing is a State subject and State Governments/U.T adminis- are free to formulate their own housing schemes according to the needs and plan priorities. Central financial assistance is given to the States and U.Ts in the shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants' without being tied to any particular schemes or head of development.

Housing have been given priority in the 7th Plan and special emphasis has been given to the housing for the economically weaker sections. Point Nos. 14 & 15 of the 20 -Point programme relates to the following schemes in the housing sector:-

- (i) Provision of House sites to rural landless workers
- (ii) Construction Assistance on allotted house-sites
- (iii) Indira Awas Yojana
- (iv) Houses for Economically Weaker Sections
- (v) Houses for Low Income Group
- (vi) Environmental Improvement of Urban Slum

(c) The total increase in the number of households between 1981 and 2001 is estimated to be 63.8 milion.

(d) The proposed National Housing Policy seeks to encourage investment in housing in order to achieve a sustained and accelerated growth in the nation's housing stock and its conversation through the creation of an enabling environment by elimina-

tion constraints and developing an efficient and accessible system for the delivery of Housing inputs. Following are some of the important schemes and measures in operation or being initiated in this connection:-

- Establishment of the National Housing Bank and promoting a net-work of housing finance institutions.
- Construction of houses for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and freed bounded labour through the Indira Awas Yojna.
- Provision of house sites and construction assistance to rural landless labour.
- Provision of sites and services and built units in urban areas for the economically weaker sections, low income groups etc.
- Various loan linked schemes through HUDCO.

[Translation]

Allotment of Shops by directorate of Estates/DDA

10135. SHRI LAL RAM KEN: Will the Minister URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 29 February, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 1072 regarding allotment of shops by Directorate of Estates/DDA and state:

(a) the number of shops allotted to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes respectively, by the Delhi Development Authority and the Directorate of Estate.

(b) the grounds thereof ; and

(c) the percentage of reservation in respect of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes separately?

Directorate of Estates

(a) The Dte. of Estates allotted four shops/stalls to SC category and one show window to ST category

(b) These were allotted through draw of lots, by inviting applications from these communities except in one case where allotment was made on compassionate grounds.

(c) 15 per cent in case of SC category and 7 per cent in respect of ST category.

[English]

Appointment of SC/ST In F.C.I. Management

10136. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the food Corporation of India prepare large panels for vacancies due to occur for several years in future and keep Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates at the bottom;

(b) if so, the number of a vacancies filled up in Posts of Manager (G) Joint Manager(G) out of the panel during 1987 and the number of SC/ST candidates taken from the panel'

(c) whether it is a fact that the SC/ST officers were superseded without observing the reservation rules in this regard; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUP-

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

Delhi Development Authority

DDA(main) allotted 228 shops and slum Deptt. allotted 2660 stalls/theaters/shops to SC/ST.

The allotment is being made SC/ST because Govt. of India reserved a quota of shops and stalls for them.

The per-centage of reservation in respect of SC/ST was 12-1/8 per cent up to 9.9.86 and 25% thereafter.

PLIES (SHRI D.L.BAITHA) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) Food Corporation of India have so far promoted ten officers to the posts of Manager (G) and equivalent and eight officers to the posts of Joint Manager (G) out of the panels drawn by them during 1987. These promotions have been made in order of merit in the panels, subject to vigilance clearance. No.SC/ST officers has been appointed so far from the above panels.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Recruitment in RSP

10137. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recruitment in Rourkela Steel Plant has been virtually stopped;

(b) if so, since when;

(c) whether the number of non-executives in the Steel Plant has been decreasing

every year despite the fact that about 10,000 non-executive have retired during the last 10 years; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to fill up those vacancies?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). No, sir, In fact during the last 10 years, only 1866 non-executive employees have retired in Rourkela Steel Plant. Despite this the non-executive manpower in Rourkela Steel Plant has increased from 34725 as on 1.1.1978 to 35176 on 1.1.1988.

Consumption of Fertilizers

10138. SHRIMATI D.K.BHANDARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of fertilizers consumed during 1985 1986, 1987 and during the current year upto March, 1988, State and Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether some quota for consumption of fertilizers has been fixed for States/ Union Territories which do not produce fertilizers;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) A statement given the State-wise consumption of fertilizers during the years 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 is given below:-

(b) to (d). The requirement of fertilizers for each State and Union Territory is assessed separately for Kharif (April to September) and Rabi (October to March) seasons in consultation with the State/Union Territory Governments and the fertilizers industry well in advance of the Crop season. The requirement of fertilizers so assessed for each State/Union Territories is allotted in full from the indigenous production and the imported fertilisers.

STATEMENT

Consumption of Fertilizers

(*'000 Tonnes N+P+K*)

Sl.No.	State	Year	Year	Year
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88 (Estt.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	888.12	901.51	963.86

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Karnataka	555.55	565.78	590.01
3.	Kerala	141.33	151.36	173.0
4.	Tamil Nadu	668.29	674.41	675.71
5.	Pondicherry	14.79	16.26	15.31
6.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands.	01.	0.14	0.24
7.	Gujarat	421.31	402.29	410.10
8.	Madhya Pradesh	437.10	493.53	519.01
9.	Maharashtra	668.00	656.00	729.00
10.	Rajasthan	220.92	247.09	213.62
11.	Goa			
12.	Daman & Diu	7.31	4.34	5.57
13.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.38	0.44	0.50
14.	Haryana	372.19	414.84	385.59
15.	Punjab	1098.22	1115.60	1114.71
16.	Uttar Pradesh	1972.37	(East)1771.71	1816.07
17.	Himachal Pradesh	23.66	26.11	25.20
18.	Jammu & Kashmir	36.08	30.33	38.11
19.	Delhi	9.11	10.49	10.66
20.	Chandigarh	1.07	1.07	0.66
21.	Assam	16.74	16.80	24.16
22.	Bihar	501.46	527.50	595.95
23.	Orissa	140.52	151.73	155.86
24.	West Bengal	408.75	499.22	536.24

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Tripura	5.10	6.84	8.67
26.	Manipur	4.79	5.66	7.38
27.	Meghalaya	2.99	3.48	3.33
28.	Nagaland	0.26	0.35	0.22]
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.22	0.33	0.20
30.	Mizoram	0.09	0.15	0.30
31.	Sikkim	1.19	1.35	1.69
32.	Commodity Board	119.43	41.65	50.32
TOTAL		8737.44 (Estt.)	8738.36	9071.99

Import of Pulses by NAFED

10139. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have entrusted the task of importing pulses to NAFED for public Distribution System;

(b) if so, the total quantum of pulses proposed to be imported through NAFED for PDS during 1988-89;

(c) the country from which NAFED proposes to import pulses; and

(d) the steps being taken by NAFED in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Due to unprecedented drought conditions prevailing in the country, Govern-

ment of India advised NAFED to import one lakh tonnes of pulses during 1987-88 for distribution through Public Agencies. National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED), contracted import of 34095 MTs of various varieties of pulses of which a quantity of 32590 has arrived in the country.

(b) to (d). As import of pulses in under OGL NAFED contemplates to import 50,000 Tonnes of pulses subject to availability from the countries from which imports are likely that is Turkey, Australia, Thailand, Burma, China and USA etc. It may be mentioned that other public Institutions and Trade are also importing pulses.

Purchases of Mango Pulp by Modern Food Industries

10140. SHRI R. DHANUSHKODI ATHITHAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mango pulp require-

ment of the Modern Food Industries is being met from the private parties and not through NAFED which is also producing mango pulp

(b) whether any enquiry has been made in this regard;

(c) if not, the steps contemplated to enquire into the matter; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to purchase mango pulp from Government organisations such as NAFED only?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L.BAITHA) : (a) to (d). Mango pulp required by Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd., is purchased by the Company from Government organisations like State Agro Industrial Corporations and NAFED or private parties taking into account the prices and the quality of product offered by them. The purchase are made by inviting open tenders in prominent newspapers on an all India basis. The Company would consider purchase of mango pulp from NAFED or any Government organisation if they can offer the required quality and competitive rates.

Lack of Assistance and Non-Availability of Equipments

10141. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether lack of adequate facility and non-availability of equipment had led to under- utilisation of fishing resources in the rich fish areas such as Gujarat and Maharashtra coastline; and

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

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

AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) No, sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Samples of Essential Commodities Supplied to F.P.S. in Delhi

10142. SHRI SWAMI PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI BANWARILAL BAIRWA:
PROF. CHANDRA BHANU
DEVI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food and Civil Supplies Department of Delhi Administration has some procedure to survey that all ration items are being supplied strictly in according with the samples given to fair price shops;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that all food items meant for public distribution are not commensurate with the quality of samples provided to fair price shops; and

(d) if so, the action Government propose to take to wipe out this irregularity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L.BAITHA): (a) and (b). Delhi administration has information that samples of the specified articles issued to the Delhi State Civil supplies Corporation (DSCSC) from the Food Corporation of India (FCI) godowns for supply to fair price shops under the Public distribution System, are given to DSCSE by the FCI at the time of delivery of these items. The DSCSC, in turn, given the samples to the fair price shop holders at the time of delivery of these items to the fair price shops for display. A food card

holder can compare the quality of the stocks at the time of purchase from the fair price shop with the samples displayed in the shop.

It may also be mentioned that a system of joint inspection by the officers of FCI and the DSCSC is in vogue to check the quality of the items before these are delivered.

(c) and (d). Delhi Administration has denied this. However, in view of the magnitude of the operations involved, possibility of occurrence of few such cases where stocks supplied to fair price shops not conforming with the quality of samples supplied cannot be ruled out. To take care of such situation, Delhi Administration has evolved a system for replacement of such stocks.

Tourist Facilities

10143. SHRI ASHOK SHANKAR RAO CHAVAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to extend the same facilities to other tourist spots as are available for tourist spots at Hampi and Khajuraho; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). The requirement of tourism infrastructure varies from place to place depending upon the location of the place, its potential, tourist traffic, etc. The Ministry provides funds for the creation of such facilities as are considered necessary to meet the tourist requirements of the place.

Allotment of Quarters to Employees of State Government

10144. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government quarters provided to the various State Government officers in Delhi as on 1st January, 1988;

(b) the number of quarters provided by State Governments in each State to Central Government employees;

(c) whether the increase in the staff of State Governments in Delhi and the increase in the quarters in the general pool is taken into consideration while fixing the quota for each State; and

(d) the criteria adopted for allotment of quarters to various State Governments at Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) 149

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

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The criteria adopted for allotment of quarters to various State Governments at Delhi is given in the statement below:-

STATEMENT

- i) Existing allotments already made may be allowed to continue.
- ii) In future not more than five employees of the State Government posted in Delhi may be allotted accommodation on payment of normal licence fee; where existing allotments as on 12th September, 1985 are less than five, number may be restricted to this.
- iii) The General pool buildings

which are being utilised by the State Governments as Guest House may be taken back to general pool in cases where the State Government have constructed their own Guest House, within a period of six months.

- iv) Not more than two officers/officials of Union Territories other than Delhi posted in Delhi may be allotted general pool accommodation.

Recruitment of Junior Trainees in V.S.P.

10145. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Visakhapatnam Steel Project is recruiting Junior Trainees in non-notified trades² only from amongst displaced persons;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the guidelines from Government in this regard, if any; and

(c) whether representations have been received by Visakhapatnam Steel Plant for recruitment of Scheduled Tribes candidates as Junior trainees in non-notified trades and if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The recruitment of Junior Trainees in Visakhapatnam Steel Project is made through the local Employment Exchange. While placing requisitions with the Employment Exchange, the project authorities notify the trades in which recruitment is to be

made. However, the displaced persons, whose land had been acquired for the project are being recruited to the non-notified trades also provided they possess I.T.I. qualification. This dispensation does not require approval of the Government.

(c) Representations had been made to the Visakhapatnam Steel Project that the relaxation given to displaced persons may be extended to Scheduled Tribe candidates also. The project authorities did not, however, find any justification in this request because they have been able to get adequate number of Scheduled Tribes candidates for recruitment in the required trades.

Freight Equalisation Fund for Steel

10146. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Development Council has since taken a decision on the Freight Equalisation Fund for Steel;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the stage at which the matter stands at present; and

(d) the likely repercussion of the proposed move to shift the Steel Authority of India Limited's Marketing Division from Calcutta?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). The matter is yet to be considered by the National Development Council.

(d) There is no proposal to shift the marketing division of SAIL from Calcutta.

Production of Milk

10147. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether increase in milk production in the country is as a result of the increase in the number of drought resistant cows and buffaloes and fodder produced under Operation Flood I, II, II & III; and

(b) the present productivity of cows and buffaloes vis-a-vis the productivity during 1973-74; State-wise?

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

YADAV): (a) The increase in milk production in the country is the result of concerted efforts by Central, State Government and National Dairy Development Board on measures like controlled breeding, better feeding and management practices, health cover etc. Marketing arrangements made by the State Dairy Federations, National Dairy Development Board have also given a boost to milk production. Contribution of improved indigenous as well as crossbred cattle and improved buffaloes in the increased production is substantial.

(b) The productivity rates of cows and buffaloes for the year 1986-87, on the basis of the sample-surveys conducted by different States during that year, are furnished in the Statement below. No such surveys were conducted in the year 1973-74.

STATEMENT

*Average Milk Productivity per Milch (in Milk and Dry) Animal Per day in 1986-87
(In kg)*

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Cow</i>	<i>Buffalo</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.601	1.241
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	*	*
3.	Assam	0.580	1.196
4.	Bihar @	0.689	1.453
5.	Goa	*	*
6.	Gujarat	1.410	2.246
7.	Haryana	2.029	2.936
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.812	1.831
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	*	*

1	2	3	4
10.	Karnataka	0.893	1 250
11.	Kerala	1.963	1.785
12.	Madhya Pradesh	*	*
13.	Maharashtra	0.571	1.543
14.	Manipur	*	*
15.	Meghalaya	0.634	1.146
16.	Mizoram	0.893	-
17.	Nagaland	*	*
18.	Orissa	0.232	0.639
19.	Punjab	2.248	2.750
20.	Rajasthan	1.184	2.082
21.	Tamil Nadu	1.712	2.133
22.	Tripura	*	*
23.	Uttar Pradesh	1.033	2.006
24.	West Bengal	1.372	3.796
25.	Sikkim	1.226	-

Note: 1. *In these States, no sample surveys for estimation of milk production were conducted.

2. @ Results of sample survey for 1985-86 have been repeated.

Production, Import and Export of Edible Oil

10148. SHRI R.P. DAS: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state the total quantity of edible oil produced in the country, imported and exported during 1987-88?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): Estimates for edible oil production for the year 1987-88 are yet to be finalised.

The imports of edible oil for the financial year 1987-88 was about 19 lakh tonnes and

export nil.

Grants to Voluntary Organisations

10149. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes in which voluntary organisations participate under various departments of his Ministry;

(b) the names of voluntary organisations to which grants were given during the last three years, schemes-wise, and

(c) the basis on which the grants were sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). The Department of Rural Development is providing financial assistance to the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART), a registered society under the aegis of the Department of Rural Development for involving voluntary organisations in the implementation of various antipoverty programmes.

The number of voluntary organisations to which CAPART provided financial assistance during the last three years under various schemes of this Department is given below:-

STATEMENT

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Scheme</i>	<i>Number of Voluntary organisation to which CAPART gave grants</i>
1.	Promotion of Voluntary Action in Rural Development	138
2.	Development of Women and children in rural Areas	146
3.	Organisation of Beneficiaries of anti-poverty programmes.	410
4.	Integrated Rural Development Programme	2
5.	Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme	115
6.	Central Rural Sanitation Programme	75
7.	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme including Technology Mission Projects	121
8.	Advancement of Rural Technology Schemes under Scheme of Assistance to CAPART.	147

The grants were sanctioned by CA-PART on the basis of the projects received from the voluntary organisations and the recommendations of its concerned Committees.

The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation has involved the following voluntary organisations in the implementation of the programmes, viz. (i) Organisation of Short-duration training camps. (ii) Exchange of farmers within the country and (iii) Administrative grant to maintain the staff of:-

(1) Bharat Krishak Samaj

(2) Rashtriya Kisan Sangathan.

The grants to these organisations were sanctioned on the basis of the recommendations of the Grants-in-aid Committee which has been set up in the Department for the purpose.

The Department of Agricultural Research and Education is providing financial assistance to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for involving voluntary organisations in the implementation of the various programmes. The number of voluntary organisations to which I.C.A.R. provided financial assistance during the last three years under various schemes is given below:-

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Scheme</i>	<i>Number of Voluntary Organisations to which I.C.A.R. gave grants.</i>
1.	Lab to Land programme	36
2.	Kirshi Vigyan Kendra	21
3.	Operational Research Project	1
4.	Tribal Area Research Project	1

The grants were released on the basis of achievements of the objectives of programmes, the progress reports and the review made by the Zonal co-ordinators concerned, from time to time.

R. & D Centres on Potato

10150. SHRI MATILAL HANSDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the number of potato research and development centres in the country and the location thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICUL-

TURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): A Central Potato Research Institute (CPRI) is located at Shimla under the aegis of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR). It has 10 regional stations located at i) Patna (Bihar), 2) Kufri-Fagu (H.P.) 3) Gwalior (M.P.) 4) Rajgurungar (Maharashtra), 5) Shillong (Meghalaya), 6) Jalandhar (Punjab) 7) Ootacamund (Tamil Nadu) 8) Modipuram and 9) Mukteshwar (U.P) and 10) Darjeeling (West Bengal).

An all India Coordinated Potato Improvement Project is also in operation with 5 Centres at C.P.R.I. stations namely Patna, Rajgurunagar, Shillong, Jalandhar and Ootacamund and 16 others Centres located

in Port Blair (A & N Islands) (Jorhat (Assam) Ranchi (Bihar) Deesa (Gujarat), Hissar (Haryana), Palampur (H.P.) Srinagar (J & K) Chintamani (Karnataka), Chhindwara (M.P.) Aurangabad (*Maharashtra), Bhubaneswar (Orissa) Kota (Rajasthan), Faizabad, Kanpur and Pantnagar (U.P.) and Kalyani (W.B.).

Assistance Under I.D.S. & M.T. Scheme

10151. SHRI MATILAL HANSDA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the amount sanctioned by Union Government for each of the towns which have been included under the Centrally sponsored schemes for Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns during 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): No Central assistance has been released under the Centrally sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns during

1988-89 till date.

Allocation for Development of Fish Production

10152. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated fish production, both marine and inland, during 1987-88, Statewise, and

(b) the amount sanctioned for the development of fish production for current financial year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). State wise estimated fish production during 1987-88 and amount sanctioned for the development of fish production for current financial year (i.e. 1988-89) are given in the Statement given below:-

STATEMENT

State-wise Estimated Marine & Inland Fish Production during 1987-88 and Amount Sanctioned for Development of Fish Production in the Current Financial year (1988-89) is Given Below:

	States/ Union Territories		Estimated fish production during 1987-88 (in tonnes)		Total	Amount sanctioned for development of fish production during 1988-89 by Planning Commission for the State Annual Plans* (Rs.in lakh)
	2	3	4	5		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	139399	121106	260505	700.00	
2.	Assam	—	60990	60990	476.00	
3.	Bihar	—	152548	152548	270.00	
4.	Gujarat	327203	22562	349765	600.00	
5.	Haryana	—	186554	18654	165.00	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	—	3970	3970	60.00	
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	15353	15353	125.00	
8.	Karnataka	137303	42000	179303	332.00	
9.	Kerala	292458	26510	318968	700.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Madhya Pradesh	—	68495	68495	294.00
11.	Maharashtra	310387	41146	351533	404.00
12.	Manipur	—	6550	6550	105.00
13.	Meghalaya	—	758	758	45.00
14.	Nagaland	—	660	660	130.00
15.	Orissa	57000	60000	117000	632.00
16.	Punjab	—	60000	6000	140.00
17.	Rajasthan	—	10919	10919	79.00
18.	Sikkim	—	141	141	22.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	232000	98000	330000	413.00
20.	Tripura	—	14012	14012	310.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	—	83130	83130	307.00
22.	West Bengal	55230	403852	459032	Not yet finalised.
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	610	610	56.00
24.	Goa	34644	1432	36076	100.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Mizoram	—	2400	2400	40.00
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	10951	21	10972	60.00
27.	Chandigarh	—	55	55	2.00
28.	Delhi	—	2600	2600	28.00
29.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—	50.00
30.	Lakshadweep	5699	—	5699	82.82
31.	Pondicherry	20241	1090	21331	100.00
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	2.00

* Out of the outlay of Rs.5300.00 lakhs for Central Sector Plan for 1988-89, no amount was released to State Government during April, 1988.

Development of Horticulture In Eastern Region

10153. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes taken up by Government for the development of horticulture in the Eastern and North-eastern States during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the target set for the plantation of different kinds of fruit trees in these States

during 1987-88; and

(c) the details of steps taken to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Government of India is implementing a few schemes in Eastern & North Eastern States of the development of Horticulture. State-wise information of these schemes is given below:-

<i>Name of the Scheme</i>	<i>Name of the States where implemented</i>
1. Improved technology for quality apple production.	Arunachal Pradesh
2. Package programme on pineapple	-do-
3. Schemes for development of coconut implemented through Coconut Development Board.	Bihar, West Bengal, Assam, Manipur and Tripura
4. Scheme on package programme for development of cashew.	Tripura and West Bengal

(b) and (c) . No specific target has been set up by the Government of India for plantation of different kinds of fruit trees in Eastern and North-eastern States.

Occupation of Quarters by Engineers in D.I.Z. Area

10154. SHRI A.J.V.B.MAHESHWARA RAO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of essential staff quarters in DIZ Area have been occupied by the Assistant Engineers, Executive Engineers and Superintending Engineers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Essential Staff quarters in DIZ Are have been allotted to the following officers:-

1. Superintending Surveyor of Works (NDZ-1)
2. Executive Engineer (MIS)
3. Asstt. Engineer (Civil)

4. Asstt. Engineer (Elect.)

The allotment to Asstt. Engineers has been made being essential staff eligible for such allotments. The quarters allotted to Superintending surveyor of Works (NDZ-1) and Executive Engineers were lying vacant due to lack of demand of essential maintenance staff entitled to these accommodations. These were, therefore, allotted to the two Senior Officers of the Zone who were willing to accept the accommodation of lower category.

Land Required for Visakhapatnam Steel Plant

10155. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA-MURTHY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of land acquired so far for setting up Visakhapatnam Steel Plant and its break up into land owned by Government and private land owners;

(b) the additional land required for the

Steel Plant and the present stage of land acquisition proceedings for the same;

(c) the rate of compensation Government have agreed to pay to the private land owners and for State Government lands and the total amount payable to both of them, separately;

(d) whether compensation for the land acquired for the Andhra Pradesh Refractories at Agnampudi was paid at the same rate as the lands for the Steel Plant as it is considered an allied industrial unit; and

(e) if not whether additional compensation is proposed to be paid for the land acquired for Andhra Pradesh Refractories also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). As on 31.3. 1988 the position regarding the land already acquired and the land yet to be acquired was as follows:-

<i>Category of land</i>	<i>Land already acquired (in Acres)</i>	<i>Land yet to be acquired (in Acres)</i>
Private land	11,768.28	1083.61
Village site	188.98	13.78
State land	8,340.68	1561.44
	20,297.92	2658.83

The matter relating to the acquisition of balance land is being followed up with the concerned parties.

(c). Private Land:

Dry land	: Rs. 17,000/- per acre
Wet land	: Rs. 20,000/- per acre

village site : Rs. 6/- per sq. yd.

Total amount payable : Rs. 20,99 crores.

State Government land:

: Rs. 1050-Rs. 1270 per acre

Village site : Rs. 2.7 - Rs. 4/- per sq. yd.,

Total compensation paid to the
State Government : Rs. 1,38,34,714/-

(d) and (e). No information is available with the Department of Steel.

Over-Head Tank in R.K. Puram New Delhi

10156. SHRI D.P. YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the over-head tank constructed during 1970 in Sector 3, R.K.Puram New Delhi -22 is not being utilized for storage and Distribution of water;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in the matter keeping in view the problem of acute shortage of drinking water felt by the residents of the area?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Scheme for intensification of Co-operative Education

10157. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the National Cooperative Union of India is implementing the scheme for intensification of cooperative education in states which are under developed in cooperative activities in the country; and

(b) if so, the names of the 15 projects launched under this scheme and a brief resume of their functioning during the past three years.?

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

(b) The name of the 14 projects in 8 Cooperatively under developed States under the Scheme are:-

- 1) Nalbari (Assam).
- 2) Patna (Bihar)
- 3) Ranchi (Bihar),
- 4) Mashobra (Simla, Himachal Pradesh)
- 5) Jammu (Jammu & Kashmir)
- 6) Srinagar (Jammu & Kashmri),
- 7) Imphal (Manipur)

- 8) Puri (Orissa)
- 9) Ganjam (Orissa)
- 10) Keonjhar (Orissa)
- 11) Jaipur (Rajasthan)
- 12) Uaidpur (Rajasthan).
- 13) 24 Pargans (West Bengal) and
- 14) Dinajpur (West Bengal)

A brief resume of the functioning of the Scheme during the past three years is given in the Statement below:-

STATEMENT

Department of Agriculture & Cooperation sanctioned a scheme in 1976 for intensification of Cooperative Education in 9 cooperatively under -developed States to be implemented through National Cooperative Union of India (NCUI) The Scheme aims at reducing the regional imbalance and strengthening the cooperative movement in these States with the cent percent grant-in-aid made available by Government of India. Originally 9 north-eastern States including Rajasthan were identified for the purpose of the scheme and 15 projects were in existence. At present 14 projects are in operation in 8 cooperatively under developed States viz. Assam, Bihar Himachal Pradesh, J & K , Manipur, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal. However, the State of Sikkim has also been identified recently for establishing a project there.

2. The basic objective of the scheme is to build up knowledge, skill and attitude of members and prospective members of cooperative societies at primary level for bringing about improvement in their socio-economic conditions in general and productive capabilities in particular through cooperative

education and technical guidance. These projects are field projects operated at the district level attached to either District Cooperative Unions/District Cooperative Banks or Cooperative Departments of the concerned State./

3. The main activities of these projects are as follows:-

Educational Activities:

1. Secretary/managers Courses.
2. Managing Committee Members Courses.
3. Leadership Development Courses.
4. Village base members courses
5. Preparatory/Educational Meetings
6. Youth Camp/Classes/Meetings
7. Family Welfare Camps.
8. Women Camps/Classes.
9. Adult Education Classes.
10. Health Camps/Classes.
11. Recovery/Deposits Mobilisation Meetings
12. Other Activities.

Farm Guidance Activities

1. Crop Development Courses.
2. Dairy Development Courses.
3. Horticulture Development courses.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>4. Plant Protection courses.</p> <p>5. vegetable/Potato Development Courses.</p> <p>6. Cattle Development courses.</p> <p>7. Courses on Marketing/Grading of Crops.</p> | <p>8. Course on Use of Fertilizers.</p> <p>9. Oil Seeds Development courses.</p> <p>10. Fodder Development Courses</p> <p>11. Farmers Meeting.</p> <p>12. Pulses Development Courses.</p> |
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Target and Achievements:

The overall targets and the achievements of these projects during the last 3 years are as under:—

Year	Targets		Achievements	
	No. of events.	No. of Members	No. of events.	No. of Members trained.
1	2	3	4	5
1984-85	2500	45000	2780	46617
1985-86	2500	45000	2763	48976
1986-87	2500	45000	2792	48042

Multi-State Cooperative Societies

10158. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of 180 Multi-State Cooperative Societies set up under the Multi-State Co-operative Societies Act, 1984;

(b) whether any proposals for the registration of new Societies under this Act have also been approved during the first three years of the Seventh Plan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) to (c). A statement is given below:-

STATEMENT

The Multi-State Co-operative Societies Act, 1984 came into force from 16th September, 1985. The Rules framed under the act have been notified on 16th September, 1985 and 28th October, 1985. The earlier Multi-Unit Cooperative Societies act 1942 has been repealed.

2. The names of 181 multi-state co-operative societies, including 20 national co-operative societies, which are registered or deemed to be registered under the Multi-State-Co-operative Societies Act, 1984 as

on 30th April, 1988 is given in the statement given below. This is based on the details furnished by the State Governments/ Union Territories. The list includes the following four new societies registered under the Multi-state co-operative Societies registered under the Multi-State Co-Operative Societies Act, 1984 from the date of its enforcement on 16th September, 1985:-

- (1) All India Scheduled Castes Development Co-operative Society Limited, New Delhi.
- (2) Tribal Co-operative Marketing Development Federation of Indian Limited. New Delhi
- (3) All India Co-operative Cotton Federation Limited New Delhi
- (4) The British Council Calcutta Division L/E Staff Co-operative Credit Society Limited, Calcutta.

STATEMENT

National Co-Operative Societies

1. National Cooperative Union of India. 3, Siri Institutional Area, Panchshila Marg, New Delhi.
2. National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd., (NAFED), Sapna Building, 54, East of Kailash, New Delhi.
3. National Federation of Industrial Cooperatives Ltd., 3, Siri Institutional Area, 4th Floor, New Delhi.
4. National Heavy Engineering Cooperative Ltd., 16 Mahatma Gandhi Road, Pune.
5. National Cooperative Dairy Fed-

eration of India Ltd, Diagnostic Laboratory Campus, C/o, National Dairy Development Board, Anand.

6. All India Federation of Cooperative Spinning Mills Ltd., 14, Murzban Road, 2nd Floor, Bombay-400001.
7. All India Industrial Cooperatives Banks Federation, 11, Bull Temple Road, Besavanuguddi, Bangalore-4 (under liquidation).
8. National Federation of State Cooperative Banks Ltd., Garment House, Dr. Annie Besant Road, Worli, Bombay 400018
9. Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited, 49-50, Nehru Place, New Delhi-110019.
10. National Consumers Cooperative Federation Ltd., 3 Siri Institutional Area, Panchshila Marg, New Delhi.
11. Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Ltd., 34 Nehru Place, New Delhi.
12. National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories Ltd., Vainkunt, 3rd Floor, 62-63 Nehru Place, New Delhi.
13. Petrofils Cooperative Ltd., P.O. Petrochemicals, Distt. Baroda, Gujarat.
14. National Cooperative Housing Federation M-5, Magnum House, Karampura, Community Centre, New Delhi.
15. National Cooperative Agricul-

ture and Rural Development Banks Federation Ltd, Shivasakti, 2nd Floor, B.G. Kher Road, Worli, Bombay.

16. National Federation of Urban Coöeraptive Banks and Credit Societies Ltd., New Rohtak Road, New Delhi.
17. All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Cooperative Society Ltd., Kanshi Ram House, Plot No. 11, Community Centre Lawrence Road, Industrial Area, Delhi-110035.
18. National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperative Ltd., Pocket 'C' J-Block Saket, New Delhi.
19. National Federation of Labour Cooperatives Ltd., J-9, 29, Rajouri Garden, New Delhi.
20. National Cooperative Tobacco Growers Federation Ltd., Opposite Ganesh Dughdhalaya, Anand.

ANDHRA PRADESH

1. The Andhra Bank Employees Cooperative Bank Ltd., 4-3-260/1, Bank Street, Hyderabad-500195
2. The Cooperative Press Ltd., Gunfoundry, Hyderabad.
3. The Hyderabad Cooperative Central Trading Society Ltd., Station Raod, Nampally, Hyderabad.
4. The Hyderabad Cooperative Commercial Corporation,

Hyderabad, Chirag Ali Lane, Hyderabad.

5. The Hyderabad Agriculture Cooperative Association Ltd., (HACA) Opposite Public Gardens, Hyderabad.
6. The South Central Railway Employees Cooperative Credit Society Ltd., Secunderabad - 500025
7. The State Bank of Hyderabad, Officers' Cooperative Credit Society Ltd. Hyderabad.

ASSAM

1. North East Frontier Railway Employees Cooperative Credit Society, Maligaon (Pandu, District Guahati).

GUJARAT

1. The Ahmedabad Mercantile Cooperative Bank Ltd., Administrative Wing, Royal Building, Zakaria Masjid, Tilak Road, Ahmedabad.
2. Cooperative Bank of Ahmedabad, Ahmedabad Bank Chambers Relief Road, Ahmedabad.
3. The Madhupura Mercantile Cooperative Bank Ltd., Nava Madhupra, Ahmedabad

HARYANA

1. The Punjab Cooperative Spinning & Textiles Mills Ltd., Ukland Distt. Hissar (under winding up).
2. The Ambala Distt. Indl. Coop-

erative Union Ltd. Ambala Cantt.
(Under process of winding up).

3. The Ambala Industrial Cooperative Bank Ltd., Ambala (Under winding up).
4. The Panchshilla Industrial Cooperative Society Ltd., Fari-dabad (under winding up).
5. The Postal & RMS Employees Cooperative Banks Ltd., Ambala Cantt.
6. I.N.B.E.C. Cooperative Thrift & Credit Society Ltd., Chandigarh.

KARNATAKA

1. Hiranyakeshi Sahakari Kark-hana Niyamit Sankeshwar, Distt. Belgam.
2. Central Arecanut Marketing & Processing Cooperative, Mangalore.

RAJASTHAN

1. Janata Transport Cooperative Society Ltd., Bharatpur
2. Praja Sehkari Udyog Ltd., Bharatpur
3. The Western Railway Employees Cooperative Credit Society Ltd., Udaipur
4. Railway Employees Cooperative Banking Society Ltd., Railway Institute, Station Road, Jodhpur.
5. Railway Shramik Sahakari Bank Ltd, Bikaner.

MAHARASHTRA

1. The Bomaby Mercantile Cooperative Bank Ltd., 78 Mohamadali Road, Bombay 400003
2. Development Cooperative Bank Ltd, 154. S.V. Patel Road (East), Bombay-40009.
3. The Saraswat Cooperative Bank Ltd., Saraswat Bank Building, Girgaon, Bombay-4.
4. The Shamrao Vithal Cooperative Bank Ltd, Grant Road, Bomahy-7.
5. The Indian Tool Manufacturers Employees Cooperative Society Ltd, 101, Sion Road, Bombay-22.
6. 20th Century-Fox Staff Cooperative Credit Society Ltd., Metro House, M.G. Road, Bombay-400020.
7. Mafatlal Dye & Chemicals Employees Cooperative Credit Society Ltd., 'Hoechest House', 4th Floor, 193, Backbay Reclamation, Nariman Point, Bombay-400021.
8. The Geoffery Manners & Co. Ltd., Employees Cooperative Credit Society Ltd., Hatterseyley Mills Estate, Lal Bahadur Shastri Marg, Gahtkopar, Bombay-400086.
9. Godfrey Phillips Inida Ltd, Employees Cooperative Credit Society Ltd., Chakala, Andheri, Bombay 400009.
10. Employees Provident Fund Staff

- Employees Cooperative (Credit Society Ltd., 341 Bhavishya Nidhi Bhavan, Bandri (East)Bombay.
11. Hindustan Petroleum Employees Credit Society Ltd., Shramajivi Avaj, 34, Servari Class, Bombay -400015.
 12. The Pfizer Employees Cooperative Credit Society Ltd., Express Towers, Nariman Point, Bombay Reclamation, Bombay -400021.
 13. Indian Oil Employees Welfare Cooperative Society Ltd., 254-C, Dr. Annie Besant Road, Prabhadevi, Bombay-25.
 14. S.C. M.E.S Employees Cooperative Credit Society Ltd., 194, Rasta Peth, Puna.
 15. CAIL Employees Cooperative Credit Society Ltd., Brown Brovery House, 264, Dr. Annie Besant Road, Bombay-25.
 16. Export Credit Guarantee Corporation Employees Cooperative Credit Society Ltd., Bombay.
 17. B.A.S.F. India Ltd., Cooperative Credit Society Ltd., May Baker House, S.K. Ahire Marg, Bombay-25.
 18. Central Railway Employees Cooperative Credit Ltd., near Byculla Rly. Station, Bombay -400027.
 19. Cook's Employees Cooperative Credit Society Ltd., Cook's Bldg. D. Naroji Road, Fort, Bombay.
 20. Indofil Chemical Employees
 - Cooperative Credit Society Ltd., House, Dr. Annie Besant Road, Bombay-25.
 21. Firestone Tyre and Rubber India Coop. Credit Society Ltd., Maybunder Road, Bombay -33.
 22. Sandoz Showlace employees Cooperative Credit Society Ltd., Sandoz House, Dr. Annie Besant Road, Worli, Bombay.
 23. Bombay Mercantile Cooperative Bank Ltd. Employees Coop. Credit Society Ltd., Mercantile Cooperative Bank Bldg, 78, Mohamdali Road, Bombay-3.
 24. Hajaj Electricals Employees Credit Society Ltd., 15-17, Victoria-Bombay-400014.
 25. Reserve Bank of India Officers Employees Coop. Credit Society Ltd., C/o R.B.I. Bombay.
 26. W.H. Brady & Co., Employees Coop. Credit Society Ltd., Brady House, 12/14, Dr. Nariman Road, Bombay-23.
 27. Amzel Employees Cooperative Credit Society Ltd., 95, K. Ozer Park, B; Desai Road, Bombay-400026.
 28. The Jackson Cooperative Credit Society of the Western Rly. Bombay Houshiv Bharucha Marg, Grant Road, Bombay-17.
 29. Raptakos Brett & Co. Employees Coop. Credit Society Ltd., 47, Dr. Annie Besant Road, Worli, Bombay-25.
 30. Posh Industrial C. Employees

- Coop. Credit Society, 8, Kalva Indl. Area, Thane, Belapur Road, Thane-400061.
31. The Overseas Communication Coop. Credit Society Ltd., Apollo Bunder-Bombay-11.
32. The Cotton Corporation of India Ltd., Employees Coop. Credit Society Ltd., Air India Bldg., 12th Floor, Nariman Point, Bombay.
33. State Bank of India Employees (M.S. Patel) Coop. Credit Society Ltd., State Bank Bldg. Bombay Samachar Marg, Bombay-400023.
34. IDBI Staff Cooperative Credit Society Ltd., C/o IDBI, Nariman Bhavan, 9th Floor, Vinay K. Shah Marg, Bombay.
35. Bombay Typres International Limited Employees Coop. Credit Society Limited, Hay Bunder Road, Bombay-400033.
41. Shri Panchagana S.S.K. Limited, Ganganagar Khalkaranji Tel. Hatkanangate, Distt. Kolhapur.
42. Shri Datta Shetkari S.S.K. Ltd., Shirol, Distt. Kolhapur.
43. Akhil Bhartiya Sahakari Prakashan Limited, 23, Bell Bldg., Sir, P.M. Road, Fort, Bombay-1.
44. Jain Sahakari Bank Ltd., Hivabanugh, Sipi Tank, Khattavali Lane, Bombay-400004.
45. Boots Employees Cooperative Credit Society Limited, Bombay.
46. CEAT Employees Cooperative Credit Society Limited, Bhandup, Bombay.
47. Indian Oil Corporation Employees Cooperative Credit Society Ltd., 254-C, Dr. Annie Besant Road, Bombay-25.

TAMIL NADU

36. The Central Excise Collectorate Coop. Credit Society, NASIK DIVISION, Bombay.
37. Shree Satpuda Tapi Rariser S.S.K. Limited, Purshotamnagar Tel. Shahada, Distt. Dhule.
38. R.M.S. Cooperative Credit Society Ltd., Saraf Chambers, Nagpur.
39. P & T Central Coop. Society Limited, Giripeth, Nagpur-10.
40. Distt. Railway Coop. Credit Society Limited, Nagpur.
1. Railway Employees Cooperative Credit Society Limited, C/o Southern Railway Office, Madras-3.
2. Bharat Petroleum Employees Cooperative Society Limited, Indian Bank Building, 17, North Beach Road, Madras-1.
3. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Employees Cooperative Society, Room No. 21, Bombay Mutual Building Annexe, Linghy Chetty Street, Madras-1.
4. State Bank of India Staff Cooperative Society C/o State Bank of

- India, 7, First Lane Beech, Madras-1.
5. Indian Bank Staff Cooperative Society, 39, Second Line, Beach Road, Madras-1.
 6. Rallis India Staff Cooperative Thrift and Credit Society 320, Linghy Chetty Street, Madras-1.
 7. Southern Railway Employees Cooperative Credit Society Ltd., Post Box No. 9, Tiruchirapalli
 8. Indian Medical Practitioners Cooperative Pharmacy and Stores Limited, Adyar, Madras.
 9. Railway Cooperative Labour Contract Society Limited, No. 70, Chochrine Basin Road, Basin Bridge, Madras.
 10. The Repatriates' Cooperatives Finance and Development Bank Limited, 142-A, Santhome High Road, Madras-4.
 11. Spencer's Employees Coop. Credit Society Limited, No. 38 Perumal Mudali Street, Reyapettah, Madras-14.
 12. Canara Bank Employees Cooperative Thrift and Credit Society Limited, No. 135, Moore Street, Madras.
 13. Air Corporation Employees Credit Society Limited, 5 & 6 Mount Road, Madras-2.
 14. The New India Assurance Employees Cooperative Thrift and Credit Societies 4/5, First Line Beach Road, Madras-1.
 15. Canara Bank Officers Coop. Thrift and Credit Society, 1/155 Mount Road, Madras-1.
 16. Tamilnadu Circle Postal Cooperative Bank, 78/79, Angappa Naicken Street, Madras-1.
 17. Glaxo Employees Cooperative Thrift & Credit Society, C/o Glaxo Laboratories, 30, Velachen Road, Guindy, Madras-32.
 18. Indian Oil Employees Cooperative Thrift and Credit Society Limited, No. 50A, Anna Salai, Mount Road, Madras-2.
 19. The Shaw Wallace Cooperative Credit Society Ltd., 7, Linghy Chetty Street, Madras-1.
 20. The Hoechst Employees Cooperative Thrift & Credit Society Limited, McDowell House, 1-6, Second Line Beach, Madras-1.
 21. The Madras Salt Department Employees Cooperative Thrift and Credit Society Limited, C/o Deputy Sales Commissioner's Office, Shastri Bhavan, No 35, Haddows Road, Madras-6
 22. State Bank of India Officers Cooperative Thrift and Credit Society Limited, State Bank of India Building, Madras-1
 23. The Indian Overseas Bank Limited, Staff Cooperative Credit Society, 151, Mount Road, Madras.
 24. Air Corporation's Employees Cooperative Death Benefit Fund Society Limited, Air Lines

- House' Madras Airport, Meenambakkum, Madras-27.
25. ESIC Employees Thrift and Credit Society, 43, Sterling Road, Madras-34.
 26. Thanthai Periyar Transport Corporation Employees Coop. Thrift and Credit Society Limited, Villupuram.
 27. Gillanders Staff Cooperative Thrift and Credit Society Ltd., 30, North Beach Road, Mercantile Bank Bldg., Madras-1.
 28. Indian Cable Company (ICC) Employees Cooperative Credit Society Limited, 768, Mount Road, Madras-2.
 29. Lakshmi Vilas Bank Officers Coop. Thrift and Credit Society, 21, Kumarappa Muali Street, Madras-34.
 30. Karur Vysya Bank Staff Cooperative Thrift and Credit Society Ltd., 169, Mint Street, Madras-1.
 31. Best and Crompton Employees Cooperative Credit Society Ltd., Madras-1, 29, Rajaji Salai.
 32. Union Bank of India Officers Cooperative Thrift and Credit Society, Madras.
 33. General Insurance Employees Coop. Thrift and Credit Society Ltd., Continantal Plaza, 705, Anna Salai, Madras-6.
 34. Central Bank of India Employees Coop. Thrift & Credit Society Ltd., Madras 11, Second Line Beach, Madras.
 35. The Govt. Telecommunication Employees Cooperative Credit Society Limited, 5, Melean Street, Madras.
 36. South India House Employees Cooperative Thrift and Credit Society Limited, 36, Armanian Street, Madras-1.
 37. The Lipton (India) Limited Employees Cooperative Thrift and Credit Society Ltd., 25, More Street, Madras-1.
 38. The Lakshmi Vilas Bank Staff Cooperative Thrift and Credit Society Limited, 29, Walajah Road, Madras-5.
 39. Syndicate Bank Officers Cooperative Thrift and Credit Society Limited, 16, Srinivasa Perumal Sannathi Street, Madras-4.
- WEST BENGAL**
1. Gestetner Employees Cooperative Society Limited, 2, Abdul Hamid Road, Calcutta-700069.
 2. The British Council Division U/E Staff Cooperative Credit Society Limited, 5, Shakespeare Sarani, Calcutta-700071.
 3. Bengal Immunity Employees Cooperative Credit Society Ltd., 44, Gopal Lal Tagore Road, Baranagar, Calcutta-700036.
 4. The Tata Oil Mills Employees Cooperative Credit Society Limited, 26, R.N. Mukherjee Road, Calcutta-700001.
 5. F.C.I. Employees Cooperative Credit Society Limited, 4, Mango

- Lane, Calcutta-700001.
6. National Carbon Employees Cooperative Credit Society Limited, 5, Rustamji Parsee Road, Cossipore, Calcutta-700002.
 7. Associated Electrical Industries Employees Welfare Cooperative Credit Society Limited, 6, C.R. Avenue, Calcutta-700072.
 8. Defence Accounts (Fys.) Cooperative Credit Society Limited, 10A, Auckland Road, Calcutta-700035.
 9. Indian Statistical Institute Cooperative Credit Society Limited, 203, B.T. Road, Calcutta-700035.
 10. Eastern Railway/Cooperative Colony Society Ltd., 131A, B.B. Ganguly Street, Calcutta-700012.
 11. Eastern Railway Employees Cooperative Bank Ltd., 17, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-700001.
 12. E & N. F. Railway Junior Cooperative Credit Society Ltd., Eastern Railway Divisional Officer Buildings, Sealdah, Calcutta-14.
 13. E & N.F. Railway Cooperative Bank Limited, 34, A & B Sashi Bhusan Dey Street, Calcutta-700012.
 14. South Eastern Railway Employees Cooperative Credit Society Limited, 93, Circular Garden Reach Road, Calcutta-700045.
 15. Stewards & Lloyds Indian Table
- Employees Cooperative Credit Society Limited, 2, Mahanirban Road, Calcutta-700029.
 16. Indian Oil Employees Cooperative Credit Society Limited, 1, Shakespeares Sarani, Calcutta-700016.
 17. Bank of Bikaner Employees Coop. Credit Society Limited, 14, N.S. Road, Calcutta-70001.
 18. The Gramophone Employees Cooperative Credit Society Limited, 33, Jessore Road, Calcutta-700028.
 19. National Sample Survey Organisation Employees Cooperative Credit Society Limited, 203, B.T. Road, Calcutta-700035.
 20. ARCO Employees Cooperative Credit Society Limited, 13/C, Russel Street, Calcutta-700016.
 21. Dunlop Employees Cooperative Credit Society Limited, 67/E, Mirza Galib Street, Calcutta-700016.
 22. State Bank of India Employees Association (Bengal Circle) Cooperative Credit Society Limited, 8, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta-70001.
 23. State Bank of India Staff Association Cooperative Credit Society Limited, 11, Abdul Hamid Road, Calcutta-700069.
 24. J. Stone Staff Employees Cooperative Credit Society Limited, 16, Taratola Road, New Alipore, Calcutta-700053.

25. *Infer Employees Cooperative Credit Society Limited, 38, J.L. Nehru Road, Calcutta-700071.*
26. *Central Bank of India Employees Coop. Credit Society Limited, 10, Neli Sengupta Sarani, 1st Floor, Calcutta-700087.*
27. *Kilburn Employees Cooperative Credit Society Limited, 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta-700001.*
28. *Greaves Employees Cooperative Credit Society Limited, 25, Brabourne Road, Calcutta-700001.*

CHANDIGARH UNION TERRITORY/
PUNJAB

1. *The Punjab State Industrial Cooperative Federation Limited, SCF, 1-2 Sector, 19-C, Chandigarh.*
2. *The Punjab State Apex Cooperative Handloom Weavers Society Limited, 2062/21-C, Chandigarh.*
3. *The Punjab State Women Industrial Cooperative Federation Limited, Chandigarh.*
4. *The Ambala Ex-Service, CIS Limited, 264/10-A, Chandigarh.*
5. *The Punjab Farm Agricultural Implements CIS Limited, 264/10-A, Chandigarh.*
6. *The Ambala Ex-Servicemen Cooperative Transport Society Limited, 18-Transport Area, Chandigarh.*
7. *The Janata Cooperative Trans-*

port Society Limited, 1077/27-B, Chandigarh.

8. *The Chandigarh Cooperative Cold Store Limited, 6, Industrial Area, Chandigarh.*
9. *The Mani Majras Cooperative Marketing-cum-Processing Society Limited, Chandigarh.*

(Note:— The multi-State status of these co-operative societies is yet to be confirmed by the concerned State/U.T.).

DELHI

1. *Nav Bharati Sahakari Prakashan Pratisathan Limited, A-8/12, Pratap Bagh, Delhi-6.*
2. *Indian Coffee Workers' Cooperative Society Limited, 10 UB Bangalow Road, Jawahar Nagar, Delhi.*
3. *All India Coffee Workers Cooperative Societies Federation Limited, 10-UB, Bangalow Road, Jawahar Nagar, Delhi.*
4. *The Krishna Sehkari Grah Nirman Samiti Limited, 18/340, Lodhi Colony, New Delhi.*
5. *Hindustan Samachar Cooperative Society Limited, Samachar Bhavan, Parliament Street, New Delhi.*
6. *Authors Guild of India, Cooperative Society Limited, C-44, Gulmohar Park, New Delhi-110049.*
7. *Jute Industrial and Marketing Cooperative of India Limited, Delhi.*

8. Indian Tourism Cooperative Limited, New Delhi.
9. National Film Cooperative Limited, New Delhi.
10. Indian Farmers Cooperative Bank Limited, Nizamuddin West, New Delhi.
11. The Northern Zone Railway Employees C.T.C. Society Limited, Baroda House, New Delhi.
12. The Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited, New Delhi.
13. All India Scheduled Caste Development Cooperative Society Limited, New Delhi.
14. All India Cooperative Cotton Federation, New Delhi.

Study commissioned by NIRD, Hyderabad on Nadaun block of Hamirpur in Himachal Pradesh

10159. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad had commissioned a special study of the Nadaun Block of Hamirpur District in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) whether the project report in this regard has since been submitted to Government;

(c) if so, the brief outline thereof; and

(d) if not, the likely date by which the report would be submitted along with the dates on which the project was first taken up

and the reasons for delay in the submission of the report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Yes, Sir. National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad had commissioned a study of Nadaun block in Hamirpur district of Himachal Pradesh.

(b) to (d). Report of the study has not been submitted to the Government. The study was first taken up in March, 1983. It was delayed because the faculty member incharge of the study was transferred to NIRD, North-Eastern Regional Centre at Gauhati and he remained pre-occupied with the establishment of new centre at Gauhati and could not afford time to complete the study. Meanwhile the information collected became outdated. A fresh survey was undertaken and data was collected and processed in January/February, 1988. Previous commitments to submit report by April end could not be adhered to because of administrative problems. Report will be completed by 15th of May, 1988.

New Agricultural/Horticulture Universities

10160. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up any new agricultural/horticulture universities during the remaining years of the Seventh Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the likely date by which the universities would be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RE-

SEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) The Government do not propose to establish any State-level agricultural/horticultural university during the remaining year of the Seventh Plan.

A proposal to establish a Central Agricultural University to cater to the requirements of the seven States of the North-Eastern Hills Region, is however, under consideration of the Government.

(b) The draft project document and the draft bill have been prepared and circulated to various State Governments/Ministries of the Central Government. These documents are yet to be finalized.

Committee on farmers problems

10161. CH. RAM PARKASH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a high powered Committee to go into the problems of farmers in the country;

(b) if so, when the Committee is likely to be set up with the terms of reference thereof; and

(c) whether Government would include experts in the field of agriculture and other non-official experts on the said Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) There is no proposal to set up a high powered Committee on the problems of farmers in the country.

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

Schemes for development of fisheries

10162. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish Fisheries Corporation in the country to look after the development of the fisheries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures being taken to establish more fishing harbours along the Eastern Coast, particularly along Orissa Coast, to boost the development of fisheries?

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 Government of India is continuing with the Central Scheme for landing and berthing facilities for fishing craft at major ports and Centrally Sponsored Scheme for landing and berthing facilities for fishing craft at minor ports to develop more fishery harbours along the country's coast including Orissa to boost the development of fisheries.

Decline in MICA production

10163. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of Mica is gradually declining year after year;

(b) if so, the details of production of Mica during the last three years, year-wise

and the reasons for the decline;

(c) the details of other metals the production of which has declined and being imported to meet the demand; and

(d) what steps are being taken to increase the production of these metals, particularly Mica by locating more deposits and mining them out?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) and (b). While there has been a general declining trend in production of mica owing to exhaustion of surface reserves in working mines and change of demand pattern, there has been recently an increase in the production of Waste & Scrap mica. The production during the last three years according to the latest available figures was as follows:—

(in tonnes)

Year	Crude	Waste & Scrap
1985	4820	2515
1986	4746	2773
1987	4240	6307

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

Shifting of Mandovi pellets plant from Goa

10164. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Steel Authority of India Limited has decided to shift the Mandovi pellets plant from Goa; if so, the reasons thereof; and

(b) whether this would result in re-trenchment of its workers; if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Construction of Rural Link Roads during 1988-89

10165. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give any financial assistance for construction of rural link roads during the financial year 1988-89, if so, the State-wise details thereof;

(b) whether any amount was utilised for this purpose by the States during the year 1986-87, if so, the State-wise details thereof; and

(c) the progress so far made in regard to the construction of roads, particularly in the States of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOP-

MENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):

(a) The construction of rural link roads is undertaken as part of the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) in the state sector, funds for which are provided in the state Plans. There is no Central or Centrally Sponsored Scheme under which financial assistance is made available to States for construction of roads in general. However, under RLEGP which is a centrally sponsored rural employment programme with 100% grant-in-aid to states and NREP a centrally sponsored programme with 50% grant-in-aid to states, road construction is an item of works permitted to be taken up.

(b) A Statement showing statewise

funds utilised on road works under MNP, RLEGP and NREP during 1986-87 is given below.

(c) By the end of March, 1988, 16560 out of 70883 villages in Madhya Pradesh and 8247 out of 54606 villages in Orissa are expected to have been connected by all weather roads under the MNP. Under RLEGP 1504 Km. of roads had been constructed/strengthened in Madhya Pradesh and 3675.96 Kms. in Orissa during the VII Plan period upto December, 1987. Similarly 9563 Kms. of roads in Madhya Pradesh and 13705 Kms of roads in Orissa were constructed/strengthened under NREP during the same period.

STATEMENT

Funds utilised on road works under MNP, RLEGP and NREP during 1986-87

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States/UTs.</i>	<i>RLEGP</i>	<i>NREP</i>	<i>MNP</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	N.R.	1361.24	450.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14.58	20.25	500.00
3.	Assam	N.R.	392.71	870.00
4.	Bihar	2817.36	N.A.	4420.00
5.	Goa	24.03	23.36	7.00
6.	Gujarat	428.37	1232.89	380.00
7.	Haryana	133.30	6.28	5.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	134.19	7.81	1035.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	N.A.	525.00
10.	Karnataka	630.84	631.67	970.00

223	Written Answers	MAY 9, 1988	Written Answers	224
1	2	3	4	5
11.	Kerala	1169.91	1320.36	875.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1521.39	1800.64	1779.00
13.	Maharashtra	530.88	191.07	987.00
14.	Manipur	—	20.72	275.00
15.	Meghalaya	—	7.93	150.00
16.	Mizoram	184.88	10.64	500.00
17.	Nagaland	27.11	26.26	40.00
18.	Orissa	955.54	691.08	950.00
19.	Punjab	—	331.00	—
20.	Rajasthan	605.18	148.92	944.00
21.	Sikkim	—	21.36	268.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	765.45	279.26	713.00
23.	Tripura	17.89	N.A.	450.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3978.00	N.A.	11066.00
25.	West Bengal	2147.72	1599.41	637.00
26.	A & N Islands	N.R.	22.47	160.00
27.	Chandigarh	—	—	—
28.	D & N Haveli	0.21	3.12	20.00
29.	Delhi	—	—	—
30.	Daman & Diu	—	@	@
31.	Lakshadweep	2.27	7.56	6.00
32.	Pondicherry	N.R.	18.67	35.00
ALL INDIA		16089.10	10176.68	29017.00

— Included in Goa.

Cultivation of Mustard

10166. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that cultivation of mustard is done along with wheat (as double crop) and irrigation of the crop almost destroys the mustard crop;

(b) if so, the corrective steps taken;

(c) the States where production of mustard can be increased; and

(d) the steps taken to improve the cultivation of mustard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Mustard crop is not only grown as sole crop but is also cultivated as mixed or inter-crop with wheat. Moderate irrigation to the Mustard crop ensures better yield.

(c) and (d). Large potential exists for increasing the production of rapeseed-mustard in the States of Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Therefore, two schemes namely, Centrally Sponsored National Oilseeds Development Project (NODP) and Oilseeds Production Thrust Project (OPTP) under Central sector are being implemented in these States. Financial assistance on various critical inputs is provided to the State to induce the farmers to take up cultivation of rapeseed-mustard on large scale.

Allocation to States Under IRDP

10167. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the budget provision made for the Integrated Rural Development Programme for the year 1988-89;

(b) the allocation of funds made to each State under the said programme; and

(c) the amount of loan proposed to be given to Orissa for cattle development to encourage milk production during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The budget provision for IRDP in the Central sector for the year 1988-89 is Rs.355.00 crores. Of this, Rs.345.00 crores is for central share for allocation to the States/UTs for implementation of the programme. Of the total budget provision an amount of Rs.10.00 crores is provided for strengthening of block level administration, monitoring cells, concurrent evaluation and research studies, assistance to voluntary agencies etc.

(b) A statement indicating State-wise allocation for the programme is given below:

(c) Under the programme, assistance is given to the selected families in rural areas whose annual income from all sources is less than Rs.4,800/- per annum. Assistance is given for taking up credit linked projects in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors. No separate allocation is made for different sectors.

Central share of allocation for Orissa is Rs.17.788 crores. Total allocation including State share for the programme is Rs.35.577 crores. Term credit of the order of Rs.55.68

crores is likely to be generated in Orissa in including for cattle development to encourage milk production. assistance under different activities,

STATEMENT*Allocation to States under IRDP for 1988-89 (Provisional)**(Rs. in lakhs)*

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>States/UTs</i>	<i>Central share</i>	<i>State share</i>	<i>Total Allocation</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2461.042	2461.042	4922.084
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	213.600	213.600	427.200
3.	Assam	746.880	746.880	1493.760
4.	Bihar	4804.665	4804.665	9609.330
5.	Goa	44.500	44.500	89.000
6.	Gujarat	1153.320	1153.320	2306.640
7.	Haryana	345.538	345.538	691.076
8.	Himachal Pradesh	184.530	184.530	369.060
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	286.047	286.047	572.094
10.	Karnataka	1486.650	1486.650	2973.300
11.	Kerala	902.894	902.894	1805.788
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3299.895	3299.895	6599.790
13.	Maharashtra	2538.268	2538.268	5076.536
14.	Manipur	59.305	59.305	118.610
15.	Meghalaya	96.150	96.150	192.300
16.	Mizoram	89.000	89.000	178.000
17.	Nagaland	93.450	93.450	186.900
18.	Orissa	1778.871	1778.871	3557.742

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Punjab	359.248	359.248	718.496
20.	Rajasthan	1614.818	1614.818	3229.636
21.	Sikkim	17.800	17.800	35.600
22.	Tamil Nadu	2348.758	2348.758	4697.516
23.	Tripura	82.091	82.091	164.182
24.	Uttar Pradesh	6593.185	6593.185	13186.370
25.	West Bengal	2694.795	2694.795	5389.590
26.	A & N Islands	44.500	—	44.500
27.	Chandigarh	8.900	—	8.900
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	8.900	—	8.900
29.	Delhi	44.500	—	44.500
30.	Daman & Diu	17.800	—	17.800
31.	Lakshadweep	44.500	—	44.500
32.	Pondicherry	35.600	—	35.600
TOTAL		34500.000	34295.300	68795.300

Annual Budget of Joint Plant Committee

10168. DR.B.L.SHAILESH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the annual budget of the Joint Plant Committee (JPC) of the Steel Industry and the estimated Joint Plant Committee Cess collected per year;

(b) whether the Joint Plant Committee is

steadily losing its importance in fixing new prices as well as in other areas with the Ministry gradually taking over some of its functions;

(c) whether the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) has now decided to bring down the level of its representation on the Joint Plant Committee; and

(d) whether in view of the Joint Plant Committee's role in pricing mechanism being greatly eroded, Government propose

to re-examine its utility in the existing set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The Annual Budget of the Joint Plant Committee (JPC) for 1988-89 is Rs.1.8 crores and the estimated collection of JPC cess during the current year is also Rs.1.8 crores.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Instead of the General Marketing Manager, SAIL leading the SAIL representation of JPC, it is now led by a Deputy General Manager. The representation is considered adequate.

(d) In view of (b) above, this does not arise.

Procurement of Wheat

10169. DR.B.L.SHAILESH:
SHRI RADHAKANTA
DIGAL:

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

(a) the estimated quantity of wheat which the Food Corporation of India propose to procure in Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh during the current season;

(b) whether it has geared up for massive wheat procurement and made necessary arrangements for storage; and

(c) the buffer stock proposed to be built up during 1988-89?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L.BAITHA): (a) All wheat conforming to the prescribed specifications and offered for sale at the F.C.I.'s purchase

centres at the Government's support price will be purchased by the Corporation.

(b) All necessary arrangements for procurement and storage have been made by the F.C.I.

(c) Every effort is being made to maximise procurement of wheat during the current rabi marketing season to build up the buffer and operational stocks. A quantity of 1 million tonnes of wheat will be imported during the current year.

Excessive Use of Fertilizers

10170. SHRI H.B.PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received reports that due to excessive use of fertilizers by farmers to increase agricultural productivity, the soil gets dried up fully for want of moistures and the farmers have to resort to other means of irrigation;

(b) if so, whether the agricultural scientists are conducting any research for producing a chemical fertilizer which may have the property not to disturb the water retention capacity in the soil; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

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

Cultivation of Gram

10171. SHRI H.B.PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether with the progressive use of

irrigation facilities, the cultivation of gram has decreased and the country is facing scarcity of gram dal; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) The area under cultivation of gram has been fluctuating from year to year, though the long term growth in area is showing a downward trend.

(b) For improving the production of gram, the following strategy is being implemented:

- (i) A Centrally sponsored National Pulses Development Project (NPDP) has been launched from 1986-87 in all the States for increasing the pulses production, including gram.
- (ii) Multiplication and use of improved seed of gram, adoption of plant protection measures, use of phosphatic fertilisers and rhizobium culture.

Sugarcane Crushed by Mills

10172. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 190.85 lakh tonnes of sugarcane has been crushed by Sugar Mills in Uttar Pradesh till March 15, 1988;

(b) whether Government propose to encourage other States also to follow the example of Uttar Pradesh in production of more sugar;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L.BAITHA): (a). Yes, Sir, sugar factories had crushed about 190 lakh tonnes of sugarcane till the middle of March, 1988.

(b) to (d). Government policy is aimed at ensuring maximum crushing of sugarcane in all States. With this end in view, in addition to other policy measures, the Government has granted excise duty rebate for crushing during the early part of the season i.e., October and November, 1987 as also for the later part i.e., May, June and July, 1988. The sugar factories have produced about 76.44 lakh tonnes of sugar till 15.4.88 as against 73.15 lakh tonnes produced till the corresponding date last season, which was a season of record production. This has been achieved through higher crushing in major sugar producing States like Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, etc.

New Process of Cattlefeed

10173. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether R&D institutions affiliated to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research have developed a new process for enrichment of low value cattle and poultry feeds, especially by use of straws and if so, the details thereof;

(b) how much of enriched straw has been produced under the new methods during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether foodgrains are now being imported to meet the needs of cattlefeed

plants, especially in Gujarat and Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) Yes, Sir. A process for enrichment of low value feeds like straws has been developed. The process consists of treatment of feeds by ammonia-tion process using urea.

(b) Only a few tonnes has been processed by the method on pilot scale by the G.B.Pant University of Agriculture & Technology and National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal. Considerable quantities have been processed in Maharashtra and Gujarat by Bhartiya Agro-Industries Foundation.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Through an agreement maize is proposed to be donated by USA to India. Out of this, 75,000 tonnes will be given to National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. and 25,000 tonnes to National Dairy Development Board. The bulk of the maize will be distributed through the Government sponsored organizations and cooperatives. The maize received by the National Dairy Development Board will be essentially for the manufacture of cattlefeed under operation flood.

European Parliament Report on Milk Products

10174. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the European Parliament in one of its reports for 1986-87 has stated that instead of milk products they were prepared

to offer cash grant to enable India to purchase milk products under EEC Programme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). The European Economic Community (EEC) have agreed to provide 75,000 M. T. of Skim Powder and 25,000 M.T. of Butter oil as food aid for implementation of Operation Flood III. The Financing Protocol signed between EEC and India provides for financial substitution to Food Aid in certain situation.

Supply of Fertilizers to Orissa

10175. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the factories supplying fertilizers to Orissa and the quantity of fertilizers supplied during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): The names of factories and fertiliser handling agencies supplying fertilisers to Orissa is given below:—

1. Indigenous fertilisers:

1. Coromandal Fertilisers.
2. Fertiliser Corporation of India.
3. Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation.
4. Indian Farmers & Fertilizer Cooperative.
5. Steel Authority of India Limited.

6. Paradeep Phosphates Limited.
7. BEC Fertilizers.
8. The Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Company Limited.
9. East Coast Fertilizers.
10. Pyrites & Phosphates Company Limited.
11. West Bengal Mineral Development Corporation.

II. Imported fertilisers:

1. Indian Potash Limited.
2. Hindustan Fertiliser Corporation.
3. Fertilizer Corporation of India.
4. Nagarjuna Fertilizers Limited

The quantity of fertilizers supplied by the above suppliers during the last three years is given below:—

(*'000 tonnes N + P + K*)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Fertilizer supplied</i>
1985-86	114.55
1986-87	162.75
1987-88	199.59

Guidelines for Setting Up of State Farming Corporations

10177. PROF.MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have issued any guidelines for the setting up of

State Farming Corporations in various States;

(b) whether the State Farming Corporations provide opportunities for employment, particularly to weaker sections of the society and the landless labour;

(c) whether Union Government are aware that Maharashtra Government proposes to abolish Maharashtra State Farming Corporation; and

(d) if so, whether Union Government propose to urge the State Government not to abolish the corporation so that the landless and weaker sections are not deprived of their job opportunities?

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

(b) Maharashtra State Farming Corporation employs about 29,000 workers in various categories including seasonal workers.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Illegal Activities of Colonisers in Delhi

10178. SHRI P.M.SAYEED: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that some colonisers in Delhi adopt unfair trade practices and cheat the people;

(b) whether Government propose to adopt some statutory measures in this regard;

(c) whether the Monopolies and Restricted Trade Practices commission can provide assistance to the people thus cheated; and

(d) if so, the details of the steps required to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission has reported that it has taken action against a number of colonisers, contractors and builders either for indulging in restrictive trade practices or unfair trade practices as defined in section 2(O) and Section 36 A of the M.R.T.P.Act. Most of them are Delhi based. MRTP Commission can take cognizance of an unfair trade practice/ restrictive trade practice:— (a) Upon receiving a complaint of facts which constitute such practice from any trade association or from any consumers or a registered consumers' association, whether such consumer is a member of that consumers' association or not; or (b) upon a reference made to it by the Central Government or a State government; or (c) upon an application made to it by the Director General; (d) or upon its own knowledge or information.

The complainant has also a right to file an application for reward of compensation, if loss or injury has been suffered by him.

Expenditure Incurred on Conference of KRIBHCO at Surat

10179. SHRI BHATTAM SRI-RAMAMURTY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the expenditure incurred on the annual management conference of KRIBHCO held at Surat recently?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILISERS IN THE

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R.PRABHU): The expenditure incurred by KRIBHCO on the annual management conference of KRIBHCO held at Surat from 12th to 15th February, 1988 was Rs.7.30 Lakhs.

Expenditure Incurred by Public and Cooperative Fertilizer Plants on Publicity

10180. SHRI BHATTAM SRI-RAMAMURTY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the expenditure incurred by the various Public and Cooperative sector fertilizer plants on account of, printing of advertisements besides special supplements, boarding, housing and travel expenses of officials including Press persons and other media men and organization of cultural programmes during the last three years?

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

Expenditure Incurred on Inaugural Function of Water Treatment Plant at Aonla

10181. SHRI BHATTAM SRI-RAMAMURTY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the expenditure incurred by Government on the occasion of inaugural function of water treatment plant at Aonla Management Conference of KRIBHCO at Surat and the function at Asiad Village Complex, New Delhi towards chartered flights for the Minister and host of officers and their convenience facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R.PRABHU): No expenditure had been in-

curring by Government on these occasions. However, the details of expenditure incurred

by the Public Sector Undertakings/ Co-operative Sector Units are as under:—

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Functions</i>	<i>Expenditure Incurred (Rs. lakhs)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1.	Inaugural functions of water Treatment Plant at Aonla.	4.26	Incurred by IFFCO.
2.	Annual Management Conference of KRIBHCO held at Surat.	7.30	Incurred by KRIBHCO.
3.	Functions at Asiad Village Complex New Delhi NEW DELHI on 17.2.88	4.90	Jointly shared by 11 fertilizer companies.

[*Translation*]

Acquisition of Land by D.D.A.

10182. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority had acquired land from the people at several places in Delhi in 1977 and prior to it and given an assurance to allot plots/houses to them in lieu thereof,

(b) if so, the names of the places, the people of which have been allotted houses/ plots and their number year-wise upto 1987 and the number of such persons who have not been allotted houses/ plots so far; and

(c) the number of cases pending in the DDA which are under consideration, the reasons for delay and the time by which these will be disposed of?

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

down on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

Increase in Fertilizer Subsidy

10183. SHRI BIMAL KANTI GHOSH: DR.V.VENKATESH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to increase the fertiliser subsidy;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same;

(c) whether Government have taken necessary steps to protect the interest of the fertilizer industry; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R.PRABHU): (a) and (b). There is no proposal, at present, to increase the fertilizer

subsidy. However, commencing from 1.4.1988, Government decided to allow a discount of 7.5% on the consumer price of Rs. 2350 per MT of urea.

(c) and (d). The fertilizer industry will be compensated for the discount subject to the condition that the discount must be fully passed on the farmers and a few other conditions.

Dangerous Pesticides

10184. SHRI C.MADHAV REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a committee of scientists headed by Dr.S.N.Banerjee was appointed by Government to review the use of dangerous pesticides manufactured and marketed in the country;

(b) whether the committee further ap-

pointed some subcommittees, if so, their composition and allocation of work; and

(c) whether the committee has failed to discharge its duties during the last three years, if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) A committee of scientists under the chairmanship of Dr.S.N.Banerjee was set up in August 1984 to examine the continued use in India of pesticides which have been banned or restricted for use in other countries.

(b) This committee has further appointed some subcommittees for preparing base papers on different pesticides. The composition of the sub committees and the work allocated to them are as under:—

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of sub-committee</i>	<i>Name of Members</i>	<i>Work allocated</i>
1.	2	3	4
1.	D.D.T.	1. Dr. K.N. Mehrotra 2. Dr. K.D. Palaria 3. Dr. S.K. Mukerjee 4. Dr. Giyanendra Nath 5. Dr.D.Kanungo	To prepare base paper on D.D.T.
2.	B.H.C.	1. Dr. K.N. Mehrotra 2. Dr. H.L. Bami 3. Dr. A.R. Panikar 4. Dr. M.G. Srivastava	To prepare base paper on B.H.C.

1.	2	3	4
		5. Dr. D. Kanungo	
3.	Aldrin, Dieldrin, Chlor-dane and Heptachlor.	1. Dr. H.L. Bami 2. Dr. S.B.D. Agarwal 3. Dr. M.G. Srivastava 4. Dr. S.K. Kashyap 5. Dr. D. Kanungo	To prepare draft report on Aldrin, Dieldrin, Chlordane and Heptachlor.
4.	E.D.B.	1. Dr. N.S. Aggarwal 2. Dr. H.L. Bami 3. Dr. S.K. Kashyap 4. Dr. S.K. Majumdar 5. Dr. Sone Lal 6. Dr. M.C. Muthayan 7. Dr. H.N. Mohan Rao 8. Dr. D. Kanungo	To prepare draft report on E.D.B.
5.	Chlorbenzilate DBCP, Toxaphen, sodium cyanide PCNB	1. Dr. H.L. Bami 2. Dr. Shanti Sarup 3. Dr. T.S.S. Dikshit 4. Dr. S.K. Khaitan 5. DR. K.D. Amre 6. Dr. D. Kanungo	To prepare base on Chlorbenzilate, DBCP, Sodium cyanide, Toxaphen, and PCNB.
6.	Captan, Captafol	1. Dr. M.J. Mulky 2. Dr. H.L. Bami	To prepare base on Captan and Captafol.

1.	2	3	4
		3. Dr.V.Raghunathan	
		4. Dr. D. Kanungo	
		5. Dr. M.S. Mithayanta	
		6. Dr. Shanti Sarup	
7.	2, 4-D	1. Dr. V. M.Bhan	To prepare base paper on 2, 4-D
		2. Dr. H.L. Bami	
	3.	Dr.P.K. Gupta	
		4. Dr. C.Ramchandran	
		5. Dr. Shanti Sarup	
		6. Dr. D. Kanungo	
		7. Dr. Bibas Ray	
		8. Dr. G.B. Manna	
		9. Dr. Raj Singh	

(c) No, Sir. The committee has already submitted its report on DDT, BHC, Aldrin, Dieldrin, Chlordane, Heptachlor and EDB.

Pests Control

10185. SHRI C.MADHAV REDDI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE to be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a plea made in the Business Update of 12-25 March, 1988 to start a new Technology Mission of 'setting a Bug to catch a Bug' in order to control pests in agriculture and public health; and

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

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

(b) A new Technology Mission of 'setting a bug to catch a bug' in order to control pests in agriculture and public health is not a new idea since it relates to biological control of pests and weeds which has been practised in India from ancient times. In nature every living organism including

pests are attacked by parasites, predators and diseases commonly known as natural enemies.

Biological control of pests aims at suppression of pests of crops, man and domestic animals or other harmful organisms by using their natural enemies. Biological control is also an important component of Integrated Pest Management which has now been adopted as the main plank of Plant Protection as well as in Public health.

Biological control along scientific lines was started in India in 1898 when coccinellid beetle *Cryptolaemus montrouzieri* was imported from Australia to control Coffee green scale, *Coccus viridis* in South India. Thereafter, a number of exotic parasites and predators were introduced in India to control pests.

Sustained efforts are made by Central and State Governments to undertake biological control of crop pests and weeds. Currently 11 Central Biological Control Stations and one Parasite Multiplication Unit of the Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage, Ministry of Agriculture are mass-rearing 20 species of parasites and predators for the control of 10 major insect pests of various crops. During 1987-88 these stations have released 492 millions parasites and predators in the country for the control of various crop pests and weeds. In addition, the States of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Union Territory of Pondicherry are also carrying out Biological control of Coconut black headed caterpillar, sugarcane borers, sugarcane scale insects, red hairy caterpillar on groundnut and Polyphagous pests like *Heliothis* and *Spodoptera*. The research support on biological control of crop pests and weeds is provided under the aegis of All India Coordinated Research Project on the Biological control of Crop Pests and Weeds of Indian Council of Agricultural Research

with its Centres located in different parts of the country. Various State Agricultural Universities are also carrying out researches on biological control of pests and weeds. Indian Council of Medical Research and National Institute of Communicable Diseases are also carrying out field trials on biological control of pests related to public health.

Diversification by NDDB

10186. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Dairy Development Board have taken up sale of fruits and vegetables instead of concentrating on milk; and

(b) the other commodities and ventures handled by NDDB and the justification therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) to (b). Besides implementation of Operation Flood Programme for dairy development, the other activities of National Dairy Development Board include management of Fruits and Vegetables Project in Delhi through Delhi Mother Dairy, Oilseeds and Vegetables Oil Project, Tree Growers Cooperative Project, Integrated Family Welfare Programme Salt Project, etc.

Evaluation of Working of ESI Schemes

10187. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the services rendered by ESI hospitals/ dispensaries are going down affecting health of weaker and vulnerable sections of industrial workers covered there-

under; and

(b) whether any regular independent evaluation of ESI Scheme has been carried out for making changes, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No, Sir. The services rendered by the ESI Hospitals and dispensaries are generally satisfactory.

(b) The working of the ESI Scheme was previously reviewed by two high-powered tripartite committees, namely the ESIS Review Committee, 1966 and the ESIS Review Committee, 1982. Recently, 3 ad-hoc Committees have been set up for evaluating the working of the ESI Hospitals in the country. The work of these committees is in progress.

Support Price for Cotton

10188. SHRI M.RAGHUMA REDDY:
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:
SHRI SRI HARI RAO:
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the minimum support price of cotton for 1988-89 has since been announced by Union Government;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the time by which the support price of cotton is likely to be announced?

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

prices in respect of basic varieties of raw cotton for 1988-89 season have already been announced by the Government.

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

[*Translation*]

Water Crisis Due to DDA

10189. SHRI RAM DHAN:
SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 6th April, 1988 under the caption "Water crisis due to DDA" ;

(b) whether there is acute shortage of water in DDA colonies;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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 in due course.

[*English*]

Group Insurance Scheme for Beneficiaries of IRDP

10190. SHRI G.S.BASAVARAJU:
SHRI S.M.GURADDI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Group Insurance Scheme for the beneficiaries of the Integrated Rural Development Programme has been introduced;

(b) if so, the main features of the new scheme;

(c) the States where this scheme has been started;

(d) the extent to which poor people are likely to be benefited by the Scheme; and

(e) the total number of persons likely to be benefited during 1988?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POJARY):
(a) Yes, Sir. The Group Insurance Scheme for IRDP beneficiaries has been introduced w.e.f. 1.4.1988.

(b) The scheme covers all IRDP beneficiaries who are within the age limit of 18-60 years and assisted under the programme after 1.4.88. The insurance cover is for a period of 3 years and the amount payable in the event of death of beneficiary is Rs.3,000 & in the case of death by accident, Rs.6,000. The total premium amount payable to the Life Insurance Corporation of India will be Rs.15 crores during 1988-89 and Rs.20 crores during 1989-90 to cover all beneficiaries upto 4 million per year. 50% of this amount will be Central share and balance 50% will be contributed by the States. No part of premium is payable by the beneficiary. The scheme will be reviewed by LIC in consultation with the Department of Rural Development before the end of two years and based on the experience, the revised premium structure will be worked out for subsequent years.

(c) The scheme will be operative in all

States in the country.

(d) IRDP covers families in rural areas whose annual household income is less than Rs.4,800/-. Earlier in the case of sudden death of beneficiary, the family was left without any financial help. Thus the Group Insurance Scheme will help the families in tiding over the immediate difficulties arising due to the death of the beneficiary.

(e) About 3 to 4 million beneficiaries are likely to be benefited during 1988-89.

Introduction of New Price Index

10191. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA:
Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to introduce a new price index series with 1982 as the base year;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same and the advantage that the new series would have over the existing series;

(c) when the new series is likely to be introduced; and

(d) whether some Trade Unions have opposed the introduction of the new series?

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

(b) The current series of consumer price index is compiled with 1960 as the base year. It is considered desirable to change the base year from 1960 to 1982, in order that it may adequately reflect the actual consumption expenditure pattern as revealed by the Family Income & Expenditure Survey conducted in 1981-82. The consumption expenditure pattern of 1960 is now out of date, as it is over twenty seven years old. The new

series of Consumer Price Index will be more broad based, covering 7 sectors of employment as against 3 sectors in the current series. The new series will use indices of 70 centres all over the country, as against 50 centres in the current series. The number of markets covered has been increased from 142 to 226. The new series covers more items in the consumption basket as compared to the existing series.

(c) The new series will be introduced after a final tripartite discussion has taken place.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Illegal Forward Trading

10192. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the illegal forward trade is still going on in the country continuously; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to curb this illegal trade practice?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) There have been some reports about illegal forward trading in certain banned commodities.

(b) Under the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952, prevention of illegal forward trading is the responsibility of the State Governments. Taking into account the reports about illegal forward trading in certain banned commodities, the Central Government and the Forward Markets Commission have urged the State Governments/UT Administrations to take strict action against persons indulging in illegal forward trading and curb such trading. The drive against illegal forward trading has been stepped up.

Water Crisis in Delhi/ Outer Delhi

10193. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether South and West Delhi Colonies, including all the DDA colonies beyond Kalkaji, Alaknanda, Mandakini in Enclave, newly regularised colonies like Uttam Nagar, villages Kanjhawala and Najafgarh blocks and localities in the south western blocks namely, Mehrauli and parts of Munirka are adversely affected due to water crisis as reported in the Indian Express dated 3rd April, 1988; and

(b) the measures Government propose to take in this regard?

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

Housing Scheme for Jhuggi-Jhonpri Dwellers

10194. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA:
SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA:
SHRI RAM DHAN:
SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any schemes have been drawn up to provide suitable housing for slum dwellers and other living in huts;

(b) if so, the details of the schemes and the time by which they are expected to be rehabilitated;

(c) whether Government have identified

the jhuggi-jhonpri dwellers who are to be shifted;

(d) if so, the total number thereof; and

(e) the amount which would have to be invested by jhuggi-jhonpri dwellers under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The present policy of the Government emphasises on environmental improvement of urban slum *in situ* rather than their massive clearance and relocation. Under the State sector scheme of Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums, basic amenities like drinking water supply, sewers, storm water drains, community baths and latrines, widening and paving of existing lanes, street lighting etc. are provided in urban slums. Housing and urban development being State subjects the State Governments formulate and implement appropriate schemes in accordance with their needs and priorities within the over-all policy guidelines given by the Central Government. The slum dwellers can however, benefit from the Schemes of Sites & Services and housing for the Economically Weaker Sections.

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

Modernisation of Bokaro and Rourkela Plants

10195. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:
SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:

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

(a) whether the proposal for updating the Bokaro and Rourkela Steel Plants of Steel Authority of India was under the con-

sideration of Union Government;

(b) if so, the steps taken to clear the proposal;

(c) the amount earmarked for updating the above two steel plants; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d). The information is given below—

Bokaro Steel Plant: A Technical and Economic Offer (TEO) was received from the Soviets for modernisation of Bokaro Steel Plant envisaging increase of its capacity from 4 to 4.5 million Tonnes. The capital investment in the project is estimated at about Rs.1080 crores. The Soviet proposal is presently under consideration of the Government.

Rourkela Steel Plant: The modernisation of Rourkela Steel Plant to 1.9 Million tonnes capacity against the present nameplate capacity of 1.8 million tonnes is under consideration of the Government. The cost of modernisation is estimated at Rs.1600 crores. A provision of Rs.360 crores has been made in the VII Plan for this scheme.

New Method of Rice Cultivation

10196. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need to adopt new method of cultivation in the rice growing States like Orissa which are mostly affected by drought flood and other natural calamities; and

(b) the steps taken to encourage the

diversification of cropping pattern?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) Improved technologies and varieties for rice cultivation in areas affected by drought, flood and other natural calamities are being continuously developed and updated.

(b) Studies on diversification of cropping pattern are under progress.

Import of Seeds by National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oil Development Board

10197. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oil Development Board has been importing seeds;

(b) if so, since when; and

(c) the various kind of seed imported by the Board during the 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). The National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board has imported only sunflower seed of Peredovik variety from U.S.S.R. during the year 1986-87.

UNDP and FAO Aided Agricultural Projects

10198. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be

pleased to state:

(a) the number of United Nations Development Programme and Food & Agriculture Organisation supported projects under implementation in the country?

(b) whether any such project is being implemented in Orissa; and

(c) if so, the cost of the project, the place where it is being implemented and other details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) There are at present twelve agricultural projects under implementation in the country with funding from UNDP/FAO.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Under UNDP Assisted Project "Advanced Centres on Postgraduate Agricultural Education and Research Centre on Inland Fisheries is being established at Central Institute of Freshwater Aquaculture, Kausalyagang in collaboration with Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology Bhubaneswar for a period of five years.

Under this sub-project, the two institutions will receive assistance as below:

	(US \$)
— Consultants—30 manmonths	313,00
— Fellowships—48 manmonths	167,568
— Equipment	413,000
TOTAL	893,568

Cut in Production of Steel Plants

10199. SHRI BIMALKANTI GHOSH:
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Sector Steel Plants have cut down their production;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve the supply position?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) SAIL propose to increase its crude steel production from 7.48 million tonnes in 1987-88 to 8.94 million tonnes in 1988-89. This will contribute substantially to an improvement in the supply position.

Assistance to Develop Pilgrim Centre in West Bengal

10200. SHRI BIMALKANTI GHOSH:
Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assistance had been provided to West Bengal for development of any pilgrim centre during 1986-87 and 1987-88;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any quota allotment would be made in the Eighth Plan period for the development of tourist places and pilgrim centres in West Bengal; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIGIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned the construction of Yatrikas at Gangasagar and Mayapur, at an estimated cost of about Rs.18.00 lakhs and Rs.12.00 lakhs respectively. The construction is being executed through Bharatiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti, who have been advanced Rs.5.00 lakhs for Gangasagar and Rs.8.00 lakhs for Mayapur, for the purpose, during 1987-88.

(c) and (d). Allotment of funds is not made on State-wise basis.

Plan Outlay for Rural Development and Food Security

10201. SHRI BIMALKANTI GHOSH:
DR. V. VENKATESH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total Seventh Plan outlay for agriculture and rural development;

(b) whether stress has been laid on building an expanded system of food security in the Plan outlay for agriculture; and

(c) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) The Public Sector Seventh Plan outlays for agriculture and rural development are given below:—

<i>Head</i>	<i>Centre</i>	<i>States and UTs</i>	<i>Total</i>
Agriculture	4056.71	6516.91	10573.62
Rural Development	6166.81	6512.32	12679.13

(b) and (c). The Plan outlays give sufficient stress on building food and security system in the country. The broad features of the system of food security are: building grain reserves, social security, nutrition education, stability of prices, etc.

FAO Call to Deal with Locusts

10202. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the food and Agriculture Organisation has called for swift and decisive action to deal with the plague of locusts which threatens to cause major food crisis in various parts of the world;

(b) whether the FAO has also cautioned India in this regard; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take in this regard?

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

(b) and (c). Though India has not been specifically cautioned by the FAO against locusts invasion, the Locust Warning Organisation under the Ministry of Agriculture is keeping constant vigilance on locust activity in the scheduled desert area. It is also maintaining contact with Desert Locust Organisa-

tion of FAO Pakistan so as to have the latest report on locust activity and to be ready to take preventive steps in case of any swarm attack from across the border. The locust control potential in terms of man-power, vehicles, aircraft and insecticides are being kept in readiness. The State Governments of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Haryana and Punjab have also been alerted about the impending locust threat. A contingency Anti-locust Plan for the deployment of men and material at various strategic locations has been drawn up to tackle any emergent situation.

U.N.C.H.S.Assistance for Housing

10203. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

SHRI V. TULSIRAM:
SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESH-
WARA RAO:
SHRI R.M. BHOYE:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a session of the United National Commission on Human Settlement was held recently in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of the delegates who attended the session;

(c) the details of the topics discussed and conclusions arrived at; and

(d) the extent to which necessary funds will be made available to India by the United Nations Commission on Human Settlements for housing?

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

(b) Over 450 delegates/ observers representing 48 member States, 36 observer States, 12 United Nations Bodies, 3 Inter-Governmental Organisations, 3 liberation Organisations and 39 Non-Governmental Organisations attended the Session.

(c) "Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000" was the theme of the Session. In its draft resolution, recommended for adoption by the U.N. General Assembly through the Economic & Social Council, the Commission decided that the main objective of Global Shelter Strategy will be to facilitate adequate shelter for all by the year 2000 and the main focus will be to improve the situation of the disadvantaged and poor. The commission also urged the National Governments to develop their own appropriate national and sub-national strategies for shelter in the light of the guidelines provided by the Executive Director in his report to the Commission.

(d) The United Nations Commission on Human Settlements does not provide funds for housing.

Exports By Kudremukh Iron Ore Company

10204. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kudremukh Iron Ore company has increased its exports during 1987-88;

(b) to what extent, the iron ore concentrate and pellets were exported;

(c) what was the percentage of increase

over the performance of the previous years; and

(d) what are the steps being taken to improve the exports of Kudremukh units during 1988-89?

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

(b) Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited exported 3.18 million tonnes of iron ore concentrate and 0.79 million tonnes of pellets during 1987-88.

(c) Exports in 1987-88 were higher than in previous 2 years as follows:—

13% higher in quantity and 25% higher in value than in 1986-87.

93% higher in quantity and 102% higher in value in 1985-86.

(d) A well planned and aggressive marketing strategy is being adopted as a result of which export orders totalling 5 million tonnes have already been booked for 1988-89.

Decline in Steel Production

10205. SHRI SOMNATH RATH:
CHAUDHARY RAM PRAKASH:

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

(a) the target set for production of steel by 2000 AD;

(b) whether with the present production trend it would be possible to achieve the target fixed;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the measures taken to step up production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No production target has been fixed for 2000 AD.

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

(d) Production is being increased through modernisation and expansion of existing steel plants and through setting up of a new steel plant at Visakhapatnam.

Water Harvesting Structure In Orissa

10206. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned and released by the Union Government for the water harvesting structure in Orissa during the last two years;

(b) the details of amount spent so far and the number of projects taken up; and

(c) whether Government of Orissa has to give matching contribution for these projects, 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) Government of India contributed a sum of Rs.382.77 lakh for water harvesting structures in Orissa during the last two years.

(b) An amount of Rs.429.76 lakh has been spent on 949 projects.

(c) For water harvesting structures taken up under the Centrally Sponsored

Schemes of National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture and Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers for Increasing Agriculture Production, State Government provides 50% matching contribution. For projects undertaken under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP), 100% funds are provided by Government of India.

Workers from Orissa Gone Abroad

10207. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of skilled and unskilled workers from Orissa who have gone abroad for employment during the last one year and the companies at Delhi through which they have gone;

(b) the mode of recruitment of these workers;

(c) whether any complaints have been received about malpractices and extraction of money from these workers during the last one year, if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) State-wise figures are not maintained.

(b) As per provisions of the Emigration Act, 1983, workers can be recruited for overseas employment only by the Registered Recruiting Agencies, the Project Exporters or directly by the Foreign Employers on the basis of Permit issued by Indian Missions.

(c) and (d). Some complaints have been received regarding extortion of money by some sub-agents of Construction Compa-

ries and the matter has been referred to police for investigation.

[*Translation*]

International Exhibition on Agriculture

10208. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA:
SHRI RAM DHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether international exhibitions on agriculture were held in several countries of the world during the last three years;

(b) whether the representatives of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research were sent to these exhibitions;

(c) if so, the particulars of officers who participated in these exhibitions;

(d) the criteria of deputed the officers to participate in these exhibitions;

(e) the financial expenditure born by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research

1. Science & Technology Exhibition, Moscow

- S.K. Sharma Chief PRO

- Gurcharan Singh
Sr. Photo Officer

- P.P. Johar
Protocol Officer

- Dr. B.N. Chattopadhyaya
Scientist

2. India Exhibition, Doha (Qatar)

- S.K.Sharma
Chief PRO

- Gurcharan Singh
Sr. Photo Officer

thereon; and

(f) the corrective measures suggested by these representatives to be adopted in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) International Exhibitions on Agriculture are organised in different countries, but Indian Council of Agricultural Research have no record of such exhibition. Never the Council was invited to take part in any such exhibitions. However, the Council took part in a small way in some of the Exhibitions organised by Trade Fair Authority of India and the Department of Science & Technology of Government of India, in foreign countries, with the limited scope of projecting India's achievements in different fields.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Indian Council of Agricultural Research's representatives were deputed to the exhibitions organised by TFAI & Science and Technology, Department of Govt. of India. These are given below:

- | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|
| 3. Agriculture show Harare
(Zimbabwe) (Participated in India Pavilion) | - | S.K.Sharma
Chief PRO |
| | - | Gurcharan Singh
Sr. Photo Officer |
| 4. Indian Exhibition, Rangoon (Burma) | - | do- |
| 5. Science & Technology
Exhibition (Festival of India in USSR) | | |
| (i) Moscow | - | J.S.Bedi
Exhibition Officer |
| (ii) Tashkent | - | Gurucharan Singh
Sr. Photo Officer |
-

(d) Main criteria for deputation of the particular officer(s) was his suitability and long experience in handling exhibition work.

(e) Expenditure incurred on deputation of officers on each exhibition is as under :

Moscow	...	Rs. 68,788	(including air fare and allowances)
Doha	...	Rs. 70,180	(" ")
Harare	...	Rs. 1,00,084	(" ")
Rangoon	...	Rs. 83,590	(" ")
Moscow	...	Rs. 14,890	(air-fare only)
Tashkent	...	Rs. 6,497	(air-fare only)

(f) Measures suggested by the officers, for further improvement in display techniques (of achievements in the field of Agriculture in general and agricultural research in particular) within and outside the country, are being followed up.

[English]

Aid to Andhra Pradesh for Transportation of Fodder

10209. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to

state:

(a) the Central assistance, financial and other-wise, extended to Andhra Pradesh for transportation of fodder from other States during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the extent to which the assistance fell short of the requirement; and

(c) the steps taken by Union Government to meet the fodder needs of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) The following ceilings of expenditure were approved for transportation/ arrangement of fodder for the drought affected areas of Andhra Pradesh:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Ceilings (Rs. in crores)</i>
1985-86	0.50
1986-87	0.20
1987-88	0.54

(c) The State Government had not represented about the inadequacy of Central assistance approved for this purpose.

(c) It is for the State Government to take steps to meet the fodder needs in the wake of Natural Calamities.

Decrease in Area under Paddy Cultivation in Kerala

10210. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the area under paddy cultivation in Kerala

has depleted considerably during the last ten years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the incentives given or proposed to be given by Union Government to the farmers for encouraging cultivation of paddy?

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

(b) The decline in area under paddy cultivation in Kerala is presumably due to shift in cultivation to plantation crops.

(c) For increasing the production and productivity of rice, a Central Sector Scheme of Minikit Programme of rice including propagation of new technology is under implementation in Kerala, Under this scheme, rice seed minikits of newly evolved/ released location specific High Yielding Varieties are distributed among the farmers at nominal cost with the view to popularise the cultivation of such released varieties and get the newly evolved varieties tested under farmers condition. This programme has helped in popularising the High Yielding varieties cultivation and increased in area under such varieties in the State. The rice High Yielding varieties coverage in the State has reached to 4.5 lakh hectares which is about 67% of the total rice area.

For popularising the adoption of improved rice cultivation practices in the State level training programmes are organised for extension, workers, who in turn conduct trainings for farmers at field level. For this programme, an assistance @Rs. 7200 per training programme of 30 participants is given to the organising centre. The financial allocations under the scheme during the last three year are as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Financial allocations (Rs. lakhs)</i>
1986-87	3.452 (Achievements)
1987-88	2.563 (Out lays)
1987-88	2.563 (Outlays)

**Fund for Rehabilitation of Indian workers
Returning from Abroad**

10211. SHRI VAKKOM PU-
RUSHOTHAMAN:
SHRI T. BASHEER:
SHRI K. MOHANDAS:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala has proposed to Union Government for setting up a fund the resettlement of Indian workers returning to their homeland from the Gulf countries; and

(b) if so, the response of Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) As reported by the State Government of Kerala, the Chief Minister has written recently (8.4.88) to the Prime Minister in this regard.

(b) Since the suggestion by the State Government is for creation of a fund involving a large magnitude, all aspects of the proposal and its implications require careful and detailed scrutiny.

**Welfare Fund for Indian Workers
Abroad**

10212. SHRI VAKKOM PU-
RUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of

LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a welfare fund for setting the legal disputes of the Indian employees abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when it is expected to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. It requires an amendment of the Emigration Act, 1983 and suitable action is being taken.

Investment on Salem Steel Plant

10213. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY . Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total investment on Steel Authority of India Limited Salem Steel Plant till date and also its capacity utilisation and maintenance expenditure during each of the last three years;

(b) whether there have been some proposals for better capacity utilisation and reduction of production costs;

(c) if so, what are these proposals and since when they are under consideration; and

(d) the monetary consequences of the delay in taking decisions in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The total investment on Salem Steel Plant till 31st March, 1988 amounts to Rs. 186.05 crores. The maintenance expenditure during the years 1984-85 to 1986-87 is given below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Rs/Crores</i>
1984-85	2.46
1986-87	1.85
1987-88	2.18

Capacity utilisation in Salem Steel Plant during last three years has been as under

<i>Year</i>	<i>(Unit %) Capacity utilisation with reference to equivalent tonnage based on DPR Product mix</i>
1985-86	94
1986-87	107
1987-88	116

(b) and (c). The proposal for establishment of second sendzimir mill and associated facilities at Salem Steel Plant was first received by the Government in August, 1978. Two more revised versions have since been received. Sanction of the proposal was deferred by the Government on account of resource constraints and lack of demand. On the basis of the latest demand-supply estimates made by Government it was found that there was now justification for installation of second sendzimir mill. Government has since accorded sanction on 2.3.1988 and the scheme is under implementation. After establishment of viability of the project, there was no delay in decision making.

(d) Does not arise.

Reimbursement of Discount Offered by Fertilizer Manufacturers

10214. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reimburse the 7.5 per cent discount offered by the fertiliser manufacturers to the farmers; and

(b) if so, the date from which this will take effect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) and (b). The discount of 7.5% offered on urea by the fertiliser manufacturers with effect from April 1, 1988, will be reimbursed by the Government of India.

Sugar Factories Capacity Expansion

10215. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have agreed to set up 19 new sugar factories and also permitting some of the existing sugar factories to expand their capacity;

(b) the places where new sugar factories will be set up; and

(c) to what extent this decision will help to improve the sugar production in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) and (c). After the announcement of new guidelines for licensing in the Sugar Industry during the Seventh Five Year Plan, 20 cases for establishment of new sugar factories of 2500 T.C.D. each and 57 for expansion in the existing units involving an annual sugar production capacity of 15.66 lakh tonnes have been approved so far.

(b) A statement giving the required information is given below:-

STATEMENT

Location of sugar factories proposed to be set up in the country.

Sl.No. Proposed location with District

- (i) TAMIL NADU
1. Tehsil Periyakulam, Distt. Madurai
 2. Taluk: Sivaganga, Distt. Pasumpon, Muthuramalingam
 3. Taluk: Kumbakonam, Distt. Thanjavur.
 4. Taluk: Sivagiri, Distt. Tirunelveli.
 5. Tehsil Harur, Distt. Dharmapuri
 6. Sethiathope, Teh. Chidambaram, Distt. South Arcot.
 7. Tehsil Cheyyar/Wandiwash Distt. North Arcot.
 8. Teh. Aranthangi, Distt. Pudukottai
 9. Teh. Valangaiman, Distt. Thanjavur.
- (ii) PUNJAB
10. Hathoor Kamalpur, Distt. Ludhiana.
 11. Teh. Aj-nala, Distt. Amritsar.
 12. Arrund Rori Chetsingwala, Distt. Faridkot
 13. Budhalada, Teh. Mansa, Distt. Bhatinda
- (iii) MAHARASHTRA
14. Kund, Teh. Edlabad, Distt. Jalgaon

15. Anjangaon-Surji, Distt. Amravati

(iv) UTTAR PRADESH

16. Sneh Road on Najibabad Kotdwara Road, Teh. Najibabad, Distt. Bijnor

17. Ainthu, Teh, Kunda, Distt. Pratapgarh

(v) DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI

18. Sayali Village Teh. Silvassa, Distt. Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

(vi) HARYANA

19. Kaithal, Distt. Kurukshetra.

20. Meham, Distt. Rohtak.

Special Jute Agriculture Development Programme

10216. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:
SHRI B.L.SHAILESH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to lack of coordination and inability of the State Government to draw up an appropriate action plan, the Special Jute Agricultural Development Programme funded from Special Jute Development Fund, is likely to be jeopardised;

(b) if so, the reasons for the lack of initiative by the State Governments; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to impress upon the State Government to utilise the fund and remove this major bottleneck?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

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

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The Govt. of India has issued the administrative sanction of the Special Jute Development Programme for 1988-89 to all the implementing State Government in the beginning of the season re-requesting them to take all possible steps to utilise the allotted funds.

Action Plan for Drought Affected Areas

10217. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:
SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have announced any new scheme under the action plan for drought affected areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the States and districts which will be benefited by the action plan; and

(d) the estimated amount to be spent on the plan during 1988?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b). Action Plan, announced by Government of India, identifies the specific areas in which certain measures have to be initiated by Ministries/Departments of Government of India and State Governments for providing relief in drought affected areas. It essentially spells out desirable policy options.

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

Ban on High-Rise Buildings in Delhi

10218. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a ban was imposed on the construction of high-rise buildings in New Delhi with effect from 17 October 1985 pending finalisation of the Master Plan for Delhi 2001;

(b) if so, whether the said Master Plan has been finalised;

(c) if not, whether the ban of 17 October 1985 has been withdrawn and if so, on what ground;

(d) whether there are now no specific height restrictions on the high rise buildings; and

(e) whether the Floor Area Ratio in the Connaught Place Zone has been raised and if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Independent of the finalisation of the Master Plan for Delhi-2001, the Government had also under consideration the question of using comprehensive revised guidelines relating to FAR (Floor Area Ratio) for high rise construction in Delhi. These revised guidelines were issued on 8.2.88. The revised guidelines stipulate that the space to be constructed should be guided only by per floor coverage and Floor Area Ratio (FAR) norms and these would, in general, influence the height of buildings. In the circumstances, the ban imposed on the construc-

tion of multi-storeyed buildings with effect from 17.10.85 was withdrawn.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The revised guidelines have not changed the Floor Area Ratio in Connaught Place.

[*Translation*]

Auction of Plots by DDA in Rohini

10219. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in 1981, the Delhi Development Authority had announced the Rohini Residential Scheme, on an area of 2.497 hectares of land in North-west Delhi to provide shelter to 1.70 lakh house-holds and to accommodate a population of about 8.5 lakhs;

(b) whether the scheme was meant mainly for economically weaker sections and low and middle income groups and the layout provided plots ranging from 26 sq. metres to 120 sq. metres;

(c) whether instead of allotting the plots to the registrants after seven years, the Delhi Development Authority has started auction of these plots, if so, the reasons thereof;

(d) whether Government propose to instruct the DDA, to stop forth with the auction of the plots; and

(e) if so, the action taken/proposed in the matter?

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

(b) The Scheme was for the allotment of plots to EWS/Janata/LIG/MIG categories, Plots of 26 sq. mts. to 90 sq.mts. were meant for allotment and plots of 120 sq.mts. for higher income groups to be sold by auction.

(c) It is not correct to say that DDA instead of allotting plots to the registrants has started auctioning the plots. DDA in fact has allotted and is allotting plots through draw of lots by computer to the registrants of EWS/Janata/LIG/MIG categories.

(d) and (e). Question does not arise in view of the reply given to parts (b) and (c) above.

[*English*]

Delay in taking Delivery of Fishing Trawlers

10220. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to reply given on 11 April, 1988 to Unstrapped Question No 6675 regarding reduction in shrimp catches and state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a number of fishing companies have either delayed or refused to take deliveries of the fishing trawlers from the yards, if so, the reasons thereof;

(b) the fishing yards where such delays or refusals have been noticed; and

(c) the number of instances during 1981 and 1988 in which these companies backed out from the purchase contracts with the yards?

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

AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Construction of Godowns

10221. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the financial outlay earmarked for construction of godowns for the year 1988-89;

(b) the ratio of Centre/State participation thereunder;

(c) whether the present storage capacity in Maharashtra is inadequate to meet the demand; and

(d) if so, the likely shortfall and the steps taken to improve the position?

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

AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) A total financial outlay of Rs. 35.40 crores has been earmarked by the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) for assisting construction of Godowns by Cooperatives in different States and Union Territories during the year 1988-89. In addition, an outlay of Rs. 3.50 crores has been provided for setting up a rural godown under a separate Centrally Sponsored Scheme of the Department of Rural Development.

(b) The ratio currently followed for funding the construction of godowns in different States/U.Ts are indicated in the statement below.

(c) and (d). The Government of Maharashtra has reviewed the storage capacity available with the Cooperatives in the State and approached the NCDC for financial assistance towards creation of an additional storage capacity of 3.66 lakh tonnes at an estimated cost of Rs. 17.2 crores. The NCDC has decided to finance this programme under the on-going World Bank assisted Cooperative Storage Project.

STATEMENT

Ratio of Participation by the NCDC/Central Government and the State Government etc. For funding the construction of Godowns in Different States/Union Territories

Sl.No.	Category of States/Areas	Percentage of contribution of godowns cost by		
		NCDC	State Govt.	Society's share
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.

(A) Construction of godowns by Cooperatives under the NCDC assisted programme.

(1.) Cooperatively least developed States* and Union Territories.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
	(2). Other States and areas.	75	20	5
(B)	Construction of Rural Godowns under the Scheme of the Department of Rural Development.	Percentage of contribution of godowns cost by		
		Central Govt. (Subsidy)	State Govt. Subsidy)	Loan from Bank
	(1) In states and areas other than those, indicated at Sl. No. 2 below:	25.	25.	50
	(2) In the North-East States and Union Territories including Sikkim the level of subsidy is 50 per cent of the cost while the balance may be met from Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) funds. In other Integrated Tribal Development Programme areas of the country the level of Central subsidy is 50 per cent of the cost, the States share is 25 per cent and balance 25 per cent may be met from RLEGP funds.			

* Include Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim.

Vanaspatti Plants in Orissa

10222. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any application for vanaspatti plant for issue of letter of intent by Orissa State Cooperative Oil seeds Growers Federation Limited, Bhubaneswar is awaiting clearance and if so, the reasons for delay; and

(b) the details of vanaspatti plants operation in Orissa and the number of applications pending for clearance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). Six applications for setting up vanaspatti plants

in Orissa including one from M/s. Orissa State Cooperative Oil Seeds Growers Federation Limited, Bhubaneswar were received. These applications were examined and were prima facie rejected. Creation of additional capacity, if at all necessary to remove regional imbalances in the State, will be considered at an appropriate time.

Steel Ingot-Billet Manufacturing Units in Orissa

10223. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of manufacturing units of steel ingot and billets in Orissa which have been given industrial licence together with the installed capacity;

(b) whether any case has been made out to increase the capacity level of such units; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) One Unit was issued an Industrial Licence for a capacity of 18,000 tonnes per annum of steel ingots/billets.

(b) and (c). The unit had applied for an increase in its licensed capacity from 18,000 to 50,000 tonnes per annum, which has since been approved.

Setting up of Regional Centres of NIRD

10224. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start some more regional centres of the National Institute of Rural Development;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is already a Regional Centre of N.I.R.D at Guwahati to meet the training requirements of North Eastern Region. Emphasis is also being given on setting up/strengthening State Institutes of Rural Development. It is not considered necessary to open any new regional centre of NIRD for the present.

Epizotic Ulcerative Syndrome Disease of Fish

10225. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research or its affiliate institute to ascertain the extent to which the "Epizotic Ulcerative Syndrom" has affected the fishes in Indian waters;

(b) if so, the areas worst affected by the disease;

(c) the measures adopted to arrest the spread of the disease; and

(d) the measures taken to prevent consumption of fish affected by the disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. Stray incidences of the disease from a few ponds in Orissa, West Bengal and Karnataka have been reported. Techniques of on-farm treatment of the affected fish have been developed. However, the disease has not yet assumed the epizotic proportions. A nation wide survey about the incidences of the fish disease would help in evolving the preventive measures.

Development of Tourism in Assam

10226. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the proposals included in the Seventh Five Year Plan or under consideration for finalisation for development of tourism and tourist spots in Assam;

(b) whether State Government of Assam had sent any proposal in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the amount spent so far and proposed to be spent during the remaining period of the Seventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (c). The State Government of Assam has sent the following proposals to the Central Ministry of Tourism for financial assistance for creation of tourism infrastructure in the State:-

Sl.No	Name of the Project
1.	Development of Majuli River Island
2.	Development of Samaguri Lake
3.	Wayside amenities at Nalbari, Rawta and Pnulani
4.	Tourist Complex at Bhairabkunda
5.	Construction of Tourist Complex with standing/sitting gallery at silbhata Falls in Karbi Anglong District.
6.	Ropeway between Guwahati and Umananda
7.	Yatri Niwas at Guwahati

(d) During the first three years of the Seventh Plan the Ministry sanctioned Rs. 33.79 lakhs and released Rs. 32.24 lakhs to the Government of Assam for various tourism projects. The Ministry does not allocate funds State-wise but Scheme-wise. The proposals received from the Government of

Assam will be taken up for financial assistance subject to potential of the place, existing infrastructure, existing and projected tourist traffic, viability of the project, overall merits of the proposal, availability of funds and inter-se priorities.

Bonded Labour in Maharashtra

10227. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE: SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of bonded labour still exists in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken for the rehabilitation of these bonded labour?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). According to the latest information made available by the State Government of Maharashtra only 32 bonded labourers were available for rehabilitation as on 1st April, 1988.

(c) The Central Government has issued guidelines to the State Governments for framing various schemes for rehabilitation of released bonded labourers, keeping in view their individual preferences and aptitudes. The Schemes could be both land based or non-land based. States have also been advised to integrate the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for rehabilitation of bonded labour with other anti-poverty programmes. A scheme for involvement of voluntary agencies in the task of identification and rehabilitation of bonded labourers has also been launched on 30.10.87.

Special Ration Card System

10228. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 'Womens' United Forum against price-rise 'Mahangai Virodhi Samyukta Mahila Manch' has given a memorandum to Government urging for the introduction of a special ration card system for consumers with annual income upto Rs. 10,000 and supply of essential commodities to such card-holders at extra subsidised rates;

(b) whether such a system is already in operation in some State; and

(c) whether any central assistance is proposed to be given to implement this scheme in all the States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) No such memorandum has been received in the Department of Civil Supplies.

(b) Yes, Sir. Some of the State Governments like Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat etc. have adopted Scheme of selling rice/wheat to the families upto certain annual income fixed by these State Governments at lower than the P.D.S. rates.

(c) The Central Government is already incurring a subsidy of over Rs. 2,000 crores for supply of foodgrains through the PDS.

Grants to Consumers Organisations

10229. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the past

consumers' organisations were given grants by Union Government for their activities including testing laboratories and consumers' protection centre;

(b) whether these grants have been discontinued;

(c) if so, the reasons for discontinuation of these grants; and

(d) whether it is proposed to restore these grants; if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Earlier, the Central Government was operating a scheme in which financial assistance was being given to voluntary consumer organisations for specific projects on consumer protection including testing laboratories, consumer complaint cells, etc. The scheme has since been discontinued. The Central Government is of view that voluntary consumer movement should take firm roots and grow on its own with minimum dependence on the Central Government. Moreover, the Central Government is utilising its limited available funds for implementation of consumer Protection Act, 1986 and other priority programmes on consumer awareness.

(d) No, Sir.

Revision of Subsidies in Agriculture

10230. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been urged that the entire gamut of subsidies in the agriculture sector should be revised so that these subsidies are gainfully utilised;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government

thereto;

(c) whether Government have also been urged upon to reduce the interest rate, if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(d) whether the Banks have accepted the reduction of interest on the loans; and

(e) the other steps Government propose to take to revise the subsidies for gainful utilisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) to (e). A Working Group was set up by the Government of India to review the Role of Subsidies in Agricultural Development. The Group has finalized its Draft Report and recommendations.

RBI/NABARD have reduced the rate of interest on crop loans with effect from 1.3.1988 and the instructions have been issued to this effect to all banks. The reduced rates have already come into force.

Fish Farmers Development agencies in West Bengal

10231. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) the number of Fish Farmers Development Agencies proposed to be established in West Bengal during the year 1988-89;

(b) the assistance proposed to be rendered to Government of West Bengal during 1988-89 under the National Programme for Fish Seed Development and programme of providing Landing and Berthing facilities to fishing craft mechanised boats and deep sea fishing vessels; and

(c) the amount proposed to allocated to West Bengal Government for the welfare of traditional fishermen?

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

(b) National Programme for Fish Seed Development is not applicable in West Bengal since fish seed production has been taken up under a World Bank aided project. Regarding programme of providing Landing and Berthing facilities to fishing craft, mechanised boats and deep sea fishing vessels, assistance is provided only on the basis of request from the Government and the progress made in clearance of the proposal.

(c) The amount proposed to be allocated for west Bengal for the Group Accident Insurance Scheme for Active Fishermen will depend on the number of fishermen proposed to be insured by the Government during 1988-89 and 1989-90. For construction of 3 fishermen villages under National Welfare Fund for Fishermen, the entire quantum of Central Grants' for the Seventh Five year Plan, amounting to Rs.19,23,600 has already been released during 1987-88.

Rice Jute and Coconut Development Programme

10232. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state that the assistance proposed to be rendered to Government of West Bengal during 1988-89 under the Central Special Rice, Jute and Coconut Development programmes' in Eastern States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND

COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): The Financial assistance proposed to be provided to the Government of West Bengal during 1988-89 under the Special Rice Production Programme in the Eastern States, Special Jute Development Programme and the Scheme for Expansion of area under coconut by providing new planting Subsidy is given below:-

<i>Programme</i>	<i>Outlay for 1988-89 (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1. Special Rice Production Programme in Eastern States	576.010
2. Special Jute Development Programme	506.220
3. Scheme for Expansion of area under Coconut by providing new Planting Subsidy.	2.463

Shelter to Pavement Dwellers

10233. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Pavement dwellers provided with shelter in Delhi so far; and

(b) the number of night shelters constructed?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) During winter season (Nov-March) about 2100 pavement dwellers are getting the benefit of night's stay in 11 night shelters constructed

and operated by the Slum Wing, DDA in various parts of the Union Territory of Delhi.

(b) In the recent past 3 night shelters have been constructed at Basti Nizamuddin, Azadpur Subzimandi and S.P. Mukherjee market and made operative. Night shelter at Paharganj, though constructed is to be opened for public use soon. In addition, the night shelters at Old Delhi Railway Station and Katra Maula Bux have also been renovated, and strengthened for better services and opened for public use. The other night shelters at Andha Mughal, Delhi Gate, G.T.Road Shahdara, Lahori Gate, Turkman Gate also provide shelter to the pavement dwellers.

The salient features of facilities being provided are community toilets/baths, water supply, Jute Carpets, mattress blankets reading material. T.V. for entertainment and cultural upgradation, for an entry charge from 50 paise to Re.1/- per night.

Decentralisation of Government Offices

10234. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state.

(a) whether Central Government offices are proposed to be decentralised in order to reduce the pressure of population in the capital and if so, their number; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

According to existing decision 7 offices of the Central Government are proposed to be decentralised in order to reduce the pressure of population in the Capital.

(b) In view of reply to Part (a), question

does not arise.

[*English*]

Insurance for Banana Plantations

10235. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the farmers who raise Banana plantations in coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh are subjected to serious losses due to cyclones;

(b) if so, whether the General Insurance Corporation has formulated crop insurance scheme to cover Banana plantations;

(c) whether the scheme is being implemented;

(d) if so, the details thereof; 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). Damage of banana and banana plants in Guntur, Krishna and east Godavari Districts of Andhra Pradesh due to cyclones/heavy rains in October-November, 1987 was reported.

(b) No, Sir.

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

(e) Due to heavy losses it has been decided to acquire more experience in implementing the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme before extending its coverage to other crops.

Water Requirement of VSP

10236. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO:
SHRI B.B. RAMAIAH:

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

(a) the daily water requirements of the Visakhapatnam Steel plant;

(b) the latest-stage of the Yeleru canal which has to supply water from Yeleru Reservoir to the steel plant;

(c) the reasons for the delay in the completion of this canal; and

(d) the likely date by which water from this canal will be made available to the steel plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a). 73 million gallons per day at the stage of full capacity utilisation.

(b) The most critical part of the canal is the 2000- metre long tunnel. Only about 600 metres of tunnel work has so far been done.

(c) Poor mobilisation by the contracting agencies has been the main reason for delay.

(d) December, 1988 as per the latest indication given by the Andhra Pradesh Government.

[*Translation*]

Inferior quality of wheat and rice in D.I.Z. Area Ration Shops

10237. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will

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

(a) whether it is a fact that despite increase in the prices of the essential commodities supplied under the Public Distribution System, inferior quality of wheat and rice are being supplied to consumers in D.I.Z. area New Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial measures being taken by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a). Delhi Administration has denied this.

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

Civic Amenities in Authorised/Un-authorised colonies

10238. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of authorised and un-authorised colonies in Delhi where civic amenities have been provided so far;

(b) the names of the colonies where civic amenities have been provided;

(c) the names of those colonies where civic amenities are proposed to be provided by December, 1988;

(d) whether Government propose to provide civic amenities in Sant Nagar colony and adjoining colony of village Buradi; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Water Crisis in P&T Quarters in Delhi

10239. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a grave drinking water crisis in Delhi at present;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to solve this problem;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this crisis has assumed serious proportions in the P&T quarters, in DIZ area; Gole Market; and

(d) if so, the action being taken by Government in this regard?

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 in due course.

Change in Sugar Policy

10240. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any report from cooperative sugar mills in regard to make changes in new sugar policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to make changes in view of the fact that is not of much beneficial for cooperative sector?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). There have been representations from the cooperative sector of the sugar industry for changing certain aspects of the sugar licensing policy for the Seventh Plan period. Their main demand is to reduce the initial capacity of 2500 tonnes cane sugar per day prescribed for setting up new sugar units particularly in industrially backward areas and also for relaxation of the radial distance of 40 kilometers prescribed between an existing sugar factory and a new unit to be set up.

(c) Government have decided to undertake a limited review of the sugar licensing adopted for the Seventh Plan period.

[English]

Investment in New Projects by R.C.F.

10241. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be

pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers (RCF) propose to invest in several new projects during the next four to five years;

(b) if so, the details of the projects in which RCF propose to invest; and

(c) how much investment RCF proposes to make and the assistance Government propose to give in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILISERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) . The significant new projects included in the Corporate Plan of M/s Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. and their estimated cost as available are indicated below:-

<i>Projects</i>	<i>Estimated Cost</i>
(i) Modernisation of the existing methanol Plant	Rs. 16 crores
(ii) Dimethyl Formamide	Rs. 5.91 crores
(iii) Production of 101 lakh tonnes per annum of Newsprint/Fire paper from Bagasse.	Rs. 300 crores
(iv) Synthetic elastomers including 60,000 MT of Synthetic butadiene Styrene rubber.	Rs. 400 crores

As per present indications these projects are to be financed by the internal resources of the Company.

Package Tours by ITDC

10242. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Tourism development Corporation pro-

poses to offer low cost package tours for school children for their summer vacations during this year;

(b) if so, whether Government have given the approval;

(c) whether this facility will be available

only to Government schools children or public schools also;

(d) whether Government are subsidising these package tours for the children; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Delhi Tourism Development Corporation is an autonomous organisation under the Delhi Administration and hence no separate Government approval is required by them.

(c) these tours can be availed of by all school children.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Profit Earned by I.T.D.C.

10243. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the India Tourism development Corporation has improved its profits and increased its presence abroad during the year 1987-88; and

(b) if so, the net profit earned by the ITDC during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). The yearwise profits of ITDC for the last three years are given below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Net profit (before tax)</i>	<i>Net profit (after tax)</i>
<i>(Rupees in lakhs)</i>		
1985-86	508.06	507.96
1986-87	658.85	575.52
1987-88 (Prov)	774.50	574.50

During 1987-88, ITDC has set up only restaurant abroad at Moscow in USSR in collaboration with Trust of Station Moscow.

Future Demand of Steel

10244. SHRI H.N NANJE GOWDA:
DR. B.L.SHAILESH:

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

(a) whether the Steel Authority Of India Limited (SAIL) has drawn up a two-phase strategy for meeting the future demands of steel by modernisation, optimisation and expansion of the existing integrated steel plants;

(b) if so, the salient feature of the modernisation plan, the estimated investment involved per tonne of steel and the total capacity outlay in the modernisation programme; and

(c) how far it will raise the saleable steel capacity of steel authority of India Limited plants after modernisation/

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

(b) The details are given below:-

Durgapur Steel Plant

The modernisation of Durgapur Steel Plant to its rated capacity of 1.6 million Tonnes (MT) of crude steel is estimated to cost Rs. 1357 crores and is expected to be completed by September, 1992.

Rourkela Steel Plant

The modernisation of Rourkela Steel plant to 1.9 MT crude steel capacity against the present nameplate capacity of 1.8 MT, is estimated to cost Rs. 1600 crores and is expected to be completed in a period of 6 years and 3 months from the date of Government sanction.

IISCO (Burnpur)

The modernisation of Burnpur Steel plant of IISCO is estimated to cost Rs. 2928 crores. The modernisation of the plant will increase its capacity from 1 MT to 2.5 MT of crude steel and is expected to be completed in a period of 6 years from the date of Government sanction.

Bokaro Steel plant

The modernisation of Bokaro steel Plant from 4 MT to 4.5 MT of crude steel capacity is estimated to cost Rs. 1080 crores and it is expected to be completed in a period of 5 years from the date of Government sanction.

The specific investment in these modernisation schemes works out to Rs. 30,000, Rs. 32,000 in DSP, RSP and IISCO while it is Rs. 18,000, and Rs. 22,000 per tonne of incremental crude steel capacity for Bokaro Steel Plant modernisation.

(c) As saleable steel capacity is not an accurate indicator of production perform-

ance the capacities are normally reckoned in terms of crude steel. The total crude steel capacity of SAIL steel plant after completion of the above modernisation schemes is expected to go up to around 14.0 million tonnes per annum.

New Dairy Schemes by NTPC and AEC

10245. SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESHWARA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Atomic Energy Commission's Nuclear Power Plant Department and the National Thermal Power Corporation propose to launch dairy scheme under Operation Flood Programme; and

(b) If so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Strength of Engineers in CPWD

10246. SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESHWARA RAO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the sanctioned strength of Junior Engineers (Civil and Electrical) in C.P.W.D during the years 1984 and 1986;

(b) whether this strength has been reduced during 1988, of so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the present strength (working and sanctioned, separately) of Chief Engineers, Superintending Engineers, Executive Engineers, Assistant Engineers and Junior Engineers (Civil and Electrical separately) in

CPWD; and

(d) the details of the new units proposed to be opened or closed?

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.

[*Translation*]

Promotion of Livestock in Uttar Pradesh

10247. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any centrally sponsored scheme has been launched for the promotion and development of livestock in the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the expenditure proposed to be incurred on the scheme during the year 1988-89;

(c) whether assistance for the National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal is also being sought for the purpose; 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) to (d). Do not arise.

Constitution of Working Group for Development of Tourism in Hill Areas U.P.

10248. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the

Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to constitute a working group to study the possibilities development of tourism in the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh and the fields in which the cooperation of the Centre may be sought;

(b) if so, the time by which this working group is proposed to be constituted;

(c) whether there has been an agreement between the State Tourism Development Corporation and the Indian Tourism Development Corporation for mutual cooperation for the development of hill areas of Uttar Pradesh ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIGIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). At present there is no proposal under the consideration of the Central Ministry of Tourism to constitute a working group to study the possibilities of development of tourism in the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The India Tourism Development Corporation has not entered into any such agreement nor has it received any such proposal from the Uttar Pradesh State Tourism Development Corporation.

Working of Hindustan Vegetable Oil Corporation Limited

10249. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are complaints about the irregularities being committed by the Hindustan Vegetable Oil Corporation Limited; and

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

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

(b) The complaints are being enquired into by the appropriate agencies and action will be take if required, on completion of investigation. In certain cases where enquires have been completed appropriate actions are being taken.

Development of Potato Cultivation in U.P.

10250. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have formulated any scheme for development and promotion of potato cultivation in hill areas of Uttar Pradesh

(b) if so, the amount of expenditure proposed to be incurred on this work during 1988-89;

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up any centre for conducting research on potato seed, etc. in these area; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Government of India has not formulated any scheme for development of potato in hill areas of Uttar Pradesh. However, Indian Council of Agricultural Research has set up a Central Potato Research Station at Mukteswar for development of nucleus seed and production of seed potato

for catering to the requirement of Kumaon hills.

(b) Annual expenditure on Central Potato Research Station, Mukteswar, is Rs. 4. 10 lakh.

(c) and (d). G.B. Pant University of Agriculture & Technology, Pantnagar, has been recently identified for production of breeder seed in collaboration with Central Potato Research Institute. Breeder seed produced under the University will be utilised for Kumaon hills also.

[*English*]

Construction of Houses for Tribals in Orissa

10251. SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes that are presently in force with Central assistance for construction of houses for the tribal poor in Orissa

(b) the targets fixed under each scheme;

(c) the Central assistance give for house schemes, and

(d) the result achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):(a) to (d). 'Housing' is a State subject and all social housing schemes are formulated and implemented by the States/ UTs, themselves as per their requirements and plan priorities, out of their plan resources. Central financial assistance in the shape of block loans and block grants without being tied up to any particular scheme or

head of development. Union Govt. only monitors the physical progress of the schemes.

However, a scheme of "Allotment of House sites-cum-construction Assistance"

for Rural landless Workers and Artisans including SCs, STs is in operation in Orissa in the State sector under Minimum Needs Programme. The progress of the scheme during the Seventh five Year Plan is as follow:-

Year	Allocation	House-sites (Families)		Constn.-Assistance (Families)	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement (upto 29.2.88)
1985-86	Rs. 100 lakh	30000	79815	6667	6667
1986-87	Rs. 100 lakh	20000	28480	3333	3523
1987-88	Rs. 100 lakh	20000	50536	3333	2000

Under the above scheme, 16864 ST families were covered during 1985-86 and 8386 ST families were covered in 1986-87.

In addition, another scheme, viz. Indira Awas Yojana for construction of houses for SCs, STs and freed bonded labourers is in operation since 1985-86 as part of the Central Sector Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP). Under the scheme a sum of Rs. 1544 lakhs has been released to the Government of Orissa during the last 6 years and the State Government planned 16664 housing units out of which 11576 are reported to have been completed till 31.3. 1988.

Commission on sugar Distribution through PDS

10252. PROF. K.V.THOMAS: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the commission on sugar

distribution through Public Distribution System in the States is proposed to be increased;

(b) if so, the proposed percentage of increase and from which date; and

(c) if not the reason therefor?

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

(b) and (c). The margins payable to the retailers of levy sugar in various States and Union Territories for its distribution through the Public Distribution System, are determined by the Central Government from time to time, in consultation with the respective State Government, taking into consideration the various items of cost like interest on investment, transportation, establishment cost, commission, etc. In addition to the margins so determined, the retailer is also allowed to retain the empty gunny bag.

**Public Health Engineering, Water
Supply and Sewage Plants**

10253. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether country's public health engineering waters supply and sewage plants are manned by untrained people as reported in the Hindustan Times dated 25th January, 1988;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Water Supply and Sanitation are State subjects. The State Governments are responsible for proper and adequate manning of the Public Health Engineering/installations systems. The Central Government is actively assisting the State Governments in the development of trained man-power in that behalf.

Housing Activity by HUDCO

10254. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the HUDCO mainly provides finance for housing and urban development programme;

(b) if so, whether it also concentrates on housing activity for the economically weaker sections;

(c) if so, the total number of scheme HUDCO has sanctioned in the last quarter; and

(d) how many dwelling units and plots

would be covered by these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH); (a) to (d). The main objectives of HUDCO are to finance or undertake housing and urban development activities, particularly for the poorer sections of the society. It finances a variety of schemes formulated by State Housing Boards, Development Authorities, Municipal Corporations, Cooperatives etc. both in the rural and urban areas. As prescribed by the Government 30% of its loan sanctions of each year is earmarked for the economically weaker sections; in addition 25% of the loan sanctions of each year is for Low Income Groups. During the last quarter (Jan. 88—March 88) HUDCO has sanctioned a total of 226 schemes under the various categories. The number of dwelling units and plots covered by these schemes would be 102551 and 4249 respectively.

List of Problem Villages

10255. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether underground water level is receding day by day and thus there is a need to revise the list of problem villages;

(b) whether some villages of Maharashtra have not been included in the list of problem villages for drinking water purposes;

(c) whether Government propose to include such villages of Maharashtra in the list of problem villages; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICUL-

TURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):

(a) Due to successive droughts and inadequate rainfall in most of the States, water table in some parts of the country is depleting. In such areas where water table has gone down considerably, or sources have dried up, central assistance is being provided under drought relief assistance for coverage of these villages with drinking water supply arrangements by construction of new wells/tube wells & deepening of existing wells. As such, there is no need to revise the list of problem villages.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The State Government had submitted the list of all problem villages after proper survey and identification of such villages at the request of Government of India.

News Item Captioned 'Purifying Water without using Chemicals'

10256. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 24 February, 1988 entitled 'Purifying Water without using chemical;

(b) whether Government have obtained the technology in this regard from Germany; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Unscientific Mining Techniques used In Marble Mines

10257. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be Pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of Indian marble is high because of low recovery of about 30 per cent of usable chunks which is due to unscientific and almost primitive mining techniques used in Makrana marble mines;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to increase the level of recovery?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) to (c). Price of marble varies with quality and popularity and is not entirely dependent on the recovery rate. As per reports obtained from the field, about 60% rock is recovered in the form of blocks, 25% in the form of small irregular pieces from which tiles etc. are produced; the rest are utilised for manufacture of makrana chips and marble powder. Since the Makrana mines are in small sizes of plots and have gone as deep as 30 meters, possibility of introducing modern machineries for extraction of marble is remote. However with a view to increase the level of recovery, the State Government have introduced use of air compressors for drilling holes and breaking the rocks by hammering with wedges so that regular blocks can be formed.

Sterilization Process for Domestic Animals

10258. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether single injection procedure of sterilisation without the loss of libido, has proved to be more useful in improving the progeny of domestic animals such as bulls rams, billies and stallions;

(b) whether the procedure has not been propagated in the animals husbandry field; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) The single injection procedure of sterilization without loss of libido developed by National Institute of Immunology (NII), New Delhi has been tested at the National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal; Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa and Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar on a limited number of bulls and billies.

(b) Since the effectiveness of the test has only been proved recently and no large scale trials have been conducted it has not been adopted for large scale use.

(c) A Review Meeting is being convened by NII, New Delhi to extent the use of this method for sterilisation of scrub males and thus help the programme of genetic improvement through use of superior males using artificial insemination.

Retrenchment of DDA Employees

10259. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of employees have been retrenched by the Delhi Development Authority;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether DDA has propounded some schemes to benefit these employees; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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.

[English]

Houses for Kota Stone Quarry Workers, Ramganj Mandi

10260. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of the Government for construction of houses for the labourers working at Kota Stone quarries, Ramganj Mandi (Rajasthan);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to undertake a programme of formulating a residential scheme for the mine workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Some Housing Schemes for mine workers covered under the Welfare Funds have been formulated. However, workers of stone quarries are not covered under any of the welfare funds constituted by the Central Government.

Employment Exchanges for Jobseekers Abroad

10261. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of unemployed youth seeking jobs abroad are being exploited; and

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to set up an employment exchange for overseas jobs on systematic lines to save such job seekers from exploitation, and to ensure export of additional manpower?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No, Sir. A few cases of exploitation have come to the notice of Government.

(b) There is no such proposal but recruitment is done by registered recruiting agencies and State-owned Manpower Corporations.

Additional Foodgrains to Rajasthan

10262. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an apprehension of starvation deaths due to severe drought conditions continuously prevailing in Rajasthan during the last four years;

(b) whether Government propose to allot additional foodgrains to that State; and

(c) if so, the quantity of additional foodgrains proposed to be allotted for the next four months?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) No such report has been received by the Government.

(b) and (c). The Government of Rajasthan has been allotted 1,00,000 tonnes of wheat for PDS in March, 1988, and 80,000 tonnes per month in April and May, 1988. In addition, they have also been allotted 4,000 tonnes of rice per month during this period and a quantity of 80,000 tonnes of wheat for drought relief purposes during March, 1988 to June, 1988. 19,105 tonnes of wheat have also been allotted under NREP/RLEGP during the 1st two quarters of 1988-89.

[English]

Scarcity of Potash

10263. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is scarcity of potash in the country;

(b) whether Government propose to meet the demand of potash by increasing import;

(c) if so, the country from which potash is proposed to be imported; and

(d) the steps taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILISERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). The entire requirement of potassic fertilizers is met by imports as there are no known commercially viable sources of this material in the country. Potassic fertilizers are generally imported from Canada,

Jordan, France, Federal Republic of Germany and German Democratic Republic.

Supply of Steel to Exporters

10264. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India Limited proposes to supply off-the-shelf select items of steel to exporters during 1988;

(b) if so, whether this scheme has been prepared in collaboration with the Engineering Export Promotion Council;

(c) whether items have since been identified for export;

(d) whether it will improve the supply of steel to the exporters without loss of time; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), after discussion with the Engineering Export Promotion Council, have agreed in principle to consider supplying, off the shelf, certain large consumption items at a few identified locations to the exporters of engineering goods.

(c) to (e). SAIL has requested the Engineering Export Promotion Council (EEPC) to provide the list of items, consumption and locations, to consider the feasibility and efficacy of the scheme.

Technology Mission Schemes to Provide Scientific and Technical Assistance

10265. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK:
SHRI H.B. PATIL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Technology Missions' under his Ministry have recently launched schemes to provide scientific and technical assistance and grants to small and marginal farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to publish journals in regional languages so as to enable the farmers to know the latest developments in farm technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) and (b). Two Technology Missions are functioning under the Ministry of Agriculture, namely, National Technology Mission on Drinking Water and on Oilseeds. Under the National Oilseeds Development Project undertaken in 17 States, technical assistance is provided to all farmers for increasing oilseeds productivity. But small and marginal farmers get preference in financial assistance. For example, input kits consisting of certified seeds of improved varieties, seed treatment chemicals (bio-fertilizers in the case of groundnut & soybean) are given free of cost to only small and marginal farmers, particularly of scheduled castes and tribes. 50% subsidy with a ceiling of Rs. 300 per piece is again available only to small & marginal farmers, for purchase of plant protection equipment. Purchase of sprinkler sets will be assisted to extent of 50% of the cost for small & marginal farmers; other farmers will be subsidised only to the extent of 25%; the maximum

subsidy per farmer would be Rs. 5000 per set. Again, regarding improved implements of the value of Rs. 500 or less, small & marginal farmers get a subsidy of 50%.

(c) No Sir. Publication in the regional language is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments.

Soil Conservation

10266. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Soil Conservation Organisation (Orissa) has recently adopted various anti-erosion measures to tackle the ill effects of soil erosion;

(b) whether the State Government has also sought the co-operation of Union Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the guidance provided by Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. The Soil Conservation Organisation of Orissa has adopted various anti-erosion measures under different State and Central Sector Soil Conservation programmes to check water and wind erosion, control of shifting cultivation, development of wastelands, raising of plantation crops, storing and re-cycling of runoff for improving biomass production, etc.

(b) Yes, Sir. A number of Centrally Assisted Schemes involving soil conservation are in operation in Orissa State. Some of them are:

i) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of

Soil Conservation in Catchments of River Valley Projects of Hirakud, Machkund-Sileru and Rengali-Mandira.

ii) Control of Shifting Cultivation in six districts.

iii) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) in 39 blocks in four districts.

iv) Soil conservation activities under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP).

v) National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture (NWDPR) in Koraput district.

The Indian Council for Agriculture Research (ICAR) is establishing a Regional Centre for Soil and Water Conservation Research and Training at Similliguda, Koraput district.

(c) Separate guidelines for different Centrally assisted schemes have been provided by the Union Government in accordance with the objectives, targets and specific soil conservation measures to be taken up under different schemes. For most of the schemes integrated watershed management approach is followed wherein all types of land arable and non arable—are treated in accordance with their problems, potentials and soil conservation needs. The checking of soil erosion and maximising conservation of rain water are important components. Guidelines also deal with improving production of crops, plantations, fuel, fodder and other utility trees. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of River Valley Projects, guidelines for monitoring sediment and runoff from the treated watersheds have also been provided. Under the Drought Prone

Area Programme, 30% of the total allocation for the State is to be utilised for soil and moisture conservation activities like bunding, terracing, land shaping, construction of water harvesting structures, etc. In selecting watersheds for the scheme of National Watershed Development Programmes in Rainfed Areas, weightage is to be given to those watersheds which have more than 50 percent small and marginal farmers owning at least 25 percent of the area. Under the Scheme of Control of Shifting Cultivation, integrated development of selected villages involving development of land for agriculture, horticulture, cash crop plantation, social forestry, etc. and economic assistance to Jhumia families for subsidiary occupations like piggery, poultry, sericulture, etc. are provided.

Proposal to Invite Japanese Equity Participation in Steel Plants

10267. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to invite Japanese equity participation in Public Sector Steel Plants;

(b) whether the equity participation or foreign assistance would be utilised for Durgapur, Rourkela and Bokaro Steel Plants; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). No foreign equity participa-

tion is envisaged for Durgapur, Rourkela and Bokaro Steel Plants. However, foreign financial assistance when available on acceptable terms would be considered for these steel plants.

Erratic Power Supply to D.S.P.

10268. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of Durgapur Steel and Alloy Steel Plant at Durgapur has considerably suffered due to non-availability/erratic supply of power by the Damodar Valley Corporation;

(b) if so, the losses incurred thereby in terms of value and also in terms of tonnage during the financial years 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87, Year-wise;

(c) the amount of overtime involvement in terms of money due to non-availability/erratic power supply by Damodar Valley Corporation; and

(d) the action Government propose to take to impose penal measures for non-supply of committed power and causing loss to the Steel Authority of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The year-wise loss of production at Durgapur Steel Plant and at Alloy Steels Plants, Durgapur on account of inadequate power supply from Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) and the value thereof during the last three years is given below:-

Period	Durgapur Steel Plant		Alloy Steels Plant		
	Saleable Steel		Ingot Steel	Saleable Steel	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
	Quantity in Tonnes	Value (Rs. in lakhs)			
1984-85	27089	420	1643	155	27
1985-86	44660	890	383	Nil	5
1986-87	99826	1860	10834	2047	164

(c) Durgapur Steel Plant and Alloy Steels Plant, Durgapur did not incur any expenditure on account of overtime due to short supply of power by DVC during the above period.

(d) The Control between the parties does not provide for any compensation for failures to supply adequate power as per agreed demand. However, the power supply position to the Steel Sector is under constant review at the Inter-Ministerial level. Steps have also been taken for transfer of additional power from other grids to the DVC to the extent possible.

As a long-term measure and in order to reduce the extent of dependence of these Steel Plants on external power supplies additional captive generating capacity is being created by setting-up a (2 X 60 MW) Captive Power Plant at Durgapur Steel Plant which will also cater to the requirements of Alloy Steels Plant, Durgapur.

[Translation]

Allotment of Shops to SC/ST in Vasant Kunj

10269. SHRI R.P. SUMAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of shops built in Vasant Kunj, New Delhi the number of the shops sold and the number of shops still to be sold, and the number of the shops out of them allotted to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if these shops have not been allotted to Scheduled castes/Scheduled Tribes, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):

(a) The number of shops constructed in Vasant Kunj is 28. The number of shops sold in auction is 12 and the number of shops still to be sold is 16. Out of the shops/stalls placed at the disposal of the Commercial Wing, no shops/stalls has been allotted to SC/St so far.

(b) There is no market-wise reservation for SC/ST even though a registrant for reserved quota is at liberty to request for consideration upto three localities based on his preference.

Allotment of Shops to SC/ST Handicapped persons

10270. SHRI R.P. SUMAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of shops allotted to handicapped persons during the past three years;

(b) the details of the criteria followed in this regard;

(c) whether shops have been allotted to the handicapped persons under one and the same criteria and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether handicapped persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes had also applied for shops during the past three years;

(e) whether any SC/ST handicapped person have ever been allotted shops and if not the reasons therefor;

(f) whether the DDA has allotted out of turn shops to handicapped persons, if so, the details thereof; and

(g) whether the DDA has allotted out of turn shops to any SC/ST person, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) Total number of shops allotted during the years 1985-86, 86-87 and 1987-88 was 47. 72 stalls/shops have been allotted to handicapped persons by the Slum Deptt. of D.D.A.

(b) 5% quota is fixed for allotment of shops/stalls/Kiosks for handicapped persons and the allotment is made through draw of lots to persons whose disability is 40 or more.

(c) The allotment of stalls/Kiosks is made in extreme hardship cases.

(d) and (e). No distinction was kept whether a particular physically handicapped persons belonged to SC/ST or otherwise. As

regards Slum Deptt., applications were received under Low Cost commercial stalls/Tharas Registration Scheme for EWS, including Scheduled Castes-1985 which had provision for reservation of 1% of the stalls for handicapped persons including Scheduled Castes. Handicapped persons including Scheduled Castes have been allotted stalls under the Scheme of Rehabilitation of Commercial squatters covered by periodical surveys conducted by the department and also under Registration Scheme-1985 for EWS including Scheduled Castes which carried reservation of 1% for handicapped persons.

(f) Yes, Sir. The details are being compiled.

(g) Yes, Sir. The allotment was made to Shri Chandra Prakash S/o Shri Beli Ram.

Allotment of Shops to SCs and STs in Arvindo Place Market

10271 SHRI R.P. SUMAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of shops constructed by the Delhi Development Authority in Arvindo Place market;

(b) the number of shops out of them proposed to be allotted to the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes against the quota reserved for them, the number of shops allotted by the DDA to each categories of persons and the details in this regard;

(c) whether there is a provision of 25 per cent reservation of shops for Scheduled Castes;

(d) if so, whether 25 per cent shops are being allotted to them in each market and if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether persons belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes have been allotted less number of shops in Arvindo Place (Hauz Khas, near Church) as against the quota reserved for them and if so, the details in this regard; and

(f) whether number of persons belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes have been allotted more stalls than shops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) 83 shops and one stall.

(b) 6 shops have been allotted to SC/ST. Details of Shops allotted to reserved categories are as under:-

Handicapped	—	1
SC/ST	—	6
Evictee	—	1
The persons from whom land was acquired	—	2
Ex-servicemen	—	1

(c) Yes Sir. w.e.f. September, 1986. Earlier the quota reserved for SC/ST was 12.8%.

(d) and (e). SC/ST are allotted 25% of the shops as a whole and not in each market.

(f) No distinction is being made in the matter of allotment of shops and stalls.

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

10272. SHRI LALA RAM KEN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 14

March, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 2855 regarding construction of flats in Delhi under I.Y.S.H. programme and state:

(a) the details of the flats allotted to the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes out of those allotted by the Delhi Development Authority; and

(b) the names of the schemes for houses formulated for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the past years and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Reservation for SC/ST in slum Areas by DDA

10273. SHRI LALA RAM KEN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of houses, shops and residential and commercial plots, reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in slum areas and J.J. colonies under the Delhi Development Authority;

(b) whether the slum department assists voluntary organisations in slum colonies in their developmental activities by giving them grants and arranging land, if so the details thereof; and

(c) the number of houses built and the number of residential/commercial plots sold by slum Department during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be

laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[English]

Import of Steel to Manufacture Hot Roll Coils

10274. SHRI VJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved import of steel for manufacturing hot roll coils for export purposes;

(b) if so, the countries from which steel is likely to be imported and the price of the imported steel;

(c) whether India is not in a position to manufacture hot roll coils from its own steel; and

(d) the steps Government are taking to meet all the steel requirements from its own domestic production during 1988-89?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Integrated Steel Plants have been manufacturing hot rolled coils from steel produced in their own steel plants.

(d) With a view to increasing indigenous availability of steel SAIL has planned to increase its production of crude steel from 7.48 million tonnes in 1987-88 to 8.94 million tonnes in 1988-89. Some increase is also expected from the secondary producers. However, it will not be possible to meet the full demand in 1988-89 from domestic production and some imports will be necessary.

Meetings of General Body of Delhi School Teachers Cooperative House Building Society

10275. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether regular meetings of the General Body of the Delhi School Teachers Cooperative House Building Society Ltd. are being held by the present managing committee since 1975, as required under the law;

(b) if so, the number of General Body meeting held by the Managing Committee since 1975 the dates on which held; and the purposes of these meetings; and

(c) if not, the action taken by the Registrar, Cooperative Societies against the management for not holding the meetings in accordance with the law and taking arbitrary decisions?

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

Expenditure Incurred on Development of Land by Delhi School Teachers Cooperative House Building Society

10276. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred by the Delhi School Teachers Cooperative House Building Society Ltd. on development of land and provision of services since 1975 to date, year-wise and item-wise break up;

(b) the details of contractors and other parties who were engaged for this develop-

ment work and on what terms;

(c) the amount paid to the contractors and other parties yearwise and job-wise; and

(d) whether any tenders were invited by the Society for each job and if not, how the contractors were appointed for the job?

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.

Setting up of Cooperative Tribunals

10277. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a sizeable number of cases pertaining to cooperative societies in Delhi House Building, Group Housing, Credit and Finance etc. are pending for long periods in different courts including the High Court and the Supreme Court;

(b) whether it is a fact that this has frustrated to a great extent, the progress of cooperative movement in the country;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to set up Cooperative Tribunals and provide summary procedures for settling the disputes in cooperative societies;

(d) if so the outlines of the proposal; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(c) The Delhi Co-operative Tribunal is already in existence.

(d) and (e). Do not arise in view of reply to Part (c) above.

Degradation of Forests Due to Mining Activities

10278. PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are several coal manganese mines and stone quarries spread all over the country and the mining activities result in degradation of forests;

(b) if so, whether there are any statutory bindings on the mine-owners and leaseholders to restore vegetation; and

(c) if not whether Government propose to make it obligatory for the mine-owners to bring double the wastelands under afforestation as a part of the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) to (c). Mining and quarrying result in some degradation of forests. Grant of renewal or mining leases in forest lands attracts the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and requires the prior approval of the Central Government. Approval of Central Government is given in such cases with the express condition that the vegetation will be restored in the excavated areas. Under the amended Mineral Concession Rules, 1960 every prospecting licensee and mining lessee shall take immediate measures to plant in the same area or any other area selected by the Government for the purpose not less than twice the number of trees destroyed by reason of prospecting/mining operations, look after them during the subsistence of the licence/lease and restore to the extent possible other flora destroyed by the prospect-

ing/mining operations. No mining lease would also be granted unless there is a mining plan, of which environment management plan is a part, duly approved by the Central Government.

Reservation Backlog of SC/ST in FCI

10279. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether efforts have been made to liquidate the backlog quota for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in all the categories working in the Food Corporation of India;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof and the action being taken against the defaulters; and

(c) the details of the vacancies filled up against the backlog quota and backlog quota in hand in all categories?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) to (c). Information is being collect by FCI Hqrs. from all their Zones/Regions and will be laid on the Table of the House, when received.

Implementation of Operation Flood III

10280. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the States where the Operation Flood Phase III is being implemented;

(b) the districts in Orissa included under the projects; and

(c) the number of people benefited by the scheme in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of Sabha.

(b) The districts of Cuttack, Dhenkanal, Keonjhar and Puri are covered under Operation Flood.

(c) About 22565 member-producers have so far been benefited in the programme upto December, 1987.

Development of Towns Around Delhi

10282. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are planning to develop counter magnet towns around Delhi;

(b) if so, the names of the towns and the detailed plans to develop them; and

(c) how much money is required for their development and how much time it will take?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). A study to identify possible towns to be developed as counter magnet areas is being conducted by the National Capital Region Planning Board in Consultation with the State Governments. The details of fund and time requirement will be available only after the counter magnet towns are finally selected. The proposed Regional Plan however, indicates the following towns for consideration for inclusion as counter magnets.

*Uttar Pradesh**Punjab*

1. Bareilly/Moradabad

6. Patiala

2. Saharanpur

7. Ludhiana

3. Allahabad

*Haryana**Rajasthan*

4. Ambala/Karnal

8. Kota

5. Hissar

9. Ajmer

Madhya-Pradesh

10. Gwalior

National Demonstrations for Mustard

10283. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of National Demonstrations held for increasing the production of mustard in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that the facilities for demonstration available are inadequate and even the concerned department and the educational institutions are not in a position to provide proper know-how to farmers; and

(c) if so, the corrective steps taken or proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) Two hundred twenty five demonstrations of mustard crops were laid out under National Demonstrations' Project from the year 1983-84 to 1985-86.

(b) No, Sir. Adequate facilities for conducting demonstration are available. The

cost of critical inputs for the demonstrations are jointly met by the farmers on whose fields demonstrations are laid and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

(c) In view of the (b) above, the question does not arise.

Reservation for Non-Executive SC/ST Employees in VSP

10284. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to reply given on 22nd August, 1984 to Unstarred Question No.4257 regarding reservations for non-executive Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees in Visakhapatnam Steel Project and state:

(a) the promotion policy finalised for non-executive Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees in Visakhapatnam Steel Project;

(b) the specific procedure of reservation system incorporated for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the said policy; and

(c) the qualifying period relaxed for SC/ST candidates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). The promotion policy for non-executives in Visakhapatnam Steel Project has not yet been finalised.

Scheme to Meet the Housing Shortage in Delhi

10285. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the various schemes and their broad

outlines proposed by the DDA/Delhi Administration to meet the housing shortage in Delhi; and

(b) the special endeavours being made in this regard for the weaker sections of the society?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) According to Annual Action Plan for 1988-89 of D.D.A., the major activities undertaken by DDA are:—

1. House construction activities for different income categories under the General Housing Schemes, New Pattern Housing Scheme and Self Financing Scheme. About 15000 houses will be started during 1988-89. The details are given below:—

SFS	322
MIG	36
LIG	30
EWS	14922

Efforts are also being made to obtain HUDCO assistance to take up sites and services development in 2000 plots, core houses in about 2000 plots and 3000 houses each of LIG and MIG categories. From the existing stock, action is being taken to complete the houses and make them available for occupation in the following cases:—

MIG	5876
LIG	9876
EWS	14008
TOTAL	29760

Development of Papankalan will be one of the important development works along with improvement in the infrastructure facilities in Rohini. A new Action Plan for handing over of plots to Rohini registrants has been worked out and will be implemented during the year 1988-89. This will ensure that the possession of plots is handed over to the beneficiaries in a time bound programme.

(b) Slum Wing of DDA launched a scheme of registration for residential flats for slum dwellers and for residents of other such like areas of Delhi. The main objective of launching the project was to create sufficient housing stock for the benefit of families not owning any residential units in Delhi but residing in slum areas. JJR Colonies, Unauthorised colonies, Jhuggies, and Urban Villages. About 27000 persons got themselves registered under this programme for obtaining residential flats on easy terms and conditions cash down basis. About 3000 flats which are nearing completion are likely to be allotted in the near future.

Recognising that the shelter needs of the economically weaker sections are best met through self help, the approach is now to provide developed sites and services to the poor. They can build their own dwelling units, and in an incremental fashion, as their resources permit.

Allocations to States for Foodgrains

10286. **SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to make a provision of additional funds to the State Government to raise foodgrain production during the Seventh Plan period;

(b) if so, when such allocation is proposed to be made; and

(c) the details of the amount proposed to be allocated to different States?

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

AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) to (c). An allocation of Rs. 70 crores has been made for Special Foodgrains Production Programme during 1988-89. A statement indicating the state-wise and scheme-wise allocation of funds under this programme is given below:

STATEMENT

State-wise Allocation of funds Under the Central Sector Scheme of Special Food-Grains Production Programme 1988-89 (Rs. In lakhs).

Sl.No.	Name of State	Special Foodgrains Production Programme 1988-89					Total
		Rice	Wheat	Maize	Fertilizer	Credit	
1.	2	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	306.80		9.60	145.00		461.40
2.	Assam	132.80		3.60	40.00		176.40
3.	Bihar	256.34	145.00	106.90	21.60	300.00	829.84
4.	Gujarat	153.25	112.45	35.20	8.40	42.00	351.30
5.	Karnataka	306.80		10.80	53.00		370.60
6.	Haryana	192.28	98.70	8.40	93.00		392.38
7.	Madhya Pradesh	65.83	145.00	89.80	36.00	630.00	966.63
8.	Maharashtra	268.76		14.40	55.00		338.16
9.	Orissa	41.27		6.00	160.00		207.27
10.	Punjab	115.31	48.75	3.60	90.00		257.66
11.	Rajasthan		173.65	109.90	16.80	130.00	427.35

1.	2	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
12.	Tamil Nadu	306.80			9.60	70.00	386.40
13.	Uttar Pradesh	91.25	332.45	161.20	45.60	610.00	1240.50
14.	West Bengal	112.89			8.40	170.00	291.29
15.	Tripura	36.18					36.18
		2386.56	1053.00	500.00	202.80	2588.00	6733.36

To be spent under SFPP- WHEAT after midterm review

263.44

6996.80 or

TOTAL ALLOCATION BY FINANCE MINISTRY 7000.00

[*Translation*]

**Committee to Examine Starvation
Death in Andhra Pradesh & Orissa**

10287. SHRI RAM DHAN:
SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have constituted a high level committee to go into incidents of suicide recently committed by cotton growers in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to appoint a committee to go into the matter of starvation deaths for non-availability of timely relief in Kalahandi and nearby areas in Orissa;

(c) if so, the broad 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) to (d). No, Sir. As reported by the State Government, reports of starvation deaths have been found to be false in official and judicial inquiries from time to time.

[*English*]

**Use of ISI Mark by Toothpaste
Manufacturers**

10288. DR.B.L.SHAILESH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bureau of Indian Stan-

dards has published any monograph on toothpaste;

(b) if so, when and the details thereof;

(c) how many of the toothpaste manufacturers have come forward to register the use of ISI mark, to-date; and

(d) what are the principal polishing agents generally allowed in dentifrice formulations?

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

(b) An Indian Standard IS: 6356 Specification for toothpaste had been published by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) in 1971. It was revised in 1978 and amended in 1980.

This Indian Standard specifies two types of toothpastes, namely, foaming and non-foaming and lays down requirements in respect of consistency, homogeneity, stability, fineness, pH of aqueous suspension, hard and sharp abrasive particles, heavy metals, foaming power and effect of container to the contents. Besides, this Standard also lists, for information, ingredients conventionally used in the manufacture of toothpaste.

(c) The Certification Scheme of Bureau of Indian Standards for toothpaste is voluntary. BIS had registered two applications for grant of licence for use of Standard Mark of the Bureau and as no progress could be made, these applications have been closed. As per the Drugs and Cosmetics (third amendment) Rules 1982, (G.S.R. 510 (E) of 26th July, 1982, refers) a new Schedule 'S' Standards for Cosmetics, has been incorporated in the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945. This Schedule lists Standards for Cosmetics in finished form, of eleven items

including toothpaste, and all these listed cosmetics are required to conform to the Indian Standards Specification laid down from time to time by the Indian Standards Institution (now known as the Bureau of Indian Standards). As such, toothpaste manufactured by organisations licenced under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules is expected to conform to the relevant Indian Standards Specification.

(d) The principal polishing agents generally used in toothpaste as listed for information in IS: 6356-1978, are given below:—

- (a) Precipitated calcium carbonate;
- (b) Magnesium carbonate;
- (c) Dicalcium phosphate;
- (d) Insoluble sodium metaphosphate, and
- (e) Hydrated alumina.

Audit Report of EEC on Operation Flood

10289. SHRI P.R.S.VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the recent Audit report of EEC on Operation Flood and if so, the salient points thereof; and

(b) whether any corrective action has been taken in the matter and if so, the details thereof?

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

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

Supply of Boiled Rice to Tamil Nadu

10289-A. SHRI N.DENNIS: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to supply boiled rice to meet the demand of the customary boiled rice eaters of some of the districts of Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L.BAITHA): (a) to (c). The Food Corporation of India endeavours to meet the variety-wise preference of rice of the State Governments to the extent possible depending upon the availability of stocks.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

(Interruptions)

SHRI N.V.N.SOMU (Madras North): Mr. Speaker, Sir, while Parliament is in session, the Tamil Nadu Governor has announced a fiscal matter, a policy matter...

MR.SPEAKER: Mr.Somu, listen to me...

PROF.MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): It is a very serious matter.

MR.SPEAKER: That is what I am replying to him. Mr.Somu, I got your Motion very late...

SHRI N.V.N.SOMU: Notice of an Adjournment Motion.

MR.SPEAKER: It was late; after 11.00 a.m. Secondly, you give me some other Motion. I will have to find out what its implications are.

SHRI N.V.N.SOMU: Though I am not opposing the tax-reliefs announced, it infringes on the privilege of Parliament.

MR.SPEAKER: Give me some other Motion. I will look into it.

PROF.K.K.TEWARY (Buxar): Sir, I am speaking with great anguish...

MR.SPEAKER: What happened?

PROF.K.K.TEWARY: This is about the continued carnage in Punjab and Haryana. You will remember that our Government in Punjab led by Shri Darbara Singh was dismissed for six or seven murders. Now the dimensions are really threatening. They have reached Haryana, and this is the third incident...*(Interruptions)* An all-out attempt is required to contain this rising terrorism not only in Punjab but in all neighbouring States. There is a plan, there is a design, to take terrorism to the other parts of the country also. Therefore, we need a statement from the Government. It is not a normal situation. It is threatening the very survival of the country. *(Interruptions)* These people are in the habit of making it a partisan issue. We do not make it a partisan issue. It is sheer terror that has been unleashed now. Therefore, Government should come out with a statement *(Interruptions)*.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Every day he utilises the forum of Parliament to

attack one State Government or another. You must put a stop to it once and for all.

[Translation]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Such words give encouragement to terrorists.

(Interruptions)

[English]

PROF.MADHU DANDAVATE: Having lost Haryana completely, they want the Haryana Government to be dismissed...

[Translation]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: If anybody has to be dismissed, it is the Punjab Governor. Only after then the question of Haryana should be taken up.

[English]

PROF.MADHU DANDAVATE: Are state Governments the private property of the Centre? *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR.SPEAKER: When you talk like this, it becomes difficult to understand what you want to say. We should be clear about one thing.

(Interruptions)

MR.SPEAKER: Please sit down. Why are you perturbed? You yourself create a lot of problems.

[*English*]

PROF.MADHU DANDAVATE: Every-day he utilises the Parliament to condemn one State Government or another and he gets publicity.

PROF.K.K.TEWARY: It is they who are making it a partisan issue. (*Interruptions*)

MR.SPEAKER: Listen to me. I am on my legs. Sit down.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. What can I do if you do not listen to me at all. What are you doing? Please take your seats.

[*English*]

There is a Constitution and without constitutional provisions, you cannot do anything.

(*Interruptions*)

MR.SPEAKER: Please don't interrupt me. There is a Constitution and under the constitution you are working. Even Mr.Tewary or you may say anything but without the constitutional provisions nothing can be done. What I can sympathise is, and I think the whole House is with me, that whatever and wherever the murders take place, this is too much. And we must all try to do something about that problem.

(*Interruptions*)

MR.SPEAKER: Papers to be Laid. Shri Bhajan Lal.

12.06 hrs.

[*English*]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report, Annual Accounts and Review on National Federation of Urban Cooperative Banks and Credit Societies Ltd., New Delhi for 1986-87 etc.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of Urban Co-operative Banks and Credit Societies Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of Urban Co-operative Banks and Credit Societies Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87 together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Federation of Urban Cooperative Banks and Credit Societies Limited, 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-6119/88]

**Mineral Concession (Amendment)
Rules, 1988**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): On behalf of Shri M.L. Fotedar I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Mineral Concession (Amendment) Rules, 1988 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 449 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th April, 1988 under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—6120/88]

**Employees State Insurance Corporation
(Recruitment) Amendment
Regulations, 1988**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (Recruitment) Amendment Regulations, 1988 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. A-12/11/10/83-Estt. I (A) in Gazette of India dated the 13th February, 1988, under sub-section (4) of section 97 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—6121/88]

**Statement correcting answer to U.S.Q.
No 1927 D7.3.1983 regarding Housing
Programme in rural areas**

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): On behalf of Shri Dalbir Singh: I beg to lay on the Table a Statement (Hindi and English versions) (i) correcting the reply given on 7th March, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 1927 by Shri Jagannath Patnaik, M.P. regarding low cost housing programmes in rural areas and (ii) giving reasons for delay in correcting the reply. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—6122/88]

Review on and Annual Report of Karnataka Agro Industries Corporation Ltd Bangalore for 1985-86; of Gujarat Agro Industries Corporation Ltd., Ahmedabad for 1984-85 Etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
 - (a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Karnataka Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1985-86.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the Karnataka Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—6123/88]
 - (b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Gujarat Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Ahmedabad, for the year 1984-85.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the Gujarat Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Ahmedabad, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—6124/88]
 - (c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Madhya

*of Advance from Contingency Fund to meet Charged E.P.**(Interruptions)*

Pradesh State Dairy Development Corporation for the year 1982-83.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Natwar Singh.

(Interruptions)

- (ii) Annual Report of the Madhya Pradesh State Dairy Development Corporation for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—6125/88]

MR. SPEAKER: Sit down. I have not allowed anybody.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There is a statement going on.

- (2) Three Statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—6125/88]

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record. Nobody is allowed except the Foreign Affairs Minister.

- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Annual Reports and Audited Accounts of the Rajasthan State Dairy Development Corporation Limited, Jaipur, for the years 1980-81 and onwards within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—6126/88]

(Interruptions) **

12.08 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: DRAWAL OF AN ADVANCE OF RS. 1.80 CRORES FROM CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA TO MEET 'CHARGED EXPENDITURE' FOR SUPERNUMERARY POSTS ETC.

- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Annual Reports and Audited Accounts of the Karnataka Dairy Development Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the years 1984-85 and onwards within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—6127/88]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): The Ministry of External Affairs urgently require a sum of Rs. 1.80 Crore under 'Charged Head' for creation of 83 supernumerary posts and upgradation of 272 posts following identical judgments delivered by the Supreme Court of India and Central Administrative Tribunal in the two cases of Karam Singh Vs Union of

[Sh. K. Natwar Singh]

India and P.N. Tandon Vs Union of India respectively. Both the cases pertain to revision of seniority of promotee Assistants and grant of promotion to them retrospectively. The former case was filed in the Supreme Court in 1980 and the judgement has been delivered on 11.12.1987. The latter case of 'P.N. Tandon Vs Union of India' was originally filed in the High Court in 1974 and was later transferred to the Central Administrative Tribunal in 1985. The Judgement was delivered in this case on 12.2.1988 and has to be implemented within 3 months (i.e. by 11.5.1988). In both these cases the courts have ordered revision of seniority list and grant of promotion to all promotee Assistants similarly placed with retrospective effect. The courts have also directed that officials already promoted on the basis of the impugned seniority list should not be reverted and may be accommodated by creating supernumerary posts. The total expenditure required to implement the judgements and to pay arrears of pay and allowances is estimated at Rs. 1.80 crore. Since this is a post budgetary development and no funds are available under the 'Charged Head', it has been decided to draw and advance from the Contingency Fund of India which would be recouped by obtaining a supplementary appropriation in the first batch in 1988-89.

[English]

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar): There has been a demand in the Bangladesh Parliament to close down the Indian Mission in Dhaka. The President of Bangladesh has blamed the Government of India for arming the Chakmas and instigating violence.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please give in writing.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record like that. Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot take the time of the House like this. You have to take my permission.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: Why don't you allow me Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: I can allow you under some rules on some motion. Not like this. Mr. Tewary, you have got the Rules Book, you must go according to them.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Not like this.

12.11 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[English]

(i) Demand for a bridge on Kosi river near Forbesganj

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): In the wake of the Chinese aggression in 1962,

the Central Government had started constructing lateral and border road to connect the rest of India with border areas of Bihar which are in the neighbourhood of Nepal. But unfortunately the work was stopped in the middle.

Road has been constructed only upto Darbhanga and from Nepal side only upto Forbesganj. For completion of the road it is necessary that a bridge be constructed on the river Kosi near Forbesganj. This work can be completed only by the Centre. Incidentally, there is no bridge on Kosi in the Indian territory. People are facing enormous problems to travel on the Nepalese barrage.

As such, it is requested that the Central Government should complete this project at an early date.

(ii) Demand for enforcement of pollution control laws in Delhi

SHRI VJAY N. PATIL (Erandol): Delhi is in the grip of grim spectre of air pollution. The major polluters of Delhi's atmosphere are thermal power plants which emit thick black fumes into the atmosphere, chemical pollutants from industries and vehicular exhaust emissions. The level of pollutants in the atmosphere has crossed all safety limits and is visible as smog. More than half the air pollution in Delhi is due to large number of vehicles emitting vast quantities of carbon mono-oxide, hydro-carbons, sulphur dioxide etc. Delhi has more than 15000 industrial units including chemicals and plastics.

Atmospheric pollution in Delhi is causing grave health problem with alarming rise in cancer and other communicable diseases. There is urgent need for preventive action on pollution. Strict measures must be enforced by providing suitable control equipment to industries. There is urgent need to shift hazardous industries from Delhi. Stringent enforcement of pollution control laws

must be enforced in the Union Territory of Delhi.

(iii) Demand for providing funds to Orissa Government for Construction of canals for irrigation purposes

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Some multipurpose irrigation projects such as the Rengali, Upper Kolab and Upper Indravati in Orissa in the long process of implementation have been brought to the stage of power generation. Water has been impounded in the reservoirs and it is available for large scale irrigation. But the same is not put to use for irrigation as necessary canal systems have not yet been built. There is a heavy requirement of funds for construction of canals with the cost escalation from year to year. The estimates for canal works are also going up unless external aid or central assistance is provided to build the canal system for these projects outside the Gadgil formula assistance for plans, the water cannot be utilised for agriculture. These projects are national assets. Waste of impounded water is, in fact a national waste. More than half a million hectares could be irrigated if these irrigation projects can be completed quickly—which would mean additional production of more than a million tonnes of foodgrains.

[Translation]

(iv) Demand for Central assistance for a tourist complex in Madhya Pradesh

SHRI K.N. PRADHAN (Bhopal): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the meeting of the West Zone Tourism Development Committee held in 1986, the former Tourism Minister had announced a programme for development of a major tourist centre in every state and said that majority of the expenditure involved would be borne by the Central

[Sh. K.N. Pradhan]
Government. But there has been no follow-up action since then and an ambitious programme could not move further and remained merely an announcement.

Therefore, I request the present Tourism Minister to implement the said programme. This will help in developing at least one big tourist centre in each State. The Bhopal-Udayagiri-Sanchi-Raisen-Bhimvatika-Salkanpur Complex in Madhya Pradesh can also be developed under this programme. Madhya Pradesh has always attracted the tourists from India and abroad on account of its famous lakes of Bhopal, natural beauty of the world-famous 'Tajul' Mosque, the world-famous Buddhist stupas of Sanchi, attractive caves of Udayagiri, fort of Gond Rulers' period at Raisen, paintings in the caves in Bhimvatika, and well-known temple of the Goddess at Salkanpur. But all these places have no facilities, which the tourists need. It is hoped the Central Government will soon make available necessary financial assistance for the development of this tourist complex in Madhya Pradesh.

(v) Demand for encouragement to ancillary industries by BALCO

DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA (Janjgir): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there are several public-sector undertakings like S.E.C.L., B.A.L.C.O., N.T.P.C. and I.B.P. in my constituency which falls under Bilaspur district of Madhya Pradesh. There are two cement factories and two paper mills also. For setting up such undertakings land belonging to people is acquired by the Government and the compensation cases remain pending for a long time. As is the case with the Vogo Dam. People are encouraged to set up ancillary industries according to the needs of the above-stated undertakings. In the last few years people in Korba district

have taken loan of lakhs of rupees from banks to set up the ancillary industries to meet the needs of B.A.L.C.O. But these entrepreneurs fail to do their work properly due to the non-cooperative attitude of concerned local authorities and such ancillary units close down. But the industrialists have to pay high rates of interest to banks, and local workers are also rendered unemployed due to such closure. On the one hand Government talks of encouraging ancillary industries while on the other, the prospective industrialists are discouraged by local Government officials. In such a situation the industrialists are compelled to go again and again to Delhi and courts to get their cases disposed of.

I would like to draw the attention of the Government to direct the Delhi-based C.M.D. of B.A.L.C.O. to seriously consider the points raised by the Public Representatives and discharge his duties by solving at his own level such problems as can be easily solved. I request the Minister of Steel and Mines that he should give due attention to these irregularities noticed in Korba BALCO.

(vi) Demand for payment of outstanding dues to sugarcane growers by management of the sugar Mill Khalilabad (U.P.)

[English]

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalilabad): It is learnt that the sugar mill at Khalilabad, district Basti (UP) is being closed down on the ground of its suffering from recurring losses. The Management of the mill has yet to pay about Rs. 50 lakhs to the cane growers. I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to intervene and ensure that the management of the mill pays to the farmers their outstanding dues and the mill is not closed.

(vii) Demand for converting the Kakinada Low Power T.V. Transmitter Station Into High Power Transmitter Station

SHRI GOPAL KRISHNA THOTA (Kakinada): The public in and around Kakinada town is deprived of enjoying the T.V. programmes as the programmes from Ceylon not only dominate but also cloud the programmes of Kakinada. The picture on T.V. screen in Kakinada is not clearly visible and the sound is not audible. The reason for this appears to be that Kakinada town is a coastal town within the reach of microwaves generated from the sea.

It was announced at Hyderabad that some Lower Power Transmitter stations will be converted into High Power Transmitters. I, therefore, request that the Kakinada Low Power Transmitter Station which has failed to serve the need of the people may kindly be converted into a High Power Transmitter.

(viii) Demand for not de-centralising the dealing operational of State Bank of India, International Division, Central Office, Bombay

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): The decision of the State Bank of India, International Division, Central Office, Bombay to decentralise the Bank's dealing operations, on the ground of difficulty in maintaining telecommunication links with Foreign Department, Calcutta from the important centres outside Bengal has hampered the customer services in the Bank's Foreign Exchange Business and for quotation of firm competitive foreign exchange rates to face the stiff competition from the domestic and foreign banks in the foreign exchange market.

But the reality is that with substantial improvement in communications during the past few months even such branches are able to reach Foreign Department daily, either through telex or through telephone. Foreign Department also maintains hot lines with Hyderabad, New Delhi, Madras and Bombay offices. Branches at these centres are able to reach Foreign Department promptly and often several times during the day. In fact, due to substantial improvement in communications during the recent past, even branches like Tel Bhawan are able to reach Foreign Department daily either through telex or telephone. Therefore, the State Bank of India authorities contention of communication difficulties in this case has no basis. As there is stiff competition among the nationalised banks, including their own Bank in developing business, there is need for gearing up the machinery for providing prompt and efficient services so that no acceptable/profitable business goes past the Bank.

I, therefore, request the Minister to desist from the move of decentralisation of dealing and cover operations from State Bank, Foreign Department, Calcutta.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): Sir, I wanted to propose that the discussion listed in today's business under Rule 193 may be postponed to 3 p.m.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think, the House will accept that.

MANY HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

12.22 hrs.

**EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUNDS AND
MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS
(AMENDMENT) BILL**

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH
TYTLER): Sir, I beg to move

"That the Bill further to amend the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and the Indian Penal Code, be taken into consideration."

As the hon. Members will be aware, the EPF and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 provides for the institution of compulsory Provident Fund, Family Pension and Deposit Linked Insurance Fund for the benefit of employees in factories and other establishments. These schemes constitute the main source of security of income to the workers in their old age and to their families and dependents in the event of their untimely death. Our Provident Fund Scheme is one of the largest, if not the largest, scheme in the world in terms of coverage and benefits provided. It covers most of the industrial and other establishments employing 20 or more persons. As on 30.9.1987, the total number of establishments covered was about 170 lakhs, while the number of subscribers was 1.41 crores.

In the field of social security, the main endeavour of the Government has been to extend the coverage, improve the benefits and to provide prompt service to the subscribers. In furtherance of these objectives, the Government had set up a high-level committee in April, 1980 to review the work-

ing of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation with special reference to the problem of mounting arrears of provident fund contribution. This Committee was also required to go into the adequacies of the existing penal provisions and to suggest amendment where necessary. The Committee in its report to the Government made a number of recommendations involving amendment of the Act. The Central Board of Trustees, EP Fund had also from time to time, made certain recommendations for amendment of the Act. These recommendations, have been considered and it is now proposed to carry out suitable amendments in the EPF Act.

The most important amendment from the workers' point of view relates to enhancement of the rate of provident fund contribution. At present, section 6 of the Act provides for payment of contribution at the rate of 6 1/4 per cent of basic wages and DA. However, there is an enabling provision for raising the rate of contribution to 8 per cent. Under this provision, the rate of contribution in respect of 132 industries/classes of establishment employing 50 or more persons has already been enhanced to 8 per cent. In terms of subscribers, these establishments account for about 68 per cent of the total subscribers of the fund. The remaining 32 per cent subscribers are paying contribution at the rate of 6 1/4 per cent. There has been a demand from the Trade Unions, for suitable enhancement in the rate of contribution. The matter was considered by Standing Labour Committee, which is a tripartite body, at its meeting held in September, 1986 and they had unanimously recommended enhancement of the rate of contribution from 6 1/4 per cent to 8 1/3 per cent and the other limit from 8 to 10 per cent. It is accordingly proposed to make a suitable provision for enhancement of the rate of contribution.

Another major area of concern has been the mounting arrears of provident fund contribution. Contribution have to be collected from a large number of employers and some of these default in payment of EPF collection or their own share. The Government has been rather concerned about the defaults in payment of contribution, which though small in relation to the total quantum of funds handled, is large enough in absolute terms to cause anxiety. Sometimes, the default may occur for economic reasons. But all defaults cannot be ascribed to such reasons and in some cases wilful defaults cannot be ruled out. Besides, whatever be the cause, the default in payment of contribution by an employer affects the workers, in as much as when the time comes for payment of an advance to a worker, or for refund of his balance, and the money is not there, the worker is deprived of the protection of future security when he needs it most. As on 30.9.1987, the total amount of arrears of EPF dues (including the dues in respect of exempted establishments) amounted to about Rs. 185 crores. The EPF authorities have been taking all possible legal and penal action for realisation of arrears but still the arrears have been gradually mounting. In order to check this trend, it is proposed to

- (i) set up an independent recovery machinery, on the lines of the recovery machinery of the Income Tax Department, for recovery of arrears of provident fund dues.
- (ii) make a suitable provision in the Act for making all the provisions, now applicable to unexempted establishment, applicable to exempted establishments in cases of default on their part (at present exempted establishments have large arrears which are difficult to recover) and

- (iii) make the various penal provisions in the Act more stringent.

There is at present no specific provision in the EPF Act for filing appeals against the orders of the EPF authorities in the matter of applicability of the Act, assessment of dues and levy of damages. The employers, therefore, generally take the matter to the Courts and the cases drag on for years together. It is, therefore, now proposed to make a specific provision in the Act for setting up one or more tribunals to hear appeals against the orders of the PF authorities. The filing of appeals with the Tribunal will be subject to deposit of 75 per cent of the amount claimed by the Provident Fund authorities. No appeal will, however, lie against the orders of the Tribunal.

Another important aspect of the administration of the Provident Fund Scheme relates to autonomy of the EPF Organisation, which is by and large self-financing. The members of the Central Board of Trustees, EPF, particularly the representatives of employers and employees have been pleading for greater autonomy and freedom of action to the Board. Considering the number of persons who are contributing to the scheme and the vast amount of funds handled, a certain measure of Government control seems to be unavoidable. Rigid Government control of the Organisation, while safeguarding the interest of the workers and their funds, may curb initiative and affect service. It is, therefore, necessary to arrive at a balance between the demands of security and service. The Government has considered this aspect carefully and it is now proposed to confer enhanced powers to the Board in the matter of creation of posts, appointment of officers and staff, application of the Government rules relating to pay and allowances and other conditions of service to their officers and staff. It is also proposed to increase the number of representatives of

[Sh. Jagdish Tytler]
employers and employees on the Board from 6 each to 10 each, so as to give them greater representation.

The EPF Review Committee had recommended inter-alia that establishments employing more than 100 persons may be allowed to maintain the provident fund account at establishments level, so as to provide prompt service to the subscribers. They had also recommended that the departmental undertakings under Central/State Governments, whose employees are already entitled to the benefit of contributory provident fund or pension under the rules/regulations governing them may be excluded from the purview of the Act. This idea was to enable the EPF Organisation to concentrate on coverage of establishments, whose employees are not entitled to provident fund or pension under any other law or scheme.

It is proposed to make suitable provisions in the Act for implementing these recommendations. These are, in short, some of the more important amendments proposed.

I hope, the Members will welcome these proposed amendments. With these words, I commend the Bill for consideration of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and the Indian Penal Code, be taken into consideration."

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool):
Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we support this Bill. We are in agreement with the broad things which have been narrated in the Statement

of Objects and Reasons appended to the Bill. But, we do not have enough data with regard to the working and the functioning of this Act. It has been stated that about 1.66 lakh establishments are covered and 1.88 crore subscribers are also covered under the Act. But with regard to the financial data, we have not been furnished information in respect of the annual amounts collected, annual amounts disbursed and the schemes that have been taken up by the Central Board of Trustees the investment made by the Central Board of Trustees and the return on the investments by the Central Board of Trustees.

Just now the hon. Minister stated that the arrears of subscriptions or contributions by the establishments are of the order of Rs. 185 crores. This is very alarming. He also stated that the trend was showing no improvement at all and the arrears were mounting up.

It is no wonder that the contributions by the establishments have accumulated to the tune of Rs. 185 crores and are likely to grow more because the number of sick industries is of the order of 1.5 lakhs. Various factors are responsible for the failure of our industries or for the growth of sickness in the industries. But the enforcement of this Act has not been steady and has not become stable on account of the various economic problems, and issues which are being faced by the various establishments. There has been no stability in the growth of our small scale and medium scale industrial sector and that is the reason why there has been no stability also in the implementation of this Act. We have to acquire stability and efficiency in the enforcement of this Act for it serves a very laudable objective of social security. In a welfare State such schemes have to be very efficiently implemented so that a worker is provided adequately at the time of his retirement.

I am happy that there has been an enhancement in the percentage of contribution. It was 6 1/4 per cent previously, now you are making it 8-1/3 per cent. But unfortunately there has been no incentive for the workers to go in for contribution for the Provident Fund. The real reason is the losing value of the rupee. A rupee saved today is a rupee lost after 10 years.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: A rupee becomes 4 times.

AN HON. MEMBER: Is it not correct, Sir?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: You put it in the Fixed Deposit.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Not the question of fixed deposit. So far as the worker is concerned, what is the incentive for him. The incentive must be that he must receive his value. I am not blaming the Labour Department. I am saying the general economic situation is such that the trend of inflation and the loss of the rupee is affecting those people who are trying to save it whereas it is enriching those people who are investing it in real estate, gold and other things. A person who purchases a few, say 2 or 3 cents of land in a town or a municipality or in a city, he finds his property has gone up very much in value but the worker who is contributing 8 and 1/3 of the basic salary including all those things, finds that the thing which he has contributed when it is paid back to him ultimately after 10 or 15 or 20 years has lost its value. That is a hard fact. These are the facts of life and facts of Indian economy. We cannot get over this. Therefore, what I am suggesting is let this aspect of contribution to the Provident Fund be studied by our economic experts, especially those in charge of the implementation of this Act and let them come forward with the suggestion as to how the money saved by a worker does not lose its value or he at least

gets back the value of rupee which he has saved today and invested in the fund which becomes wasted under Section 5 with the Board of Trustees. So, that problem has to be studied.

There is a provision in the original Act for the Central Government to come forward with regard to the Life Insurance. Ultimately the Life Insurance and some such similar provision must also be made so that the worker gets the incentive to contribute 8 and 1/3 per cent and also ask for or voluntarily comes forward for contributing more than 8 and 1/3 per cent. So, that is one of the suggestions which I would like to make.

Then with regard to some other aspect, i.e. the Central Board has increased the representation of the employees and the employers in the Central Board. It is quite welcomed. You have made it from 6 to 10. You have kept a parity also on both sides but the difficulty is probably this representation is by way of nomination and if you say out of 1.66 lakhs establishments only 10 per cent will be entitled to represent to our view it will not be able to cover all types of establishments because even in Schedule 1 there are about 180 type of industries. So, in giving this 10 per cent representation, there must be some sort of rotational system to cover up both the regions as well as different classes and classification of employees as well as industries. That may be kept in view and may be provided in the delegated legislation.

The Central Board is going to be assisted by an Executive Committee. This also, of course, is a welcome feature. But again in constituting this Executive Committee the Central Government will have the biggest say and it must also have the biggest responsibility because it is the functioning of the Central Board as well as the Executive Committee that will ultimately be responsible for the efficient implementation of this Act.

[Sh. E. Ayyapu Reddy]

Then Sir, there is a new provision for constituting an Appellate Tribunal—a single member appellate tribunal. Here, I would request the hon. Minister to hear to my criticism very carefully on this aspect because this aspect has got a legal problem. Now, you want to constitute an appellate tribunal. The clauses concerning the appellate tribunal are contained in Section 7D (3) and 7E. How many appellate tribunals are you going to constitute to cover these 1.66 lakh establishments? The object for this move, as stated by the hon. Minister is to reduce the time in settling the disputes, because the settlement of disputes under this Act in the ordinary courts has been time consuming. So, with that purpose you want to constitute this appellate tribunal. With my experience, I may submit that this appellate tribunal is not going to solve the problem. On the other hand, it is going to add to your problems because after receiving the orders of the appellate tribunal, the aggrieved party has got a remedy under Article 226 of the Constitution. He invariably files a writ petition asking for quashing the quasi-judicial order of the appellate tribunal. So, the only thing that you have done is to introduce one more tier in the process of litigation.

But here, my more serious objection is to the methodology of constituting the tribunal. The hon. Minister may kindly see 7D (3) on page 8. Clause 7D (3) says:

"A person shall not be qualified for appointment as the Presiding Officer of a Tribunal (hereinafter referred to as the Presiding Officer), unless he is, or has been, or is qualified to be, a Judge of a High Court."

Then Clause 7E says:

"The Presiding Officer of a Tribunal shall hold office for a term of

five years from the date on which he enters upon his office or until he attains the age of sixty-two years, whichever is earlier."

Now even for High Courts, we are finding it difficult to get suitable candidates. For instance, in Bombay and Calcutta, Chief Justices have always been complaining that they are not able to get qualified persons who would accept judgeship. This has been so for the last so many years. Everybody knows that a top-ranking lawyer does not care for a judgeship. You are asking a person to be the presiding officer of a mere tribunal with just a five year term. Which High Court judge will opt out to preside over a mere provident fund appellate tribunal and that too for a period of five years? A High Court judge has got very vast jurisdiction over civil, criminal and constitutional fields and he deals with every type of case whether it be labour, industrial, etc. You want a person having such a vast jurisdiction to come forward to implement only one simple enactment—the Provident Fund Act. Which judge will agree to forgo his vast jurisdiction and opt out to be a presiding officer of an appellate tribunal. No sitting judge will come forward to be the presiding officer of the appellate tribunal. A retired judge may be tempted to accept the position but unfortunately you have added a clause to the effect that he should not be more than 62. That means the option of having a retired judge as the presiding officer is out of question. A retired High Court Judge can never think of becoming the presiding officer at an Appellate Tribunal. So, a retired judge cannot come. A sitting judge will certainly not come. Because where is the big temptation for him to come here for a period of five years? Whatever chances of going to the Supreme Court and other things will be dimmed because he will be implementing only one simple enactment, whereas he has got hundreds of enactments every day which he can deal with.

Lastly, we come to the category of persons qualified to become a High Court Judge. That means, an Advocate, who is qualified to become a High Court Judge. His term will be only for five years. Suppose, if a person, who is qualified to become a High Court Judge after ten years or fifteen years of practice and wants to give up his practice and accepts to become an Appellate Tribunal, his term will be only for five years. So, for the purpose of five years, will he give up his practice? A person who is qualified to become a High Court Judge will he give up his practice and come here? I am trying to analyse these aspects and try to show you how impracticable this is going to be. That is why I have tabled an Amendment that instead of having the qualification of a Judge of a High Court, you have it as a District and Sessions Judge. Where are you going to locate all these Appellate Tribunals in a vast country like India, where the establishments are so many? Therefore, I have also tabled an Amendment that where the establishments are located within 250 kms, the Appellate Tribunals shall have the jurisdiction, otherwise not.

Suppose, if you are going to have an Appellate Tribunal at Hyderabad for Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala, how difficult it will be for establishments which are in Kerala and remote places to come and fight out their cases at an establishment there. Even if you want to have an Appellate Tribunal at the State Capitals in every State, then also it will be very difficult. That is why the best and the easiest thing is to make every District and Sessions Judge an Appellate Tribunal. After all, now by constituting a separate Appellate Tribunal, you are asking for a separate establishment. He must have a separate Court room or a Court hall. He must have a separate Steno. He must have a separate, Typist and other personnel also. It will be a costly affair. I have already analysed and made suggestions regarding the difficulty of having a person who will preside over an Appel-

late Tribunal. If an ordinary Civil Court presided over by a District and Sessions Judge is entrusted with the duty of an Appellate Tribunal, there won't be any difficulty. It is because he has already an establishment going about. What is a big thing which he is going to debate on this Act? It is not a complicated Act. It is a simple Act. Now I will come to questions of fact.

A District Judge can deal with it, if there are any disputed facts which have not been decided or applied by the Provident Fund Commissioner. So, here a District and Sessions Judge can easily deal with it. Therefore the jurisdiction of District and Sessions Judge is quite welcome to every establishment as well as to the officers. That is why, in making these drafts, in making these things, you must think about the practical implementation side—whether special Tribunal or special enactment is necessary to deprive our ordinary Civil Courts of their natural jurisdiction. There is no necessity unless a specialised and complicated expertise is needed. So this is a case where you don't require all those things.

Then, you have also provided for the review of the Tribunal. This right to review is inherent there. But it has got a period of limitation. The statute requires a period of limitation for review because a man will say I will review it after 10 years or 15 years. So, you must also incorporate a period of limitation within which a review can be undertaken. So, while I entirely support the objects of the Bill, I am sorry to say that some of the provisions which have been inserted for attaining or achieving the objects are self-defeating, and may not be productive; on the other hand, they may be counter-productive. These things may be looked into, before the Bill is finally passed.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): I rise to support this Bill, which mainly tries to remove the irritants in the

[Sh. Sharad Dighe]

recovery of the amounts from the employers. It also meets the long standing demand of increasing the contribution of the employers, from 6 1/4 to 8-1/3%. With that increase, it also increases the voluntary contribution from 8% to 10%.

As I said, the Bill tries to meet the long standing demand of increasing these contributions. It also establishes an Executive Committee which would also help in implementing several objects of this Bill. Lastly, as I said, the recovery machinery which was faulty and because of those defects the employees were suffering, is also tried to be made more and more efficient; and more and more details have been filled in. These are some of the best points, as far as this Bill is concerned. In view of the constraint of time, I would not go in detail regarding several good features which are there in this Bill.

I would come to certain observations which I would like to make, as far as the new provisions which are being introduced here are concerned. Firstly, the old Section 7A is being drastically modified, to provide several other remedies as far as the employers are concerned; and there, I would say that I would have welcomed if, instead of having the power only to determine the amount, further power is also given to the Central Provident Fund Commissioner and other officers. Where a dispute arises regarding the applicability of this Act, that power is also given as far as a decision on that point is concerned.

No doubt, these are very laudable things which have been incorporated in this section; but I would not like to have other elaborate provisions which are further made which would, ultimately, add to the delay regarding the determination of the amount. For example, Clause 10 adds sub section 4 to Section 7A which is being introduced to set aside the *ex parte* order against the

employer, will also add to the dilatory methods of the employers. The time given there is three months. Ordinarily, even in civil courts, one month's time is given for setting aside an *ex parte* decree. Therefore, I do not know why such a long time has been provided, as far as sub-section 4 is concerned, for setting aside this *ex parte* order. Then, again, further things like review are also provided for under Clause 7E, newly to be incorporated in this Bill. And that also gives further scope for dilatory tactics for the employer. Therefore, under the guise of discovery of new important matters, the employer may exercise his power to go for a review under Clause 7B. That would also add to further delay in determining this amount that is due.

We have also introduced in this an Appellate Tribunal. Now it is a good thing that in order to avoid delay in civil courts we are having this Appellate Tribunal. But, as has been mentioned by the earlier speaker also that this will not completely shut out the High Court from entertaining applications or constitutional matters under Articles 226 and 227, apart from that, I would submit that the tribunal contemplated under Article 6 is one tribunal even though the Section says one or more tribunals. At present, at least, the Financial Memorandum makes it clear that there will be only one tribunal at Delhi. Therefore, it appears that today at least there will be one tribunal in Delhi and one central tribunal is contemplated at present at least. Therefore, that will also add to some of the delays, as far as these tribunals are concerned.

Now the recovery procedure has been tightened. But, in some cases, we have unnecessarily provided a certain procedure by which the employer will take advantage and will delay the process of recovery. As I was pointing out that so far as this recovery is concerned, it is kept again open for the employer to dispute before the Recovery Officer the correctness of the amount. So,

after a certificate is issued to recover the amount, when the Recovery Officer starts the proceedings again under Clause 8D the employer is allowed to challenge the correctness of the amount and get the certificate withdrawn. I submit that misuse will be made of this provision and the employer will take advantage of this provision and will stop the recovery proceedings by taking advantage of this clause. Then under Clause 8E it enables the Authorised Officer to grant time for payment. So, after a certificate is issued by the Authorised Officer and after the Recovery Officer starts proceedings again the employer can go to the Authorised Officer under Clause 8E and will secure further time for payment; and in that case, the Recovery Officer is asked to stay the proceedings. These are some of the dilatory proceedings or tactics which will be adopted by the employer. Therefore, my submission is that the Bill ought not to have provided Clause 8D and Clause 8E.

13.00 hrs.

It is good that clause 8F sub-clause (2) provides that any amount due from any other person can also be recovered if that is due to an employer, and for the purpose of Provident Fund, this provision for recovery has been made. This is a very good provision and it will help the recovery officers to recover the amounts.

Now, in these days of growing sickness in the industries, it has become a great concern of the employees to recover their provident fund apart from their other benefits which are due from the employers. And in view of this background, the steps taken by the Government to make the recovery procedure more and more stringent and useful to the employee are to be welcomed, but at the same time, I would request the Minister to again go into some of the provisions which allow the dilatory tactics to employers which will ultimately defeat the object with which

this Bill has been made.

With these words, I will again request the Minister to have a second look as far as some of the provisions are concerned and make amendments in this very session before the Bill is passed.

13.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUND AND
MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS
(AMENDMENT) BILL—*CONTD.*

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH (Chapra): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the compulsory subscription towards 'Employee Provident Fund' is presently deducted from the salaries of employees and workers. They should get this amount in lump sum on retirement so that their future is secure and they are able to lead their retired life properly.

This practice is being followed from the time of the British rulers. But after independence many irregularities have crept into this process. Some of these are non-payment of dues to employees and workers in time, failure of the owners to deposit their contribution and non-settlement of claims despite repeated visits of the employees to offices. There have been certain cases where the employee expires while making efforts to get his payment and even after his death payment is not made to his widow and

[Sh. Ram Bahadur Singh] she becomes so frustrated as not to pursue her claim.

To remove the irregularities a law was first enacted in 1952. Yet they continued to exist. Subsequently many amendments were made and several committees were constituted to set the things right. Still the anomalies persisted. Generally speaking, there would not have been a need to bring this amendment if the said discrepancies would have been removed. Laws are passed and amendments are made in them everyday. Yet the problems go on multiplying instead of decreasing. What is the reason for this? I think those who pass the laws should follow them first. If we ourselves do not follow the laws we will not have the moral courage to expect others to follow them or to force them to do so. Not only the private sector has such anomalies but they are found in the public sector also on very large scale.

Irregularities still exist in matter of 'Employee Provident Fund'. Information has been received about a public-sector undertaking of Central Government located at Howrah where 900 employees were not allowed to retire because the Undertaking did not have the money to make payment of the provident fund dues. Employees after complain of the harassment they get in offices of the Provident fund Commissioner which maintain provident fund accounts at regional or Central level. Red-tapism is a common feature of all these offices.

I want to make a special mention of the Comptroller and Auditor General's office. The inefficiency and red-tapism rampant in these offices is causing a lot of inconvenience and harassment to employees and workers. A plea of 'Suspense Account' is often taken by the officials of this office. Whenever there is any doubt about the due amount of an employee, they put the same in

the 'Suspense Account' saying that the voucher of the said amount could not be traced. But, the fact is that salary bill of an employee is not passed until the Provident Fund is compulsorily deducted from his salary. After the Bill is passed the concerned treasury sends such a voucher to the Comptroller and Auditor General's office in routine way. If the voucher is lost in transit how can the concerned claimant employee be blamed? In fact, the person dealing with the case, should maintain the accounts properly instead of putting the amount in the 'Suspense Account', and should ensure that the employee gets his due amount easily after his retirement. In the North-Eastern Railway alone provident fund amount of Rs. 2.65 crores is lying in the 'Suspense Account'. Thus, crores of rupees of provident fund amount, which actually belongs to employees, is lying in the 'Suspense Accounts'. Moreover, if information about any amount is received by this office after 4 years, the interest thereon pertaining to this period is not credited to the amount. So, I suggest that the banking system should be adopted for this purpose. Unless banking system is adopted, no employee will be able to get timely payment of his dues after retirement. Rules should be made to ensure that every employee gets his entire provident fund amount on the day of his retirement. This type of rule existed in Tamil Nadu when the State's Chief Minister was Kamaraj. I would like to suggest that such a rule should be enforced in all the States in the country.

Many public as well as private sector undertakings neither contribute their share towards employees provident fund nor they deduct Provident Fund from employee's salary. In spite of all this, they are given permission to set up new units. What is surprising is that it is the Provident Fund Commissioner who gives such a permission. He should be asked not to give permission in such cases. Similarly, the defaulter private sector establishments should be

disqualified to set up new industries. In public-sector undertakings also the person found guilty of harassing employees, of not maintaining proper account of provident fund of employees should be charged with the offence of breach of trust under section 406 of IPC and he should be prosecuted. The existing laws will not do. An employee works hard to earn his livelihood and agrees for Provident Fund deductions from his salary with the hope of making his retired life secure. Any dealing official who creates hurdles in payment of Provident Fund to the employees and spoils their retired life must be brought to book. A case under section 406 of IPC should be filed against them.

As far as the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General is concerned, entries of Provident Fund deduction are found complete in rare cases. Only employees who can pay frequent visits to this office or who can influence the concerned officials are able to get their records completed. This all is due to the red-tapism and the inefficiency which is found in this office. These are the factors which are responsible for the loopholes in the system. Officers in higher echelons are responsible for such a state of affairs. Everything has its roots in the earth. But corruption stems from the higher level. If the conscience of the higher officers is clean, their subordinates will never have the courage to indulge in corruption. So, there should be a provision to punish the top level officers also if they are found guilty.

The method adopted for realising the Central revenues should be made applicable in this case also. The Government must make a provision to realise the Provident Fund amount with the same strictness as is followed in collecting the Central revenues. It should be made obligatory that every labourer, whether he is in the public sector or in the private sector, is supplied every year, the full details of his provident fund account and a pass book so that there is no chance

for him to complain that he did not receive the interest on his deposit; that his contributions have not been deposited and entries have not been completed. This system will remove all discrepancies. With these suggestions I support the objectives of the Bill. But I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that this Bill will not fulfill the objectives with which it has been brought forward. This Bill is, therefore, incomplete.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the employees' Provident Fund is the main source of security to the family of not only those who meet with untimely death but also for those who retire without any other retirement benefits. Sir, it is seen that there is a large number of workers in the country and that nearly 1.38 crores of workers will be benefited by this scheme. So, Sir, great care has to be taken for the proper management of the funds and ensure that the employers never misuse the funds as also the funds are disbursed to the employees at the proper time.

Sir, of late, many complaints have been received about the improper way of keeping the accounts, involving mismanagement especially by the employers, who fail to disburse the amount at the proper time as envisaged in the scheme. There are also instances that in the case of contributory provident funds where the employers collect the share of the money from the employees and even that amount is misappropriated. I would like to know whether any action has been taken against those employees who violated the provisions of the law and misappropriated the hard earned money of the employees. It is not lack of sufficient laws not being passed but it is the lack of will to take suitable action against the offenders that create this very awkward situation.

Sir, from the figures, as stated by the Hon'ble Minister it is seen that, as of now, about Rs. 185 crores remain to be disbursed

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and stand as arrears payable to the employees. Sir, in 1959-60, the amount shown as arrears was Rs. 3.6 crores only. In 1971-72, it had gone to Rs. 20.65 crores and after 15 years, now the amount has reached all high record of Rs. 185 crores. I would like to know what action has been taken by the Department in disbursing the provident fund to the employees. Normally, the employees' only source of income at the fag end of their life is their provident fund money and if that is being held up or not disbursed at the time of retirement, the plight of the retired employees will increase and it will be disastrous. I would like to know what action has been taken against those who violated the rule, how many cases have been registered against the erring officials and the employees who made default and how many have been punished and how many cases have been pending for disbursement. I would also like to know what action has been taken against those officials who have not done their part in disbursement of their provident funds immediately after their retirement. This is most unfortunate situation in which the poor workers' provident fund amounting to Rs. 185 crores is being withheld and misused by the employers. This unfortunate situation should be avoided at any cost.

Sir, it is also seen that the procedure for keeping the accounts is very cumbersome. If I understood correctly, there are a large number of complicated forms which are to be filled up and the poor workers are not even aware as to what amount is standing to their credit. The man concerned is not intimated about the amount to his credit and there is a lot of difficulty in maintaining the accounts properly. So, I would request the hon. Minister to give suitable instructions to the officers concerned for making the procedure more simple so that everybody who wants to know exactly what amount is accrued to his credit will know about it. So, the accounts should be made simple.

I am happy that such a piece of legislation as this is brought before the House and I am sure it will plug the loopholes and it will help in the proper disbursement of the amount. But I would request the hon. Minister to give a time bound programme for the disbursement of the existing arrears, because the amount involved is very large. It will be unfair if it is kept with the employers or with the Provident Fund organisation without giving it to the eligible workers or their legal heirs. It is stated that in 1980 the Government set up a high level Committee to review the working of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation and to suggest improvements. It is also stated that the Report of the Committee has been submitted to the Ministry, but unfortunately a copy of the Report is not made available to the Members. So, we are unable to understand what are the recommendations made and how many of those recommendations have been implemented. So, I would request that such details should also be given to us when such a Bill is brought before us for consideration.

Sir, in two or three minutes time I will point out some of the salient features of the Bill which will go a long way in improving the situation. The delegation of powers given to the Central Provident fund Commissioner will certainly avoid the inordinate delay that is now being caused.

Another very welcome suggestion now brought forward in the Bill is to include the employees engaged by the contractors as casual labourers. So also the employees engaged as apprentice workers have never got any other retirement benefits etc. so far. There are several lakhs of such workers who are engaged on a contract basis in areas where works should have been executed in a regular way, especially in the Railways, in the airports and in many other public and private sector undertakings a number of workers are being engaged as casual labourers without a regular monthly salary.

The workers who are out of the purview of the 1961 Apprentices Act are being appointed apprentices only to see that the normal wages are not paid to them. Such category of workers is brought within the ambit of the Act and it is a very welcome step. So also it has raised the representation of the employers and employees from 6 to 10. This gives a better opportunity for both employers and employees to represent their cases properly.

A new section now proposed to be added giving power to the Comptroller and Auditor General to have a proper audit of the entire accounts of the Provident Fund Organisation is also welcome. It is also seen that the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General will be placed before both Houses of Parliament every year. This gives an opportunity to the Parliament also to know what are the defects in maintaining the accounts and whether the accounts are properly kept.

Another major benefit of the amendment Bill is perhaps enhancement in the percentage of provident fund contribution to be paid by the employer. 6 1/4 percent is now enhanced to 8 1/3 percent. This is a long standing demand of the working class. I am sure, the whole working class of the nation will be grateful to the hon. Minister and all those who have taken the bold step for this enhancement. Meanwhile, the contribution which is part of the employees is also being enhanced. I am sure, if this is properly managed and implemented, it will give a source of relief to the poor employees at the time of retirement, when they have no other source of income to back upon.

At page 13 of the Bill in clause 8E (1) it is said:

"Notwithstanding that certificate has been issued to the recovery officer for the recovery of any amount, the authorised officer may grant time for the

payment of the amount and thereupon the recovery officer shall stay the proceedings until the expiry of the term so granted."

The preceding clause extensively deals with the powers of the recovery officer and the procedure thereon. But I am afraid this simple clause takes away whatever glory that has been given by the earlier clauses. There is no time limit given, say for six months or one year. I would be pleased with the hon. Minister to specify some time limit and say, it will be for a period of not more than 3 months or 6 months. There should be some time limit. If not, the whole benefit which is being envisaged in the earlier clause would be nullified, and the provision being misused since no time-limit has been prescribed. Therefore, I plead that some limitation should be there.

There is a proposal to give 6% simple interest for the arrears. This is very inadequate. Even for the fixed deposit, we have 11% interest and even if he charges 6% interest that would only benefit the employers. Instead of 6% simple interest. A higher penal interest rate should be levied on the defaulting employers. It should be paid to the employees.

This is a welcome change, I feel. But this change is not sufficient under the circumstances, in view of the huge amount of arrears. Finally, I have some doubt about clause 27. I am not sure. If I am wrong, I may be corrected. I do not think, it will be proper to amend section 405 of IPC through a piece of legislation brought forward by the Labour Ministry. If my impression is correct, the proper way would be to bring an amendment by the Home Ministry or the Law Ministry for amending section 405 of the IPC by another legislation.

I request the hon. Minister to look into this aspect and see whether it is proper on

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the part of the Labour Ministry which is legislating on labour matters, try to amend section 405 of the IPC. I know this amendment deals with the contribution made under the Provident Fund. Even then, a separate legislation would be required to amend section 405 of IPC. I hope, this will be looked into by the hon. Minister.

I am glad most of the difficulties now being experienced in the management of the provident fund and in the administration of provident fund would be removed to a large extent when this Bill is passed and implemented.

I give my wholehearted support to this Bill.

SHRI N.V.N.SOMU (Madras North):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am thankful to you on behalf of DMK Party for having given me this opportunity to speak on this Bill.

Sir, there is a saying in English, "Better taken than never". Likewise, this Bill is a belated Bill. We got independence in 1947 but the workers got the Bonus Act only in the year 1965, after 17 years of independence.

The Minister has stated that employers' default in Provident Fund amounted to Rs.185 crores. But he has not given the action taken by the Government against those defaulting employers, against those defaulting workers. Actually, the employers are escaping because either the Criminal law or the P.F. Act is not so stringent. In this way, the escapism in Provident Fund in the country is mounting to crores of rupees, even according to the statement of the hon. Minister.

I request the hon. Minister that firm measures should be taken to punish such willful defaulting employers.

I do not know what the Government is going to do with regard to the unclaimed money. The workers do not even know that such unclaimed money is there.

I request the hon. Minister that such unclaimed money should be used for the welfare of the workers.

The workers are facing many hurdles to get the provident fund loans. This should be made easy with regard to housing loans and marriage loans and getting the amount after retirement for which they have to produce many certificates. The cumbersome processes should be made easy for the workers to enable them to get the Provident Fund Loans.

In textile and jute industries, Provident Fund escapism by the employers is more. Those workers have no voice and the hon. Minister should come to the rescue of the workers by taking stringent measures to punish such employers.

In Section 20 a new provision is inserted. It says that the Central Board may reduce or waive the damages levied under the Section in relation to an establishment which is a sick industrial company. The Provident Fund is an amount assured to the retired life of workers. This Bill should not try to reduce the quantum. This is where the wicked employers are taking shelter.

In India 689 big industries are closed. 1,28,656 more industries are closed in India. More particularly in Tamilnadu, 35 big industries and 1,500 small industries are closed. The employers took shelter under the word 'sickness'. I can mention some of the important mills closed in Tamil Nadu under sickness list. Janatha Mill, Vasantha Mill, Bhavani Mill, Rathakrishna Mill, Atcharya Textiles, Vasudeva Mill, Amar Jothi Mill, Padma Mill, Jayalakshmi Mill, Tiruppur Cotton Mill, Dhanalakshmi Mill, Tamil Nadu Spinning

Mill, Methur Textiles, Alexander Mills, Lakshmi Shanmuga Mill, Kaveri Spinning Mill, Mahalakshmi Mill, Lakshmi Cotton Mill, Ramu Textiles and Lakshmana Textiles, and so on and so forth. Many factories and mills take shelter under 'sickness' and are being closed. Thousands of workers are wandering in streets with empty stomachs and they are starving for years together. Under the pretext of sickness, the workers should not be made to suffer. Thousands of workers are rendered jobless for years together. I want to stress this point. In my own constituency of Madras North, there is a company, Metalbox Company which has been closed for months together. The management wants the workers to cut their salary by 25%. Thousands of workers are in streets. The management is efficiently and effectively cheating the workers. As Tamil Nadu is under President's rule, I request the Minister of Labour to intervene effectively and open the Metalbox Company immediately.

Likewise, the Tamil Nadu Government employees and the teachers are also agitating for pay parity. They claim that there should not be any distinction between the salaries of Central and State Government employees.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: I am happy if you can give concrete suggestion because this relates to the closure of mills. I appreciate your pointing out this. I am happy if you can make some suggestions.

SHRI N.V.N.SOMU: This is continuing for years together in Tamil Nadu.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: This subject is regarding Provident Fund Act. I would like to get your nice suggestions regarding Provident Fund Act and they should be implemented.

SHRI N.V.N.SOMU: It is the duty of the

Government to give this. This year, we have not got the opportunity to say anything on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Labour because of time limit. I want to utilise this opportunity to say a few words.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: On Friday, last week, we had Half-an-Hour Discussion on unemployment. Unfortunately, except one Member, not a single Opposition Member even bothered to listen to the problem which is facing the country. So, when a forum is meant for some other reason, today you are speaking not on the subject which is under discussion. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI N.V.N.SOMU: How many congress members were Present? (*Interruptions*)

Coming to my subject. I would like to say that they want one month salary as Bonus. Not only that. I wish to bring it to the kind notice of the hon. Labour Minister that the Government employees are compelled to accept consolidated wages. Government should be a model employer. If the Government itself recognises the consolidated pay, how can it control the erring private management. Therefore, the Government should immediately meet their demands.

The Government should redress their grievances.

Sir, last but not the least, our hon. Prime Minister has stated that an Industrial Bill would be introduced very soon. He said that he is going to jump into the 21st Century. I want to say here that the eight hours a day work has become outdated. Now, the workers want to have six hours work a day. My Leader Dr. Karunanidhi also has spelt it out in the May Day Centenary Celebrations. If three shifts are functioning in a factory for 24 hours, if six hours work is introduced, we can have 4 shifts and thousands of employees will get employment opportunities. This will

[Sh. N.Y.N. Somu]
solve the employment problem to a greater extent.

As hon. Member Shri Ayyapu Reddy has put it clearly, the District and Sessions Judges may be given the powers of Appellate Tribunal. I emphasise and support his views. This will help the workers to a great extent.

Further, in the Central Board of Trustees, representatives from Provincial Trade Unions also should be given an opportunity. Then only, they will be in a position to express their opinion effectively.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (Chandni Chowk): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank the hon. Minister who, by introducing this Bill, has infused a great deal of happiness in the minds of the employees. This will benefit the employees as well as the concerned Departments in a big way. There are certain clauses in this Bill which will further strengthen the Department and also make the collection of the arrears easy. Beside, we find in it Governments intention to provide more benefits to the employees, Now, I would like to make some suggestions which will prove more useful for them in the long run.

The employees have to wait for months for getting their contribution cards from the Departments. If for some reason an employee wants to leave the present job and wants to go to some other organisation, he is required to take the signature of the present employer. In case where the employee and the employer are at loggerhead, the employer refuses to put his signature. In such circumstances the employee has no alternative but to get his card prepared either by greasing the palms or by making humble entreaties. I would like to request the Government to look into this aspect.

Secondly, an employee does not possess any documentary proof, on production of which he can claim the refund of his amount after his retirement and this is the reason for delayed payment to the retired employee. In several cases he dies even before getting payment and then his family members have to pay several visits to the concerned office to get their dues and they have to face a lot of difficulties.

Besides, a receipt is being issued on behalf of the Provident Fund Commission. Can you imagine that this receipt can be kept safe? It is neither possible for the employees nor for the employers to preserve the receipt. No date is given on it. It has, however, certain columns such as Code/ Account number, name, opening balance, interest on opening balance (of the employee and the employer) Refund of withdrawals, total credit, withdrawals, closing balance and for R.P.F.C., Delhi. This piece of paper will be of no use, if shown to anyone. It also cannot be regarded as a proof. It is also difficult to keep it safe. Instead of such a slip they should be issued Pass Books in which entries about P.F. should be made. Government should make a provision according to which the workers can produce their Pass Book to any bank counter etc. and can withdraw their money in lieu thereof. It will be very useful for them.

Now, I would like to mention certain difficulties being faced by the employers. There are cases where two units exist in one premises. Their owners may be related to each other. They may be father and son, wife and husband, brother and brother. But their relations might be strained. In such cases the officials of your Department try to club together both the units. They refuse to accept them as separate units even though they pay income tax and sales tax separately. On account of this the units face a lot of difficulties. Similarly there are instances where the employers get the goods manu-

factured by their fabricators at other places. The officials of Provident Fund Department try to club such the fabricator's units with the main factory. This creates difficulties for the fabricators as well as for the factory owners. There is no way out to get out of it. So they resort to give threats, make unnecessary correspondences and harass them.

Thirdly, the Department takes a number of years to finalise the cases of the employers or the employees of the closed units. The affected persons come to your Department time and again and even then their cases are not finalised. This creates difficulty both for the employees and the employers.

Besides, when the employees and workers go to your Department to take loan for building house or for any other purpose, they face a lot of difficulties.

Another important point worth considering is that the onus of proof is always put on the employer or the employee. If any receipt is lost, the officials of your Department hold the concerned person responsible for that. They never try to check the files of the Department. If any paper is missing from the Department's file, the responsibility of retaining any proof or otherwise should be put on some officer of the Department. A time-limit should be fixed for finalisation of P.F. cases. An officer should be held responsible for unnecessary delay and action should be taken against him. The persons who make payment towards Provident Fund should not be harassed, even if they do so in their own interest. They should not face any difficulty while getting back their P.F. amount.

Finally, I would like to say that contributions are presently deposited at some selected places. I would like to suggest that some special branches of the nationalised banks like the Bank of India, the Union Bank, the Central Bank should be opened for this purpose. The slips could be deposited as in

the case of income tax. Such an arrangement will benefit all.

One more thing I would like to say. The Government should differentiate between the big units contributing huge amounts and the small units where the strength of employees is only 10 to 20. It is because the small units have to bear the heavy burden pertaining to the P.F., bonus, E.S.I., Inspector of Factories, minimum wages, Labour Department, M.C.D. Licencing, Water pollution, Director of Industries and Quality Control. A person who engages 20 persons can not maintain a big establishment for this purpose and if he keeps one or two clerks, the entire responsibility falls on him. I am of the view that the Government should evolve a system in which big units will be put under strict control and small units should be given some concession. I would have definitely given some suggestions in this regard had there been any in my mind at the moment. These are some of my suggestions.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say a few things while supporting this Bill. The concept of Provident Fund has been brought in our country from the West. The intention behind it is that the labourers working in the industrial field should get some amount of money at the time of their retirement so that they can lead rest in their life comfortably. That is why it is called "Bhavishya Nidhi" or "Provident Fund". But the drawback felt in its administration prompted the Government to bring forward this Bill which is worth welcoming. I have studied this Bill thoroughly and found that most of its provisions are good. Yet, there is need for further improvement.

I would like to say a very important thing in this regard. A person who joins service at the age of 20 years retires from service at the age of 60. Suppose a person at the age of 20, joined service in the year 1948 and contributed a Rs. 500 per annum at that time, I would

[Dr. G.S. Rajhans]
like to know how much the Government will pay to him in 1988 after adding interest to his contribution at the rate of 6 to 7 percent. Had he purchased gold or land for Rs.500 in 1948, what would have been its value now? The Government has admitted that the inflation has reached double-digits.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Where has it been admitted.

DR.G.S.RAJHANS: The hon. Minister of Finance has admitted that the inflation has reached double digits. One can see in the open market upto what extent the prices have gone up. The hon. Minister inadvertently asked the people to invest in fixed deposits. I want to know what is the contribution of Government as regards the Provident Fund. Only the employees and employers contribute. The Government performs only supervisory function in this regard. I suggest that 90 percent of the Provident Fund amount should be invested on Indira-Vikas Patras where the amount becomes double in five years. These should be handed over to him. Moreover, the provision should be made so that he can take loan against them in time of need.

I am giving you good suggestion, because the money belonging to the labourers remains un-utilised.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Money does not remain un-utilised. It is in the safe custody of the Minister of Finance.

DR.G.S.RAJHANS: Why do you want to keep workers' money like this. Government should do justice with them, as ours is a Welfare State. The hon. Minister is there to do justice. Ninety percent of P.F. money contributed by the employees and the employers should be invested in Indira Vikas Patras. Even after doing so, the money will remain with the Government. Moreover the

labourers should be allowed to borrow money out of it in case of need. I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that at present withdrawing P.F. money is an uphill task. If some one wants to withdraw any amount from the Provident Fund, then certain conditions are required to be fulfilled. For instance, he can do so far certain specified purposes only and that too after having contributed for specified number of years. In this way people are put to untold sufferings. So, I think that the contributor should be allowed to be withdraw upto 80 percent of total contributions made by him from the very beginning. Though Government encourages withdrawal from the provident fund for construction of houses and for purchasing flats, yet even for this purpose people find it difficult to withdraw money. So I, request the Government to further simplify the rules and procedure in this regard.

People are migrating from villages to cities on large scale. So to check it, the people wishing to build huts in villages should be given facility of immediate withdrawal from the provident fund. If possible, advances should be sanctioned to them which should be recovered in instalments. From experience we know that in some industries many persons from one village or the same rural area are employed. For instance, in the newspaper industry a large number of persons from Sultanpur and Eastern U.P. are employed. So, the Government should encourage the employers by offering them rebates in income tax and by financing them from provident fund to construct Group Housing complexes in villages for these people.

Secondly, the Government should publish the names of such persons and employers every six months in newspapers, who have swallowed the provident fund of the employees. I personally know the persons who have become rich after having misappropriated the provident fund of 40 to

50 thousand labourers and now they have good relations with the Ministers and the Ministers attend their functions also. This is ironical situation. In fact, such persons should be socially boycotted. They should not be given permission to set up new industries. The Awards instituted for literary or other creative works by such dishonest people should be rejected because they have cheated 50 thousand labourers them and thrown out of employment. It is a matter of shame that such persons announce awards for the good work done by others. These very persons control the media and advise the Government what to do and what not. The Government must expose such persons clearly telling the people that they have misappropriated the provident fund of the employees.

I want to say one thing more. The Government has decided that 10 representatives each of the employees and the employers' organisations will be on the Board instead of six at present. My suggestion is that this number should be raised to 15 each. The provident fund contribution enhanced from 6 1/4 to 8 1/3% should be raised to at least 10 percent. The income tax rebate should be given to the employer who voluntarily wants to increase it to 15 percent.

The Government has taken a very good decision that if some company goes in into liquidation, then first charge will be that of the provident fund. Often industrialists make one industry sick and set up a new one. The Government should make a law that if any owner makes his industry sick and misappropriates the provident fund of the employees, then he should be made legally responsible to repay provident fund of the employees out of the profits earned by the other industry even if the shares in that company are held by his relatives also. As stated by Shri Dighe Sahib, Government should have a second look on this Bill and stringent penal provisions should be there to deal with the

persons misappropriating the provident fund money.

I also want to say that the amount of Rs.185 crores is not a small one. It should be recovered from the erring employers.

In the end, I fully support the suggestion made by one of my colleagues that efforts should be made to deliver provident fund cheque to the retiring person on the day of his retirement. This thing is being adhered to in some industries but not in all. The Government should make all out efforts to do so, because this is the saving out of hard-earned money of the whole life of the person. But on the contrary, he finds it difficult to get back the money. In case of withdrawal too he faces an uphill task. I suggest that the provident fund should be insurance-linked. In case of death of any employee money should be automatically paid to the family member of the deceased. It is my personal experience that in the absence of nomination it becomes difficult to decide as to who should be paid P.F. amount. So, it should be made compulsory for every employee to give the name of his nominee while completing his provident fund papers. With these words I conclude.

SHRI K.N.PRADHAN (Bhopal):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I welcome this Bill. The hon. Minister deserves congratulations because he has brought forward this Bill in the circumstances when it is not easy to enact new laws or amend the existing ones due to various pushes and pulls, difference in provisions of laws of different regions, and also in view of the question of bringing about the uniformity in the laws, of safeguarding the interests of industries alongwith the labourers and of enhancing the development process and production. Keeping in mind all these things it is, in fact, a bold step to amend the laws and the hon. Labour Minister has shown such courage. That is why I want to congratulate him.

[Sh. K.N. Pradhan]

The objective of the provident fund scheme is to provide the financial security to the workers on retirement or in case of their death or physical disablement. This has definitely benefited lakhs of labourers. But thousands of labourers in the country fail to derive the benefits of the scheme in the hours of need. Some industries have failed to deposit not only their contribution of the provident fund, but also the deductions made from the salaries of the employees.

In Bhopal when a cloth mill was closed down, the financial condition of the workers became too poor to properly maintain their families. Such a condition can only be felt and not described. Some workers had to resort to beggary, though they had thousands of rupees in their provident fund. But they could not get it because the mill owners had not deposited their contribution.

Sir, it is a matter of pleasure that the Government has tried to incorporate in this measure all good points of the recommendations made by the Committee appointed in 1980 and of the recommendations made from time to time by the Central Board and also of the views expressed by the Standing Labour Committee. It is a welcome step that the member of the representatives has been increased from 6 to 10 in the Central Board of Industries. Moreover, the Executive Committee has been constituted and the contribution has been raised from 6 1/4 percent to 8 1/3 percent. This was the demand made by a large number of workers.

The hon. Minister has done a good thing by creating an independent machinery for recovering the arrears. Another praisewor-

thy provision is that in case of liquidation the amount due to workers has been made the first charge. Moreover, it has penal provisions which will help to control further increase in arrears.

There is another provision according to which accounts can be opened in factories itself, where one hundred or more workers are employed and 50 percent of the employees are willing to do so. As regards this provision there is need to be more careful because there is the possibility of owners resorting to such techniques and style of functioning, as may defeat the very purpose of this provision. So, I want to specifically draw the attention of Government to this aspect.

15.00 hrs.

While deducting provident fund the dearness allowance is taken into account but not overtime. Many organisations are misusing this situation. In some factories workers are forced to work for 8 hours in overtime in the name of 8 hours' full shift and they are made single payment for the same work. Thus the owners save whole of the ESI and provident fund contribution which they are supposed to deduct from such payments. The Government must also look into it.

Sir, the time has come when the Labour Department in spite of all these laws should play an important role. The Government should review the powers and the functions of the Labour Department to make it more effective. I think the Government will be able to plug many of the loopholes of the Scheme, if these laws are implemented properly. With these words, I support this Bill.

15.00 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

[English]

**Defence Minister's Statement on
21.4.1988 Allegation of Payment of
commission to Indian Agents in connec-
tion with Purchase of Submarines from
Messrs HDW of Federal Republic of
Germany**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we take up item No. 11, that is Discussion under Rule 193. Shri Dinesh Goswami may please speak.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Under Rule 193 of the Rules of Procedure, I rise to raise a discussion on the statements made by the Minister of Defence in the House on 21st of April 1988 regarding the allegation of payment of commission to Indian agents in the purchase of submarines from Messrs HDW of Federal Republic of Germany.

This discussion has come in the wake of the Bofors discussion that we had in this House in the last week. In the Bofors, though a very strong and stout defence was put by the hon. Defence Minister, supported by Mr. Shiv Shanker, Mr. H.K.L. Bhagat and a host of speakers of the ruling party, and the JPC tried to give a clean chit to the Government, the facts remain that a number of questions have remained unanswered. The questions remained unanswered, as to why Bofors after admitting payment...

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C. PANT): On a point of order. Are we discussing the Bofors matter or are we discussing this? I would like to know your ruling on this. (Interruptions)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: When we discuss about heart attack, we shall have to discuss about blood pressure also. You can't...

SHRI K. C. PANT: This is not on all fours. It is a different simile. I would like to know what you say on this.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I told, we are discussing only submarines.

SHRIDINESH GOSWAMI: I am coming to submarines. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He wants to know what subject we are discussing.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar): On a point of order. I would like to make one submission. There is one connection between the two, that is, the Hinduja.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): I would like to mention that on Friday, I had such an important discussion for half-an-hour. This was regarding unemployment which actually is something which is disturbing everybody. Not a single Opposition man sitting there, except one man. (Interruptions)

I said, except you, nobody was here. Millions of young people's lives were at stake and you did not even show interest. Here, you come with the submarine deal. Who is paying you? Who is asking you to do that?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Because of the interest shown by him, the increase in unemployment will grow multifold.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: I am not responsible for increase in the population. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can

continue.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): I hope, you will give some jobs to some people...

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Yes. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI S.JAIPAL REDDY: Before you lose your job.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Sir, I am fully conscious that we are not discussing Bofors. But I pointed out that in Bofors, questions remain unanswered, questions like the fact that the Bofors admitted payment of Rs.65 crores, Bofors disclosed the names of the three companies, did not take resort to confidentiality in these informations but took the plea when they were called to submit vital documents... *(Interruptions)*.

Mr. Shiv Shanker, while defending Bofors, said that it might be the Bofors directors took Rs.65 crores. The question remains unanswered is that if Rs.65 crores have been siphoned off by the directors of Bofors, then the Government of India is entitled to get back Rs.65 crores. It is unfortunate that the Government of India relied upon the certificate of that company whose directors siphoned off money.

If questions remain unanswered in Bofors, in the statement of the Minister, which we are discussing today, a larger number of questions have remained unanswered. But before I go to the statement, I believe it is my duty to put in perspective the facts so that I can marshal my arguments. The facts are that in 1981, to be precise, on 11th of December, 1981, a contract was signed for purchase of four submarines from HDW of Federal Germany. Two were to be constructed at HDW dock at Kiel

and two at our own dock at Mazgaon. Even at that time, in 1981, the deal was not free from public controversies. There were allegations of kickbacks, allegation that the deal was rushed through as the ruling party required money to finance assembly elections and one of our distinguished colleague found himself in the thick of the controversy. There were controversies regarding excessive noise of the submarines, there were controversies regarding price escalations and there were controversies regarding the Memorandum of Understanding. All these are past history of which I will not go into. The Government recently wanted to purchase two more submarines and the negotiation started. On 24th February 1987, Dr. Molitor, an official of the Defence Ministry, and mind you, he is not a person connected with HDW, not an official or an employee of HDW, but an official of the Defence Ministry of the Federal Republic of Germany, was discussing the matter of these purchases with our naval attache and Ambassador. He informed that price reduction by HDW was difficult as the HDW was under an agreement with an Indian agent for payment of 7 percent commission. Even the quantum of percentage was mentioned by Molitor. Our Ambassador, rightly and correctly immediately sent a telex to Delhi informing about the commission and the involvement of Indian agent and the telex was received in the office of the Prime Minister and the then Defence Minister. Four days later, on 28th February, 1987, the message was put in the file of DM and the file was received by the Defence Minister on the 3rd March, 1987. On 11th March, 1987, the Defence Minister ordered three enquiries. First, by the Directorate of Enforcement for possible FERA violations second by the Central Board of Direct Taxes for possible income-tax violations and the third by the Economic Intelligence Bureau for studying the modus operandi of Indian and foreign agents. On 25th March, 1987 a draft was put by the Defence Secretary to the then Defence Minister. On 9th April, 1987, the then

Defence Minister approved the three enquiries. He ordered for a fourth enquiry along with the three enquiries, an in-house enquiry by the Defence Secretary about the modus operandi of the agents, both Indian and foreign. Therefore, about the modus operandi of the agents, two enquiries were ordered, i.e., by the Economic Intelligence Bureau and the other by the Defence Secretary himself. There is a very important noting in that file, a contemporaneous document, that the Defence Secretary mentioned before the Defence Minister.... (*Interruptions*)... I do not know why my friend is shouting. What I am stating is exactly the facts as has been given by the Defence Minister.

AN HON. MEMBER: Why are you reading the speech?

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: I never read. I do not have a memory as my friend may have. I have to recapitulate the dates. The hon. then Defence Minister noted in the file that the Defence Secretary mentioned a probable middleman as Hindujas. That is a contemporaneous document about which a mention has been made even in the statement of Sh.K.C.Pant. Uptill now, there has been no denial by the Defence Secretary, the documents which have been supplied to us, does not speak a word about the denial from the Defence Secretary that the Defence Secretary did not, at that point of time, mention the name of Hindujas. Therefore, the fact remains that the Defence Secretary, on 9th April, 1987, mentioned the name of Hindujas and I can assure that the Defence Secretary who is a very responsible person, will not make a mention of the name merely out of air, unless he has something to fall back upon. On that day, a Press note was also issued by the then Defence Minister about which some sort of objection has been taken by the present Defence Minister. Surprisingly, inspite of the fact that on 9th April, these enquiries were ordered and inspite of

the fact that on 17th April, the news of Bofors came into the political horizon of India, because the newspapers reported on 17th of April about the involvement of Bofors, no aide memoire was sent, no enquiry was made with the HDW till the 12th of June and 27th June, 1987. The noting and the approval was on 9th of April, 1987 and the documents which have been supplied to us show that the first aide memoire by the External Affairs was sent to the Federal Republic Government of Germany on 12th of June, 1987 and the letter from the Defence Secretary went to the HDW on 27th June, 1987. I would like to know as to what is the explanation of this Government that it slept over the whole matter over two months and did not make any enquiry either with the government or with the HDW when not only this was the issue but the Bofors issue was really creating a political storm in this country.

The P.M.'s Secretariat received this telex as early as in the last week of February or on 24th February, 1987 and the Prime Minister has all along taken up this position that he has been very keen that there must not be any middleman. He issued instructions again that the middleman must be avoided. On 17th of April, he was confronted with the Bofors allegations. There was discussion with the Opposition on this but surprisingly, the P.M.'s Secretariat and the Prime Minister takes no action on the matter whatsoever and does not ask the Defence Minister or the Defence Secretary or the Finance Secretary as to why no enquiry has been made till then or what has happened to the enquiry.

Sir, the FRG Government in reply to our aide memoire on 27.7.87 takes up a very interesting position to which I would like to refer. The FRG Government's reply, which we find at par with the reply of the Defence Minister at page 11, took up the position and I will quote from the documents of the FRG

[Sh. Dinesh Goswami]

Government. The FRG Government's position was that:

"The Federal Government regrets, however, that it does not possess the information required. The Federal Government is convinced that the matter can be clarified only through the direct contacts with the HDW"

The similar position as we have seen in the Bofors. The Government has nothing to say, only the Bofors can tell; similarly, only the HDW can tell you whether any commission has been paid; whether any agent has been employed. The Government do not have any information whatsoever. But let us not forget that HDW is not a private concern. It is a concern owned by the Government of Federal Republic of Germany. 75% of this HDW is owned by the Federal Government and 25 percent by one of the State Governments. Now, how can the Federal Government of Germany take the position, in spite of the fact that this is an undertaking owned by them, that they have no information or that they do not possess the information.

The Federal Republic of Germany in reply to that aide memoire also does not take up the position that Mr. Molitor did not have such a discussion with our Ambassador. Now, very interestingly the Federal Republic of Germany did not take up the similar position in their own Parliament. Sir, in the Federal Parliament of Germany there is a question was put on 11th June, 1987 regarding this deal and I will read that question and its answer for the consideration of the House. The question was: "When did the Government get the information on the payment of the commission; does the Government know that the HDW paid a commission of 300 million rupees or 43 million Deutsche Mark?" That was the question and the Federal Government's answer is: "No. Only HDW can say." The answer of the Federal

Government is that the Federal Government is aware and that is normal that commissions are paid in such deals. The Directors of the firm have to decide if they should pay, how much and when. The Federal Government did not take up the position that only HDW can enlighten on this matter. Now, our position all along has been that it is not only to the HDW but to the Federal Government of Germany also we made it clear that no agent should be there; no commission can be paid. The Federal Government in the answer to this question does not make any reference to the stand that the Prime Minister or the Defence Minister have taken. It does not take make any reference to the stand it took while replying to the aide memoire that they are not concerned. It says that, "Yes, we are aware that in these deals commissions are paid but how much commission has been paid, the time and the quantum, only the Directors of the HDW will only know." The reason obviously is that you can give such an answer to their Parliament. If an answer is given in the Federal Parliament that the FRG has no information there will be supplementaries and questions as to how the Federal Government can say that they have no information when this concern is owned by the Federal Government itself.

I would also like to know from the hon. Defence Minister whether he has pursued this matter with the Federal Government that in view of the answer given in the Federal Parliament, as to wherefrom the Federal Government got this information and as to why they did not take up the same position that they had taken with this Government. At least, in the papers which the hon. Defence Minister has given us, there is no mention whatsoever about it.

It must also be kept in mind that if we are to believe the report of a very widely circulated and respected magazine of West Germany, *Der Spiegel*, a name known to all of us, HDW is under an inquiry for a major

offence of selling detailed drawings of submarines to South Africa. And according to this magazine, officials and politicians are also involved. Now I will like to know about his aspect also because it has appeared in our newspapers as well. After all, we have hostile relations with South Africa. We do not have friendly relations. I would like to know whether it was in the terms of contract that the drawings and specifications of these submarines which were sold to us should not be supplied to any other country. I am asking this because if those drawings and specifications are supplied to others, then that is a security threat. With regard to the Bofors gun, the hon. Defence Minister took up the position that because the latest radar was supplied to Pakistan, there had been a shift from the Sofmagun to the Bofors. So, I would like to know whether the Government had taken it up with the HDW and the Federal Republic of Germany and asked them whether these allegations of supply of specifications and drawing to South Africa were correct or not. In the entire documents that the Defence Minister has given us, there is no mention about it. HDW, of course, denied it.

Today, we see a very curious spectacle. Today, for clearing persons of any charge or coming to a conclusion, the Government have to rely on those very persons against whom we make allegations and conduct inquiries. If a person who is found with unaccounted money says that that is perfectly legitimate money of his own, the Government say that because he says so, there is no evidence of any corrupt practice and he must be cleared of the charge levelled against him. Now HDW says that they have no agents. But they have a support service from a firm known as the Globetech International Corporation. Now, to whom does this Globetech International Corporation belong? I may submit here that I am not a person who is very familiar with this. My friend Shri Jaipal Reddy is more familiar. But

whatever information I have, subject to correction by the hon. Defence Minister, is that this Globetech International Corporation is owned by Mr. Suresh Nanda, son of the former Naval Chief, Admiral Nanda. Suresh Nanda was also Aid-de-Camp of Admiral Nanda at one point of time. Today he is not an Indian citizen. Today he is a non-resident Indian. Now a days, we are seeing a very interesting spectacle in this country.

We see a very curious spectacle of some people running for the country with the 'thumbs-up' logo in their chests and some people running away from the country showing their thumbs and clutching their Swiss Bank accounts to their chests. I would like to know from the Defence Minister as to what precautions he is taking against these persons. After all, the Chief of the Naval Staff knows all our defence secrets, and his son as the Aid-de-camp can also share the information. So, what precautions are you taking to see that these persons are not on the pay-book of the international arms traders and pedlars. This is not a matter on which, I believe, one can think in terms of party lines. We have a code of conduct for different services. A Supreme Court judge is never allowed to practise in the Supreme Court and a High Court judge is never allowed to practise in that High Court. The reason is that it might influence the decision of the court. Similarly, we do not permit employees in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to marry without the sanction of the Foreign Affairs Ministry. Now there seems to be some limitation of two years in such engagement as was apparent from a reply given by Shri Arun Singh. I would like to know, is there no restriction whatsoever from the Defence Ministry that these persons who are in the total know of our Defence secrets may not have any connection and may not be in Pay Book of the arms pedlars.

Then Sir, on the basis of the reply of the HDW and the basis of the enquiries, about

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which a mention has been made, according to the Defence Minister, some conclusions have been arrived at after the enquiries. What are the conclusions? The conclusions are that there is no evidence of FERA violation. The important and interesting conclusion is that in respect of offer received from the HDW as well as the negotiations with HDW, no Indian agent was at any time working on behalf of the firm.

15.21 hrs

[SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI *in the Chair*]

I would like to know from the hon. Defence Minister, what does he mean by the term Indian agent? Does it mean any person who has an Indian origin, though he may be a citizen of any other country? Does he mean or include a firm which is registered outside which may have Indian persons? Does he also mean a Non-Resident Indian? This question was specifically put to Mr. Arun Singh, while he was replying to the Defence Sub-Marine deal debate on the last occasion. May I point out to his reply on the debate on 16.4.87 which finds place at Pages 430 and 431? He was asked a question: What do you mean by the term Indian Agent? His reply was "quite frankly, I am sorry I have no reply to that point, because I also do not know what is an Indian Agent. The exact terminology that I have used is the exact terminology that came to us. "

Therefore, I would like to know when you used this terminology today Shri Arun Singh, the Minister of State for Defence, while replying to the debate said that he did not know what is meant by an Indian Agent—what really is meant by the term Indian Agent? It was not the Government of India's instruction that Indian Agents can be employed. The Government of India's instructions were that no agent can be employed

and the finding is not that no agent has been employed but no Indian Agent has been employed. I have said it even in my last debate and I say it today that it is worse, if we have a Non-Indian agent rather than an Indian Agent. Because, if an Indian Agent can influence our Indian Contract, at least we know that the influence is by somebody who is an Indian. But if a Non-Indian a person who does not belong to this country—can influence our decisions and particularly defence decisions, it is worse.

Therefore, I would like to know— if Mr. K.C. Pant is in a better position to inform us what Mr. Arun Singh, could not inform us what is meant by an Indian Agent? That fact remains also that Mr. Arun Singh in that debate admitted squarely and clearly that in spite of the fact that there were clear instructions from 1980 that no agent should be engaged, reiterated and repeated by the Prime Minister after he came to power in 1984, in the past agents were employed and the commissions were paid. I asked a pointed question to Mr. Arun Singh, that is he in a position— is it his case that in the past, it was violated— and I asked him to tell us whether the instructions of the Government of India that agents must not be employed, commissions must not be paid were violated? His answer was ' yes', there were cases of violations and such cases were referred to the Finance Ministry.

Then I asked him after all you don't want to give the defence secrets and rightly so, though we feel that sometimes the Parliament is shut out from sharing some secrets, which really are not and which cannot be secrets. But if a person has committed an offence or if a person has violated the instruction of the Government of India that there must not be any commission or that he must not act as an Agent or a firm while dealing with the Government of India has violated the instruction that there must not be agent and employed agents is it not that this

House and the country is entitled to know who are these persons who have violated these solemn assurances and the agreements? Who were those agents employed? What were the payments made to those agents? And in what manner the Government of India recovered those payments? And I was assured that this information will be given to us. May I point out that in the debate of April 14, 1987 I asked him specifically— this was my question: I want to ask you one point. While all these things are secret, at least this House has a right to know that those persons who were guilty of not going according to your directions and the rules, at least we should know who were the persons, who were found guilty and what punishments were given and what were their offences?

Then he said: 'I am coming to that'. And then he replied: 'My apologies to Mr. Goswami'. because he was not replying and I had again to point out: I asked about the persons, how many persons have been punished, and what was the inquiry and you assured us. And his reply is; 'My apologies to Mr Goswami. I am not in a position at this point of time to give a specific answer. You have my personal assurance. I will specifically convey it to you.

That was the assurance on the 16th April 1987.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I think now he should apologize for the commission...

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Today, we are on May 9, 1988. More than a year has passed. I am still waiting for that information , and for the fulfillment of that personal assurance. I would like to know: Is the hon. Defence Minister today prepared to share this information with this House, as to in how many cases those persons who were cate-

gorically and specifically told not to employ agents, not to pay commissions, did employ agents, did pay commissions; what were the inquiries initiated against them, what were the results of these inquiries and what steps the Government took to punish them, and to get back the amounts from them?

Now, as I said, a number of questions remain un-answered in the Bofors case, and in this case; and I would like that the hon. Defence Minister, while he replies to this debate, will try to answer some of the questions to which I have not found really any answer in his statement. So that the House is satisfied, about the bonafides of the Government. But before that, I would like to know from the hon. Defence Minister: "There were three enquiries by three departments, and an inner inquiry by you... Are you prepared to share the results of these inquiries with this House? You have only given us a bald statement. Are you prepared to place before this House the entire documents relation to these inquiries, because this House is entitled to know whether the inquiries were properly conducted; what were the facts revealed in the inquiries; what type of evidence did come to the inquiry; who were the persons who were examined in these inquiries?" We are entitled to know. What you are trying to put under the carpet is not something which is related to Defence secrets. What we are inquiring rates to certain offences, offences of violations, of understandings and agreements, offences of violations of specific instructions given by this Government. Is this House not entitled to know about all the facts relating to this Inquiry; and if this Government has nothing to hide, then I believe that the Defence Minister should have no hesitation in saying that he will share all these documents with us.

Therefore, my first question to him will be : Are you prepared to place all these reports, all these materials in the House, if you have absolutely a clean slate?

[Sh. Dinesh Goswami]

My second question is: 'In the statement, it has been stated by HDW that what Mr Molitor reported to our Ambassador must have been a misunderstanding.' Misunderstanding by whom? Misunderstanding by our Ambassador, that Mr Molitor did not say something; he heard it wrongly. Is it the misunderstanding that Mr. Molitor did not refer about the commission, did not refer about the 7%, and that our Ambassador was such a person that in spite of the fact that Mr. Molitor did not refer about any agency, about any payment of commission, about 7%, he immediately, out of the blue sky, took note of it and sent two Telex messages? If that was the misunderstanding on the part of the Ambassador, the Ambassador should be taken to task. But in the entire statement, at no point of time it has been said that the Ambassador misunderstand anything; and I have still confidence that our Ambassador who is a responsible person working in West Germany will not send a Telex message unless he is sure of his ground; and, therefore, it cannot be a misunderstanding by our Ambassador, Was it a misunderstanding on the part of Mr Molitor that he said: "They cannot bring down the prices, because 7% commission is involved. '? If that was so, then there must have been a clear statement from Mr. Molitor that he did not say and the Ambassador wrongly quoted it. In that case, the Ambassador will be guilty.

In the entire Statement of the Defence Minister, I do not find one statement from Mr. Molitor or from the FRG disowning the statement of Mr. Molitor. At no point of time, the Federal Republic of Germany or Mr. Molitor have said that it is not a fact that he did not say so. In the entire statement, it is absent. Therefore, Mr. Molitor did say that an agent was involved and 7 per cent commission was paid. Again I say that Mr. Molitor is a representative of the FRG, not an employee of the HDW. When Mr. Molitor said about it, the fact remains that the Federal Republic of

Germany was aware of this happening. Therefore, the first point that I would like to get clarified from the hon. Defence Minister is whose misunderstanding was it? What was the misunderstanding? Mr. Molitor does not take the responsibility of saying that he did not tell the Ambassador about an agent or the payment of a commission. Our Ambassador today stands by his telex. Where can be the misunderstanding? Why two positions are taken by the Federal Republic of Germany in spite of the fact that HDW is owned by the Federal Republic of Germany, in spite of the fact that our government made it clear according to the statements of the hon. Defence Minister and the Prime Minister - that in these deals agents would not be employed, commission could not be paid, in spite of the fact remains that in the reply of the Federal Republic of Germany in their Parliament the FRG Government took up the position that it is mortal to pay commission.? Why a different stand has been taken by FRG in their reply to our Parliament that the Federal Republic of Germany does not know and it is only the HDW who know?

Have you pursued this matter in the light of the reply in the Parliament or in the light that this company is owned by the Federal Republic of Germany, in the light of your assurance, your dealing with the Federal Republic of Germany that there must not be any middle man? I would like to get a clarification from the hon. Defence Minister how the Federal Republic of Germany can take up a position of no, in spite of the fact that this company is owned by them, in spite of the fact that no less a person than the Prime Minister said that no agent can be employed, the Federal Republic of Germany made a statement in the Parliament that payments of commissions are normal in these matters? But a position has been taken that they do not know and it is only HDW who can reply whether the HDW, engaged as an agent and paid commission? They confess before the

Parliament and government, yes there are the possibilities that agents have been engaged we have engaged and that commission has been paid.

I would like to know from the Defence Minister on what basis the Defence Secretary referred to Hinduja? There is a contemporary document in which the Defence Minister noted in the file that the Defence Secretary wrote about, mentioned about Hinduja. In the documents supplied to us I do not find that any point of time the Defence Secretary has disowned his statement. If actually the Defence Secretary did not mention about Hinduja, he ought to have something in the file that what the Defence Minister noted in the file was wrong and that ought to have been supplied to us. In fact, the Defence Minister has referred to the statement of the Defence Secretary that Hinduja's name was mentioned. After all, the Defence Secretary is a responsible person. It is not expected that out of air he will make such type of allegations, an allegation which has the capacity to destabilise this country. When an allegation of this nature is made from this side of the House, it is always said that we are trying to destabilise this country. I do not expect that the Defence Secretary will try to destabilise the country. After all, when he makes such a statement, obviously, he has something to fall back upon. I would like to know what were the facts on the basis of which he did tell the Defence Minister that he supports that Hinduja were involved? Then the telex message came as early as on 24th February. The fact remains that the country was in the storm of a controversy about the payment of a commission to Bators which loomed large in the horizon of India on the 17th of April, 1987. Even the members of Opposition were called. Then a Joint Parliamentary Committee was formed. Why did the Aide memoir of External Affairs only go on 12th June, 1987? There is a time span of four months. The first Aide memoir was by the Ministry of External Affairs and not by the

Defence Ministry or the Defence Secretary.

The second letter after five days was only from the Defence Secretary. What is the explanation for this delay. I will like to know again, have you examined Globetech Corporation? What is the status of Suresh Nanda? Is he a non-resident Indian? Is there any term in the conditions of service that persons who share our Defence secrets will not be permitted to be in the pay book of arms pedlars of this country?

I will like to know, but as I have said, will you kindly give us the instances? Whether in the past agents were employed by the sellers, violating the clear instructions? As has been admitted by Mr. Arun Singh, there were enquiries and he promised to supply the information now, will you kindly keep this promise and share it with the House? Who were the agent, what were the deals in which they engaged the agents? What was the commission paid and how this was paid, and in that context the two enquiries become very important, one enquiry of the Finance Ministry and the *modus operandi* of the Indian agent and the foreign agent; and the other by the Defence Secretary. Now, the report according to you are under your consideration. Are you prepared to place the entire documents on the Table of this House?

And the last question will be: Have you pursued this matter, of the supply of our specifications and designs of the submarines that we have purchased after a lot of negotiations. Then that is a real security threat. There can be no greater violation of the contract, or the agreement if these specifications have gone to South Africa. And if it is so, I would like to know what steps are you taking to bring to book HDW see that if actually these have been supplied. Then, obviously we should terminate the agreement and also call HDW to book. Have you pursued this matter, and if so what is your

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reply?

These are the questions which have remained unanswered which I have not been able to find replies to. I think the statement made by the hon. Defence Minister seems to me like—I cannot call white wash—a black wash because the entire thing hinges on the fact that as HDW says, no agents have been engaged, no commission has been paid, therefore, there is no evidence of payments to agents and commissions. God save us from the day when in order to find out the truth we shall have to rely only on those persons against whom charges are made. Therefore, I hope that the competent Defence Minister—for whom I have the highest regard—will in his reply, touch these points which are very important and try to satisfy me.

SHRI K.C. PANT: Please remember. You were not interrupted even once.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: I will not interrupt. I will reciprocate.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Please tell him also, hon. Member sitting behind you (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: I will reciprocate the same. I will not interrupt you. So far as I am concerned, I will not interrupt.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada): The honourable Minister of Defence, Shri K.C.Pant, made a statement in the Lok Sabha on the 21st April, 1988 regarding the allegations of Payment of commission to Indian agents in the purchase of submarines from M/s. HDW of West Germany. It is a patently clear cover up operation. Just now, the hon. Member, who preceded me, Mr. Dinesh Goswami has dealt in detail about the several points that are yet to be answered by the hon. Minister.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Nobody to speak from that side? Why?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not interrupt.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: I would bring out certain other points which are yet to be clarified by the hon. Minister. The very objective which the Government desires to achieve is to make people think that there is nothing murky or shady in this deal, and that there are no agents and commission was not paid. That is what this Government want to sell the idea to the people. But, I would like to say that the Government will not succeed in this endeavour.

Madam, the long statement of the Minister, which has run into almost ten pages- if you have gone through it carefully- is has not convinced me or any deep thinking citizen of this country. The main point was that HDW have paid nearly thirty crores of rupees- of course, not in rupees, but in hard currencies- as seven per cent commission to an Indian agent in connection with the submarines that were purchased earlier. We had already purchased two, which have been pressed into service and two, which are under preparation in Mazagaon Docks. We have got four submarines. The agreement was concluded in December 1981. In respect of that deal, Rs. 30 crores was paid. When efforts were going on to purchase two more submarines, this information has come up. It was not ended there. Seven per cent commission on these fresh purchases are also payable to an agent because of the existence of an open ended agreement. That is the main crux of the problem. For this, in the Statement, what does the Defence Minister says.

In the last page i.e. Page-10 in Para 17, he says:

"The allegations have been found to

have no basis. Accordingly, the Government have decided to treat the matter as closed."

The cat has come out of the bag. This is what the Government want to tell the people of this country. This is far far away from the truth. That is what I would like to submit through you Madam Chairperson. How the Government has come to the conclusion? It is based on the information given by HDW in their reply dated 9th July 1987 with reference to the letter of our Secretary, Defence dated 27th June 1987 addressed to the Chairman of HDW. Madam, have you gone through the statement as well as the annexures that were given by the hon. Minister?

I accuse this Government that it is deliberately trying to mislead the nation, mislead the people and I want to go on record that you cannot succeed in that effort. you cannot deceive all the people for all the time. It is just like acquitting a thief merely depending upon his evidence. Not only that, it has not made serious efforts to arrive at the truth, but it has made its own assumptions, presumptions and arrived at conclusions which are very very strange. Without any shame, this Government is trying to sell this conclusion, that is, the allegation has no basis. I ask the Government, what steps have you taken?; why the Government did not take effective steps to get at the truth for nearly three and a half months when this issue first came to your notice and subsequently when a Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Defence was appointed to examine this issue and other issues that are connected with this? Then, why upto June 12, 1987 our Government has not taken up this issue with the West German Government? Why up to 27th June 1987, the enquiries were not made with HDW?

The entire country was stunned with the very disturbing news crores of rupees were

given to commission agents. Rs. 64 crores in Bofors gun purchase and Rs. 30 crores in HDW submarine purchase. When millions of people were very much agitated over this, this Government was inactive just like Nero was fiddling while Rome was burning. I ask the Minister to explain the reasons for this delay of about three and a half months precious time. Was it indeed to buy time to prepare a slippery ground?

SHRI K.C. PANT: Shri Dinesh Goswami explained that the purpose of the Defence Secretary's Committee was to study the *modus operandi* of agents in defence deals. It was not to enquire into this specific matter before us. I just wanted to clarify this.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: That was there But the news that disturbed the entire country was that an amount of Rs.30 crores was paid as commission to some agents. Even in your statement, this matter of *modus operandi* was not clarified. You just said that it is still under the examination of the Committee.

With all due respect to the concerned authorities in the Defence, I have to state with full responsibility on my shoulders that certain serious lapses are there in the information given by the Defence Department. I will quote only two examples. In respect of Bofors' gun only the other day we had a detailed discussion. I will not repeat all those things. But I would just like to say one point. Even before the JPC the Defence Department gave the evidence that the Price Negotiating Committee had informed all the four contending firms as far back as May, 1985 that the Government of India would not like the existence of any agents or any commissions being paid to these agents. They said and we have been told in the JPC report that the officials have made it amply clear, crystal clear to those companies that there should not be agents. But in spite of the fact that

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there is an affirmative statement by the Defence authorities, what happened? The Bofors' company had entered into a fresh agreement with messers A.E. Services, leave alone two agreements with some other two firms, in 1985 ending because of which in January, 1986 they had to pay nearly Rs. 10 crores as winding up charges. If our Defence authorities, the Price Negotiating Committee, has very clearly told the Bofors about it, how is it that they have entered into a fresh agreement strangely with the AE Services? There is some deficiency somewhere.

SHRI K.C.PANT: Brief Your party members in Rajya Sabha. The debate is coming up there day after tomorrow.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: In this deal, we are told that our Defence Secretary had invited FRG Ambassador to India to his office in November, 1985 and clearly informed him of the Government of India's policy of dealing directly with the suppliers without involvement of agents. We are not told about the response from the West German Ambassador for that clear suggestion from our Defence Secretary. We do not know whether the Ambassador, who had come to our Defence Secretary in respect of purchase of these submarines, had informed our Defence Secretary whether there was existence of any agreement. Whether he made it clear or not, we do not know. That information is neither given in this statement nor in the annexures. What I want to bring to your kind notice is again when Dr. Molitor, an official of the Ministry of Defence, West Germany, responsible for sale of military equipment, I emphasise, responsible for sale of military equipment, have sought a meeting with our Ambassador in Bonn and the Naval Attache on 24th February 1987, then he told about the earlier payments of Rs.30 crores and now seven per cent commission payable because of

some open-ended agreement. Then how are we to reconcile? If our Defence Secretary has very clearly told the West German people that there should not be any agent, then how is it happening? That is what the hon. Minister should explain. Are we to understand that this position was not made clear to HDW earlier? Was not the Defence secretary's clear message know to the HDW?...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now please conclude. You have taken fifteen minutes.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Madam, just I would like to make some points, not the speech, because many of the points have been covered by my colleague.

Similarly, has not HDW made known to our Government about its commitment of seven per cent commission payable to its agent? Accepting that this aspect first came to the notice of our Government through our Ambassador in Bonn, through his message on 24th February, 1987, details of which are given on page 1 of the Annexure, I would not repeat but I just want to quote.

"Dr. Molitor expressed the hope that the final price could be negotiated satisfactorily, but reiterated the seven per cent commission payable to the Indian agent of HDW under the terms of the open-ended agreement."

It is very clear. Also we are told that" Our Ambassador in Bonn, as well as our Naval Attache spoke to Dr.Molitor at length and they have suggested some force majeure how to overcome the terms of the open-ended agreement, saying that the Government of India does not want the presence of the agent. That is how the HDW can overcome e that and reduce the price by seven per cent. It is a very definite statement of Dr. Molitor, who is an official of the Ministry of Defence and who is responsible for sale of

military equipment to the Ambassador of India. In the Aide memoire dated 12th June, 1987, it is clearly stated. Our Government has informed them. I quote:

"This disclosure by Dr. Molitor to the Ambassador of India would indicate that the said commission has already been paid in respect of the 1981 contract and that there was a continuing liability to pay a seven per cent commission to the Indian Agents on the additional submarines under negotiation."

Is it not a clear proof that HDW have an agent and it has paid Rs. 3 crores in connection with the 1981 deal and now seven per cent commission payable for new acquisition? I would say that there is something wrong with our Government as well as the top officers. Somehow, for reasons best known to themselves, they are taking the words of foreign suppliers just like Gita and the Bible. They are giving top weightage to the version of these foreign suppliers, whether they are HDW or Bofors. On the basis of this information, they are coming to the conclusion that there are no agents. Even when it was clearly established that SEK 319 million Kroners, that is, about Rs. 64 crores were paid to those firms, the majority members of the JPC came to the conclusion that no Indian agent or person or company received the sums. Madam, on page 168 of the JPC Report, there is a mention about Swedish National Audit Bureau which had clearly stated and I quote:

"...that considerable amounts have been paid subsequent to among others, A.B. Bofors previous agents in India."

Now the Government has concluded that there was no agent and the commission was not paid for this deal. How shameful it is. Now, except HDW who else had given the

testimony that there was no agency in this field? Except HDW has anybody told, has anybody justified, I would like a clarification from the hon. Minister? Is it not possible for a person whom we call an agent or middleman or a representative to influence the top political leaders or the top officials to see that the particular contract is given to a particular company. The other day the hon. Minister, Shri Shiv Shankar, agreed on the floor of the House a system was in vogue that the agents were there and commissions were paid. But what he told us was that after Rajiv Gandhi Government had come to power in the year 1985, this practice was given a go-by. Till then it was there. That was there officially. But it is these unofficially now how can the Minister say, how can the Minister deny such arrangement that some persons who are very close to the powers that be can influence a particular contract, Purchase the thing and then receive some commission or the winding up cost, whatever name you may call, and ultimately pass on a major part of it to the political leaders or the officials? Now, what I want to ask you is this: how can you say that and how can you deny that? That is my question. Madam, it is very heart warming to find something in these annexures. I would like to quote some sentence from them. The Defence Secretary of the Government of India in his D.O. letter to the State Secretary, Ministry of Defence, West Germany has stated like this and it is very shameful, I would say. In that he says-

"In brief, the F.R.G. Government have disowned the statement that Dr. Molitor made to our Ambassador."

It is a very strange conclusion. Where is the basis for that? If the West German Government or its officials disowned what Dr. Molitor told, it is nothing but the over-anxiety to bale out the Government from the embarrassing situation. Wherever I read, I have found, except here, one word by which the hon. Minister must have come to the

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conclusion in the *Aide Memoire* of 27th July, 1987 which contains the message from the Foreign Office of Bonn in reply to *Aid Memoire* of Government of India dated 12th June 1987. It has not contradicted what Dr. Molitor said. It merely says, I quote:

"he had received without comment a letter from Indian Ambassador concerning the Indian Position on Commission Payments and had passed the letter onto the HDW."

They have not disowned and they have not contradicted. They have not said what Dr. Molitor said was wrong.

16.00 hrs.

SHRI K.C. PANT: How can you say "without any comment"?

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: They have only said without comment from the Indian officials regarding that particular note that contained the policy of the Government. He had received it and gave it to the HDW. How can you infer that this letter from our Government to them gives a lead not to disclose anything even if they want to say something.

Is it not shameful, Madam? That is what I want to bring to your kind notice. From this our Defence Secretary has made comments in his D.O.—a wonderful conclusion! Is it not a deliberate distortion of facts? Is it not putting words into the mouth of West German Foreign Office? It is most unfortunate that these top officials should try to cover up these murky deals instead of making all out efforts to get the truth. Why they are doing like this, is best known to themselves. What happened to the open ended agreement offered to by Dr. Molitor? Why it was not made available? Instead, the HDW gave a story. It had a consultant named Globe Tech

India. HDW is concealing the truth. It is clear from the message of our Ambassador. Our people pleaded force majeure. Let the Minister place a copy of the agreement of December 1981 with HDW. Is there the termination clause? If it is there, why not the Government demand disclosure of details of open ended agreement with the Indian agents? If the clause is not there, let the Minister explain the reasons for the failure to incorporate the termination clause in the 1981 agreement. Madam, even in the other deal also there was no termination clause. Because of that the Attorney General gave a great suggestion that we cannot go legally, we cannot force them to give the evidence. That was the suggestion of Attorney General. Contradictory positions are taken by the Government. When on 16th 1987 this matter was discussed in the House, our learned colleague, Mr. Indrajit Gupta asked the then Minister of State for Defence. Shri Arun Singh what and from which time this policy is in vogue.

While replying to the debate on the allegation of payment to Agents by HDW, to a specific enquiry from our learned colleague Shri Indrajit Gupta, the Minister said and I quote:

"The procedures were brought into force in 1980 and regularly thereafter controls have been tightened—1980-81 and then 1985-86. The idea is to ensure that no supplier is left in doubt. As far as the Government of India is concerned, we do not recognise the right even of a supplier to have an agent in relation to a commercial negotiation. This is unilateral. It is not necessarily legal. But it is a statement of policy. We do not let any supplier or agent to remain in dark that we unilaterally as buyers—because of the economic power we have as a buyer—do not accept the right of the supplier to have an agent...We say this specifi-

cally to the supplier when the Price Negotiating Committee meets the supplier."

This is what actually Mr. Arun Singh had told this House on 16th April 1987. We have seen what economic power we enjoy as Buyers. We did not have the courage to give a threat that because it was very clearly stated by the Swedish National Audit Bureau that payments were made to certain firms whose names it did not disclose, but emphatically stated that they were made in connection with the deal, India will stop purchasing the weapon from Bofors unless it discloses the truth. Our economic power as buyer as boasted by the then Minister of State for Defence came nowhere near the commercial confidentiality claimed by the supplier.

Unfortunately the hon. Prime Minister assures Bofors saying, 'No, no, Don't worry, don't fear. We are not going to stop purchase of guns from you. We are going to purchase from you. That is what I am telling, Madam.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please come to the point.

SHRI V SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: The worst part is even before strong arm tactics are used to get the truth. The Prime Minister says that we will not cancel the agreement with the Bofors. Then why should Bofors disclose the truth? They are not compelled sufficiently to tell the truth. The main point is that our Government itself does not wish the truth to come out as many skeletons will come out of the cupboard. Let the Minister for Defence please make clear from which time this policy is being implemented. While this policy is in force, how is that our suppliers are acting contrary to this direction? How they are able to do that? Is that not partly due to the soft attitude of our Government and the top officials? If so, what is the action taken or proposed to be taken against the officers responsible for these

lapses. This Government appears to have lost the balance. It has not learnt at least from the reply of the Government of West Germany. That Government knows commission was paid. They have not said a word against Dr. Molitor but they are not prepared to harm the commercial interests of HDW. So, the FRG Government itself does not commit in the matter. It is leaving everything open and has asked our Government to contact HDW.

See how tactfully they said in the Communication from Federation Minister of Defence.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL (Lucknow): Madam, the hon. Member is reading from the paper.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: I am only quoting. Madam Chairman, the Minister of Defence, Government of West Germany has said in their message dated 13.11.1987 from Bonn which is mentioned as annexure here:

"I must refrain from any kind of speculations and presumptions about this affair as well as of any real or alleged misunderstandings that may have accrued from it."

That misunderstanding came into the picture fresh. That is, any real or alleged misunderstanding that may have accrued from it. So, without evidence to that effect, how our Government arrive at the conclusion that there is no agent. The negotiations were held directly between the Government of India and the supplier, he says. I would like to ask the hon. Minister to clarify in his reply, what are the relations of our Government with IKL. At any point of time, were they involved or were their services taken in the purchase of these submarines ordered to be constructed by HDW. If so, what were the terms and how was this assistance taken?

[Sh. V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao]

Was any remuneration paid to those submarine designers, IKL? I would like the hon. Minister to make clear all these things and to dispel all the doubts that have been expressed by us.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS (Tezpur): Madam Chairman, very briefly, I will relate the sequence of events. The Defence Ministry signed the contract with HDW on 11.12.1981 for acquisition of two ready-built submarines and two material packages for construction of two submarines in India in Mazagaon Docks. From late 1985, direct negotiations were held with HDW to acquire two more submarines. To ensure against involvement of agents and to secure reduction in prices, the Defence Ministry sought assistance of our Embassy in Bonn which was persuading the Ministry of Defence of FRG effort to exercise its influence on HDW on the above lines of our policy. The Defence Security told the Ambassador of Federal Republic of Germany in Delhi on 15.11.1985 that under no circumstances, should there be any agent, but there should be only direct negotiation. Our Naval Attache in Bonn was all the time in touch with Dr. Molitor, who is a Defence Minister official of FRG and who was responsible—I think, he is still responsible for sale of military equipment. Our naval Attache was in touch with him regarding the two additional submarines we wanted to buy.

On 24.2.1987, Dr. Molitor met our Ambassador and the Naval Attache in Indian Embassy in Bonn. Our policy was reiterated to him and a formal note also was given to him. Dr. Molitor said that efforts were being made to bring down price but the problem might arise on account of 7% commission payable to Indian agents of HDW under an open ended agreement. This was immediately transmitted to Delhi by our Ambassador and we were very much concerned. The Ambassador's message was put up on 28th

to the then Defence Minister who received it on 3rd March, 1987. On 11.3.87, the Defence Minister ordered that the matter be referred to the Directorate of Enforcement of the Ministry of Finance for investigation regarding FERA violations, to the Central Board of District Taxes, Finance Department regarding income-tax law violations and also to the Economic Intelligence Bureau of the Ministry of Finance for carrying out systematic study of modus operandi of Indian and foreign agents. These are the three inquiries which were ordered on 11-3-87.

All this was secret and, therefore, not placed before Parliament. Papers were placed before the Defence Minister again on 24-3-87 along with a draft letter which the Defence Ministry should issue to the Ministry of Finance.

On 9-4-87, a very crucial day, five weeks after the then Defence Minister first saw the papers on the message, the then Defence Minister recorded another minute directing setting up a Committee under the Defence Secretary to study the modus operandi of Indian and foreign agents, to review the existing procedures and to suggest necessary steps for their elimination from defence transactions etc. There were two bodies namely, Economic Intelligence Bureau in the Ministry of Finance and the Defence Secretary Committee in the Ministry of Defence to go into the whole question of the modus operandi of the agents.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar): What did the Prime Minister do?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him say. Don't interrupt him. I told you.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS: When the Defence Ministry itself was taking some action, why the Prime Minister should intervene? The Prime Minister never intervenes in the

regular procedure of work. Never.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: What did the Prime Minister do?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nobody interrupted when you were speaking. Please don't interrupt.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS: When the Defence Minister himself started taking some action regarding inquiry, it was not necessary for the Prime Minister to intervene. It is not necessary at all. The Prime Minister does not do it.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): Why is it not necessary?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chowdhary, I do not like it. I have been telling not to interrupt him. When you were speaking, nobody interrupted you.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS: The then Defence Minister also noted the Defence Secretary's opinion that the Indian agent might probably be the Hinduja. He never said Hinduja was the agent. He said the Indian agent might probably be Hinduja. Then the Defence Minister directed fullest action after confirmation.

On 9-4-87, the then Defence Minister personally arranged to issue a press note mentioning the fact of the inquiry. The question still remains as to why he did so. When such a delicate and sensitive matter was being enquired into by responsible bodies of the Government, why there should be a premature news item given to the Press? This was done. This, ultimately, hampered the proceedings, the investigations and it warned everybody and everybody became alert. When this news came, everybody became alert and naturally the investigations and proceedings were hampered. That was done by the then Defence Minister

himself.

Madam, all enquiries have been carried out by now and the Defence Secretary Committee's recommendations also have been made. Because of the publicity, I repeat that because of this premature publicity, the Investigating Agencies of the Finance Ministry could not make headway. ..(Interruptions). It is very childish way of saying things. We are not children here. We are discussing something very important. I am only stating facts that and because of this publicity, Investigating Agencies of the Finance Ministry could not make headway. Consequently, an Inter-Ministerial Team led by the CBI visited Germany and the U.K. from 25-10-87 to 4-11-87 and made detailed enquiries which also were treated as confidential. Government also had direct correspondence with the FRG Government as well as the HDW Management to ascertain facts. The following things were enquired into: Is there any FERA violation? Is there any violation of Income-Tax laws? Was any commission paid to any agent and if so the amount, the mode of payment and details of the recipients. These things were enquired into and also whether the Hinduja acted as an agent of HDW and received any payment. This was also being enquired into. The entire record in regard to the acquisition of the Submarines etc. were thoroughly scrutinised in the Ministry. At no stage, any agent negotiation with the HDW was found on the records. The negotiations were conducted directly with the Senior Executives of the HDW. There must be some evidence somewhere. But nothing was found. That is my point.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar): We are looking for records (Interruptions)

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS: There must be some evidence, some record by which you have to establish the case. Otherwise, how

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do you establish the case? Can you establish out of zero? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Our Ambassador's telex is there. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS: Nevertheless, the matter was taken up with the FRG Government on 12.6.87. Their Foreign Office replied on 27.7.87 and that matter could be clarified only through direct contact with HDW. So, what can we do?.. *(Interruptions)*

Shri Dinesh Goswami raised this question, which I want to answer that HDW is a Public Sector Shipyard. Therefore, how can the FRG Government plead ignorance as to what is going on. They did not plead ignorance. But HDW also has its own Board of Management, as any Public Sector Industrial Undertaking has. It has some kind of autonomous power. And, therefore, the FRG Government did not interfere with the autonomous functioning of the Public Sector Industry. It is not done in India, it is not done in any country.. *(Interruptions)*. In this case also, they have found that although HDW was a Public Sector shipyard, the Government of FRG did not think it necessary or wise or desirable to interfere in their working. So, they left it with them. We had direct talk with them. we wrote to them *(Interruptions)*.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chowdhary, don't interrupt because you are going to speak. Whatever you want to say, you can say at that time.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS: The Foreign Office also said that Dr. Molitor received a letter from our Ambassador confirming the Indian position on the question of payment of commission and passed it on to HDW.

The Defence Ministry, of FRG also sent a similar note. Madam, the HDW replied on 9.7.87 to our letter of 27.6.87 that informa-

tion regarding seven per cent commission to an Indian agent had surprised everybody. HDW said that "they were surprised to hear about this seven per cent commission to an Indian agent". They said that it was not correct. The HDW stated in their letter that negotiations were conducted directly with the Indian Government and there was no agent whatsoever engaged. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Then to whom the money was paid?

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS: Money was not paid. They further informed that they had engaged only Globtech company with effect from 1.6.82 on a monthly retainer of DM 6000 and that this had been notified to the Naval Chief of India on 22.9.82. They forwarded a copy of the contract signed by them with Globtech. Mr. Goswami raised a question about Globtech. What was Globtech? What was the nature of its functions which is in the contract—this contract between the Globtech and the HDW? Globtech has no authority to act or negotiate for or on behalf of HDW independently. Globtech's responsibilities are restricted to consultancy and support service unless otherwise agreed to. To ensure correct fulfilment of these responsibilities, Globtech will provide periodical reports at two monthly intervals with respect to a situation regarding HDW's contractual partners giving Globtech's recommendations for short-term and future activities." They have paid some money. For what purpose? It was for renting office here, travelling expenses and so on. stationery expenses, telex expenses, telephone expenses. For all this, they have given some money which I have already quoted. This was the nature of arrangement that Globtech had with the HDW. Can they be called an agent in true sense of the term, functioning in India on behalf of the HDW, be negotiating with Indian Government? That was not the function. It had gone for an agreement that it was not the agent but was

for support services and consultancy. That is all. Therefore, there is no point in Mr. Goswami making so much noise about this.

HDW declared again on 27.11.87 that no commission had been paid to any Indian or non-Indian agent in India or abroad. Mr. Goswami made a point as to why talk about Indian agents only. HDW has said very clearly that they have not paid any commission either to an Indian or to a non-Indian either in India or abroad. Nowhere. This point has been made very clear by the company concerned. After thorough and detailed inquiries made by the investigative agencies of our Government, including searches of 16 Indian companies, firms and individuals and discussion with the Indian Ambassador in Bonn, our Naval Attache in Bonn, the Chairman of the HDW and Dr. Molitor of the Defence Ministry, FRG, the Directorate of Enforcement, the CBDT and the CBI, they have come to the following conclusions:

- 1) No evidence of FERA violation;
- 2) No evidence of Income-Tax law violation;
- 3) No evidence that HDW had any Indian agent for the December 1981 contract with us;
- 4) No Indian agent or representative worked at any time on behalf of HDW so far, through negotiations with us. And there is no evidence at all to link the Hinduja's. Now these are our own agencies. Mr. Dandavate also used these agencies perhaps. His government did it. Any government which comes to power in Delhi has to use these very agencies. Whom else are you going to depend upon? These agencies have come to the conclusion. You will not accept it if they function under Congress government. You will accept it if they function under Dandavate's government. What a logic! Is it

at all logical? Government of India has certain agencies for executing its policies. It has to depend on those agencies. When you ask them to inquire into you have to rely upon their report. What else can you do? Shall we appoint Mr. Chatterjee and Mr. Dandavate to inquire into it?

SHRI S JAIPAL REDDY: Why not?

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS: We appointed a joint parliamentary committee for Bofors. What did you do? Like cowards you ran away.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): We did not want to participate in the murder of truth.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS: When a parliamentary committee is formed you do not participate and cooperate. When a judicial inquiry is ordered you criticise and ridicule it. When our own governmental agencies known to be efficient and competent go into it and submit a report you do not accept it. What can we do? Madam, no government can help them. Although God willing you will never come to power yet if you come to power I am afraid you will have to depend gain on the same agencies for any kind of work. (Interruptions)

SHRI K.C. PANT: Mr. Chatterjee will not be helped by God.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We do not want to trouble God. (Interruptions)

SHRI S JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, he is maligning God

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS: I would like to place before the House a few more facts about this whole affair. The shipyards of five countries showed interest in the supply of this kind of submarines to us together with

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transfer of technology. Detailed discussions with them took place in 1977-78 and SSK project was sanctioned by the Government in 1979.

AN HON. MEMBER: Is it also in the statement?

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS: I have not gone out of the para-metres of the statement. After extensive negotiations for nearly three years the HDW offer for SSK submarines was selected for induction into our Navy. This necessitated exhaustive analysis of all relevant considerations including financial implications. The concerned Government had also to be taken into confidence. In this case it is Federal Republic of Germany. HDW was found to be superior to other competitors in terms of the following and that is why HDW was selected. This is very valid because if we were influenced by some agents somewhere we could not have made the right decision. We took the right decision because HDW satisfied us that they were superior to other suppliers in respect of competitive price, superior delivery schedule, HDW's much wider experience in submarines construction and West Germany's considerable experience in transfer of technology. For these four reasons we ultimately selected this particular firm. Government of India directly negotiated with HDW. Government of India also directly negotiated with Federal Republic of Germany's government to procure detailed understanding incorporating safeguards to protect the interests of the Government of India. We wrote to Government and also the HDW. We wanted to keep the Government in Picture .

The ready-built submarines were commissioned in September 1986 and November 1986, respectively. they arrived in India in January 1987 and February 1987, respectively. The construction of the indigenous submarines commenced at the

Mazagon Docks in January 1984 and September 1984, respectively, and are likely to be delivered in September 1990 and June 1991, respectively. The HDW submarines have met all the stipulated parameters. This is what I want to emphasise. Particularly, they are equipped to locate, pursue and destroy other submarines with the help of modern sensors and weapon package. Being smaller in size, this kind of submarine also operates in shallow waters. These are a few facts, I thought, I should place before the House for correct understanding of the whole position.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: On a point of order. Is he disclosing the defence secrets? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: That has come to you from South Africa.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS: I will not avoid anything. I will come to South Africa. (*Interruptions*) The former Defence Minister made some public statement. Immediately after Pantji made his statement in this House, he made some statement. I am not going to deal with all the points because most of them are irrelevant. I don't want to use any other word. But I would like to refer to some points.

He said that the Defence Secretary informed him that HDW was not going to reduce the price, which I have already referred to because of 7 per cent commission to be paid and so on and so forth, and that he suspected the Hinduja's to be the Indian agent.

According to Mr. Vishwanath Pratap Singh, Government had made all inquiries but had not raided the Hinduja's. This is what he had said. The answer to this point is, Mr. Vishwanath Pratap Singh's remarks on the file were brought to the notice of all investigating agencies. The possible connection of Hinduja's was duly followed up by the CBI.

The CBI examined the entire Government record and made detailed independent inquiries. The CBI came to the conclusion that Hindujas were not linked with the HDW contracts. (*Interruptions*) you are laughing... You are laughing.

. SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Without raiding; without talking to Hindujas. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS: When our most important agency comes to a conclusion, Mr. Jaipal Reddy thinks that he is more competent than that agency and, therefore, he laughs like a child.

The then Defence Minister also made another point: Why not make public the telex from the Ambassador and all records, including records of negotiations with HDW, which Mr. Dinesh Goswami also mentioned? The original telex of 24.2.87 has been placed on the Tables of both the Houses. Regarding the records anybody having some idea about running of the Government knows it that the records of such negotiations are necessarily classified documents and, therefore, cannot be made public as it might seriously jeopardise our submarines. If the records of negotiations are published, the functioning of the submarines themselves would be jeopardised.

The then Defence Minister also said and Mr. Goswami also said the same thing as to why talk of Indian agent only. Can't the money be received by a foreigner with Indian connections or by a firm registered abroad and so on? The Aide memoire to FRG on 12.6.87 and letter to HDW on 27.6.87 sought full details of the alleged payment. Government sent further communications on 28.9.87 and 19.10.87 to HDW and FRG respectively. HDW categorically stated and I quote; No commission was paid to any Indian or non-Indian agent in India or abroad. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: But our agencies have said only Indians.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS: The investigative agencies came to the conclusion that there was no agent involved at all. To strengthen the point, the firm also said the same thing (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chowdhary, let him say whatever he wants. Why do you obstruct him?

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS: Don't try to be a school boy in this Parliament. It is clear that Indian or non-Indian, in India or abroad, nobody had been involved. You are putting your arguments like a school boy.

The former Defence Minister said that the leakage of the inquiries as related to the submarines was made by the Prime Minister himself to save this skin. This was the allegation. Public attention to the contents of a secret message from our Ambassador was personally drawn by the then Defence Minister when he issued the Press Note on 9.4.87 which made the task of investigative agencies difficult. Once the news is leaked out about the enquiry in Defence Ministry, it is not difficult for the Press men to find out what it is all about. This was done and don't underrate the Indian Pressmen. And now to come with all the charges against the Prime Minister is absolutely unjustified. The Home Minister made a statement in this House, on 25th April, 1988 and gave details, because he was there in the informal meeting of CCPA. He was present when there was a discussion between the Defence Minister and other colleagues. Mr. Buta Singh made a statement about that event on the Floor of the House and made it clear that it was not the Prime Minister at all. It was the then Defence Minister who leaked out the news by the Press Note and perhaps he himself leaked out the word 'submarines' also.

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• The Opposition demands to place all enquiry reports on the Table of the house. Mr. Goswami did it just now. The basic position is that...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: You are reading.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS: I have to read because it is a technical subject. I do not want to be off the track. I saw Mr. Jaipal Reddy also reading his whole note from A-Z while speaking on Bofors. Such technical subjects must be read. We must be careful about it...*(Interruptions)*.. The Opposition demanded that all the enquiry reports must be placed on the Table of the House. The basic position is that the Minister concerned decides in such matters which papers can be placed on the Table of the House and which cannot be placed on grounds of security, on grounds of public interest. Madam, the CBI finalised its report after scrutinising the top secret files and documents. Do you want that such reports should be placed on the Table of the House? When the report is based on examining the top secret documents and files, I do not think any sensible Member of the House will ask for it. Same was the case with the other investigating agencies. I do not want to go into the details.

Madam, the former Defence Minister says that the Government had no will to examine Dr. Molitor. In a subsequent statement, he again referred to the case of Mr. Molitor. Mr. Goswami also said about it. But the inter-ministerial team which went into this, examined Dr. Molitor. He was duly examined. It is not true that he was not examined and, therefore, that report was based on whatever they could find from Dr. Molitor.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: What did he say? That is not a classified document.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS: The report of the agency stated that there was no agent at all, covers no agent at all, Indian or non-Indian. That covers the evidence taken from Dr. Molitor also.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: That is a very bad argument.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS: Very valid argument. I cannot go into the details as to what took place with Dr. Molitor; what took place with the Chairman of the HDW; what took place with our Naval Attache or with our Ambassador but the summary is that they could not find any evidence of any agent.

Then they said and V.P. also said that the CBI has no branch abroad; how can they conduct an enquiry abroad? Madam, CBI has already conducted a large number of enquiries abroad with the help of international agencies. This is what has been done.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: You have done an anti-national thing.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS: Not at all. This has been done.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: This is objectionable. Madam, he says that the international agencies have been used which is....

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS: Yes, CBI makes investigation with the help and cooperation of similar international agencies, for example the Interpoles.

Madam, I would like to refer to some other points also, but I do not think that you will give me more time. I do not want to take your time any more, but I think regarding one or two points referred to by Mr. Goswami, we have to make the position clear. He raised the question about the Bundestag discussion. The relevant question raised in the FRG Parliament and the answer there to

cannot be viewed out of context. The FRG Government's reply given in the Parliament was specifically brought to the notice of the HDW through the Defence Secretary's letter of 19th October, 1987 to the Chairman, HDW.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY:
Were they starred or unstarred?

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS: I am reading from the notes.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
Whose notes?

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS: My own notes. This letter to the Chairman, HDW reads as follows:

"Specific questions in regard to the payments of commission by your Company in the Indian SSK contract were raised in the Bundestag. In response thereto, the FRG Government stated that the responsibility for paying commissions lies entirely with the management of the concerned company".

We pointed out this fact to the company.

In response, the HDW categorically replied in their letter of 27 November 1987 that no commission was paid to any Indian or non-Indian agent in India or abroad.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: You believe that completely;

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS: What else can we do? Tell me some other way. Should I rely on you.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: But the Government of FRG did not say the same thing.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS: Even if the Government of FRG were to say the same thing, you would have said again the same thing that you are now telling about HDW. (*Interruptions*)

Now, with regard to the point on misunderstandings, Shri Goswami asked, "Misunderstanding on whose part? Was it a misunderstanding of the Ambassador?" But it might very well be a misunderstanding between Dr. Molitor and the HDW itself. There must have been some misunderstanding between HDW and Dr. Molitor and because of that misunderstanding, he must have told our Ambassador something, which the Ambassador in turn, told us. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY:
You may as well say that it is a misunderstanding on the part of the Opposition!

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS: When the firm says very clearly that there is some misunderstanding, I understand it as a misunderstanding between the firm and Dr. Molitor.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Well, he has a right to rely on misunderstanding (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS: About the point on South Africa, again if I state what the HDW had stated, You will again laugh. The problem with my friends in the Opposition is that they do not want to rely on anybody except on themselves and their masters.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY:
Who are our masters?

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS: Everybody knows who your masters are. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: The people of India are our masters. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: When you spoke, nobody interrupted you. Why are you disturbing him. Are you not serious about the debate? Please allow him to speak.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: I am only making it clear that the people of India are our masters.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS: Well Madam, they cannot help it. They have the habit of interrupting all the time.

Now, regarding the issue of South Africa, HDW has stated that no confidential or classified information with regard to our submarines has been transferred to South Africa and the FRG Government also has endorsed it.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: But the Defence Minister has not said so, so emphatically.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS: He will reply tomorrow and you can hear him then. My point is that this is the information received from the firm. They say that no confidential or classified information with regard to our submarines has been transferred to South Africa and the Government to FRG has endorsed it.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Wherefrom did you get it?

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS: Why should I disclose my sources of information? You have your own sources and I have my own sources. (*Interruptions*)

Madam, before I close, I would like to make a very general submission to this House and I hope that the hon. Members will listen to these few lines that I am stating with all sincerity and seriousness. I think Madam that all these talks of bribes, Kickbacks and scandals should come to an end some-

where. If there is concrete evidence, then it should certainly be raised and the culprits should be punished. Otherwise, if you go on talking about it on the basis of suspicions, speculations and bazar gossip the people will fast lose faith in your entire system. Let us not make it appear that we are a corrupt nation, that is whoever occupies, the position of power becomes corrupt. Every party may have an opportunity to come to power either at the Centre of in any one of the States. If the Opposition accuses the ruling party everywhere of corruption without any concrete evidence, then the whole nation will appear to be corrupt and the people will lose faith in everybody, every party. That will cause immense harm to our system and may even dismantle the system itself. In such a situation, even the unity and integrity of the nation may be jeopardised. It is in such a situation that democracy is run over by fascist forces and we all know the consequences.

Every Opposition Party has a right to pull down a Government, democratically and peacefully and take its place. I know that the role of the Opposition is to oppose, expose and depose. They have a right. But if one attempts to do that on imaginary, suspicious and frivolous grounds, then the consequences will be disastrous for everybody. Let there be a clean battle on the basis of policies, programmes and ideologies, but not on the basis of creating confusion and a cloud of doubts and suspicions all around. Please remember that if anybody imagines that he can win a political battle by such a dubious method the same weapons can easily be used against him also to the same effect. Let us fight for a clean public life, but let us not in the process destabilise our hard earned political system. Let us not demoralise the whole nation and thereby open the door to our enemies.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Madam, the last peroration of my

esteemed friend Mr. Bipin Pal Das proceeds on an assumption that the people think this nation to be a corrupt nation. No. But the people want to know the extend of corruption which the Government in Delhi is indulging in. That is why we are anxious to find out the truth. But we find that there are calculated attempts on the part of the Government to suppress the truth. We, the representatives of the people today in a minority, shall steadfastly try to do our best to unravel this corruption and the attempt to conceal truth than reveal it as is being done by the Government. Therefore, that sermon might have been addressed by my friend to his own Government. What we are discussing today is another instance of a desperate attempt by this Government to suppress the truth. This Government has become now a Government of scandals, thriving on kickbacks. The other day, we discussed a very important Report - the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report on Bofors Deal. We had said that no reply was given on the most vital pieces of evidence, vital documents which came to light because of the efforts of the well-known newspaper they were steadily avoided. The Hon. Minister brushed them aside. Here also, we find that vital documents, contemporaneous documents, important persons and their statements have not at all been taken note of either by this Government or its investigative agencies; and I shall refer to them.

The telex message has not seen the light of the day, although we have got a message from the Indian Ambassador.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS: That was placed on the Table of the House.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The contracts which were entered into in 1981 have not been disclosed. The inquiry report, the report of the inquiry supposedly carried

on by the different investigative agencies— those inquiries could not be on the basis of Defence secrets. The inquiry was obviously, or should have been directed towards finding out an agent. There is no reason, if any such inquiry was held, why those reports are not forthcoming; and on the most vital part of this lengthy statement of the Hon. Minister of Defence on the floor of this House which set out the so-called findings of these investigative agencies, we have to rely only on the statement, not supported or corroborated by a single material, either disclosed by the Hon. Minister in his statement, or otherwise made available to us.

Over and above this, every important document has been deliberately kept back from the House; and that is the report of the C&AG** It is believed that there is a mention in one of the paragraphs of C&AG's report...

SHRI K.C.PANT: On a point of order, Madam.

MR CHAIRMAN: What is the point of order?

SHRI K.C.PANT: Mentioning C&AG's report?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Why not?

SHRI K.C.PANT: No; of course, not. Not at this stage. There is nothing before the House.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Why?

SHRI K.C.PANT: I am not asking you, Mr. Chowdhary. It is a point of order which I have raised. It is a very serious point of order. It is a very serious point of order, Madam. There is no report before the

** Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Sh. K.C. Pant]

House. It is a C&AG's report. Here, my friend just gets up and talks about.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: He can very well do it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K.C.PANT: I am not asking you, Mr. Chowdhary. I am addressing the Chair. I have a right to raise a point of order.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: You have a right...

SHRI K.C.PANT: So, please sit down. Let me raise that point of order.

(Interruptions)

MR CHAIRMAN: Why do you interfere? He is on a point of order. Why don't you allow him to speak? Please let him say. Let me hear what his point of order is.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH RATH: When a point of order by the Minister or a Member is raised in the House, you have to give a ruling, Madam...

MR CHAIRMAN: That is what I am hearing what his point of order is. I am asking him. He is explaining What the point of order is. Let me see what he is going to say.

SHRI K.C.PANT: Madam, my point of order is this. My friend, if I have understood him rightly—he can correct me if I have understood him wrongly...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let him repeat that.

SHRI K.C.PANT: No; I have understood it. If I have understood him wrongly, he can correct me. What he says is this. He is wanting to give what is there in a C&AG's report which has not been placed on the table of the House yet. *(Interruptions)* Please do not shake your hand. I have heard him. He says that in such and such a paragraph, such and such a thing has been said.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: About the paragraph, he has not said...

SHRI K.C.PANT: Madam, he cannot give anything from C&AG's report, because the normal course is that that will go before the PAC, and the PAC will consider it. If the PAC picks that up, that paragraph or those paragraphs or what you have, than the Defence Ministry or whichever Ministry is concerned, goes to the PAC, gives reply to it in writing appears before the PAC. After that, PAC gives its report to the House. Then the House can take it up. Certainly, the Hon. Members are perfectly within their liberty to take it up. They are entitled to take it up, but not at this stage, and particularly when it is not even before the House. This is my submission, and this is my point of order. I would like a ruling on this.

(Interruptions)

MR CHAIRMAN: Let me see whatever he has said. What the Hon. Minister has said, is correct. I hope Mr. Chatterjee will continue...

SHRI S JAIPAL REDDY: Before you formulate your ruling, Madam...

MR CHAIRMAN: After this correction, I hope Mr. Chatterjee will continue his speech.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I had carefully used the words. I had said: 'I believe there is a report of the C&AG.' Kindly go

through my speech. Go through the tape record.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: it is being tape-recorded.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K.C.PANT: But how can he say that I believe that there is such and such thing.

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: He has some information.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K.C.PANT: All right. But how can he say that and then believe it?*(Interruptions)*
) How can he give something from the Report by saying I believe that there is something in the Report?

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will call for the record. Let me see the record what is there. In the meantime you continue.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Now I say - if it is not already said - I believe there is a Report by the C&AG**

(Interruptions)

SHRI K.C.PANT: What is your ruling on my point of order?*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I would like to know from the Government

whether any such Report has been submitted to the Government or not.*(Interruptions)*
Let the government say, yes or no.*(Interruptions)* There is no point or order on this. I am asking him.*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The point of order which he raised was with regard to some procedural matter which he referred and then said that it can be quoted only after the Report is laid on the Table of the House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: No, no; before that is submitted to the Government. *(Interruptions)* What is your ruling?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You continue your speech.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): How do you know about the Report?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I said, I believe...*(Interruptions)* Now, if this is not convincing, then I have got the Report.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I think it is wrong on the part of Shri Amal Datta.

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: Don't quote it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It has come in the newspaper.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please continue your speech.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I am continuing. He has unnecessarily interrupted me.

SHRI E.AYYAPU REDDY(Kurnool): I am on a point of order against the point of order raised by the hon. Minister.

SHRI K.C.PANT: I raised it against him and not against you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is on his legs. You have to resume your seats.

SHRI E.AYYAPU REDDY: Normally the Report of the C&AG is a constitutional document, which is placed on the Table of the House and also sent to the President. Then the PAC take up some paras from the Defence and examine them - not all the paras are examined. One other point is that even before the C&AG formulates the points, he calls for the explanation of the Defence Department. Therefore, if he has formulated a para and communicated it to the Defence Department, then we would certainly know even before it is printed.

(Interruptions)

SHRI A.CHARLES (Trivandrum): It is confidential.*(Interruptions)*

SHRI E AYYAPU REDDY: Now if the government knows that the C&AG has made a point or made this subject matter of reference to the Department, the Defence Department certainly knows that C&AG has taken cognizance of it or seized....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: You call for the Report from the C&AG.

SHRI E.AYYAPU: Let me complete it.

17.04 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: Have

you rejected the point of order?

AN HON. MEMBER: If it is not correct, then the Minister in his reply will clarify it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I am thankful to the ex-Chairman of the PAC for clarifying the matter.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS: May I make a point?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I am not yielding. You have taken sufficient time.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS: It is very dangerous that the proceedings of the PAC are being discussed here; it is never done. The proceedings of the PAC or any Parliamentary Committee are never discussed or even referred to. They are referring to that. There is a press statement by Shri Amal Datta, ex-Chairman of the PAC. It is a violation of rules as well as the procedure. It is dangerous.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Let the Government say whether I am right or wrong.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Never.
(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: He has never referred to the PAC Report.

AN HON. MEMBER: The record should be gone into and that portion should be expunged.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I respectfully submit, a meaningful discussion on this important subject is necessary. *(Interruptions)* The honourable, former Chairman of PAC has been very helpful in clarify-

ing the matter. I hope the Minister... (*Interruptions*) the misconceptions have already been cleared.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I will see to it. You sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever it is, I will see.

PROF. P.J.KURIEN (Idukki): She has given a ruling. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What ruling?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: What ruling has she given? No ruling. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI (Bellary): I have not given a ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you discussing amongst yourselves? It is for us to decide.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: She was quite competent to do that. You cannot challenge.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): You cannot give a ruling from there now, Madam.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot challenge.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: I have not given any ruling.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I am not challenging. I can only say that sitting by the side of the Minister of State for Parlia-

mentary Affairs she cannot give any ruling now.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: I have not given any ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: She is not giving any ruling now.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, May I be permitted to continue..

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. P.J.KURIEN: They should obey the ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: I will see to it. Why are you bothered about it?

PROF. P.J.KURIEN: They should obey the ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: That is why I am here for.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I am sitting here, to see.

PROF. P.J.KURIEN: They should not go on record then.

MR. SPEAKER: Then you come and sit here.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Do not allow him to do that. There will be greater chaos.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Please do not inflict him on us.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us proceed with it. Mr. Chatterjee, whatever is there with you, you quote. What is not with us do not quote.

(Interruptions)

memorised it and I have said that .

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Therefore, I am saying, that for a meaningful discussion on this very important subject, which is agitating this House and outside, those reports which I have mentioned earlier, should have been made available to us. Otherwise we are really discussing issues, vital facts about which have been suppressed from the people and this House. Now, the Government's case is that so far as the contracts of 1981 were concerned, there was no provision for payment of any commission and there was no agent. Kindly remember that these were contracts of 1981. Now, I was wondering why is this present Government so eager to say or to dispute any existence of any agents in 1981?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: These are from Rajya Sabha proceedings.

MR. SPEAKER: Please carry on now.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: If that is so, why they are so keen to tell the people, 'No even in 1981, there was no agent'? Was it not very unusual Sir? You have agents in 1981 for Defence contracts. *(Interruptions)*

On the other hand, it is now on record of this House also that the appointment of agents and payment of commission prior to 1985 were the rules rather than the exception, and I cannot refer to a document, a more authentic document so far as this Government is concerned. Although Sir, people, I believe, have rejected it, but this Government has accepted it, the House has accepted it, namely the JPC Report.

Kindly permit me to read a few portions of the JPC Report to show what was the Practice.

I quote Page 106 - Paragraph 7.2

Because I find, in the other place, the Hon. Minister for Defence was very keen to say,—“Why are you blaming us, this Government, that means Shri Rajiv Gandhi's government is not responsible.” To quote his exact words, “This Government has not purchased the submarines. That is the long and short of it. So, when this Government has not purchased the submarines you cannot try to blame this Government for either the commission, agents, or a commission, or Dr. Molitor, who you have?”

“The former DCOAS Lt. Gen. H.Kaul (Retired) in his evidence informed the Committee that the Practice of utilising the services of agents in procurement of defence equipments had been in vogue earlier. According to him this practice had definite advantages as through this process the Army came to know about the developments...”

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTI (Puri): He is quoting some document.

PROF. P.J.KURIEN: What are you quoting? Where from is he quoting?

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTI: He is quoting some document, and we do not know the authenticity of the document.

(Interruptions)

I quote Paragraph 7.3:

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Let it be treated as though I have verbatim

“The former Secretary, Expendi-

ture (Shri R.Ganapathi) also stated that as per Government of India's extent instructions at that time, engagement of Indian agents for any transaction in regard to import of services, technology, equipment etc. was not precluded..."

According to him the Indian Agents were inevitable concomitant of foreign parties.

Then I quote Paragraph 7.6:

"The Defence Secretary further added that prior to November, 1984 there were no directives that there would be no agents whatsoever. On the other hand, there was a system of regulation in as much as the firms were asked to declare if they had an agent and if so, give details about those persons..."

Then I quote Paragraph 7.7:

"The Defence Secretary informed the Committee in November 1984, when the new Government under the that present Prime Minister took over, it was decided that hence forth defence contracts would be transacted and concluded totally without agents..."

Why I am saying reading this? This is the findings of the high powered committee that upto November 1984, this was the common practice. Even now, in 1981 contract, the Government is so eager to show and prove that there was no agent. Because of the simple reason that some persons, whose names have been involved in this - Hindujas. Once the relationship of Hindujas is established there, we know that it will go up to the highest echelons in the ruling party. That is why, again this brute attempt has been made to carry on a cover up operation and hood-

wink, the people of this country, they say "No, No, there was no agent". Therefore, you are very much eager to suppress the truth about the payment of agency commission, although it was a very common situation in the year 1981, according to the JPC Report. The JPC Committee says, it was very common then. The German Parliament says, it was very usual circumstance. The reply given by the Federal Government in bundes-tag in German Parliament was, it was very very usual thing. Then, why suddenly this German submarine purchase in 1981 would not follow the usual course then in operation? But the trouble is, this Government now feels that some how or other, truth must not be out with regard to the defence purchase, because at one point of time, the Prime Minister was the Defence Minister. Now, Hindujas name has been coming up very frequently. Therefore, this attempt is being made. Sir, what was now previously suspicion in people's mind has now become a conviction that this Government -the earlier Government was a party to this deal in which commission was taken and paid -no doubt about it. Now a pattern has been developed so far as this Government is concerned in dealing with allegations like this. What is the pattern? You go to the person against whom allegations are made. You go to the bribe giver, ask him: Have you paid bribe? He says: No. That is the end of the matter. There is a limit to this sort of attitude being taken, viz. the person who is responsible, his statement is taken as a gospel truth. As I said during the Bofors's debate, in the Bofors's gun case, the last word was said by Bofors and in the submarines case, the last word said by HDW. Government glibly accepts whatever is given, by these persons, those concerns which are entering into contracts with us for crores and crores of rupees and these allegations are being made. There is more than a prima facie case so far as the submarine case is concerned. There is no doubt about it. But the Government glibly accepts that story, what-

[Sh. Somnath Chatterjee]

ever version is given and a lid is put on the enquiry, on the earlier episode. I would like to say that this attitude of gullibility should have a limit. That is why, the people of this country are not accepting whatever you may say. You may go on patting yourself on your back, but I may tell you that you cannot go on taking the people of this country for granted and even a child would not accept the stories that are being put forward.

A very interesting theory has been accepted by this Government. A story which has been planted by whom?—the most vital party, the HDW. What do they say? They say that there was a misunderstanding. And that planted theory has been accepted by this Government. And I charge this Government that this is nothing but stimulated credulity with which you have accepted that story. No responsible person can accept this. I have no time as Mr. Dinesh Goswami had. But he has raised very very pertinent points and I support them.

Who made the case of misunderstanding? The case of misunderstanding came only from HDW. In a letter to Mr. Bhatnagar in reply to our letter of 27th June, 1987 it says that there is misunderstanding. What was the misunderstanding? There is a solemn report from the Indian Embassy saying Dr. Molitor came here and said "We cannot reduce the price." The case of the Government was that they were trying to reduce the price of the fifth and sixth submarine. When they referred to Dr. Molitor, who was in charge of this matter and was looking after the defence purchases from the Federal Government, he said: "I am sorry; how can we reduce the price because 7 per cent commission has to be paid to the Indian agents. Unless that is reduced, we cannot reduce the price." Forthwith, the Indian Ambassador did his job. He sent the report here. He sends a telex here which has not seen the light of the day. In that report, it is

specifically mentioned.

Now, a talk was held among Dr. Molitor, our Indian Ambassador and Naval Attache. Misunderstanding between whom? HDW was not present there. The discussions were among three persons. None of them had said that there was any misunderstanding. The persons who were not present there and who had nothing to do with that discussion, come and plant a theory: Oh, there was a misunderstanding. Just as the drowning man catches at a straw, like that our Government takes up an attitude. Finding no other explanation, they said: "Well, it must be misunderstanding." This is amazing. The Ambassador has not said there is misunderstanding, the Naval Attache has not said there is a misunderstanding, Dr. Molitor has not said anywhere there is a misunderstanding. Misunderstanding in respect of what? Did he or did he not mention an Indian agent? Did he or did he not mention about payment of commission? This theory of misunderstanding is accepted by this Government and they say, no, nothing has happened. Therefore, misunderstanding between whom, in respect of whom? And what was the misunderstanding? Did anybody understand the nature of misunderstanding? When was it discovered? How could, as I said, HDW speak of this misunderstanding between other persons? When on 9th of July, 1987, in this letter the theory of misunderstanding came for the first time, even our Government did not accept it because Mr. Bhatnagar, Defence Secretary found it too difficult to accept it. On 28th September, 1987... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K.C.PANT: Doesn't that negative the whole case you are building up?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will you please wait? I am not know why the Defence Minister is finding himself panicky. Sir, why I am referring to this is because the

Defence Secretary initially did not accept it. But the whole Report now proceeds on the basis of misunderstanding. The FRG Government did not accept it. They said it cannot be. Our Government says it cannot be... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Somnath Ji, proceed further also.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It is because of his interruptions, Sir. Therefore, Sir, in spite of that, they have clearly come to the conclusion that there is a misunderstanding... (Interruptions)

Sir, will you please ask him to give me time, I shall do it?

MR. SPEAKER: Please hurry up now. You have taken more than half-an-hour.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, kindly see the very important letter, the Aide memoire of 12th of June 1987. This is from our Ministry. I quote: "It will be seen that Dr. Molitor had made a very definite statement to the Ambassador of India in Bonn on February 24, 1987 that a seven per cent commission was payable to Indian agents at HDW under the terms of an open-ended agreement. It will also be appreciated that India..." Now, what is referred to is a definite statement by our Defence Ministry. On the basis of definite information by our Ambassador in Bonn. Now it has become misunderstanding, and that is how the whole importance of it is sought to be diluted. Now, what has happened? The FRG Government also have not accepted this story of misunderstanding. Quite clearly they have said: "We do not make any comment on any alleged or real misunderstanding." The Federal Government has not accepted that story. Our Government was initially not accepting that story. Then how did it become a misunderstanding? After that, not a single explanation was given by HDW. Mr. Bhatnagar wanted to

find out the details of this but no reply was given... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sum up now.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
How can I, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: It is too much. I have to give time according to the availability of the time. I have to accommodate other persons also. You cannot monopolise everything. I am going to close it now.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, the most important fact is that there would not have been any Report—either the initial Report or the whole Report. Kindly consider this. I would appeal to the Hon. House and to the Hon. Minister to explain. There would not have been any Report from the Ambassador to India, unless this question of payment of commission had been mentioned. The only thing he wanted to communicate to Delhi, to our Government, was that there was this question of payment of commission and, therefore, the price of submarine could not be reduced. If there was no talk with Dr. Molitor on that, there would not have been any Report. If that was so, then was Dr. Molitor—there were eleven parties, such as, Dr. Molitor, the Naval Attache and so on and so forth—examined by our investigative agencies? Where is the report? You have produced these letters of HDW. You have produced the letters of F.R.G. Where is Doctor Molitor's evidence which is very important? At no point of time, it has been denied. The Hon. Minister has been trying to suggest, I find, that the Federal Government had denied Dr. Molitor's statement. In one case, I find also our Defence Secretary said "well, FR.G. Government does not accept Dr. Molitor's statement". I want to make my submission.

MR. SPEAKER: I have to accommodate others also. Mr. Somnathji. You must realise

[Mr. Speaker]

that there are other Hon. Members who want to speak.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
Kindly allow me four minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: I have given much more time. You give other points also. I am just trying to help other Members.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, there is one letter on which reliance was made, that is, the letter dated 27th July 1987 from the F.R.G. Government, to the Ministry of Defence. It said that Dr. Molitor stated that he had received without comments a letter from the Indian Ambassador and passed on the letter to HDW. Now, this statement is relied on as a denial by the German Government of Dr. Molitor's statement or Dr. Molitor's participation and his observation to the Indian Ambassador, namely, he received without comment a letter from the Indian Ambassador and passed on the letter to HDW. But which letter was that? There was only one letter of 27th June, 1987. The letter of 27th June 1987 was the first letter that was written by our Government to HDW. Therefore, Dr. Molitor could not have spoken if there was any such letter which had been handed over, not before 27th June 1987. If, Dr. Molitor was referring to 27th June 1987, then 24th February 1987 conversation is not being denied by the letter of the Government of West Germany dated 27th July 1987.

Sir, these are the matters which have not been touched upon at all. Now in this report, our investigating agencies have said that no Indian agent is involved. Shri Goswami has rightly stressed on that. Sir, you are not giving me time. But I am relying on one thing that the Government of India must tell the people correctly where the blueprint and the designs of the submarine were made available to the Government of South

Africa, how, the HDW have denied it. Now, I would like to know what is the Government of India's case. If that has been done, whether they have broken the contract or not. If they have done it, what action you have taken and what is happening to the negotiations with regard to the acquisition of the 5th and the 6th submarines?

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS: Cancelled.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Therefore, Sir, the Government of India owes it to the people of this country to tell them what has happened with regard to the passing on of this important information. I am sorry we cannot accept it. This is another cover up operation, another white-washing attempt has been made and a crude method has been followed again to suppress the truth than to reveal it.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, my distinguished colleagues have already discovered many a crack and many a cleavage on the impregnable edifice that the Defence Minister's statement was supposed to be. I have great respect for him, but today I have much sympathy for him because he is being pilloried for something that was done much before he appeared on the scene and perhaps at a time when he was not even anywhere in the corridors of the power.

Sir, I also know that my friends on the Opposite have got an allergy to the word 'Bofors'. Therefore, I assure you I will not use the word Bofors henceforth, in my submissions.

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you use it now?

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Sir, the debate is really, as you know, about the 1981 deal. Now, we do not even know the price that was paid. We do not know whether in the

agreement there was a re-order clause or whether there was a price escalation clause and we do not even know, and I must say that there is some disturbing news about this how these submarines that have come into our hands have functioned. I hope that the Defence Minister will take us into confidence on that point. But the Government of India's stand is that there was no agent in 1981. In November 1985 we decided to buy from the same firm two more submarines. Now what does para 2 of the Minister's statement say? It says, 'to ensure against the involvement of the agents, the Ministry of Defence sought the assistance of our Embassy.' You see, Sir, how the truth creeps in. If they knew that there was no agent, where does the question arise? They say there was no agent in 1981. One could presume that in 1985 re-order also there shall be no agent. But the Ministry itself says, 'to ensure against the involvement of agents'. I believe, Sir, here there is a certain hint and implication that, "No, there was an agent in 1981, but we are trying to avoid the same fate in 1985." It implies a knowledge on the part of the negotiators now in 1985 that in 1981 agents were involved. There is a guilty conscience here, there is a self-consciousness here that speaks for itself.

Now, Sir, in para 4 the Defence Secretary calls the FRG Ambassador in New Delhi on 15th November 1985, a few days after the Political Affairs Committee takes the decision to buy two more submarines. Now, what is the purpose of this meeting? It is normal for the Secretaries of the Government of India to call the Ambassadors. He calls him to tell him about the 'Policy of dealing directly with foreign suppliers without any involvement of agents.' I am quoting from the Minister's statement. Why such a thing found to be necessary, I want to ask the Minister. When it was known that there was no agent in 1981 deal, then where does the question arise that you have to formally tell the Governmental authority through their Ambassador in New

Delhi that 'our policy is not to have agents'? Are they pressing you? Did they tell you? Did the HDW come forward and say 'This time we are going to have agents'? And therefore, you found it necessary to go over the head of the supplier and tell the Government concerned, 'Sorry, we don't permit agents.' It was not necessary. Again here, there is an element of self-consciousness. Therefore, I want to know, why was it necessary to call the FRG Ambassador and why was it not necessary at that point of time to write a clear, plain letter to HDW, the supplier itself, that 'we should like to have two more submarines, but we shall not have any agents in between'? There is nothing on record to say that any such action was taken. We know that although it is a public sector undertaking, the Shipyard, we have their statement, of the Governmental authority, that we are not responsible for their commercial transactions or for their negotiations.' Therefore, why bring no into it unless and until you had first explored the possibility of avoiding agents with HDW itself?

Shall I come to para 5—the crucial meeting that took place in the Embassy of India, Bonn, with three persons present—the Ambassador, the Naval Attache and the Director of Foreign Sales in the Ministry of Defence, Dr. Molitor? I would like to know whether apart from sending a Cyphor telegram to the Ministry, are there any minutes of that meeting available. I would just like to have a plain, simple 'yes' or 'no' answer to this question. At that meeting the Naval Attache first reiterated the policy of direct negotiations, that is to say, no agent should be involved. This parrot—like repetition must be getting on the nerves of our German friends. Why did he have to do that? Again, this is my third instance where it implies a certain self-conscious knowledge of the exact situation and of course, our desire perhaps to change the course of things, that is to say, we knew that agents had been employed in 1981 and of course of reasons

[Sh. Syed Shahabuddin] that have been explained by the Minister of Defence and by the Prime Minister we had decided to have no more agents. Then, he gave a formal note to Dr. Molitor. an aide-memoire was given to him. He, in fact, admits that he was given a note and he was just a silent recipient. He simply took it and walked away without making a single comment. That is what the Government of FRG wishes us to believe. But I do not think so. I have some experience of diplomatic negotiation and presenting aide-memoire and receiving aid-memoire. I know that on such occasion, some conversation also takes place about the subject matter of the aide-memoire. Therefore we simply cannot accept the contention of the FRG Government that Dr. Molitor simply took the document and walked out of the office of the Ambassador. That is just not done. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister where is the formal note. What was told to Dr. Molitor, what was given in writing to Dr. Molitor, let us have a copy of both documents.

Finally, we come to the momentous misunderstanding. Of course, we have also referred to it in great detail in this House. There is a detailed conversation. The Ambassador's telegram, the Ambassador's communication is a message that speaks for itself. The Ambassador was not seeing phantom; Ambassador was not talking to ghost. He was in his office. He had summoned Dr. Molitor to his office. He had a witness present in the office and what he said, he immediately communicated on the same day to the Government of India, as he should have done, as a faithful representative of the people of India. Therefore, our inference must be absolutely clear. We have to choose between Dr. Molitor on the other hand and the Ambassador and the Naval Attache on the other side. If one is right, the other cannot be right. If one is wrong, then only the other can be right. Therefore, I would suggest that we should deal with the

Ambassador with a little more respect. He is a very senior Ambassador with 35 years of service behind him. I know him personally. He is a man of caution. He is a man of great prudence. In fact, if I may tell you, Mr. Speaker, he is a man who errs on the side of caution. He will never take an impulsive view of things. He will never take an unconsidered view of things. Far from conveying communicating to the Government of India, a conversation that never took place! It is absolutely absurd to think that he invented it which is against the dignity of India, which is against the dignity of Indian Foreign Service, which is against the dignity of Indian diplomacy and we cannot accept such a proposition.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to come to para 6. We are told that the then Defence Minister directed that a copy of the agreement should be obtained from the HDW. I do not know which agreement you are talking about. If the agreement of 1981 is being referred to, then surely there must be copy in our hands. The agreement between the Government of India and the supplier about the sale of four submarines, that agreement should have been with us. Surely, as a buyer, we have a copy. But he says, the agreement should be obtained from HDW. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister which agreement is being referred to in this paragraph.

In para 7, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have the DM Minutes about the Hindujas recorded on the 9th April, 1987, ascribing certain piece of information to no less a person than the Defence Secretary, and his immediate subordinate. Did the Defence Secretary take the Minister up the garden path or misguide the Minister? He made a statement. From April 9, he had a number of occasions to refute the statement on the file, on the record, not publicity, because nobody knew about it. But surely, if a wrong information is imputed to an officer by his superior, even with in the

discipline of bureaucracy, one has the opportunity, and one has the right to say, "Sorry, you misunderstood me. I did not say this. This was not said". If this has been done, I would like the Hon. Minister to tell us, the date on which the Defence Secretary denied this information, that was supposed to have been conveyed by him to the Defence Minister. Or, if he did not deny at that point of time, then I would like the Hon. Minister to tell us on what basis, on what presumptions, on what facts, on what surmises, on what date, did the Defence Secretary give this information to the Hon. Minister?

But we know about Hinduja's dealing with India. We know about their dealings right across '70s and 80s'. We know their involvement in our dealings with the Shah of Iran and the Kudremukh affair. Therefore, Hinduja was a very familiar name on the scene. Therefore, for the Defence Secretary to have mentioned the name of Hinduja does not cause much surprise and it should not cause us a surprise today.

Now I come to para 8. The Defence Minister personally arranged to issue a press note. I do not know what this phrase 'personally arranged' means. Did he type it out, stencil it out himself and give it out to the pressmen? I do not know what it means. It must have been done through the normal machinery of the Government. Why should anybody object to it? History shall note, I put it on record, that it is this press note which saved India from further loss of crores of rupees. It is because of this press note that an inquiry has taken place.

I come to paras 9 and 10, when we are told about the great comprehensive investigation undertaken by three agencies of the Government of India, by the inter-ministerial team and by a Committee of Secretaries and what not? We are denied the information as to what was gathered. I am not even talking

about the evidence to be gathered. Let the evidence remain in their possession. But let us have the text of conclusions and findings and not the two line summary given by the interested Government. We cannot be denied that. We should be given at least the text of the conclusions arrived at by these agencies. There of course is the CBI report over and above that, and the report of inter-ministerial team, which went abroad between October and November, 1987.

We have detailed investigation by all the agencies at our command. That is what a devoted, dutiful Government had done. But what about the direct correspondence with the parties concerned? We take 3 1/2 months to open account with the Government of FRG and we take four months to open our account with the person in the dock, the HDW. The first communication from the Government of India to the FRG Government is on 12th June, 1987, 3 1/2 months after this matter comes to light. They sent aide memoir to the FRG on 12th June and the Defence Secretary writes a letter to HDW on the 27th June.

I would like to know completely and clearly from the Hon. Minister why there was this delay between the time that the story came to their knowledge on February 24th and the time the matter was taken up with the two principal concerned and, if this was not so, if there was further correspondence during the interregnum, then I would request the Hon. Minister that, just as he has placed some correspondence on the Table of this House, let him place all the correspondence between the Government of FRG and the HDW on the table of this House on this point.

Much is being talked about the last final word given by HDW— No agent, no Indian agent, no foreign agent, no payment either in India or abroad. He is very categorical. This appears to be extremely categorical. But let us have a look at the letter that we wrote to

[Sh. Syed Shahabuddin]

HDW. I am very happy that the Defence Secretary, in the series of questions that he put in letter of 27th June, para 3 item;

"The precise amount which has been paid and the amount which is due to be paid by you, by way of commission, secret payment etc, and along with the date, place and mode of payment."

What has been denied by HDW is the payment of commission. Secret payments have not been denied. That is a matter which we must take note of.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vishnupur):
What are those secret payments?

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I am coming to it. I will explain to you what it means because I have some knowledge of all these transactions which have taken place. This can be rationalised. There can be a harmonious interpretation of the blanket denial by the supplier of this statement and the actual facts on the basis that secret payments were there. They have not been denied. The firm has not denied engagement of agents. The payment to a third party has not been denied. It is not necessary that a supplier may pay to the particular party with whom he has a formal agency arrangement. It may have parallel arrangement with a lot of other concerns in order to push the deal. The payment might have been made to a front organisation somewhere in India or abroad. Therefore, the firm is quite right, quite correct and quite true in saying that it did not pay to any agent. But, at the same time they made secret payments to some others to third parties who were the facade for the actual recipients.

Finally, I would like to say a word about the mode of agents operations. We must understand the role of agents. It has been repeatedly said everywhere: "We do not

want direct involvement by the agents in the negotiations". Agents do not necessarily take part in the negotiations. Agents do not always negotiate. These agents that we are talking about are really liaison agents. They are lobbyists. They penetrate the establishment. They work their way in and act through liaison, through contacts, through access, through approach, through inner knowledge, through local information and this influence the decision-making process at every stage and at every level. It is for these services that they get paid. They are paid not for sitting down in business sessions and negotiative, the commas and full-stops in the agreement. They are paid for doing these services at the critical moment of negotiation so that finally a deal is clinched. It is necessary that we should take this term 'agent' in its larger sense. If the supplier has confidence in his ability to clinch the deal, to influence the decision-making at the critical point, at the critical level, then he would gladly pay him any commission - whether it is 5 per cent or 10 per cent.

Finally I come to my last point. I find that the Government have undertaken this enquiry in a very half-hearted manner. I know Mr. Pant very well. The Hon. Defence Minister is being deliberately naive and he is trying to tell us in the words of Robert Browning, the great poet:

"God's in his Heaven
All's right with the World".

But it is not so. In the other House he made the point: Why should Government have been trying to reduce the price if they were interested in the Commission? These things do not go beyond a point. If the price is being doubled, then you have got to step down, to bring it down, you have got to argue it down. That does not affect the question of commission one way or the other. Of course, it does affect the quantum of commission. But, after all, I do not accuse you of being

totally a faithless Government, of being a betrayer and seller of the interests of the people of India. No, far from it. Therefore, I say that you were duty bound to reduce the escalation of the price when the firm was trying to charge something like double the original price. Secondly, he was also very self righteous in saying after all we did not buy any submissions. So, therefore, why do you want to accuse us?" Of course, we did not any more submarines. But, if we did not buy the Sixth and Seventh submarines from this firm, I think the credit does not go either to Mr. Pant or to Shri Rajiv Gandhi but the credit goes to Shri V.P.Singh and to the people of India.

SHRI R.S. SPARROW (Jullundur):
 Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question of defence weaponry is an affair which concerns us all intimately and I may be privileged to point out very frankly that some of the discussion that has come up from all sides, particularly from the Opposition Benches, in my opinion, has been rather speculative, conjectural and full of suspicious not as much based on facts. Inferences are being thrown in here and there. In that context, I would wish to say at the very outset that this was one subject which would affect the arm forces and it should not have been debated in the manner it was been done with slant on politics here and there. My able colleague from our side laid bare very methodically the whole case it stood from start to finish; argumentatively and factually it was very well presented. And, personally speaking, it will be a question of repetition if I were to start narrating the whole thing once again and that would be unfair. Therefore, what I would wish to bring out is one particular fact to start with, and after that, I would like to bring out the overall influence of the case in point, which is being neglected most of the time in this debate.

The first point is this. I am very sorry to find that an inquiry was ordered by the then

Defence Minister on 9th April, 1987, in relation to the contracted deal with the West German firm, HDW. Sir, inquiries can be ordered, checking can be done and information can be gained; there is nothing wrong about it, but to start a whole controversy by issuing a press statement on a sensitive point which, in this case, relates to classified information on the file was, in my humble opinion, quite unfair. And you see the result of it. The result of it has been a whole controversy coming up with doubts, with inferences, with speculations. And whom does it hit; may I point out? It hits the morale of the armed forces of our country. When you play about in this rough manner, you create doubts in their minds, whether such a weapon or weaponry that has been taken for them is of right value or not. So, this is the big damage that we are trying to do in this particular case. Here I would wish to urge that, at least from now on, we should try to tone down our idea of debating such points, based certainly on facts and based on some kind of give-and-take, with proper knowledge. And in this particular case any one could have gained it by meeting the Hon. Minister even previously and asking him as to what this was all about. We are all under an oath of secrecy, and if you had checked up, you would have found out that there was no rat smelling around anywhere in this particular deal.

The other point which I had promised was about the overall influence of the case in point. If we have to have this particular type of armoury, how does it affected or help us? In a big way, it boosts up the power of our armed forces. The latest SSK type of HDW submarine sets that have been brought, I can assure you, have given a tremendous filip to the armed forces of our country. And, incidentally, I may point out that the naval requirement of the day, geostrategically and militarily, is of paramount importance for India now; considering the situation obtaining all around, it is of utmost importance. See the coastline that we have got now. It is not

[Sh. R.S. Sparrow]

what we had in the olden days, only the North Western Frontier. The modern, sophisticated weapons have to be countered and our own weapons have to be made use of to make certain as to how the defence of our country has to be watched. And starting from Rann of Kachchh down to Dhanuskodi to the roundabouts of Sunderban in West Bengal, it is sea all around in small or big form. And incidentally you are a world power. And as a world power, you have to make sure that your Naval Army is of the modern type and in that, this induction that you have brought in, the SSK Submarine, is a laudable act. No doubt about it. Then how do we see the other part of it, that is, besides the naval strategy and so on and on forth? Navy is not the only thing. You have to cast your influence around everywhere in so far as your searanes are concerned, your territorial waters and concerned and even otherwise outside, right up to even the centre of Indian Ocean and beyond to the South Pole where incidentally you have carved out a little of your own land in Antarctica. You should have a power, a naval power for that matter. And the question of submarine fleet is the queen of naval fleets for any country. So, your direction is remarkably foreseeing, which is very well suited to our strategy, the international strategy.

Regarding the oceanic wealth, it is no good now to discuss in detail because the time is running short. What influence have you got on the oceanic wealth? You will have a say if you have a proper type of navy. Can you look after your territorial water? Can you then make use of the oceanic wealth which is down below, the nodules and what not? England would have been destroyed economically, had it not been able to put that project rigged up and taken out the North Sea Oil. These are the hidden wealth, mineral oil and so on. If you don't have the Naval Army which is giving enough of protection, well, I am afraid, you will be doing something

very wrong.

Another point I want to bring to your notice, on this particular occasion; is, as to what type of armament you have been able to get. I must say one or two words about it. I have faith in the technology of the German people. I do have. I can assure you that they are really the masters in so far as warfare things are concerned. Examples are there. It may even be the principles of war laid by Elatswitch. Then you have Von Roon, Von Molte and many other masters are there. You remember, even in the world war II, the Germans were the first one to start using v-2 Missiles which destroyed so many places in England, Coventry and other places. They were the one to make indigenously not only this but also the atomic bomb and nuclear fission system. It was their technicians, scientists and technocrats who were stolen away after they were defeated by Russia as also America. And they had, then to bring out and atom bomb and so on and so forth. Their mastery over such technology is second to none. I am very glad that competitively in price and other things, you have been able to win this particular contract. There are nine other countries who have also bought submarines from the same company, the HDW. So, for that matter, you are not on the wrong track.

18 hrs.

I have to say one or two words about this particular problem which worries many people and that is about how do we go ahead from this path. I am very glad that you have taken two of the whole outfit of submarines and you are rigging it up at Mazagaon dock yard. I had been there myself and I saw them working. I must say that our people are ingenious in so far as indigenous type of working is concerned. This is where you have stolen a march over others. Your people will started producing under your aegis and able guidance our own fleet of

submarines to our advantage. This is where we have done well to having bought from them the outfit which will give you more submarines, having rigged them up ourselves. Not only that, you will be able to make with effort your own submarines, second to none. Because our technicians, our scientists are in no way inferior to anybody else. So, these are the four or five points that I wanted to bring to your notice.

Lastly I shall have to quote only two points which show that there has been no commission. That is how I assess and I find myself correct when I assess that. In that, our own Hon. Defence Minister gave this out in his speech of 21st April 1988. Here is the quotation which is of interest. In one case this is what has come to light and I believe it as correct, that is about 7% commission. I quote:

"HDW, who were addressed on June 27, 1987, replied on July 9, 1987 that the information regarding payment of 7% commission to Indian agents had surprised them. The information, they added, was not correct and could only have been caused by a misunderstanding. HDW stated that the negotiations in regard to the submarine contract of December 11, 1981 had been held directly with the Indian Government and no Indian agents were engaged."

That is one part of it which I was interested. My own information, the knowledge that I gained, the things that I have listened from both the sides confirm that this statement is correct.

The other one is a very small and short one. I quote:

"In a further communication dated November 27, 1987, HDW declared

categorically that no commission was paid to any Indian or non-Indian agent in India or abroad."

This is the sum total of lit. The explanations have been given by my colleague verbatim from A to Z. This the crux, what I have laid down before the Hon. House with full conviction and knowledge that this is the truth and quite the truth; no speculations about it; no conjectures about it; this is something which is very correct. I have faith in the people who are working on this one. I have faith in the armed forces Generals and others who are working behind the Ministry of Defence.

With these words I thank you very much for giving me the time.

SHRI K.C.PANT: I will speak one sentence today Sir. That is that many friends have brought in the Bofors debate. I would have dealt with many of the questions that were raised today had there not been so many interruptions during my reply on that day. If they don't want to leave many questions unanswered in this debate, the best way to ensure it is not to interrupt too much tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister will continue tomorrow.

18.04 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. KILLING OF 13 PERSONS AT A MARRIAGE CELEBRATION IN THE OUTSKIRTS OF PANIPAT (HARYANA) ON 7.5.1988.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): Sir, it is with a great sense of sorrow and anguish that I rise to

[Sh. Buta Singh]

inform this House of the ghastly and tragic incident in Panipat on the night of 7th of May.

On 7th May, 1988, at about 11.30 PM, 3 or 4 terrorists struck at a marriage party in the outskirts of Panipat City with AK-47 rifles. The marriage party belonged to Bagri Lohar, a nomadic tribe, and at the time of the incident, the people were seeing a film on the video. The terrorists came from the fields and escaped after committing the crime. The incident resulted in the death of 13 persons including 3 women and injuries to 26 including 5 children and 5 women. The injured are undergoing medical treatment and are reported to be out of danger. 92 empty cartridges have been recovered from the scene of crime.

An ex-gratia grant of Rs.20,000/- to the next of kin of each of the dead and Rs.10,000/- to each of the injured has been announced by the Chief Minister, Haryana who visited the spot. Rs.10,000 each has also been sanctioned to 2 brides whose marriages were to be solemnized. A high level meeting of police and Civil Officers under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister has been held at the State level to review the situation. A meeting of the Peace Committee consisting of residents of Panipat City was addressed by Chief Minister and the citizens urged to maintain peace and communal harmony.

This is the second incident of terrorist attack in less than one month in Haryana. The Members will recall that on the 9th of April, Dr. Harnam Singh, MLA belonging to the CPI was attacked at Shahbad, District Kurukshetra killing his son, daughter-in-law and another relatives. Dr. Harnam Singh, his wife and 2 others were injured.

I have held a meeting today with the Directors General of Police of Punjab and Haryana, Commissioner of Police, Delhi,

Directors General in the CRPF and BSF, Director, Intelligence Bureau and officers of the Home Ministry. Security arrangements against terrorist activities were reviewed. A general alert has been issued to all neighbouring States. 3 companies of para-military forces are being sent to Haryana to assist the State Government. In order to meet the threat posed by sophisticated arms of the terrorists, some modern arms have been supplied to the Government of Haryana and some more will be supplied shortly.

There has been a spurt of terrorist activities in Punjab also and I have already informed Hon'ble Members of some of the details of the Action Plan we are implementing to combat terrorist activities in Punjab. Action has already been initiated on all the points. Steps are already being taken for more effective policing of the border. The police set up is being reorganised and better arms and equipment have been provided. This has already started yielding results and the security forces have been able to eliminate some hard core terrorists in recent weeks. A comprehensive programme to mobilize the masses against terrorism is being worked out by the Punjab Government and will be implemented with the cooperation of all political parties.

The incident of 7th May is an example of the extent to which the terrorists can go in order to achieve their nefarious objectives. It is a grim reminder that terrorism is a nationwide problem and has to be fought not only in Punjab but everywhere. We are maintaining close contact with all the State Governments and I assure the House that we shall do our utmost to meet this challenge posed by the terrorists.

I am confident that this House will join me in condemning such acts of violence aimed at creating disharmony and misunderstanding amongst different sections of society. We sympathize with the bereaved

families. The extraordinary quality of our people is that in the face of the gravest provocation they have maintained communal harmony. I appeal to all the communities and all sections of public opinion to continue to uphold the spirit of communal harmony and peace and continue to work with one another in order to defeat the evil designs of terrorists and anti-national forces.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now adjourn to re-assemble tomorrow at 1100 hours.

18.09 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven
of the Clock on Tuesday, May 10, 1988
Vaisakha 20, 1910 (Saka)*

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**Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and
Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Sixth Edition) and printed by
S. Narayan & Sons, Delhi.**
