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**Monday, April 15, 1985/1907
Chaitra 25, 1907 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

**Second Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Monday, April 15, 1985/Chaitra 25,
1907 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[Mr. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Guidelines to States for Housing

[*English*]

*425. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Will the Ministers of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether Central Government have provided guidelines to certain States with a view to easing their housing problems ; and

(b) if so, the names of the States ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) :

(a) and (b) . The general guidelines relating to the policy and programmes for housing development are contained in the Plan documents which are regularly circulated to all the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations in the country. In addition, the circulars issued from time to time to them contain the detailed instructions regarding programme contents of specific schemes.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : All of us have been saying here for decades that shelter along with food and clothing are the topmost priorities, the three major priorities of a human-being. It is unfortunate that these are not reflected to that extent in the Seventh Five Year Plan. These must have priority. Without making a big speech, I can just show how small the per-

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formance has been in this regard. The requirement of the dwelling units in 30 million as disclosed by the Ministry of Works & Housing through its topmost officer in the Ministry namely, the Secretary. This information is as per the official statistics alone of the Ministry of Works & Housing. At present, the target fixed by the Government through official statistics is 50 lakh dwelling units per year out of which the States and Union Territories have been able to produce and show only 4 lakh units.

In view of this dismal performance of the States and Union Territories, what is the Ministry going to do through any crash programme and what are the perspectives and projections of the Ministry in the National Housing Policy to tackle the major problem on a war footing ?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : I agree with the hon. Minister....

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : It looks as if a lottery is going to be drawn.....

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : I agree with the hon. Member.....

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Shri Eduardo Faleiro is the Chairman of the Housing Committee. He is not able to provide houses to Members here. He, therefore, deserves to be made a Minister for Housing.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : He also distributes houses. That is why, he has put this question !

It is true and it is strange also. But I would also like to inform the hon. Members of the House that, since the First Five-

Year Plan, Government has been allotting money. But it is a strange thing. I will give you the exact figures. It is an interesting thing and, therefore, every hon. Member of the House should know. In the First Five-Year Plan, in investment in Housing in both public and private sectors was Rs. 1150 crores, the percentage to the total outlay being 34. In the Second Five-Year Plan, in both public and private sectors it was Rs. 1300 crores and the percentage to the total outlay was 19. In the Third Plan the investment went up, but the percentage fell to 15. In the Fourth Plan, the allocation went up, but the percentage fell to twelve. In the Sixth Plan the allocation was Rs. 1100 crores as against Rs. 1150 crores in the First Plan, but the average came down to 7.5 per cent whereas in the First Plan it was 34 per cent. It is strange that this thing is happening....

AN HON. MEMBER : What about Seventh Plan ?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR : The Seventh Plan figure is not yet out. I cannot say definitely how much money will be allocated in the Seventh plan. Perhaps, after a month or two it will be known. This is the peculiar situation which I personally find : in First Five-Year Plan the percentage was 34 and now it has come down to 7.5. As my hon. friend has stated, about the shortage of houses, no exact survey has been made. But on the basis of the census figures, the NBO has found out that nearly 24 million dwelling units are required at present in the country. While making the allocations in the Five-Year Plans, since 1952 to 1971, whatever money has been given for construction of houses, definite guideline was issued that henceforward there would be four categories, namely, those who were economically weaker, those whose income was very low, the low income group, then the middle income group, then the fourth, rental housing schemes, houses constructed by the Government for its employees. These guidelines were formulated and instructions were issued to all States, and they have been doing their work according to their resources. For the 20-point Programme, for the economically weaker sections particularly, different States have adopted different

guidelines. We are stressing on the State Governments that, at least for these two categories, economically weaker sections and low income group, houses should be constructed and a higher percentage should be fixed for these categories. The State Governments are also, to some extent, following the guidelines. But the shortage is there. Also the Government of India has made a commitment before the world organization, the UNO, that from 1987..

(Interruptions)

I was explaining so that no more supplementary would arise....

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The answer is as long as it is wrong. We are giving sites for rural landless workers in rural areas plus Rs. 500.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Rs. 500 !

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR : We give Rs. 500. Then some State Governments give Rs. 1000 and some other State Governments give Rs. 2000. We give Rs. 500 plus some sq. metres of land so that they can construct a thatched hut in order to cover themselves because if you go to Bihar and U.P. you will find in villages nearly 30% of the people live in thatched houses. There are other houses like mud-built houses with Kapaş and Nadiyas which are covered in Bihar and U.P. Some of them have got semi-pacca and semi-kacha and some of them being kacha and no pacca and no kacha but thatched. Both cover and also the walls they make it with earth.

Therefore, in each State the subject has got different connotation and each State is given guidelines to have its own sort of scheme best suited to it. This is the general condition. Whatever assistance is given in the Five-Year Plan, according to that we move, as we move in other sectors also.

MR. SPEAKER : Is there any room for any further supplementaries after this long answer ?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : The Minister is terribly worried as he admits the entire position as I put it.

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister has missed one thing. It is not only housing that has to be planned but some family planning also has to be done. We have to cover this gap. Have you heard about a joke ?

[Translation]

A child went to a school for admission. He was asked his name. He replied, "My name is this". "How many brothers and sisters are you ?" "We are fifteen", he replied. "What is the occupation of your father ?" "This is the only occupation," he replied.

[English]

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : A very telling comment on the whole situation.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR : There is one more thing which the hon. Member should know. How much difficulty does the Chairman of the House Committee feel in allotting houses to the hon. Members here ? You have to see my difficulty also.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Both are in the same boat.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : I will not involve him in this.

Let me come to my second supplementary. The Minister realises the gravity of the situation. That is one thing. Then, merely issuing guidelines and circulars to the States will not do. You have to make them act and act on a war footing. The Minister mentioned that Rs. 500 is being given to the lower income group people to build houses. I have gone all over my constituency to every single village and if one has gone to the villages, he will know that no house can be built of a permanent nature with Rs. 500....

MR. SPEAKER : He is not saying that a house will be built. He says that only a jhuggi will be built.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : We do not want that type of thing. We want a

permanent house—to solve the problem in a permanent manner. Every year what do these people do ? Rs. 500 is given. They know with Rs. 500 no permanent house can be built. So they use it in whatever manner they like.

MR. SPEAKER : You ask the question.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : I would like to know whether regarding this lower income group or the EWS the government will look into the fact that many of the flats are given under the scheme of giving flat and they do not have any infra-structural facilities and they are far away and no transportation facility is there, no school is there and, therefore, houses are not being built apart from the fact that Rs. 500 is totally insufficient.

Secondly, is it not a fact that it takes about 20 years for a government servant from the date when he joins service and puts in his application, to get government accommodation ?

MR. SPEAKER : You will take my whole one hour for your question.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Very often a man in government service retires after 30 years of service without ever getting government accommodation. Now I would like to know from the Minister what he intends to do to improve the lot and the facilities like schooling, transport and other infra-structural facilities regarding economically weaker sections and government servants.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR : Under the Housing scheme for economically weaker section, that is for those whose family income is upto Rs. 350, a loan of upto Rs. 5000 is given. Under the HUDCO scheme a loan upto Rs. 3,300 is given. For the low income group, that is, for those whose income is between Rs. 350 and Rs. 600, they are being given a loan assistance upto Rs. 15,300.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Where ?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR : All over the country. The rate of interest for the Economically Weaker section is 4 to 5 per cent. For the low income group it is 8 %

and they can return the money within 15 years. Similarly, for the housing scheme for middle income group, that is, for those whose income is between Rs. 600 and Rs. 1500, loans are given upto Rs. 50,000 and the rate of interest is 11.5 %.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : This is Housing Board. It is not built up houses. What about government servants ?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : Government servants can also avail of this facility and they can construct their houses.

SHRI A CHARLES : What are the guidelines given by the Ministry of Housing to the State Governments for preparing schemes for providing houses to the poorest of the poor? In Kerala if a person wants to get the benefit of such a scheme, he should have at least 3 cents of land in the urban area or 5 cents of land in the rural area. There are several lakhs of people, especially in the coastal belt of Kerala who do not own any land. They are living on the government poromboke lands. May I know whether the Government will consider a scheme for providing houses for such people who do not own any land or at least flats to such poorest of the poor ?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : This housing scheme is not a centrally sponsored scheme. Housing is a State subject. In the State they can also formulate their own guidelines to give house sites to those persons who have got not even a single inch of land. Either they can subsidise it or they can give it free to them and allow them to construct their own thatched or kacha or pacca one-room or two-room houses. It is for the State Governments to do.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Is the Government aware of the fact that according to the guidelines issued to the nationalised banks, only 1 % of their advances is to be given for housing and this comes in the way of faster progress in the matter of housing programmes? If so, will the Government give revised instructions permitting them to give more than 1 %, say, at least 2 or 3 % to enable

this housing problem to be solved in the near future ?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : The hon. Member is right. So far as the question of banks is concerned, how much money they should advance, etc.—these things are discussed in detail by the Planning Commission. It is the Planning Commission which sets the target—so much percentage the banks will have to give. For example, from 1983 Rs. 150 crores banks were asked to earmark for the housing sector. So this is not directly dealt with by us.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : It is the Government which has to take the decision.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : The Government has to take decisions in all matters—both in housing and in other matters also.

Cotton Production per Hectare

+

*426. **SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :**
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) the production of cotton per hectare;
- (b) whether India has the lowest per hectare production in cotton ;
- (c) if so, the reasons thereof ; and
- (d) the steps being taken by Government to increase cotton production in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Average production of cotton (lint) in India during the three years 1981-82 to 1983-84 is 158 Kgs. per hectare. This is among the lowest in the cotton growing countries of the world.

(c) The reasons for low productivity of cotton in India, inter-alia, include :—

- (i) Low irrigation coverage ;
- (ii) Inadequacy of quality seeds for sowing ;

(iii) Low application of fertilisers and plant protection measures vis-a-vis high susceptibility of the crop to pests and diseases-especially boll worms.

(d) For increasing cotton production and productivity, a Centrally Sponsored Intensive Cotton Development Programme (ICDP) is being implemented by the Government of India in the major cotton growing States of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. In addition, the Programme is also in operation in two relatively minor cotton producing States of Orissa and Uttar Pradesh. The main strategy under the Programme consists of expansion of irrigated area under the crop, maximization of area under high yielding hybrids both in irrigated and rainfed conditions, integrated pest management, accelerating the spread of improved technology etc.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that only 15 to 16 per cent of the cotton area under cotton crop is irrigated and the rest is rain-fed ? If so, what special measures have been taken by the Government to provide more irrigation facilities for cotton growing land ? The hon. Minister in his written reply has stated that Intensive Cotton Development Programme (ICDP) has been taken up in various States. May I know when this programme was taken up in the various cotton growing States and what is the achievement ? He has also said that through this programme irrigated area will be expanded. May I know whether it is the responsibility of the State Government or through this programme the Union Government will provide funds for more irrigation facilities in cotton growing areas ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Sir, the hon. Member has said that about 15 to 16 per cent area under cotton crop is irrigated. That is not correct. Out of nearly 80 lakh hectares of the area under cotton crop about 28 per cent is irrigated. Much of the irrigated area is located in Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan. In the traditional cotton growing State of Maharashtra the extent of irrigated area under cotton is

4.6 per cent and Gujarat 30.5 per cent. Non-availability of water at critical stages of growth in rain fed areas drastically reduces the cotton production. That is why I have said in the main answer that the Government is trying seriously to increase the irrigated area under cotton crop.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO : What is the cost of irrigation ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : The cost of irrigation as the hon. Member is aware is jointly shared. Mostly it is the State Government but Central Government also helps the States. The hon. Member asked about the integrated projects and the all India schemes introduced by the Government of India. The ICDP was started in 1971-72 and as I have already mentioned it is spreading in almost all States. We are going to expand this central Scheme in almost all the cotton growing States.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : May I know whether it is a fact that the farmers and growers are not interested to have more cultivation under high-yielding varieties of long-staple and super long staple since the textile mills in the country are not interested to purchase those cotton and the farmers are losing a lot.

The textile mills are saying that they are not able to produce more than 40 counts of yarn. If they go for more numbers like 50, 60, 100 and so on, then there will be more excise duty imposed on those yarns. So, what is the Government's reaction to it so that these high yielding varieties will be made more popular ? By this we will be able not only to cater to indigenous demand but we will also be able to export it to other countries. Certified seeds as well as improved seeds of cotton are not adequately supplied to the States where there is demand for them. I am speaking particularly about Orissa. These cotton seeds are not being supplied and also the foundation seeds too. May I know what action Government has taken to supply the required seeds to the cotton growing States ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : So far as supply of seeds is concerned, about 12 lakh hectares of area under cotton cultivation is

covered by hybrid varieties of 100 % certified seeds. Another 4 lakh hectares of area is covered by certified seeds. The remaining 80 % of the area under cotton does not generally receive quality seeds as the farmers are not in a position to retain their own seeds for want of inning facility in villages. The hon. Member wanted to know about long staple varieties of cotton production. It has been increasing. At present the picture is this. Out of total production 42 % is covered by superior long and long varieties and 58 % is covered by superior medium, medium and short medium. Therefore the area under long varieties have risen quite considerably. There was a time about 10 years ago when we were importing long staple varieties. Now we are main exporters of long staple varieties of cotton. This shows that we are not only catering to our internal demand but we have exceeded it. For that matter, we are an exporting country so far as long staple cotton is concerned. Supply of certified seeds is receiving our attention. I am going to convene a meeting of the officers here and also the States people to find out as to how best we can streamline distribution of certified seeds of cotton.

[Translation]

SHRI AMARSINGH RATHAWA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are many backward and tribal areas in the country where cotton is being produced, but the pesticides, insecticides and fertilisers sold there are adulterated and consequently the production of cotton goes down. Secondly, cotton ripens more in Chhota Udaipur, Distt. Baroda, and the yield of cotton in Gujarat has been very good this year, but the prices are very low. It is quite possible that due to lower prices, the acreage of land under cotton crops might be reduced next year. I would like to ask the hon. Minister if he has any scheme to ensure fair prices to the farmers as also to check the sale of adulterated pesticides and fertilisers.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : As the hon. Member has himself said, there has been a bumper crop of cotton this year in Gujarat. Last time also, the State Government of Gujarat had sought the permission for the export of cotton and they were given the permission to export 20 thousand

bales of cotton. It is proposed to grant them further permission to export more cotton, when they approach the Centre, so that growers could get higher prices.

The hon. Member has expressed the fear that due to lower prices, the farmers would reduce the acreage of land under cotton farming, but I do not anticipate such a situation. We shall help the farmers in every way and shall back them up and ensure that they do not reduce the acreage of cotton farming due to lower prices. We shall take steps, in coordination with Gujarat Government, to ensure that the farmers do not reduce the acreage of cotton farming.

[English]

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Cotton Development Committee which was constituted some time back has also been for the purpose of increasing the productivity per hectare in our country and what role this Committee has been playing in achieving this objective? I would also like to know from the hon. Minister whether the support price announced by the Agricultural Prices Commission is remunerative. Sir, it is totally unremunerative and the peasants have no motivation for cotton development and cotton production. I would also like to know from the hon. Minister whether there would be any attempt to include 'kisans' in the advisory body of the Agricultural Prices Commission and take their advice.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : As already announced by the hon. Prime Minister we are trying to enlarge the scope of the Agricultural Prices Commission. It is going to be cost-based and there will be more representatives from the farmers side. Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is your desire and you directed that we must make the Agricultural Prices Commission broad-based. The House will be pleased to know that the hon. Prime Minister has already given an indication that there should be more farmers on the Board and they should be from all the areas, from the high-yield growing areas, dry-land farming areas, from the landless labourers etc. Therefore, the hon. Member's point is well taken

and the new constituted cost-based Agricultural Prices Commission will take into account all the suggestions made by the hon. Member.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : The hon. Minister has given many reasons for the low yield of cotton, some of them being non-availability of high-quality seeds and susceptibility to pests. The hon. Minister must be aware that bio-technology is the name of the game in the world today and we have received reports that our Government has entered into protocols with some bio-tech multinational corporations. These corporations have been collecting seeds and plasm of different plants and crops in our country. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether his Ministry has been in touch with any of these multinational Corporations about the development of a new hybrid cotton seeds that will give more yield and be more resistant to diseases and whether we have developed something on these lines ourselves.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : At the outset let me make it clear that we are far better so far as bio-technology is concerned. The I.C.A.R. and other Institutes which have been established throughout the country have been doing very well. During the last decade, 60 improved varieties and 15 hybrids have been developed and released for cultivation. One of the important landmarks in the field of varietal improvement was the development of hybrid cotton. India has been the first and the only country to exploit hybrid vigour in cotton. These hybrids had the potential to give yield rates ranging between 40 and 50 quintals per hectare.

Another major achievement is the development and cultivation of long staple and extra long staple varieties of cotton. Until a decade ago, India had been an importer of these varieties for meeting its local requirements. With the development of varieties like Sujata, Suvin and hybrids like H-4, it has been possible to build up sizeable export surpluses in these varieties. India is now an established exporter of long and extra long staple cotton.

I agree with the hon. Member. We have to introduce the latest methods and the

latest discoveries. So far as seed development is concerned, we are quite aware and we are at it.

MR. SPEAKER : You have to assure only one thing and that is availability of very good quality of insecticides : you have to keep a check on that.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Thank you, Sir, I will do that.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Some time ago, you were good enough to observe on behalf of all of us the horror of the House at the mal-practices perpetrated by the fertilizer distributors. My hon. friend from Gujarat has referred to that, but no answer has been given by the Minister. The House, I am sure, will like the Government to take very strong measures in regard to that.

There is another thing ; there is need for co-ordination between the Ministry of Agriculture and the Commerce Ministry. My hon. friend has informed the House that one lakh bales of export of long staple cotton has been ordered the other day, but they have taken too long a time with the result that next year the farmers in Andhra Pradesh who are producing long staple cotton will not have an incentive at all to go ahead with cotton cultivation.

MR. SPEAKER : I think, he will take note of this, as also about fertilizer business. Anyone who adulterates fertilizer or insecticides is a criminal of the first order and he should be treated as such, and very deterrent punishment given. That he should look into.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : But the hon. Minister leaves it to the State laboratories and not to himself. That is the whole trouble.

MR. SPEAKER : Also some Agriculturists should be associated with these things so that we can take good care of these people.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : All right, Sir,

Supply of Rice to Maharashtra

*427. SHRI S. G. GHOLAP : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the demand of Maharashtra regarding supply of rice during 1984-85 ; and

(b) to what extent Government have decided to increase the rice quota in the light of high procurement ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : (a) Government of Maharashtra had made a demand of 9.10 lakh tonnes of rice for allotment from the Central Pool during 1984-85.

(b) The allocation has been maintained at the previous year's level.

SHRI S. G. GHOLAP : The Minister has mentioned that the allocation has been maintained at the previous year's level. That means that the request of the State Government has been accepted.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Previous year's level means 25000 tonnes of rice per month and that has been going on for a very long time.

SHRI S.G. GHALOP : We were getting 75000 tonnes per month or 9 lakh tonnes per year. In Bombay, Pune, Nagpur and Aurangabad which are Corporation cities, statutory rationing is there, and we have to supply them rice. Previously, we were getting 75000 tonnes ; we are now getting only 25,000 tonnes per month. Most of the rice is distributed in statutory rationing area and we do not have anything for the rural areas. Will the Government consider for giving more quantity of rice to Maharashtra ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : We consider requests from the States from month to month. And in view of the stocks that we have and the availability of rice in the open market, we thought that 25000 tonnes per month for Maharashtra was enough, because ours is only a supplemental effort. Our public distribution system is not actually complete rationing system. People purchase from the open market also, and if there is any real hardship experienced by

any State, we increase the quantity allocated, but Maharashtra also gets large quantity of wheat allocated per month. And it has been seen that they do not lift the quantities of wheat allocated to them.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Because they do not like it.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Well, Maharashtra is also a rice producing State to some extent and it is regrettable that there is no effort whatsoever in Maharashtra to procure rice.

They do not do it. For the last two months, they did nothing. This year only 1,000 tonnes is so far procured by Maharashtra. For the previous two years, there was almost nothing at all. The State should also come forward to procure something for the Central Pool. Then they should claim.

MR. SPEAKER : Is it not a remarkable achievement.

SHRI G. S. GHOLAP : Maharashtra is producing lots of sugar. Similarly we are producing cotton also. We are entitled for rice also.

MR. SPEAKER : You sweeten the lives of the people.

SHRI G. S. GHOLAP : What was the procurement in 1982 when we were getting 75 thousand tonnes and what is the procurement today ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Procurement of rice in 1982 from Maharashtra....

SHRI G. S. GHOLAP : Not from Maharashtra. We are getting 75 thousand tonnes in Maharashtra from the Centre in 1982. What was the procurement in 1982 in Centre and what is the present procurement ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Procurement in the whole country is much higher than what it was last year. It is higher than what it was in the previous year because of the increased production. That should also mean that every State has got to take some responsibility for increasing foodgrain production. It is noted that Maharashtra has not been able to increase

its food production at all, more or less no increase at all. For the last five years, it is around 95 lakh tonnes, and that is all. All cereals. Every State has made a big jump in the production of foodgrains and other agricultural produce. Maharashtra also should do something.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : It produces sugarcane and cotton.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Maharashtra is producing rice mostly in rain-fed areas and that is the reason why the yield is less. There are certain areas like Konkan, Chandrapur and Bhandara where only rice is consumed and in the rest of the areas it is Jowar. Taking into consideration these difficulties in regard to irrigation, will the Central Government think of giving additional quota of rice to Maharashtra ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : We keep on considering the requests from month to month. This suggestion will also be kept in view.

Housing Shortage in the Country

*429. **SHRI N. DENNIS :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government have conducted any survey regarding the need of houses in rural as well as in urban areas ;

(b) if so, the details regarding the latest estimates about the shortage of dwelling units in urban and rural areas in different States ; and

(c) the steps Government have taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) to (b). Based upon the census data the National Buildings Organisation (NBO) has estimated the current housing shortage

as 24.7 million dwelling units (18.8 million in rural areas and 5.9 million in urban areas), the State-wise position is given in the Annexure.

(c) The following steps have been taken by the Government to encourage housing activity :—

(i) Augmenting the plan outlay for housing from Rs. 600.92 crores in the Fifth Five Year Plan to Rs. 1490.87 crores in the Sixth Five Year Plan (The outlay for Seventh Plan is yet to be determined).

(ii) Giving priority to the poorer sections of the society and shelterless persons in public sector housing efforts.

(iii) Stepping up the investment level of Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) to Rs. 600 crores ; Provision of loans at concessional rate of interest to economically weaker sections both in rural and urban areas.

(iv) Raising the quantum of bank loans available for housing to Rs. 150 crores in 1983.

(v) To encourage private sector investments and construction of residential accommodation, several tax concessions under the Income Tax Act, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax have been given.

(vi) To encourage cooperative group housing efforts in large cities, Apartment Ownership Act has been introduced in Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(vii) The revised 20-Point Programme includes the programmes of rural house sites-cum construction assistance and housing of the economically weaker sections of the society.

ANNEXURE

State-wise Estimate of Housing Shortage in India (1985)

(In 1000's)

S.No.	Name of State/UT	Rural	Urban	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1205	891	2096
2.	Assam	3090	267	3357
3.	Bihar	4199	141	4340
4.	Gujarat	557	69	626
5.	Haryana	—	—	—
6.	Himachal Pradesh	—	9	9
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	237	57	294
8.	Karnataka	883	528	1411
9.	Kerala	118	227	345
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1709	532	2241
11.	Maharashtra	796	110	906
12.	Manipur	—	29	29
13.	Meghalaya	183	—	183
14.	Nagaland	102	—	102
15.	Orissa	739	100	839
16.	Punjab	—	78	78
17.	Rajasthan	446	135	581
18.	Sikkim	—	—	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	334	890	1224
20.	Tripura	131	51	182
21.	Uttar Pradesh	2794	867	3661
22.	West Bengal	1191	735	1926
23.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	13	2	15
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	50	—	50
25.	Chandigarh	—	34	34
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	7	—	7
27.	Delhi	—	54	54
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	16	51	67
29.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—
30.	Pondicherry	—	43	43
31.	Mizoram	—	—	—
TOTAL :		18800	5900	24700

Indicates negligible.

AN HON. MEMBER : Same question again. It has already been covered.

MR. SPEAKER : Same wine in new bottle. Or is the label also changed? Unnecessarily two questions on the same subject. I do not know what more you would like to ask now. We have spent a lot of time, almost twenty minutes on this question Mr. Tewary. I think you were not here at that time. That is why you missed it. The House did not miss it, Only you missed it.

SHRI N. DENNIS : As the number of houseless persons is on the increase year to year, it would pose a very serious problem in the coming years, if it is not tackled effectively. May I know whether the hon. Minister would take into consideration the magnitude of the problem and give top priority and press the Government for enhanced allotment in the Seventh Five Year Plan which is under the process of determination?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFUOR : I think that the answer to this supplementary has already been given partly by the Speaker of this House. So far as the question of efforts being made, we are doing our best to increase the outlay in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

SHRI N. DENNIS : There are a large number of landless and houseless persons living in the country, particularly, as an instance, in the South Coast of Kerala and in Kanya Kumari District.

They live in thickly-populated, congested and unhygienic surroundings. They have no land and they have no house at all. They are poverty-stricken. They are incapable of purchasing house sites for putting up houses.

May I know from the hon. Minister whether a time-bound programme is there to enable each such family to own a house, or a house site?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFUOR : In Kerala, the concerned department is doing much better, so far as the question of providing houses is concerned.

(Interruptions)

I understand that the hon. Member is from Tamil Nadu. He should visit Kerala. If he goes there, he will try to adopt the same methods in his State also. As far as the question about Government doing something is concerned, we are doing our best.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Unfortunately, about 40% of the poorest of the poor of this country live in Bihar. This is the unfortunate situation. Their dwelling places are worse than hovels. In view of this demeaning and degrading poverty, and the requirement of dwelling places for the rural as well as urban poor, what has the Central Government done to assist the State Government in Bihar, to enable it to provide better living facilities for the poor in the State?

MR. SPEAKER : I am afraid that question has already been answered exhaustively. You can check up the record, and find out.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFUOR : This question was asked earlier, and I have already answered it.

(Interruptions)

Under the 20-point programme, a greater emphasis is laid on the supply of house-sites for those who have not got lands either in rural or urban areas. As far as urban areas are concerned, an assistance upto Rs. 3,000/- is given. As far as the State Government doing something is concerned, it depends much on the strength and willingness of the State Government—i.e. how far it is going to give assistance to those persons who do not possess land. Government gives some assistance. In many States, you will find that the State Government from its own resources gives Rs. 2,000/- or Rs. 3,000/-....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : This has already been answered. The hon. Member can have a look at it.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I would like to bring to your notice that something is wrong with the whole statistics, because the figure given for Andhra Pradesh in respect of rural dwelling units is 1.2 million,

which is ridiculously low. So, will the Government do something to see that the data are properly prepared ?

Secondly, as part of the answer, the Minister has stated that in the 6th Plan, the outlay fixed is Rs. 1490 crores, whereas in the 5th Plan the outlay fixed was only Rs. 600 crores. Can the Minister indicate the actual amount spent during the 6th Plan period ?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR : I will have to collect those figures from all the States—i.e. how much money they have spent.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : No ; the anticipated figures are available from all the departments.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR : As far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, the target was 11,10,000. This was the target. The achievement was about 15 lakhs. You will be surprised that the achievement in Andhra Pradesh was 134 %.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : This relates to figures before 1982, before Telugu Desam came into being.

MR. SPEAKER : That is even good. You should be proud of that.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : We are proud of that.

MR. SPEAKER : Even the present member should also be proud of that. It is a gain in any way : whether you do it or they do it. There is no problem.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR : Let there be a competition between the two.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : So far as allocation of fund by HUDCO is concerned, may I know the State-wise break-up of allocation of fund by HUDCO for different States ? Is it a fact that because of the non-cooperation or lack of enthusiastic cooperation by the West Bengal Government, the allocation is very low ? Let him check up the figure.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR : I can give figures of all the States.

MR. SPEAKER : You can give those figures to him separately.

Loss of Classic Tape on 'Rabab'

*431. **SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) Whether AIR's classic tape on "RABAB" instrumental music of Late Ustad Alauddin Khan who was the only maestro on this instrument has been lost or destroyed ; and

(b) if so, whether any effort will be made by his Ministry to preserve specially the voice of Late Ustad Bade Gulam Ali, Amir Khan, Poet Nazrul Islam, Tagore and all the available master tapes of Late Ustad Alauddin Khan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N.GADGIL): (a) No, Sir. AIR did not have in its possession any tape of the instrumental music "RABAB" by Late Ustad Alauddin Khan.

(b) In AIR's Archives the recordings of Late Ustad Bade Gulam Ali Khan, Ustad Amir Khan and Rabindra Nath Tagore and of Late Ustad Alauddin Khan's Instrumental Music recital on Sarod, sur-singar and violin are available. The recordings of Poet Nazrul Islam are not available in AIR's Archives.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI: The Late Ustad Alauddin Khan was the only great maestro in the whole world who used to play all kinds of instrumental musics and the rarest was the instrument of "RABAB" which has Persian touch and the Middle East touch. I fully contest this answer of the Minister in the sense that I can prove and substantiate if the Minister agrees which date and when "RABAB" was recorded in the AIR. The fact that "RABAB" tape was lost and destroyed is the reason why the answer has come that we are not in possession of this tape. It is

a great loss for the entire national culture. In the recent days, the music learners and the listeners are deprived of Ustad Alauddin Khan's gharana teachings except those through Pandit Rabisankar and Ustad Ali Akbar Khan. Will the Minister ensure that on the Doordarshan and All India Radio sursingar, violin and sarod played by Ustad Alauddin Khan with positive interpretation of the raghas will be played, telecast and broadcast at least once in a month for the learners of the music in the country to preserve that *gharana* ?

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : As far as Door-darshan is concerned, I can share with the House the difficulty. The main difficulty is that the programme is for 1½ hours. Within 1½ hours, we have to crowd so many items. Although the suggestion is to play it at least once in a month, I cannot promise that. We will do it ; we will try to adjust it.

MR. SPEAKER : I can solve your problem. If you assist me, I suggest you increase the time.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I was thinking, perhaps the suggestion would be 'Grow more cotton'.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI : The golden voice of Tagore and I understand that the famous Thumri of Bade Gulam Ali Khan

Kya karun Sajni, aaye na Baalam.

are almost from the archives now, and Amir Khan's composition of Darbari is also lost from the archives ; Poet Nazrul Islam's golden voice, which is now preserved by the Gramophone Company of India, is also not available in the archives of All India Radio. Will the Government ensure a policy or make a proper legislation for it, that all the copies of the maestros' tapes available with the Gramophone Company of India, of all the famous artists of the country, "Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow" are compulsorily obtained by All India Radio ?

AN HON. MEMBER : Very good.

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : This is a very good suggestion. As it is, we have more

than 3,000 tapes of various maestros and great speeches delivered and our effort is to continue to augment these and therefore, this suggestion is very good. I will try to consider.

MR. SPEAKER : And also, when are we going to have a musical session?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI : It is up to you, whenever you want, you can have it.

MR. SPEAKER : The go ahead signal is given.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : I can also participate.

MR. SPEAKER : You also ? Excellent. Very good.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : The idea of having a record and for the future generations to listen to music is very good. May I know from the hon. Minister how often does the listener or the public get the benefit of the collection from the archives, and whether in some stations they are also provided tape recorders from the archives ?

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : Every Sunday on the Radio at 10 o'clock some tape from old maestros from the archives is played. This is one programme at present. Another one which we have started is of some top artists who are at their zenith now, and in a few years' time their decline will start. We trying to record one hour's programme of each such great artists for the future generation.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : I have a suggestion to make. You cut out that ludicrous Lucy and you make provision for some poems of Tagore.

(Interruptions)

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : The hon. Member will be happy to know that Lucy is already cut out. It is over.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Instead of that another Lucy has come now.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : If it is over, then where is the need to cut it out ?

MR. SPEAKER : Prof. Ramakrishna More. Absent.

Shri D. V. Desai. Absent.

Shri Zainal Abedin. Absent.

Shri Kamal Nath. Absent.

Shri Mohanlal Patel. Absent.

Shri Thampan Thomas. Absent

All have gone to some musical session,

It is a double hat trick if six people are missing in a row.

Shri Dalchander Jain. Absent.

It is remarkable.

Shri K. V. Thomas. Thank you very much. On behalf of the whole House I thank you.

Relay of Malayalam TV Programmes from Cochin

*439. **PROF. K. V. THOMAS :** WILL THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Malayalam T.V. programme transmitted from Trivandrum will be relayed from Cochin transmitter ; and

(b) whether steps will be taken to transmit Malayalam programmes throughout Kerala in a short period ?

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

(a) Provision of microwave link between Trivandrum and Cochin, to enable relay of programme of Doordarshan Kendra, Trivandrum by the TV transmitter, Cochin, is an approved scheme. Suitable action has been initiated to provide the link.

(b) As yet, there is no approved scheme to link all relay transmitters in Kerala with Doordarshan Kendra, Trivandrum. Arrangements for relay of Malayalam programmes throughout the State will depend on the availability of resources during future Plan periods.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Vegetable Processing Plant in Haryana

*428. **SHRI LALA RAM KEN :**
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 235 on 26 July, 1982 regarding vegetable processing plant and state :

(a) the efforts Government have made for the finalisation of the techno-economic feasibility report about setting up a vegetable processing plant for production of tomato paste in Gurgaon district of Haryana ;

(b) whether the said report has been finalised ;

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

(d) the reasons for delaying the project report ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : (a) to (c). The techno-economic feasibility report for a fruit and vegetable processing plant proposed to be set up by the modern Food Industries (India) Limited in Gurgaon district in Haryana has been finalised. The report is now under consideration of the Company. It envisages processing of tomato, guava, ash gourd and mango pulp, and estimates the capital cost of the project at Rs. 151.6 lakhs.

(d) It has taken time to finalise the feasibility report as it had to be revised from time to time to ensure the viability of the project.

Management Study Report on Shortage of Foodgrains

*430. **SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the six important recommendations contained in the Management Study Report of the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms (completed in 1983-84) on the subject of shortages of foodgrains during transit and storage in the

Food Corporation of India have been implemented ; and

(b) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The Report of the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms on the study of transit and storage losses of the food Corporation of India contains a number of recommendations. These recommendations refer to six major areas of operations relating to storage and inspection, procurement, weighment, physical verification, jute bags and inter-facing with the Railways. These recommendations have been examined by an Empowered Committee set up by the Government. The decisions of the Empowered Committee are in the process of implementation by the Food Corporation of India.

(b) As a result of various steps taken the total shortages of foodgrains suffered by Food Corporation of India on the total volume of operations have come down to 2.11 % in 1983-84 as compared to 2.37% in 1982-83.

Report of Second Press Commission

*432. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the report of Second Press Commission ; and

(b) if so, whether the details of recommendations accepted by Government will be laid on the Table ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N.GADGIL) : (a) and (b). The recommendations made by the Commission are under consideration and it shall take quite some time before any decision is taken on them by the Government.

Foodgrains Procurement

*433. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the kharif marketing season has shown that there was satisfactory crop harvest and foodgrains procurement for the Central pool has been comfortable ;

(b) if so, the total quantity of foodgrains procured by the end of October ;

(c) to what extent the target will be achieved ; and

(d) the states where Kharif production was more than the target ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total procurement of Kharif foodgrains from the beginning of the current marketing season, till end October, 1984, was 18.47 lakh tonnes.

(c) and (d). No target for procurement has been fixed.

Legislation for Providing Facilities to Beedi Workers

*434. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of people engaged in the beedi industry in the country, State-wise ;

(b) whether Government intend to enact any comprehensive legislation to provide for the same treatment and facilities for the beedi workers as the industrial workers enjoy ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

Legislation for Providing Facilities to Beedi Workers

The approximate number of beedi workers State-wise is given below :—

State	No. of Workers (in lakhs)
1. Andhra Pradesh	2.50
2. Bihar	3.50
3. Gujarat	0.22
4. Karnataka	3.00
5. Kerala	1.50
6. Madhya Pradesh	5.00
7. Maharashtra	2.50
8. Orissa	1.60
9. Rajasthan	0.35
10. Tamil Nadu	2.00
11. Uttar Pradesh	4.50
12. West Bengal	} 4.50
13. Assam	
14. Tripura	
15. Meghalaya	

Beedi & Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966 is a comprehensive piece of legislation which provides for the welfare of the workers in beedi and cigar establishments and regulates the conditions of their work and matters connected therewith. The Act also provides for the applicability of the following Acts :

- (a) Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.
- (b) Maternity Benefit Act, 1961.
- (c) Factories Act, 1948.
- (d) Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.
- (e) Payment of Wages Act, 1936.

Target to Cover Youths under Trysem

*435. **SHRI KAMAL NATH** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) number of youths covered under Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment Programme in Madhya Pradesh during the Sixth Five Year Plan ;

(b) the targets fixed for 1985-86 and the Seventh Five Year Plan for that State as also for the country as a whole ; and

(c) whether any priority is being given to adivasi areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) The total number of youth trained under training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) in Madhya Pradesh during the Sixth Five Year Plan was 102676 (upto January, 1985).

(b) Till finalisation of the Seventh Plan, the present minimum target of 40 youth per block per annum would continue under TRYSEM.

(c) Under the present guidelines of TRYSEM, it is stipulated that atleast 30 per cent of the youth selected should be from the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe communities irrespective of the area in which they live.

Levy Sugar Price

*436. **SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL** : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the present levy sugar price being paid by Government to the sugar producers ;

(b) whether it is very low ;

(c) whether due to low price the farmers are not getting reasonable price for sugarcane ; and

(d) if so, whether Government will consider to increase the levy sugar price and if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) No, Sir.

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

Statement

Zone-wise ex-factory prices of levy sugar fixed for 1984-85 season

Sl. No.	Zone	Levy sugar price for S-30 grade Rs. per Quintal
1.	Andhra Pradesh	345.94
2.	Assam, Nagaland, Orissa and West Bengal	366.37
3.	Bihar (North)	425.64
4.	Bihar (South)	443.19
5.	Gujarat	333.12
6.	Haryana	367.27
7.	Karnataka	339.80
8.	Kerala & Goa	375.90
9.	Madhya Pradesh	417.16
10.	Maharashtra	335.19
11.	Punjab	337.98
12.	Rajasthan	420.45
13.	Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry	343.20
14.	Uttar Pradesh (Central)	368.24
15.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	424.11
16.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	363.47

NOTE : In respect of weak units, an incremental levy price of Rs. 26/- per quintal has been allowed on the existing parameters based on age and capacity.

Verification of Membership of Central Trade Union Organisations

*437. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether any steps have been taken to verify the membership of the Central Trade Union Organisations ;

(b) when the last verification was completed and what are the details of the verification ; and

(c) what is the present position of the membership of the Central Trade Union Organisations ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (c) . The verification of membership of Central Trade Union Organisations as on 31.12.1980 was conducted and the result was announced on 30.8.1984. The details are given in the statement which is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Statement showing Claimed and Verified Membership figures of Central Trade Union Organisations for the year ending 31.12 1980

Sl. No.	Name of the Central Organisation	CLAIMED		PROVISIONAL VERIFIED		FINAL VERIFIED	
		No. of Unions	Membership	No. of Unions	Membership	No. of Unions	Membership
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	I.N.T.U.C.	3,457	35,09,326	@1,604	@22,36,128	@1,604	@22,36,128
2.	B.M.S.	1,725	18,79,728	@1,333	@12,11,345	@1,333	@12,11,345
3.	H.M.S.	1,122	18,48,147	409	7,35,027	426	7,62,882
4.	U.T.U.C. (LS)	154	12,38,891	134	6,21,359	134	6,21,359
5.	N.L.O.	249	4,05,189	172	2,46,540	172	2,46,540
6.	U.T.U.C.	618	6,08,052	158	35,384	175	1,65,614
7.	T.U.C.C.	182	2,72,229	63	14,570	65	1,23,048
8.	N.F.I.T.U.	166	5,27,375	80	84,123	80	84,123
9.	A.I.T.U.C.	*1,366	*10,64,330	1,080	3,44,746	1,080	3,44,746
10.	C.I.T.U.	*1,737	*10,33,432	1,474	3,31,031	1,474	3,31,031
TOTAL		10,776	1,23,86,699	6,507	58,60,253	6,543	61,26,816

@1) The above figures do not include the membership figures of 13 unions of the BMS and one of the INTUC in the Posts and Telegraphs Department as an objection has been raised in this regard. A final decision in this regard will be taken after further examination of the issue.

*2) The figures shown as claimed membership of AITUC and CITU have been obtained from the records of respective Registrars of Trade Unions as these unions have failed to submit them.

[Translation]

Replacing of 1 KW Transmitter by 10 KW Transmitter

*438. SHRI D. C. JAIN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether previously the transmitter at Doordarshan Kendra, Bhopal was of one KW power which has now been replaced by another transmitter of 10 KW and if so, the expenditure involved in its replacement ;

(b) the cost of installing one KW and 10 KW power transmitter separately ;

(c) whether the old one KW transmitter of Bhopal can be installed at Damoh ; and

(d) if not, whether the one KW transmitter at Sagar is also likely to be replaced by 10 KW transmitter so that the people of Damoh, Chhatarpur and Panna Districts of Madhya Pradesh may be benefited by Doordarshan service ?

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

(a) A low power (100 Watt) TV transmitter (LPT) was set up at Bhopal in November, 1982. This was replaced on 23.10.84 by a 10 KW high power transmitter (HPT) sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 270.3 lakhs.

(b) The estimated cost of setting up a 10 KW transmitter is Rs. 270.3 lakhs and that of setting up a one KW transmitter is Rs. 164.26 lakhs. The expenditure incurred on installation of the LPT at Bhopal is Rs. 12.04 lakhs.

(c) No, Sir. The LPT earlier installed at Bhopal and released due to commissioning of an HPT there, has since been deployed at another place according to the approved plan for its replacement.

(d) No, Sir. There is no approved scheme, at present to replace the low power (100 Watt) transmitter at Sagar by a 10 KW transmitter.

[English]

Rehabilitation of Slum Dwellers in Delhi

*441. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have chalked out a comprehensive scheme to rehabilitate slum dwellers in Delhi ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government would also formulate new schemes for improvement of slum like conditions in various 'Katras' of walled city of Delhi ;

(d) if so, details in this regard ; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) :

(a) and (b). The programme for the benefit of slum dwellers at present in operation in Delhi includes the Scheme for Environmental Improvement of Slum areas and housing for Economically Weaker Sections. During Sixth Plan a Scheme relating to construction of tenements for slum dwellers has been in operation.

(c) Yes, sir.

(d) and (e). Following schemes are proposed to be taken up in the Seventh Five Year Plan :-

(1) Structural improvement in Slum Katras.

(2) Environmental improvement in slum areas.

(3) Conversion of dry latrines into water-borne latrines in slum areas.

Higher Expenditure on Movement of Sugar in Kerala

*442. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kerala Civil Supplies Corporation is incurring heavy loss on account of higher expenditure in the movement of sugar from mills ;

(b) whether any demand has been made by Kerala that the expenditure allowed by the Centre should be raised to Rs. 19 per quintal ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Government of Kerala have requested for an increase in the wholesalers' margin allowed to the Kerala State Civil Supplies Corporation for handling levy sugar from Rs. 9.70 to Rs. 19.58 per quintal mainly on the ground that the said Corporation is incurring heavy losses on levy sugar transactions due to inadequate margin.

(c) The present wholesalers' margin was fixed by the Government with effect from 1.1.1983 only after detailed discussion with State Government representatives and such an early revision of this margin has not been considered to be justified.

Integrated Fishing Development Projects in Orissa

*443. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of the Integrated Fisheries Development Projects implemented in Orissa during the Sixth Plan Period ;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to implement more Integrated Fisheries Development Projects during the Seventh Plan ;

(c) the amount spent on those Integrated Fisheries Development Projects in the Sixth Plan ; and

(d) the progress made in implementing those projects ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) One

(b) One proposal has been received by the Government so far.

(c) and (d). Tenders for Marine works have been invited by the State Government.

Off-Take From Public Distribution System

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

(a) whether there has been steep fall in the off-take from the Public Distribution System ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) what has been the off-take from the Public Distribution System during the last three years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (c). The distribution of foodgrains in the Public Distribution System was 11.40 million tonnes in 1982, 12.97 million tonnes in 1983, and 10.15 million tonnes in 1984. The off-take in 1984 recorded a fall in relation to the previous year.

(b) The lower off-take of foodgrains in 1984 may be due to record level of production and consequential easy availability in the open market.

Withdrawals from Provident Fund Deducted from Salary

2970. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Ministry of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Audo-Viso Corporation, WZ-8/6, Kirti Nagar, Industrial Area, New Delhi, has been deducting the Provident Fund amount from the salary of their employees regularly ;

(b) if so, whether proper account is maintained by the said Corporation and the amount is deposited with the P. F. Commissioner regularly amounting to lakhs of rupees ;

(c) whether in a case the Delhi High Court had directed the P. F. Commissioner to grant the advance/withdrawals to its contributors (employees) on application ;

(d) if so, details thereof ; and

(e) whether the loans/withdrawals will be sanctioned to the employees of the said Corporation from the Provident Fund ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) and (b). According to the provident fund authorities, M/s. Audo-Viso Corporation, New Delhi were covered under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 1952 with effect from 1.1.1971. The establishment had, however, filed a writ petition challenging the applicability of the Act and obtained stay order from the Delhi High Court against enforcement of the provisions of the Act and the Schemes. Pending disposal of the petition, the establishment is reported to be regularly depositing the provident fund contributions in respect of its employees w.e.f. 1.1.1981. They are not, however, furnishing the returns indicating the P.F. contribution in respect of their employees to the P. F. authorities.

(c) and (d). No such direction of the Delhi High Court has been received by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Delhi.

(e) It may not be possible for the P. F. authorities to sanction the payment of loans/withdrawals to the employees of the Corporation till such time as the returns indicating full particulars of their P. F. contribution are furnished by the employer.

[Translation]

Financial Assistance for Development of Ghazipur (U.P.)

2971. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the financial assistance given for development of Ghazipur town of Uttar Pradesh under the Central Scheme for integrated development of towns having a population below one lakh ;

(b) the details of the works undertaken with that assistance ; and

(c) the progress in regard to these works and the time by which these would be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) :

(a) A sum of Rs. 17.60 lakhs has so far been released as Central loan assistance to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for Ghazipur town under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns.

(b) The details of work being undertaken are as under :-

Work	Total Cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Residential development Scheme at three places	54.69
2. Improvement of 5 roads	17.90
3. Improvement of 4 roads intersection	2.00
4. Construction of shops at 6 places	51.48
5. Construction of a slaughter house	2.48
Total	128.55

(c) The progress of expenditure has not so far been furnished by the State Government. All the works were expected to be completed by 31.3.1985.

[English]

Grant of Scholarships to Students by Central Warehousing Corporation

2972. SHRI M. MAHALINGAM : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) yardstick applied by the Central Warehousing Corporation for grant of scholarships to students for passing civil engineering/agriculture degree courses from G. B. Pant University and Osmaniya University, Hyderabad ;

(b) whether the Tamil Nadu universities are not selected for the purpose mentioned above ;

(c) how long the Central Warehousing Corporation has been implementing the

above scheme and how much expenditure had been incurred towards the scheme ;

(d) how many SCs/STs have been benefited so far on account of the above scheme ; and

(e) whether any scheme exclusively for SCs/STs on the above lines is proposed to be implemented by Central Warehousing Corporation ; if so, the details ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (e). The Central Warehousing Corporation started implementing the scheme for award of scholarship exclusively to SC/ST candidates in 1983. The scheme provides for grant of two scholarships one each for graduation in Agriculture and Civil Engineering. The main criteria for grant of scholarship are (i) the annual income of the parents/guardian shall not exceed Rs. 12,000/- and (ii) the performance of the candidate in the first year of the course. So far only one scholarship has been awarded in Agriculture, that is to an SC candidate from the G. B. Pant university. As for the Civil Engineering scholarship, the Corporation had approached the College of Engineering, Guindy (Tamil Nadu), Annamalai University (Tamil Nadu), Osmania University (Andhra Pradesh), and University of Mysore (Karnataka) for sponsoring eligible candidates. However, no response was received from them. The expenditure incurred by the Corporation under this scheme is Rs. 3600/- so far.

Supply of Irrigation Bores in Drought Affected Areas

2973. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether LIC and Works and Housing Ministry have decided to supply irrigation bores in drought affected areas ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Andhra Pradesh has also been included in that scheme ; and

(d) if so, the details of expenditure in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) No such decision has been taken by the Ministry of Works and Housing. The

Department of Irrigation, Government of India and the Life Insurance Corporation have also indicated that no such decision has been taken by them.

(b) to (d). Does not arise. However, the Government of Andhra Pradesh sought Central assistance of Rs. 49 crores during 1984 for drinking water supply in drought affected areas. The Government of India approved a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 8.83 crores for this purpose.

Targets for Production of Soyabean During Kharif Season

2974. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the targets of soyabean production in different States during the kharif season of current year ;

(b) whether all the States have achieved the targets ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) Planning Commission fixes targets for oilseeds as a group and not for individual oilseeds. As such, it is not possible to furnish the Statewise and Yearwise targets of individual oilseeds during a particular year. However, Working Groups on Agriculture and Cooperation set up in the Planning Commission to consider the plan proposals of the States for the year 1984-85, had recommended the soyabean production targets of 9 lakh tonnes during 1984-85 for Madhya Pradesh, which is the main soyabean producing State. For other soyabean growing States like Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan, the production targets for total oilseeds including soyabean were recommended as 20 and 9 lakh tonnes respectively for 1984-85.

(b) to (d). The estimates of production of soyabean have been received in respect of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan for the year 1984-85 which are 7.44 lakh tonnes in respect of Madhya Pradesh and 0.26 lakh tonnes in respect of Rajasthan. The production of soyabean in these States is considerably larger than the year 1983-84. However, this production is less than the

targets suggested by the above mentioned Working Groups mainly because of the adverse weather conditions prevailing during the later part of the kharif season.

To be Answered on the 15th April, 1985
Marine Fishing

2975. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of sea-going fishermen and the fish production ;

(b) the length of coast line and marine fishery resources within 200 metre depth zone of the continental shelf in different States of India ; and

(c) contribution of different States in the sea-fish production in the country in 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85, with monetary value and the value of the fish exported from different States of India ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) According to available information, out of 21 lakhs marine fishermen population, about five lakhs are actively engaged in fishing. Marine fish production in 1983-84 was about 16 lakh tonnes. The estimated production in 1984-85 is about 18 lakh tonnes.

(b) and (c). A statement is enclosed.

Statement

Name of the State	Coast line in Km.	Fish production in tonnes			Value of Export (Rs. in lakh)	
		1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1982-83	1983-84
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andhra Pradesh	974	118034	151284	164557	3407	3159
2. Gujarat	1215	189988	187315	279000	1660	1861
3. Karnataka	280	116066	98410	167362	1790	1251
4. Kerala	570	325367	385275	426600	14149	14086
5. Maharashtra	653	320433	333173	319831	4344	5775
6. Orissa	476	41400	47065	46984	1791	1653
7. Tamil Nadu	907	214769	244360	283000	3351	4150
8. West Bengal	157	31000	39000	36000	4334	4412
9. Goa	160	48464	50878	53711	1310	955
10. Pondicherry	31	13886	15843	20435	—	—
11. Andaman & Nicobar Island	1962	3879	3868	6226	—	—
12. Lakshadweep	132	4201	4301	5331	—	—
Total	7517	Q. 1427487 V. Rs. 468 Crores	Q.1560772(P) V. Rs. 549 Crores	Q.1809037(E) V. —	36136	37302

(P) : Provisional, (E) : Estimates, Q : Quantity, V : Value

(1) Marine Fishery Resources within 200 m depth Zone estimated regionwise on the basis of organic production is as follows :

Region	(In million Tonnes)
North West Coast	0.677
South West Coast	1.335
Lower East Coast	0.385
Upper East Coast	0.270
Total	2.667

(2) Value of Fish Produced and Fish and Fish Products Exported for 1984-85 are not yet available.

[Translation]

Allocation of Funds to States for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour

2976. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated by Central Government for the rehabilitation of bonded labour to various States in India during the last five years ;

(b) whether concerned State Governments fully utilised these funds or diverted them for other works ; and

(c) the names of the States which failed to achieve the desired results ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) A sum of Rs. 1464.50 lakhs has been released to different State Governments as Central share of assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for rehabilitation of bonded labourers from 1980-81 to 1984-85.

(b) Out of the sum of Rs. 1464.50 lakhs released, utilisation certificates are due for a sum of Rs. 934.80 lakhs. (Utilisation certificates for Rs. 529.70 lakhs released during 1984-85 are not yet due). As against the above sum of Rs. 934.80 lakhs, utilisation certificates have been received for Rs. 554.48 lakhs and certificates for the remaining amount of Rs. 380.32 lakhs are awaited. No instance has, however, come to the notice regarding diversion of funds meant for rehabilitation of bonded labourers to other programmes, etc.

(c) No State Government has failed to utilise the funds and rehabilitate the bonded labourers. However, the possibility of some delay in the process of rehabilitation of bonded labourers cannot be ruled out as rehabilitation is a time consuming process and depends upon a number of factors.

[English]

Animal Husbandry Programmes

2977. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey regarding the communities and tribes which relied solely on cattle raising and milk production for making a living ;

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

(c) steps Government have taken for animal husbandry programmes to assist these people to improve the quality of their cattle and increase productivity ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Central Council of Gosamvardhana conducted a survey on nomadic cattle breeders in India in 1956 and listed the communities/tribes engaged in cattle raising and milk production as below :

1. Yadava group :

Ahir, Ahar, Gopi, Goshi, Gowala, Golla, Gowari, Gaura, Kavundan and Adaiyan.

2. Others :

Gujar, Charan, Gopal, Godi and Ghosi.

The population of the migratory type of breeders was reported to be concentrated in the arid region of Western India, the forests and hill ranges of Central India, Deccan plateau and sub mountainous region of the north. These tracts are largely unproductive where raising of crops successfully is either uncertain or not possible. The report indicates that these traditional cattle breeders in different States have played a significant role in maintaining the supply of draft cattle for agriculture and transport needs of the regions, produced and supplied substantial quantity of ghee, and contributed to the maintenance of the soil fertility.

(c) Various cattle/buffalo development programmes are being taken up in the States. Through these programmes, such communities and tribes, who form sizeable percentage of cattle owners are also provided with services such as improved breeding, health coverage and milk

marketing facilities. Under Integrated Rural Development Programme/Special Livestock Production Programme, the ceiling on subsidy admissible for tribal farmers belonging to small and marginal farmers categories has been enhanced from Rs. 3000/- to Rs. 5000/- per beneficiary. It has also decided that under this programme at least 30 per cent families selected for assistance should be from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes group.

Fixation of Milk Price on the Basis of Cost of Production

2978. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any system of fixing the milk prices based on cost of production ; and

(b) if not, how are they fixed at present ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b) All the dairy plants in the public/cooperative sector in the country except Delhi Milk Scheme and the Mother Dairy, Delhi are owned and operated by the State Governments/State sponsored agencies. Delhi Milk Scheme and Delhi Mother Dairy procure their milk requirements through the State Dairy Development Cooperative Federations in the adjoining States. The dairy plants fix the prices of milk on the basis of prevailing market prices of milk and ghee/other milk products.

Average Yield per Hectare of Paddy in India and Other Countries

2979. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the average yield per hectare of rice (Paddy) crop in India and how it compares with the yield per hectare in China, Pakistan, Japan, Asia during 1983-84 ;

(b) the reasons for low yield per hectare rice (Paddy) in our country ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to increase the productivity of rice (Paddy) in our country and the results achieved so far ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) The per hectare yields of paddy in India along with comparable yield levels in China, Pakistan, Japan and Asia during 1983 (corresponding to 1983-84 for India) are as given below :

	Yield of Rice (Paddy) (Kg/ha)
	1983
India	2185
China	5067
Pakistan	2579
Japan	5701
Asia	3197

(b) The reasons for low productivity of paddy in India, inter-alia, include :

- (i) Inadequate irrigation coverage, particularly in Eastern States ;
- (ii) Low application of fertilisers and plant protection measures ;
- (iii) Small size of holdings particularly in the Eastern States which inhibits adoption of modern technology ;
- (iv) Low productivity levels in the Eastern States due to physical environment (water regimes, agro-climatic factors, problem soils, etc.) and the lack of suitable technology-particularly availability of modern varieties capable of withstanding problematic environments, etc.

(c) The steps taken by the Government to increase the productivity of rice (Paddy), inter-alia, include :

- (i) Increase in irrigated area under the crop ;
- (ii) Increased use of HYV and certified seeds ;
- (iii) Efficient water management and ensuring availability of water at critical stages of transplantation/crop growth.

- (iv) Increased application of fertilisers ; and need-based use of micro-nutrients ;
- (v) Adequate plant protection measures;
- (vi) Development of technology suitable for problematic areas ;
- (vii) Launching of a special rice production programme in Eastern States. This includes land development, efficient use of irrigation potential, improvement of drainage, creation of infrastructural facilities, etc. in selected blocks in these States.
- (viii) Adoption of appropriate pricing and procurement policies.

As a result of the various measures taken, the productivity of rice (Paddy) has increased from 1962 kgs/ha in 1981-82 to 2185 kgs/ha in 1983-84.

Use of Mustard oil in Vanaspati Manufacture

2980. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken or propose to take a decision to permit use of solvent extracted mustard oil in the manufacture of vanaspati as a part of their efforts to cut down the mounting import bill of edible oils ;

(b) whether any research or experiments have been conducted about the use of this oil for direct human consumption without proper refining or after refining ; if so, its findings ;

(c) the estimated quantity of such oil which will be used in vanaspati manufacture ;

(d) whether its use will lead to reduction in its price ; and

(e) if so, the anticipated fall ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA

SINGH) : (a) The proposal to permit use of solvent extracted mustard oil in the manufacture of vanaspati is engaging the attention of the Government.

(b) Experiments conducted in the past have shown that normal hexane, the solvent used for extraction of oil, is moderately toxic. Therefore, in terms of the provisions under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, mustard/rapeseed oil obtained by solvent extraction shall be supplied for human consumption only if it is refined.

(c) to (e) . If the use of solvent extracted mustard/rapeseed oil is allowed, a quantity of about 10,000 MT may be available for vanaspati manufacture which is too meagre to have any impact on the prices of vanaspati.

Organization of Krishi Vigyan Mela

2981. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had organised Krishi Vigyan Mela in Delhi recently ;

(b) if so, number of farmers invited from different States, State-wise ;

(c) whether Government plan to have such melas and training centres in the rural areas also ;

(d) the steps being taken to train and educate the farmers about biogas plants, solar cells and solar cookers ;

(e) whether any such training centre or Krishi Mela is going to be organised in North Bengal ;

(f) if so, by what time and details thereof ; and

(g) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Pusa Krishi Vigyan Mela was held at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi from 13th to 15th March, 1985,

(b) Intimations in writing were sent to officials as well as to non-official organisations throughout the country such as State Departments of Agriculture, Agricultural Universities, farmers' organisations like Bharat Krishak Samaj etc. In addition, the farmers were informed through the mass media such as 'Doordarshan', All India Radio and leading daily newspapers, both in Hindi and English. The details of farmers who attended the Krishi Vigyan Mela from the different States are given below :—

1. Union Territory of Delhi	441
2. Uttar Pradesh	244
3. Bihar	48
4. Haryana	247
5. Rajasthan	74
6. Madhya Pradesh	187
7. Tamil Nadu	46
8. Jammu & Kashmir	2
9. Punjab	16
10. Gujarat	14
11. Orissa	1
12. Maharashtra	10
13. West Bengal	12

Total : 1342

(c) Yes, Sir. In order to transfer the technology to farmers and farm women specially, under Krishi Vigyan Kendra and Lab to Land Programme, small-scale field days-cum-Krishi Vigyan Melas are being organised in the rural areas. Recently such Krishi Vigyan Melas were held at village Shikohpur-Rampura in Gurgaon District of Haryana on 5th March, 1985 and another at IARI Regional Station, Karnal, Haryana on 22nd March, 1985. In future also Government proposes to organise more and more Krishi Vigyan Melas at different places in the country.

(d) As a part of IARI demonstration-cum-extension education programme, a few family size biogas plants have been installed in adopted villages under the Operational Research Project. Advisory services and enquiries are being handled by the Divisions of Soil Science and Agricultural Chemistry of IARI, New Delhi as and when such requests are received. However, the main responsibility for training and education of farmers for bio-gas plant,

solar cell and solar cooker has been assigned to Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources which is the apex body for this purpose.

(e) Government has no such proposal at present.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) The State Department of Agriculture, West Bengal and the Local Agricultural University are mainly responsible for organising such training centre/Krishi Melas in the State.

DDA's Self Financing Project at Mall Road, Delhi

2982. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) for how long the construction work at DDA's Self Financing Project at Mall Road, Delhi has been at standstill ;

(b) the reasons which led the DDA not to complete the project within the stipulated period ;

(c) the probable date of completion of the project ; and

(d) how the allottees are to be compensated as they have paid 90 per cent price of the flats till September, 1983 and were legally entitled to get the possession of the flats in August 1984 ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) :

(a) and (b) . The construction work remained standstill for about 4½ months, the time taken in recinding the previous contract and awarding the balance work to another contractor. This alongwith the slow execution work by the previous contractor is mainly responsible for the delay.

(c) The work is likely to be completed by December, 1985.

(d) Interest @ 7 % on the amount deposited becomes payable by DDA for the period beyond 2½ years from the date(s) on which their applications were accepted by DDA, till the date(s) the flats are completed.

**Japanese Assistance for Development of
Small Scale Fisheries**

2983. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of cash grant given by Japanese Government for development of small scale fisheries ;

(b) the States and the Central Institutes that are to benefit out of this grant ; and

(c) the proposed outlay for each of these States and the Central Institutes ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) 410 million Japanese Yen.

(b) The States and Central Institutes which are to benefit are : Orissa, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Kerala ; Central Institute of Fisheries Nautical and Engineering Training and Fishery Survey of India.

(c) As per the contract signed with the Japanese supplier, the CIF cost of machines and equipment for each of the States and the Central Institutes is as follows :—

S. No.	State	No. of Machines	Total CIF cost in Japanese Yen
1.	Orissa	4	68,500,000
2.	Gujarat	4	68,400,000
3.	Tamil Nadu	4	68,250,000
4.	West Bengal	1	17,150,000
5.	Kerala	6	102,750,000
6.	Central Institute of Fisheries Nautical and Engineering Training)	84,900,000
7.	Fishery Survey of India)	

Financial Assistance to States / Union Territories for Promoting House to Poor People

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

(a) the amount of financial assistance given by Union Government to Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana and the Union Territories of Chandigarh and Delhi for providing houses to the houseless rural/urban poor during the last three financial years 1982-85 ;

(b) whether it has been ascertained that the amount so granted has been properly utilized by each of the States/Union Territories ; and

(c) if so, the total number of houseless poor people benefited in the rural/urban areas in each States/Union Territory during this period, separately for each year ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) :

(a) to (c) . Housing is a State subject. Within their approved plan outlays State Government/Union Territories are free to formulate and implement various social housing schemes in accordance with their needs and plan priorities. Central financial assistance for all State sector programmes is given in the shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants' without being tied to any head of development, scheme or project.

Targets for Procurement of Wheat and Rice

2985. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the target for procurement of rice and wheat in the different States during 1980-81 to 1984-85 ;

(b) how far these targets were achieved ;

(c) what was the target and actual procurement as percentage to the total production of the crops in the States ; and

(d) State-wise break-up of (a), (b) and (c) above ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d). Statewise targets of procurement were fixed for 1980-81 wheat crop only (marketed in 1981-82 season). The details are given in the Statements laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library, Sec. No. LT-924/85]

[Translation]

Setting up of Doordarshan Relay Centre at Banswara

2986. **SHRI PRABHU LAL RAWAT :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up a Doordarshan relay centre in Banswara/Doongarpur ;

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to start functioning ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). There is no approved proposal as yet to set up a relay transmitter at Banswara/Doongarpur.

(c) Provision of TV service to uncovered parts of the country, including Banswara and Doongarpur will depend on the actual availability of resources for TV expansion during future Plan periods.

[English]

Water Supply Scheme in Hill Areas

2987. **SHRI LAL DUHOMA :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether water supply scheme for rural areas undertaken with the assistance of foreign countries and World Health Organisation can be taken up in hill areas ; and

(b) if so, whether introduction of such schemes will be taken up by his Ministry in Mizoram where there is a chronic scarcity of drinking water ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR) :

(a) Yes Sir. Some donor countries like Denmark, Netherlands and E.E.C. are providing assistance for rural water supply schemes. The World Health Organisation however provides assistance only for support activities like training, consultancy and supply of equipment.

(b) The UNICEF is extending assistance for gravity feeder rural water supply schemes in the hilly areas of Mizoram mainly by supply of pipes.

Regularisation of Graduate Employees in DDA

2988. **SHRI ANAND SINGH :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of graduates and post graduates employed in the various divisions of the Delhi Development Authority as Beldars and Khalasis on daily wage/work charged basis have been working as clerks in the absence of duly appointed clerks, for several years ;

(b) if so, the number of such persons who have been working in various establishments of DDA for the last three years ;

(c) whether DDA have already absorbed a number of contract clerks/field surveyors as regular clerks ;

(d) whether on similar grounds, Government had under consideration the question to regularise the services of such graduates and post-graduates as clerks against regular vacancies ; if so, the decision taken in this regard ; and

(e) the number of posts of clerks and equivalent cadres lying vacant in the DDA as on 31 December 1984 and 31 March, 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 97 persons.

(c) Yes, Sir. 466 field surveyors/clerks have been regularised as L.D.Cs.

(d) and (e). No, Sir. 328 posts of clerks were lying vacant on 31st December, 1984 and 240 on 31st March, 1985. Some of these posts are to be filled by SC/ST candidates & for the remaining, a departmental test is proposed to be held shortly.

Cyclone Deaths

2989. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cyclone deaths reported in the country during the last two years ; and

(b) steps Government propose to take in future to save the people in cyclone affected areas ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) Information with regard to the number of deaths caused exclusively due to cyclones in the country is not available. However, as per the reports of the States/Union Territories, the total number of deaths caused due to floods/cyclones in the country during 1983 and 1984 were, 2377 and 1577 respectively.

(b) The Government have taken a number of steps for cyclone warning and protection of the people from cyclones, some of which are indicated below :—

- (i) The Indian Meteorological Department has a two stage warning system.
- (ii) There are three area cyclone warning centres at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay and two cyclone warning centres at Bhubaneswar and Visakhapatnam for issuing the cyclone warning to coastal population through All India Radio, State Government Officials, Port Trusts and other agencies.
- (iii) There are eight cyclone detection radars at Calcutta, Paradip, Visakhapatnam, Machilipatnam, Madras, Karaikal, Bombay and Goa.

(iv) A number of cyclone shelters have been set up in the cyclone affected areas.

In addition, a new scheme known as Disaster Warning Service using INSAT Communication System is being currently introduced to warn the coastal population directly in the event of a cyclone, initially along the North Tamil-Nadu and South Andhra Coasts. Two additional cyclone detection radars are proposed to be installed on the West Coast at Bhuj and Cochin. A number of automatic weather recording equipment known as Data Collection Platforms over the coastal and sea areas around India are being set up in the near future.

Misuse Charges Claimed from the Bhartiya Kala Kendra

2990. SHRI D. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2373 on 12 March, 1984 regarding misuse charges claimed from the Bhartiya Kala Kendra and state :

(a) details of the misuse during the period 17 February, 1978 to 23 February, 1983 for which a sum of Rs. 12040 has been claimed from the Bhartiya Kala Kendra ;

(b) the basis on which the amount of Rs. 31,555.05 has been arrived at ;

(c) the progress made in the recovery of Rs. 10,91,103 which were claimed from the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya as early as 5 June 1984 ; and

(d) whether misuse charges from similar other cultural organisations will also be claimed on the same basis on which they have been claimed from the Bhartiya Kala Kendra ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) The misuse charges have been claimed for renting out the 1st floor of Bhartiya Kala Kendra to Kathak Kendra Institution.

(b) On the basis of 10% of the gross rent being received by the Bhartiya Kala Kendra.

(c) The representation of Gandharav Mahavidyalaya against the demand letter of 5.6.84 has been rejected. The Institution have been served with 15 days' notice on 1.4.85 for payment of the amount claimed.

(d) Yes, Sir, if the nature of misuse is similar.

Allotment of Vacant Plots to Other Needy Persons

2991. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain plots of land out of those allotted in 1975-76 through draw of lots by Delhi Development Authority in Maurya Enclave are still lying vacant ;

(b) if so, the details of such vacant plots of land in various pockets ;

(c) The reasons for which the allottees have been allowed to keep them vacant ; and

(d) whether any proceedings have been initiated to cancel the allotment of these plots and allot them to other needy persons ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 542 plots are lying vacant in Maurya Enclave (Pitam Pura). The details of the vacant plots and the names of allottees are given in the Statement laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-925/85].

(c) and (d). As per the terms and conditions of the Lease Deed, lessees are allowed a period of two years from the date of taking over possession of the plots, for completing construction thereon. One more year is also allowed as grace period. As such no penalty on account of non-construction is charged for the initial period of three years from the date of taking over possession of the plot. Thereafter extension of period is allowed on payment of the prescribed penalty at the rate of Rs. 2/- per sqm. for the fourth year, Rs. 3/- per

sqm. for fifth year and Rs. 4/- per sqm. for sixth year onwards. If the construction is not completed within a period of 10 years, 50% of the cost of the plot is charged as additional penalty. Thereafter, the cases could be considered for determination/cancellation of leases of the plots with the approval of the Lieutenant Governor, Delhi.

Role of Clusa in Oilseeds

2992. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen a write up entitled "The Seeds of Prosperity" appearing in "SPAN" of February, 1985 and if so, what views they hold on opinions expressed concerning edible oil imports into India, role of CLUSA and its officers and the outcome so far ;

(b) what research efforts Government have supported from 1982 to increase oilseeds production and what has been the outcome ; and

(c) State-wise, year-wise allocation of gifted edible oil from 1982 upto 1st March, 1985, its value, funds generated from its sales and also extent of its utilisation vis-a-vis reasons for any shortfall in utilisation ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Government has seen the write-up entitled "The Seeds of Prosperity" published in 'SPAN' of February, 1985. The article highlights the role of National Dairy Development Board's (NDDB) Oilseeds Project being implemented with the assistance of Co-operative League of U.S.A. (CLUSA) and Cooperative Union of Canada (CUC) for increasing the oilseeds production. The oilseeds development programme including the oilseeds project implemented by the NDDB with assistance from CLUSA and CUC are helping to increase the oilseeds production. Under the NDDB's Oilseeds Project, the oilseed produce of the farmers is purchased by their cooperatives at a fair price, inputs like seed and fertilisers are supplied timely to the farmers and the field

staff carry on intensive extension work. All these activities broadly help oilseed grower members of the cooperative societies to increase the production of oilseeds.

(b) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has continuously helped to increase oilseeds production through systematic research by taking up a number of research programmes. As a result of these efforts, a number of improved varieties of oilseed crops have been evolved. All these varieties with suitable production

techniques hold potential for increasing the production of oilseeds. As a result of the research and developmental efforts along with good weather conditions the production of oilseeds has increased to a level of 128.1 lakh tonnes in 1983-84 from a level of 100 lakh tonnes in 1982-83.

(c) The State-wise and Year-wise sales of gift ed oil made to the cooperative federations in different States by the NDDB from 1982-83 to 31.1.1985 are given below :—

Year	(thousand tonnes)				
	Gujarat	Madhya Pradesh	Tamil Nadu	Andhra Pradesh	Orissa
1982-83					
RSBO	11.48	4.05	2.86	0.19	0.86
CRSO	4.17	—	—	—	—
1983-84					
RSBO	11.31	4.75	2.46	2.32	1.96
CRSO	12.93	0.58	0.25	—	—
RRO	0.26	0.77	0.06	0.03	0.03
1984-85					
RSBO	2.32	0.52	1.06	1.35	1.41
CRSO	0.01	—	—	—	—
RRO	3.81	1.98	0.73	0.03	0.03

RSBO—Refined Soyabean Oil

CRSO—Crude Rapeseed Oil

RRO —Refined Rapeseed Oil

The funds generated from sale of gift edible oil from 1982-83 to 31.1.1985 are given below :

Year	(Rs. in crores)		
	Refined Soyabean Oil	Crude Rapeseed Oil	Total
1982-83	18.855	11.683	30.538
1983-84	26.005	9.048	35.053
1984-85	10.568	6.773	17.341

The disbursement of funds to the cooperative federation in different States from inception of the programme in the States upto 31.1.1985 is as follows :—

State	(Rs. in crores)	
	Total funds disbursed*	
Gujarat	34.22	
Madhya Pradesh	7.23	
Tamil Nadu	1.18	
Andhra Pradesh	2.36	
Orissa	2.61	
Maharashtra	1.17	
Karnataka	0.09	
Central Action Items	10.51	
	59.37	

*Excludes procurement support loan, working capital advance etc. amounting to Rs. 52.40 crores making the total disbursement to Rs. 111.77 crores.

Review of the Working of the Journalists

2993. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to review the working of journalists in discharging their duties ; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and if not, whether Government have received any memorandum in this regard ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

No memorandum has been received in this regard.

[Translation]

Proposal to Build "Indira Tower"

2994. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to build 'Indira Tower' in Connaught Place, New Delhi in memory of Shrimati Indira Gandhi for the development of tourism and if so, the details thereof ;

(b) how the services rendered by Mrs. Indira Gandhi will be inscribed thereon and the estimated expenditure to be incurred thereon ; and

(c) the time by which this Tower is likely to be constructed ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) :

(g) No, Sir.

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

[English]

Funds for Drinking Water Supply Programme

2995. SHRI VIRDHY CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state whether Central Government will provide more

funds in the Seventh Plan for drinking water supply programme and include the same in the core sector ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : The provision for drinking water supply programme to be made in the Seventh Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised. Keeping in view the nationally accepted targets for 'International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade', overall availability of resources and related priorities, due priority will be given to drinking water supply programme.

[Translation]

Survey undertaken by International Labour Organisation for Transfer of Technology

2996. SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP SINGH : Will the Ministers of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to a survey undertaken by International Labour Organisation recently there is apprehension of increased incidence of accidents and diseases due to unrestricted transfer of technology to the developing countries ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to restrict the transfer of technology, especially in view of the recent gas tragedy in Bhopal ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) There is a reference to such an apprehension in the World Labour Report-2 by way of a general observations based on experience.

(b) The technology policy statement of the Government issued in January, 1983 contains guidelines on transfer of technology.

Allocation of Funds to U.P. for Modernisation of Sugar Mills

2997. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Uttar Pradesh Government have asked for money from the Sugar Development Fund for the modernisation of sugar mills ;

(b) if so, the amount of money asked for the time by which it is likely to be made available ;

(c) the amount Government have decided to sanction ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

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

[English]

Projects under RLEGP undertaken by Orissa

2998. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the projects that have been undertaken by Orissa Government under Rural

Labour Employment Guarantee Programme;

(b) the number of rural labourers benefited under this programme ; and

(c) the phase-wise planning for such projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (c) . The projects that have been submitted by Orissa Government and approved under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme are indicated in the attached statement alongwith the details regarding the approved cost and expected year of completion of the projects. However, employment generation under the programme, is, at present, being monitored in terms of the mandays of employment generated and not in terms of number of rural labourers provided with employment under the programme. The employment generation reported upto February, 1985 is 31.55 lakh mandays.

Statement

RURAL LANDLESS EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE PROGRAMME

List of projects approved under RLEGP in Orissa

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Amount sanctioned by the Central Committee (Rs. in lakhs)	Year of completion of project according to project report
1.	Soil & Water Conservation in 4 districts, viz., Ganjam, Puri, Cuttack and Balasore.	21.00	1984-85
2.	Construction and improvement of rural link roads and rural roads in all districts of Orissa.	116.87	1983-84
3.	Social forestry, construction and improvement of forest roads and excavation of nursery tanks in 4 districts viz., Koraput, Kalahandi, Sundergarh and Phulbani.	20.00	1984-85
4.	Construction of public tubewells and river lift irrigation projects in 13 districts, viz., Balasore, Bolangir, Cuttack, Dhonkanj, Ganjam, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Koraput, Mayurbhunj, Phulbani, Puri, Sambalpur and Sundergarh.	274.43	1984-85

5.	Construction of school buildings for primary schools.	38.93	1983-84
6.	Construction/improvement of link roads in 9 districts of Orissa (Phase-II)	850.22	1984-85
7.	Cheak irrigation in 3 districts of Orissa.	244.67	1985-86
8.	Soil conservation works in Orissa.	600.00	1984-85
9.	Construction of primary school buildings.	915.98	1984-85
10.	Renovation and improvement of tanks in the Command Area of Salki irrigation project (Disstt. Phulbani).	12.91	1984-85
11.	Development of Ekmana Kanal Watershed.	31.97	1986-87
12.	Providing communication facilities over river and canal banks.	465.00	1985-86

Non-Recognition of B. Sc. Degree of Sri Venkateswara University by I. C. A. R.

2999. SHRI P. PENCHALAI AH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether B.Sc. Degree with the group C.D.Z. (Chemistry, Dairy Science, Zoology) of Shri Venkateswara University has been recognised by I.C.A.R. ;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) whether B.Sc. graduates with the above group are denied admission to M.Sc. Degree Course (Dairy Science) in Kurukshetra University just because this group is not recognised by I.C.A.R.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) The ICAR has no authority to grant recognition to the degrees awarded by the various Univer-

sities. It is also not responsible for promoting agricultural education in the Traditional (General) Universities because agricultural Universities have been established specifically for this purpose. The Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University has exclusive jurisdiction in terms of agricultural education, research and extension in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) In view of the reply to part (a) above, the question of the ICAR recognising the B.Sc. degree of Sri Venkateswara University does not arise.

(c) Kurukshetra University has the power to recognise degrees of various Universities, with which ICAR has no concern. However, Kurukshetra University has a set of rules governing admission to various instructional programmes leading to B.Sc. Dairying/M.Sc. Dairying/Ph.D. Degrees. It is upto Kurukshetra University to consider the B.Sc. (Pure Science) degree of Venkateswara University equivalent to that of Kurukshetra University for purpose of admission to its various programmes.

Central Grant to Madhya Pradesh and Orissa for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour

3000. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Orissa and Madhya Pradesh have received full Central grant for the rehabilitation of bonded labour ;

(b) if so, whether the said amount is sufficient for their welfare and rehabilitation ;

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

(d) whether additional demand has also been made by Orissa Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (d) . As per the procedure in vogue, the proposals for rehabilitation of bonded labourers are screened and sanctioned by the State Governments. Thereupon, the State Government has to release the State share of assistance and, based on that, the Central share of assistance is released. The release of funds for a district is, however, conditional upon receipt of utilisation certificates for the grants released for that district in the previous years. All the Central grants for the rehabilitation of bonded labourers have been released to the Governments of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh against their admissible proposals.

The ceiling limit of rehabilitation assistance prescribed under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for rehabilitation of bonded labourers is Rs. 4,000/- per bonded labourer, which is shared equally by the State Government and the Central Government. Both the Governments of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh have been generally spending at the rate of Rs. 4,000/- per bonded labourer for their rehabilitation under this scheme. The Government of Orissa has, however, integrated the scheme with the State's own scheme of 'Economic Rehabilitation of Rural Poor' for augmenting the quantum of rehabilitation assistance.

So far, Rs. 547.29 lakhs and Rs. 21.58 lakhs have been released to the Govern-

ments of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh respectively as Central share of grant for rehabilitation of bonded labourers since the inception of the scheme in 1978-79.

Air Station in Tirupathi

3001. SHRI CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to start All India Radio Station in Tirupathi ; and

(b) if so, when ?

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

(a) In the approved 6th Plan, there was no proposal to set up a AIR station at Tirupathi. The VII Five Year Plan proposals are not yet finalised.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Setting up of High Security Diseases Laboratory in Bhopal

3002 SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Asia's first High Security Diseases Laboratory, having arrangements for the diagnosis of various cattle diseases is being set up near Bhopal in Madhya Pradesh with the assistance of Central Government ;

(b) whether preparatory work has been done and land acquired for the purpose ;

(c) whether Indian Council of Agricultural Research is yet to take action in this regard ; and

(d) if so, the time by which ICAR is likely to take action in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. A High Security Disease Laboratory is being established by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research with UNDP assistance at Bhopal.

(b) Yes, Sir. The project has been cleared by the Planning Commission and other associated agencies. The legal formalities to acquire the land are being processed for completion.

(c) and (d) . The Indian Council of Agricultural Research took action sometime back to appoint an Officer-on-Special Duty to develop the infrastructural facilities for the establishment of the laboratory. As per the advice of the Department of Economic Affairs the project has been included in Country Programme III beginning from April, 1985.

[English]

Implementation of DPAP in Madhya Pradesh

3003. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the drought prone areas identified by the Centre in Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) the amount of Central assistance provided to Madhya Pradesh to implement Drought Prone Areas Programme during the Sixth Plan period ; and

(c) the details of the Drought Prone Areas Programme launched in Madhya Pradesh during Sixth Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) 48 blocks in 6 districts of the State have been identified as drought prone. They are as under :

Sl. No.	District	No. of Blocks	Name of Blocks
1.	Khargone	7	Thikari, Rajpur, Pati, Bhagwanpura, Zirnia, Bhikangaon, Barwani.
2.	Jhabua	12	Alirajpur, Bhabra, Jhabua, Jobat, Kathiwara, Maghnagar, Petlawad, Rama, Ranapur, Sendhwa, Thandla, Udaigarh.

3. Shahdol	5	Beohari, Jaisinghnagar, Sohagpur, Pushparajgarh, Bandhangarh.
4. Dhar	8	Bagh, Bakner, Dahi, Gandhwani, Kukehi, Marwar, Nisarpur, Sardarpur.
5. Sidhi	8	Chitrangi, Deosar, Kushmi, Majhauji, Ranpur, Sinawal, Sidhi, Waidhan.
6. Betul	8	Amla, Betul, Bhimpur, Ghoradongari, Multai, Prabhatpattan, Shampur, Chicholi.

48 Blocks

(b) During the Sixth Plan central assistance amounting to Rs. 1376.62 lakhs has been given to the State of Madhya Pradesh for implementing the programme.

(c) The major activities taken up under the programme during the Sixth Plan related to creation of irrigation potential, soil and moisture conservation measures, forestry including pasture development and livestock development, including dairy development.

Details of expenditure under major sectors and physical achievements during the Sixth Plan are given in attached statement.

Statement

DROUGHT PRONE AREAS PROGRAMME IN MADHYA PRADESH

1. Expenditure statement

Sl. No.	Sector	Expenditure (1980-81 to December, 1984) (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Agriculture	178.23
2.	Irrigation	769.96
3.	Forestry & Pasture	975.81
4.	Animal Husbandry	135.02

II, Physical achievements

Sl. No.	Key Indicator	Achievement (1980-81 to December, 1984)
1.	Soil & moisture conservation (000 hect.)	17.568
2.	Irrigation potential created (000 hect.)	156.119
3.	Forestry and pasture development (000 hect.)	30.817
4.	Milk societies set up (Nos.)	262
5.	Sheep societies set up (Nos.)	2
6.	Employment generated (000 mandays)	13423

NCDC's Plans to Remove Regional Imbalances in Co-operative Infrastructure

3004. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether NCDC has a plan to give priority to remove regional imbalances in the creation of co-operative infrastructure ;

(b) the norms for giving priority to remove imbalances ;

(c) the criteria of selecting the States ; and

(d) whether U.P. has been covered in this scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) With a view to reducing the gap and rectifying the imbalances in the field of cooperative development, NCDC has been implementing the scheme to speed up the development of cooperative marketing, processing, storage etc. in the cooperatively under-developed States/Union Territories. The States/Union Territories have been classified for the purpose into three categories, namely cooperatively developed,

under-developed and least developed States. Measures to reduce imbalances relate to provision of more liberal financial assistance, technical assistance and consultancy services. The pattern of financial assistance includes low rates of interest, longer moratorium and higher quantum in terms of percentage of project cost. Cooperatives for scheduled castes, tribals, fishermen and other weaker sections receive special treatment. A more liberal pattern of assistance is applicable to certain hilly and difficult areas of developed States as well. NCDC's support is provided on project basis.

(c) The States are identified as cooperatively under-developed or least developed after taking into account :

(i) the level of agricultural development ;

(ii) the strength or weakness of the cooperative infrastructure ; and

(iii) the adequacy of institutional credit for development.

(d) Uttar Pradesh has been classified as a cooperatively developed State. However, cooperatives in the notified hilly and remote areas of the State come within the purview of the scheme.

Increase in indigenous production of Palm Oil

3005. SHRI D.P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being taken by Government to step up production of palm oil in India in view of the vast import of this commodity ;

(b) the details of measures being taken to increase growth of palm plantations in India ;

(c) the areas which are receiving emphasis for this crop ; and

(d) the present local availability of the raw material ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d). The Government of India has identified Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Kerala as the potential areas for cultivation of palm trees. Two projects, one in Kerala and the other in Andaman & Nicobar Islands spread over 6,000 and 2,400 hectares respectively are at present under implementation. Some coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu are also being exploited. The quantity of oil so far extracted in Andaman & Nicobar Islands during 1983-84 is 39.30 Kilo Litres. The crude oil produced by Oil Palm India Ltd. which is implementing the project in Kerala during the year 1983-84 is 195.16 MTs.

Rules for Accreditation of Correspondents

3006. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to relax the rules, for central accreditation of correspondents of Delhi working for small newspapers and newspapers for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ;

(b) if so, details thereof ; and

(c) if not, whether copy of the rules for central accreditation for Press Information Bureau, New Delhi will be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) to (c). Existing rules already provide for relaxation of conditions for grant of accreditation to correspondents of small newspapers including those representing Sheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Proposal to Increase Housing Finance

3007. SHRI T. BALA GAUD : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal for substantial increase of housing finance is under consideration of government ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether an assessment of housing shortage has also been made by Government ;

(d) If so, the details thereof ; and

(e) the measures taken by Government for easy availability of construction materials at reasonable cost ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR) : (a) and (b). The need for increase in housing finance has been accepted and outlays for the Seventh Five Year Plan are yet to be finalised.

(c) and (d). As per the estimates made by National Buildings Organisation (NBO) on the basis of the Census data, the current housing shortage in terms of dwelling units is as follows :—

<i>(in millions)</i>		
URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL
5.9	18.8	24.7

(e) Some of the important measures are as follows :—

- (i) steps to increase the production of construction materials such as cement, steel etc. The Government are following a liberal policy towards granting of industrial licences for setting up cement factories ;
- (ii) making available levy cement for construction of houses upto a limited plinth area ; and
- (iii) encouraging the use of locally available material.

[Translation]

Construction of Lake and Big Park near Tihar Gaon

3008. SHRI LALIT MAKEN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the present position of the scheme regarding construction of the proposed lake and big park near Tihar Gaon in Western Delhi which was started by DDA in 1980 ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : DDA has reported that development work of lake Campus in Tihar village is complete in accordance with the land-scape plan. 24 acres of land have been developed as lawn and 11000 trees have been planted. The area has been fully developed from the horticultural point of view. The dirty water coming to this lake from Tihar village has also been stopped by laying of sewer lines. The lake, of course, gets filled up during rainy season only. However, there is a proposal to provide two more tubewells to make this lake perennial and to keep the surrounding areas clean.

[English]

Food Stocks in 1977 and 1980

3009. **SHRI S. M. GURADDI :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the details about the food stocks in 1977 and in 1980 ;

(b) whether there has been fall in the food stocks during 1977 to 1980 and if so, to what extent ; and

(c) the details of these stocks at the end of December, 1984 ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) . Details of stocks of foodgrains with the public agencies in 1977 and 1980 are as under :—

(in Million Tonnes)

	Stocks as on	
	1st January 1977	1st January 1980
Rice	5.73	9.05
Wheat	12.45	8.36
Coarse grains	0.78	0.11
TOTAL	18.96	17.52

Thus, there was a fall of 1.44 million tonnes in stocks during the above period.

(c) The stocks of foodgrains at the end of December, 1984 were :—

	(in Million tonnes)
Rice	7.71
Wheat	14.80
Coarse grains	0.10
Total	22.61

Setting up of Radio Station at Bhawani Patna

3010. **SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Radio Station at Bhawani Patna in Kalahandi district of Orissa during the Seventh Plan period ;

(b) if so, the time by which Government propose to set up the Radio Station in the Kalahandi district of Orissa ; and

(c) if not, whether Government will consider this matter taking the backwardness of the area into consideration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N.GADGIL) : (a) to (c) . A scheme to set up a Radio Station at Bhawani Patna has tentatively been included in the draft proposals for the 7th Five Year Plan (1985-90). The 7th Plan has not yet been finalised.

[Translation]

Increase in Transmission Range of Sagar T.V. Centre

3011. **SHRI NANDLAL CHOUHDARY :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether action is being taken to increase the transmission range of Sagar T.V. centre (Madhya Pradesh) ; and

(b) if so, the kilometrage by which the range is proposed to be increased ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Allotment of Houses by DDA

3012. PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) number of houses allotted by D.D.A. during the period of three years ending 31 December, 1984 ; and

(b) categories of people to whom allotment was made ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) :

(a) and (b). 71,425 houses were allotted/ allocated by DDA under its various housing schemes as per details given below :—

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Category			Total
		MIG	LIG	JANTA	
1.	General Housing Scheme	6240	3455	2390	12085
2.	New Pattern Scheme 1979	5555	9868	10169	25592
3.	Self Financing Schemes	Cat. I 842	Cat. II 16553	Cat. III 16353	33748
Grand Total :					71,425

Implementation of IRDP in Seventh Plan

3013. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to increase the number of beneficiaries in each block from 600 upwards during Seventh Plan under IRDP ;

(b) if so, to what extent ; and

(c) whether Government propose to implement this programme in a better way after noting the shortfalls in the past and the steps taken to improve the implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (c). The Approach to the Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90 states "The emphasis on rural employment through NREP, RLEGP and IRDP will continue with better

planning, closer monitoring and tighter organisation for effective implementation". However, as the Seventh Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised details are not available.

Implementaton of IRDP in West Bengal

3015. PROF. M.R. HALDER : will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) how many families belonging to SC/ST and those belonging to economically weaker section comprising various other communities were covered in first four years of Sixth Five Year Plan by 'IRDP' in West Bengal ;

(b) the details of money allotted for the programme ; and

(c) whether target was achieved or not ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Implementation of IRDP in West Bengal (1980-81—1983-84)

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Number of SC/ST families assisted.	1,60,987
2. Percentage of SC/ST families to total families assisted.	36.88*
3. Number of families belonging to other economically weaker sections assisted.	2,75,523
4. Total number of families assisted.	4,36,510
5. Target of total number of families to be assisted.	8,04,000
6. Achievement as percentage of target.	54.29
7. Total allocation (including Central and State share).	9045.00
8. Central allocation	4522.50
9. Central release	1319.92**
10. Total expenditure (including States' share)	3001.12
11. Total expenditure as percentage of total allocation.	33.18

* According to the guidelines, at least 30% of the total families assisted under the programme were to be from the SC/ST category.

** In addition to the Central releases made during 1980-84, an amount of Rs. 660.62 lakhs released by the Central Government during 1978-80 was also available as unutilised balance.

**Procurement Price of Paddy/Rice
in Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

3016. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA :
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL
SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have fixed
the procurement price of paddy/rice ;

(b) if so, what is the present price,
State-wise ;

(c) whether Government procure
paddy/rice in the Union Territory of
Andaman and Nicobar Islands ; and

(d) if so, the price so fixed during last
three years, year-wise and the actual pro-
curement made ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND
CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA
SINGH) : (a) and (b) . During 1984-85
kharif marketing season, Government of
India have announced the support price
of paddy at Rs. 137, Rs. 141 and Rs. 145
per quintal, respectively for common, fine
and superfine varieties. A statement show-
ing procurement price of rice for the
purpose of levy during 1984-85 kharif
season is attached.

(c) and (d). There is no levy on rice
in the Union Territory of Andaman
and Nicobar Islands. An insignificant
quantity of paddy/rice is procured in
the Union Territory under price
support.

Statement

Procurement price of levy rice for 1984-85 Marketing Season

Sl.	State/Union Territory	(Rs. per quintal)		
		Common	Fine	Superfine
1.	Andhra Pradesh	227.40	233.70	240.00
2.	Assam	225.55	235.35	241.70
3.	Bihar	219.15	227.50	233.65
4.	Gujarat	210.60	216.40	222.15
5.	Haryana	233.90	247.60	256.15
6.	Karnataka	216.45	222.45	228.45
7.	Madhya Pradesh	223.55	229.75	235.90
8.	Orissa	228.30	234.60	240.95
9.	Punjab	230.75	244.25	252.70
10.	Rajasthan	223.95	235.35	241.70
11.	Uttar Pradesh	217.65	223.60	234.75
12.	West Bengal	217.10	225.40	231.45
13.	Chandigarh	230.75	244.25	252.70
14.	Delhi	219.05	231.90	239.90
15.	Pondicherry	211.65	217.60	—

Note : Prices for 1984-85 are exclusive of gunny prices.

[Translation]

Flats lying vacant in Saket and Lodi Estates

TV Net Work in Far Flung Areas of H.P.

3017. SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

the steps being taken for bringing the far flung areas of Himachal Pradesh under the T.V. network ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL): There is no approved scheme, at present, for setting up more TV Centres in Himachal Pradesh. Extension of TV service to various parts of the country, including far-flung areas of Himachal Pradesh will depend on the actual availability of resources for this purpose during future Plan periods.

3018. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that a large number of duly completed flats are lying vacant in Saket and Lodi Complex area ; and

(b) if so, when were these flats constructed and the reasons for their lying vacant ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) and (b) . None of the duly completed flats are lying vacant in Lodi Complex area. 572 flats of various types have been recently completed in Mehrauli Badarpur Road area (Saket), except external electrical service work for these flats, which is in

progress. As soon as external electrical service work is completed by Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking, these flats will be released for allotment.

[English]

Betel Leaf Research Centre in West Bengal

3019. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to set up a full-fledged betel leaf research centre in West Bengal ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has sanctioned on March 21, 1983 a full fledged Research Centre on Betelvine at the Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya (BCKVV) Kalyani in West Bengal.

(b) The Betelvine Research Project has 8 centres in different parts of the country apart from a Coordinating Cell with a Tissue Culture Unit located at the Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Bangalore. BCKVV is one of the research centres of the Project which has been sanctioned for a period of 2 years at a total cost of Rs. 3,27,580/-. It is proposed to continue this project beyond March 1985 as a VII Plan project. The priority areas for research in respect of the Project are :—

- (i) Diagnosis and control of major diseases and pests of *Pan*.
- (ii) Improvement in agro-horticultural techniques of *Pan* cultivation.
- (iii) Identification and conservation of *Pan* varieties in the country and varietal improvement.
- (iv) Research on tissue culture on *Pan* for conservation of germplasm material.

(v) Any other important problems that may arise.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Increasing the Range of 25 KM Range TV Transmitters

3020. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to increase the present 25 K. M. range of television transmitters operating in the country ;

(b) if so, the names of the places where T. V. transmitters of 25 K.M. range are operating in Rajasthan ;

(c) whether Government propose to shift the 25 K.M. range T.V. transmitter of Ajmer-Rajasthan to Joragarh Fort which is situated at a high hill and to replace it with a high speed range transmitter ; and

(d) if so, the details regarding the areas which can be covered by this new transmitter and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N.GADGIL): (a) Replacement of some of the low power TV transmitters, which have an average range of about 25 KM, by high power transmitters is on hand according to the approved Plan for providing wider TV coverage.

(b) Low power TV transmitters are functioning at Suratgarh, Ganganagar, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Kota, Alwar, Khetri, Bikaner, Bhilwara, Ajmer, Jaisalmer and Barmer in Rajasthan.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. There is no approved scheme, at present, either to shift the low power transmitter at Ajmer or to replace it by a high power transmitter. Further extension of TV service to uncovered parts of Rajasthan would depend on the availability of resources for this purpose during future Plan periods.

[English]

National Housing Scheme for all Sections of Society

3021. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are contemplating to formulate shortly a national housing scheme envisaging accommodation for all sections of society ; and

(b) if so, when and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) :

(a) and (b) . The schemes for meeting the housing needs in the country are under formulation for incorporation in the Seventh Five Year Plan which is likely to be finalised soon.

Residential Accommodation for NDMC Employees

3022. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Directorate of Estates allot residential units to the New Delhi Municipal Committee's employees.

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether NDMC employees have not been allotted residential units by the NDMC so far and are waiting for the last 15 years ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) :

(a) and (b) . New Delhi Municipal Committee is not an eligible office for allotment of general pool residential accommodation controlled by the Directorate of Estates. However, a few units of general pool accommodation have been placed at the disposal of New Delhi Municipal Committee for allotment to their employees.

(c) Yes, Sir. A number of employees are waiting for allotment of municipal accommodation.

(d) New Delhi Municipal Committee is taking necessary steps to secure allotment of land from Government of India and Delhi Development Authority for construction of their staff quarters and also requested Delhi Development Authority to provide flats for allotment to its employees on hire purchase basis.

Construction of Quarters for Central Government Employees in Bangalore

3023. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the existing Government quarters for Central Government employees in Bangalore city are not sufficient to meet the demands of the employees ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to construct more quarters in Bangalore city for the use of Central Government employees ; and

(c) whether Government approached the State Government or the Bangalore Development Authority for allotment of land for construction of quarters ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. There is a proposal to construct about 170 quarters of various types.

(c) C. P. W. D. had approached the Bangalore Development Authority for allotment of land for construction of quarters.

Opening of Composite Rural Training and Technology Centres

3024. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to open composite Rural Training and Technology Centres in the various States during this year ; and

(b) if so, the State-wise break-up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (b). Yes, Sir. Setting up of Composite Rural Training and Technology Centres is a new scheme proposed for implementation during Seventh Five Year Plan. Since the Seventh Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised, the details are not available.

Time given to the Marathi Programme at Bombay Doordarshan

3025. SHRI D. B. PATIL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are complaints to the effect that sufficient time is not being given for programmes in Marathi at Bombay Doordarshan ;

(b) if so, what Government propose to do in this matter ; and

(c) the average time allotted per week for various languages at Bombay Doordarshan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N.GADGIL) : (a) and (b). Doordarshan Kendra, Bombay serves a metropolitan area consisting of a large number of linguistic groups of viewers. Suggestions are received from time to time from different linguistic groups for more programmes in their respective languages, including Marathi. Attempts are made to accommodate these requests within the constraints of transmission time, production facilities at the Kendra, etc. With the implementation of the recently approved scheme for introduction of a second TV Channel at Doordarshan Kendra, Bombay, some more time is expected to be available for Marathi programmes.

(c) In terms of duration of programmes originated by Doordarshan Kendra, Bombay per week, programmes in Marathi accounted, on the basis of average for the last 13 weeks, for 61%, followed by Hindi

17%, Gujarati 10%, English 6% and Urdu 2%. Programmes in other languages like Sindhi, Konkani, Sanskrit, etc. are also telecast by the Kendra.

Agricultural Produce Price Fixation Committee

3026. SHRI N.V. RATNAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether each State has Agricultural Produce Prices Fixation Committees of their own ;

(b) whether all the States have been demanding for long to have their own committees ; and

(c) the reasons for not permitting them to have their own price fixation committees ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected.

Cost Index for the Agriculture Produce

3027. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether, like the industrial produce, Government have any cost index for the agricultural produce in the country ;

(b) whether Government propose to set up a machinery for this purpose ; and

(c) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) There is no cost index for the agricultural produce in the country. However, to study the cost structure and obtain the Cost of Production of Crops, a Comprehensive Scheme for Studying the Cost of Cultivation/Production of Principal Crops has been in operation since 1970-71. The scheme envisages collection of representative data on inputs and outputs both in physical and monetary terms and

obtain therefrom the cost of cultivation per hectare and cost of production per quintal of the principal crops in major selected states.

(b) and (c). National Commission on Agriculture and the Special Expert Committee on Cost of Production Estimates (Sen Committee) suggested the construction of Index Number of Costs for the Principal Crops. This suggestion has been agreed to in principle.

Provision of another Channel in Madras Doordarshan

3028. SHRI R. ANNANAMBI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering the provision of another channel in Madras Doordarshan ;

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be implemented ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). The scheme for providing a second TV channel at Doordarshan Kendra, Madras has been approved recently. The service is expected to commence by the end of 1985.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Urdu Daily Newspapers published from Patna

3029. SHRI ABDUL HANNAN ANSARI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Urdu daily newspapers published from Patna ;

(b) the advertisements allotted by DAVP to these newspapers since 1983 to 20th March, 1985 ;

(c) whether Government have received complaints regarding the increasing trend of discrimination against the Urdu newspapers in the allotment of advertisements ; and

(d) whether Government propose to enquire into the cases of discrimination ?

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

(a) A statement containing the requisite information is attached.

(b) Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity utilized during 1983-84 a space of 38,757 col. cms. in 15 Patna based Urdu daily newspapers which are borne on their Media List. Similar information for the year 1984-85 is being compiled and shall be laid on the table of the House in due course.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Names of Urdu dailies published from Patna and registered with the Registrar of Newspapers for India

Sl. No.	Name of the daily
1.	Sathi
2.	Hamara Nara
3.	Sada-e-Aam
4.	Qaumi Tanzecm
5.	Ek Qaum
6.	Sadaquat
7.	Sangam
8.	Qaumi Awaz
9.	Nawai-e-Subh
10.	Azimabad Express
11.	Kohkan
12.	Qaumi Swar
13.	Halat-e-Bihar
14.	Paigham-e-Bihar
15.	Paigham-e-Nehru
16.	Mosallas
17.	Rahrau
18.	Desh Bidesh
19.	League
20.	Hamara Bihar
21.	In Dinon
22.	Azimabad Mail
23.	Paigam-e-Sanjay
24.	Taoos
25.	Garam Hawa
26.	Do Shabad
27.	Sada-e-Mashrique
28.	Kal Ki Duniya
29.	Pyari Urdu
30.	Shujayat
31.	Janubi Bihar
32.	Bhavishya Wak
33.	Eisar.

[English]

Removal of Jhuggies from Ashok Vihar

3030. SHRI D.L. BAITHA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether in almost all the Nursery Parks in general and Nursery Park between 'B' and 'C' Blocks of Ashok Vihar (Phase I), Delhi, many jhuggies have been set up ; if so, the action Government propose to remove those jhuggies ;

(b) whether many of these jhuggi-dwellers have already been allotted alternative land by D.D.A. but still they are continuing in the same Jhuggies and if so, reason for not getting these Jhuggies demolished ; and

(c) the probable date by which these jhuggies will be got vacated and demolished ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) :
(a) There is a large number of jhuggi-jhompries in Ashok Vihar including the 2 jhuggi clusters, one comprising 19 and the other 12 jhuggies, in the fenced areas of parks between blocks B and C of Ashok Vihar in Phase I. Action for their removal would only be possible when alternative sites are available for allotment to these jhuggi dwellers.

(b) The Delhi Development Authority have reported that it has not been possible to verify whether any alternative allotments were made to these jhuggi jhompri dwellers earlier in the absence of full particulars of previous allotment.

(c) Removal of jhuggies, will depend upon the availability of alternative sites. No time limit for their removal can, therefore be fixed at this stage.

Enforcement of Minimum Wages in Agriculture

3031. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether plans have been drawn to enforce minimum wages in agriculture ;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ; and

(c) how far these plans will go in helping the farm labour in organised and unorganised sectors ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (c). Minimum Wages for workers in agriculture sector are largely fixed and revised by the respective State Governments/Union Territory Administrations under the provisions of Minimum Wages Act, 1948. The enforcement of the wages fixed is also the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations under the provisions of the Act. According to the information available from the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, various arrangements have been made for enforcement of minimum wages in agriculture. Some States like Gujarat, Bihar and Punjab have set up separate machinery for the purpose. Other States have strengthened their enforcement machinery by appointing additional staff and by empowering officials of Departments other than labour as inspectors under the Act. Tripartite implementation committees have also been constituted by various States to oversee the implementation of minimum wages. Most of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have constituted Minimum Wages Advisory Boards. Central Government is regularly monitoring the revision and enforcement of minimum wages in agriculture under the 20 Point Programme.

Central Government has also recently launched a new scheme for giving financial assistance to State Governments for strengthening their enforcement machinery in the agriculture sector. Under this scheme financial assistance will be made available, in the first instance, to the States of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Manipur for appointing two hundred inspectors in blocks where population of SC/ST agricultural workers is more than 70%. All the State Governments have recently been advised to make an indepth review of the revision of minimum wages in agriculture, as well as arrangements made for their enforcement. The enforcement of minimum wages in agriculture as well as other scheduled employments under the Mini-

imum Wages Act is a continuous process which is being strengthened by programmes of workers' education under various schemes in the Ministry. The enforcement of Minimum Wages in agriculture is also being complemented by various schemes of employment generation in the rural areas such as NREP and RLEGP which have an indirect effect of raising wages in the farm sector.

Ban on Advertisements about Imported Goods

3032. SHRI B. K. GADHVI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a number of advertisements appear in newspapers about imported goods, particularly electronic goods and watches ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to put a ban on such advertisements so as to put a stop to the craze for imported goods ; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken in this regard ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Absorption of General Assistants as Production Assistants in Doordarshan

3033. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGHAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of general assistants, Station-wise, working in the Doordarshan at present ;

(b) whether Government passed the order to abolish these posts ;

(c) how many of these general assistants were absorbed as production assistants ; and

(d) the time by which all the remaining general assistants will be absorbed as production assistants ?

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

(a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(b) Under the scheme of conversion of Staff Artists of All India Radio & Doordarshan as Government employees subject to their option and screening, the posts of General Assistants have since been treated as on par with Clerk Grade II.

(c) Posts of Production Assistants are not promotional posts for General Assistants.

(d) Does not arise.

Cost of Milk Production

3034. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any independent studies have been made regarding cost of production of milk by any institution, public or private ;

(b) if so, their findings ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c). In order to develop a satisfactory technique for estimating the cost of production of milk, the Indian Agricultural Statistics Research Institute (I.C.A.R.) conducted pilot sample surveys in a few selected areas. Based on these surveys, a methodology was developed and tested at four centres. These studies have shown that the cost of feed and labour constitute major components of production cost ; feed accounting for 50% to 60% and labour 15% to 30% of the cost of production.

Average yield per hectare of pulses in India and other countries

3035. SHRI V. SOBHANADREE-SWARA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the average yield per hectare of various pulses in India and how it compares with the yield per hectare in other countries like China, Japan, Netherlands, France, U.K. and USA ;

(b) whether any study has been made to know the reasons for the low yields in our country ;

(c) the factors that are contributing for the higher yields in the foreign countries ;

(d) the steps proposed by Government to increase the yield ; and

(e) details regarding targets fixed and results achieved so far ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) The average yield of gram (chick-pea) and total pulses in India during 1983, together with comparative figures for selected countries are given below :

	(Kgs/hectare)	
	Gram (Chick-pea)	Total pulses
India	715	541
China	—	1239
Japan	—	957
Netherlands	—	3857
France	—	3369
U.K.	—	2624
U.S.A.	—	1617
World	714	676

(b) and (c). The reasons for low yields in India as compared to other countries, inter-alia, include :

- (i) low irrigation coverage ;
 - (ii) cultivation of pulses is confined largely to marginal and sub-marginal lands, thereby inhibiting the use of modern technology ;
 - (iii) low application of fertilisers and plant protection measures ; and
 - (iv) low coverage of area under HYV seeds.
- (d) Steps taken by Government to increase the yield of pulses, inter-alia, include :
- (i) extension of pulses in irrigated areas ;
 - (ii) bringing additional area under short duration varieties of pulses in rice fallows by utilising the residual moisture in rabi season ;
 - (iii) cultivation of short duration varieties of moong and urad with irrigation in summer as a catch crop ;
 - (iv) inter-cropping of arhar in soyabean, bajra, cotton, sugarcane and groundnut, both under irrigated and unirrigated conditions ; and
 - (v) maximising the yield levels by the use of improved seeds, adoption of improved package of practices including plant protection measures and price support.

Besides, the Central Government have been implementing various development programmes to increase the production and yield of pulses through various Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes in different States and Union Territories.

(e) The target fixed for production of pulses for the terminal year of the Sixth Plan is 13.0 million tonnes. As against this, production achieved during 1983-84 was 12.65 million tonnes. Figures for 1984-85 have not yet become available.

Procurement of Andhra Rice for Kerala

3036. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA :
SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the
Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUP-
PLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of
the high deficit in internal availability of
rice in Kerala ;

(b) whether Government are also
aware that the Andhra boiled rice is the
most preferred variety of rice in Kerala ;

(c) whether Government will allow the
Kerala State Civil Supplies Corporation to
procure stocks from Andhra Pradesh, espe-
cially in view of the fact that Central
Government allow private agencies to
procure rice from surplus States ; and

(d) if so, steps taken in this direction
and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND
CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA
SINGH) : (a) The State Government have
reported a deficit in the allotment of rice
compared to the total requirements.

(b) The State Government have re-
quested for allotment of rice from Andhra
Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

(c) and (d). Any request from Kerala
Government in this regard will be exami-
ned on merits when received, keeping in
view the policy of the Government in this
matter, and depending on the situation
that prevails from time to time.

**Drinking Water Supply Scheme in
Himachal Pradesh**

3037. PROF. NARAIN CHAND
PARASHAR : Will the Minister of
WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to
state :

(a) whether any Centrally Sponsored
Drinking Water Supply Schemes have been
completed or are nearing completion in
Himachal Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the names of the schemes
alongwith details regarding the esti-
mated cost, target dates and period of

construction as also the number of villages
and population likely to be served ; and

(c) whether the schemes which are
still pending and under construction would
be expedited on a priority basis in view of
prevailing drought and shortage of drinking
water in the current year 1985-86 ?

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND
HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) :**

(a) Water supply is a State subject.
Schemes for providing rural drinking
water supply are formulated and executed
by the States. Grants under the Accele-
rated Rural Water Supply Programme are
released for the programme as a whole in
a State and not for any particular
scheme.

(b) In view of above, precise informa-
tion regarding the number of schemes
completed or nearing completion will be
available only with the State Government.
However, since the reintroduction of
Accelerated Rural Water Supply Program-
me (1977-78), schemes for providing water
supply to 4883 villages in Himachal Pra-
des for benefiting a population of 9,43,296
at a total estimated cost of Rs. 3648.46
lakhs were given technical clearance by
the Central Public Health Engineering
Organisation of this Ministry.

According to the reports submitted by
the State Government, 3426 problem vil-
lages having a population of 6,96,488
(according to 1971 Census) have been pro-
vided with at least one source of safe
drinking water under the Accelerated
Rural Water Supply Programme from the
inception of the scheme till December,
1984.

(c) At meetings held to review perfor-
mance of the States under Point 8 of 20
Point Programme, all the States were
requested to cover as many problem vil-
lages as possible by the end of the Sixth
Five Year Plan period. Based on the
Memorandum received from the Govern-
ment of Himachal Pradesh, the High Level
Committee on Relief recommended Cen-
tral assistance to the extent of Rs. 27
lakhs in 84-85 and Rs. 15 lakhs in 85-86
for drinking water supply in drought
affected areas in Himachal Pradesh.

[Translation]**Remunerative Price of Potatoes to farmers in Uttar Pradesh**

3038. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that potato growers in Uttar Pradesh are getting price less than the production cost of potatoes ;

(b) whether Government are also aware that even after utilising the full capacity of coldstorages in Uttar Pradesh a large quantity of potatoes are rotting there ; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to ensure remunerative price of potatoes to farmers and to increase coldstorage capacity in Uttar Pradesh for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) For the current year, in consultation with the Government of Uttar Pradesh, the price of potato of fair average quality (FAQ) has been fixed at Rs. 50/- per quintal. The State Government has also fixed Rs. 40/- per quintal for red variety of potato. These have been fixed as indicative prices for purposes of market intervention operations and to facilitate reasonable returns to farmers.

(b) Report of Potatoes rotting in Uttar Pradesh for want of cold storage capacity, have not been received so far.

(c) To help farmers, the scheme of market intervention for potatoes has been in operation in the State since 19.1.1985. It is being implemented jointly by the U. P. Cooperative Marketing Federation (PCF) and the National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED). The purchases under the scheme are made at Rs. 50/- per quintal by the implementing agencies through 59 centres set up in 16 districts by the respective primary agricultural cooperatives. More recently, a decision has been taken

to cover four more districts under the scheme. The market intervention operations are continuing.

By and large, cold storage facilities in Uttar Pradesh have been increasing with the rise in production. The total cold storage capacity in the private and co-operative sectors has increased from 12 lakh MTs in 1979-80 to 21.2 lakh MTs in 1983-84. In the cooperative sector, out of 103 cold storages organised with a capacity of 3.166 lakh MTs, 59 units having a capacity of 1.366 lakh MTs have been installed and 43 units with a capacity of 1.60 lakh MTs are under construction.

Setting up of cold storages form an integral part of the scheme of promoting cooperative marketing of potatoes in the country. Under the World Bank Programmes, the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) is assisting augmentation of cooperative cold storage capacity in the potato growing States including Uttar Pradesh.

[English]**FCI's Dependence on Private Transporters**

3039. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India is facing problems in the handling of various commodities, specially foodgrains, because of its almost total dependence on private transporters/contractors ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/proposed to be taken for restructuring the handling policy and/or to streamline handling operations of F.C.I. ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The present system handling of various commodities including foodgrains by Food Corporation of India is working well except in isolated cases. Where operations are disrupted on account of transporters/contractors, alternative arrangements are made by the Corporation at the risk and cost of the defaulting contractors.

(Translation)

Cess Collection for Bidi Workers

3040. SHRI DALCHANDER JAIN : will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) State-wise figures of collection of bidi cess during the last three years ;

(b) item-wise expenditure in each State under the Bidi Workers Welfare Scheme ;

(c) whether there is any other scheme for the welfare of bidi workers for the future ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) Details are given in annexure-I.

(b) The expenditure figures are collected Regionwise. Details of expenditure in 1983-1984 are given in annexure-II

(c) and (d). The following welfare schemes are being implemented.

1. Setting up static and static-cum-Mobile Dispensaries.
2. Build Your Own House Scheme.
3. Housing Scheme for economically weaker sections of beedi workers.
4. Grant of scholarships to children of beedi workers.
5. Reservation of beds in T. B. Hospitals.
6. Grant of financial assistance to co-operative societies of Beedi Workers for construction of sheds and Godowns.
7. Reimbursement of actual treatment charges to workers suffering from Cancer.
8. Financial assistance to School going children for supply of one set of dress.
9. Schemes for organising sports, games, and cultural activities.
10. Scheme for supply of spectacles to Beedi Workers (including Gharkhata Workers) free of cost.

Annexure-I*Receipts of Cess Under Beedi*

State	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85 (upto Dec)
1. Assam	45,495.68	47,394.34	32,202.65
2. Bihar	15,16,819.63	18,86,486.00	9,05,906.32
3. West Bengal	21,66,845.76	22,29,151.62	7,04,420.10
4. Orissa	3,36,521.45	3,28,872.90	2,24,092.02
5. Uttar Pradesh	9,79,510.26	21,48,190.95	9,79,503.03
6. Andhra Pradesh	50,99,858.77	55,26,315.50	29,81,168.36
7. Kerala	13,30,307.43	14,65,059.54	6,33,526.43
8. Karnataka	48,78,520.59	52,88,366.55	32,65,630.92
9. Tamilnadu	41,54,248.02	45,13,604.83	21,76,858.67
b10: Rajasthan	4,09,275.55	3,63,956.15	1,70,022.86
11. Gujarat	1,33,326.22	1,00,619.10	48,100.85
12. Maharashtra	38,87,214.22	32,02,482.33	22,10,655.21
13. Madhya Pradesh	70,53,368.84	74,75,186.37	51,16,692.45
Total	3,19,91,312.42	3,45,85,686.18	1,96,48,779.87

Annexure-II

Expenditure for the Year 1983-1984 Regionwise and Itemwise in Respect of Bredli Workers Welfare Fund ; Referred to in Part (b) of the Answer to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3040 for 15th April, 1985,

Regions	Administration	Items				Housing
		Health	Education	Recreation	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
ALLAHABAD (Bihar & Uttar Pradesh)	4.15	16.68	6.81	0.10	—	
JABALPUR (Madhya Pradesh & Maharashtra)	4.45	14.50	18.00	0.08	—	
BAGALORE (Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu & Kerala)	7.76	51.52	14.45	—	17.33	
BHILWARA (Rajasthan & Gujarat)	1.90	11.58	5.48	0.09	—	
BHUBANESWAR (Orissa, West Bengal & Eastern States)	3.95	9.67	1.00	0.25	—	

[English]

Water Requirement for Paddy per Acre

3041. SHRI V. SOBHANADRESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPEMNT be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of water now being used on an average per acre of irrigated paddy crop in our country and the comparative figures for Japan and China ;

(b) the quantity of water required for one acre of paddy crop in Black Cotton soil as per research experiments ;

(c) whether water is being wasted in the form of excess usage in some States ; if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) steps being taken by Government to propagate the need to prevent wastage of water among farmers through different media and channels ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI

BUTA SINGH) : (a) The quantity of water being used on an average per acre of irrigated paddy crop in India, China and Japan are 4032-8445 m³, 3454 m³ and 2804-5242 m³ respectively.

(b) The quantity of water required for one acre of paddy crop in black cotton soil under irrigated conditions as per research experiments is 7187 m³.

(c) In general, if water is available, farmers everywhere apply greater depths of water in paddy fields than is actually required. This is done due to the apprehension that next turn of canal supply may not come in time. Besides, greater depth of water in paddy fields is sometimes required for effective weed control.

(b) Indian Council of Agricultural Research, through its All India Coordinated Project on Water Management spread over 34 Centres in ICAR Institutes/Agricultural Universities in the country, has been propagating the correct use of water to paddy crop and also have demonstrated appropriate location specific methods for

reducing water wastage and increasing water use efficiency. In most of the places, the programmes known as Operational Research Projects, are being taken up in collaboration with Command Area Development Authorities. Field visits, Radio talks, and Extension lectures are organised for the benefit of the farmers to educate them in the appropriate technology for efficient water use.

New Agriculture Policy

3042. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister assured the nation during March, 1985 that the Centre would soon be taking various steps to inject new life in agricultural sector ;

(b) if so, whether the new agricultural policy is being drafted and details worked out ; and

(c) if so, the main features of the new policy ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) The Prime Minister has been placing emphasis from time to time on further development of agriculture, specially in the context of the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(b) and (c). Different issues are being examined in the above context and details are being worked out in consultation with other concerned Ministries.

Payment for Land Earmarked for Shopping Centres, Schools etc. in Nirman Vihar

3043. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the land earmarked for shopping centres, schools etc. have been paid for and the services such as electricity lines, water lines, sewers and levelling have been provided in Nirman Vihar, by the Lessee, i. e. Co-operative House Building Society; and

(b) if so, the reasons why the DDA should not share the sale proceeds of these plots of lands with the Co-operative Society which is the lessee of the land and which spent a large amount for its development and whose efforts enhanced the value of the plots ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the terms of the agreement executed with the Society, the developed land meant for shopping centre, school etc. ; vests with the Lessor. The Lessor has the right to dispose of the land other than that meant for residential plots in any manner and to whomsoever he thinks proper. The society has no claim for the refund of any amount or any part thereof paid towards premium or expended by the society on the development of land. Therefore, the question of DDA sharing sale proceeds of such plots of land with the society does not arise.

Plight of Women Living in Slums

3044. SHRI PRIYARANJAN DAS MUNSHI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that living condition of women in the slums belonging to minority, Harijan and Scheduled castes are horrible in Bombay, Calcutta, Howrah, Ahmedabad, Kanpur and Patna ;

(b) whether any specific programme for their toilet, maternity assistance and self-employment programme is under consideration of Government ; and

(c) special programme Government are contemplating for women in Calcutta and Hawrah slum ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) :

(a) No detailed survey of the living conditions in the slums has been undertaken. However, it is a matter of common knowledge that the conditions of the slum dwellers, and particularly these falling in the category referred to by the Hon'ble Member, are extremely unsatisfactory.

(b) Under the Scheme of Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums sanitary conditions of these areas including the toilet facilities are sought to be improved. Maternity assistance is available under the health care programme. Besides, in the towns now being taken up under the programme for extending urban basic services to the poor in selected towns with UNICEF aid schemes for self-employment for women would also be taken up.

(c) The programmes in this sector in Calcutta are being implemented by the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority. Under the Bustee Improvement Project, Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority is providing sanitary and other community facilities in the slums in its area including Calcutta and Howrah. CMDA also proposes to implement an integrated community health programme including maternal and child care for hustee/slum dwellers and economically weaker sections. Under the small scale entre-prenaurship programme, the CMDA is promoting self-employment among slum dwellers including women in and around Calcutta and Howrah by arranging financial assistance/credit requirements through Banks.

Assistance Under W. F. P. for Development of Rajasthan Canal Area

3045. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the nature of assistance available from the World Food Programme for the development and completion of the Rajasthan Canal Area and the Canal System ;

(b) what would be the total contribution of the World Food Programme for the development of the Canal System and for the adjoining areas separately and how many additional workers can be engaged under this scheme ; and

(c) the terms and conditions of the assistance and by what time it will be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) The World Food Programme has been providing commodity assistance in the form of wheat, pulses, edible oil and skimmed milk powder to the labourers working on the Indira Gandhi Nahar (earlier known as Rajasthan Canal) since October, 1968.

(b) So far, the World Food Programme has provided 102,000 MT of wheat and 10,000 MT of other commodities like oil and pulses at an estimated value of US \$ 28 million for the project for the purpose referred to in (a) above. Presently an average of about 25,000 workers are engaged daily on the project. The assistance from WFP is not an additionality to the project resource directly. Since the commodities are made available at almost half of the market price of these commodities, this goes to improve his nutritional standards and his net carry home wage.

(c) This aid is provided in the form of a gift by WFP and delivered free of cost export in this country. The State has to meet the handling, transportation and administration charges, if any, as well as submit a plan of use of generated funds which get generated on account of sale of commodity assistance at half of the market price. According to information given by the State Government Rs. 12.17 crores has been generated so far, of which, about Rs. 7.22 crores is likely to be utilised for creation of social amenities and rural infrastructure by June 1985 and the balance amount will be utilised, on agreed to programmes, by 1988.

Productivity of Pepper in India

3046. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has the lowest per hectare productivity in pepper ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) the steps being taken to increase productivity of pepper ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) Productivity of pepper in India at the level of around 250 Kg./hectare is lower than those obtaining in major pepper producing countries in the world.

(b) The reasons for the low productivity of pepper are as follows :—

1. Presence of large number of unproductive, senile, disease affected and pest infested vines in the garden.
 2. Inadequate management of the pepper gardens.
- (c) 1. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the maintenance of Panniyur-I pepper progeny garden and production of rooted cuttings therefrom is being implemented in the Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Goa.
2. Another Scheme with 100% financial assistance from Government of India is being implemented by the Kerala Agricultural University in Kerala and Konakan Krishi Vidya-peeth, Depoli in Maharashtra.
 3. The Kerala Government has implemented a rejuvenation programme covering 10,000 hectares of existing pepper gardens and fresh planting in 5000 hectares under State sector during the Sixth Plan.
 4. Under the Kerala Agricultural Development Project a pepper rehabilitation programme is being implemented covering 17,500 ha. in the State.

Purchase of Rice from Burma

3047. SHRI G. G. SWELL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

- (a) whether India purchased 500,000 tons of rice from Burma in 1983-84 ;
- (b) the total amount paid to Burma and the cost of the rice per ton ;

(c) whether India purchased rice from Burma in 1984-85 ; and

(d) whether it is proposed to continue purchase of rice from Burma in future ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) A quantity of 3.50 lakh tonnes of rice was contracted for import from Burma in 1983-84.

(b) The total estimated FOB value of this rice was US \$ 67.90 million and average FOB cost US \$ 194.00 per tonne.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) There is no proposal to import any rice at present.

Training Programme for Increasing Production of Cashewnut

3048. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a special production-cum-training programme to increase the production of cashewnuts in the cashewnut producing States has been undertaken ;

(b) if so, the names of such States where such programme is being undertaken ; and

(c) the details of the programme and how far it will be helpful to increase the production of cashewnut?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). A special programme for increasing production of cashew has been taken up with World Bank assistance in the States of Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa.

(c) The major activities under this programme are that an area of 53775 ha. has to be newly planted and 7500 ha. of existing plantation of cashewnut has to be brought under improved cultivation practices. There is provision for training of

field and supervisory staff on improved vegetative propagation methods and better cultivation technology. Cashew research is being strengthened by improving and expanding Cashew Research Stations and by establishing a new Station. By new planting and improvement of existing plantation and adoption of better management practices it is expected that the production of cashew will go up considerably.

Slum Problems In Goa

3049. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the schemes to tackle the slum problems in the towns of Goa ; and

(b) the work done so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) :

(a) The State sector Scheme for the Environmental improvement of Urban Slums is being implemented in the towns of Goa. Under the Scheme, basic amenities like water supply, street lighting, paving of roads, drainage and sewerage, community baths and community latrines etc. are provided in urban slums.

(b) During the first four years of the Sixth Plan, 17800 slum dwellers were covered under the Scheme at an expenditure of Rs. 27.68 lakhs. A further coverage of 4300 slum dwellers during 1984-85, upto February, 1985, has been reported by the Union Territory.

Research Conducted By ICRISAT

3050. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the nature of research being conducted by International Crops Research Institute (ICRISAT) and how it has proved useful for the growth of Indian Agriculture ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : As per the Memorandum of Agreement between the Government

of India and the Ford Foundation acting on behalf of Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, for the establishment of ICRISAT signed in March, 1972, the ICRISAT will serve as (a) a world centre for the improvement of sorghum, millet, pigeonpea, chickpeas and groundnuts (b) a centre to promote the development and demonstration of improved cropping patterns and systems of farming which optimise the use of human and natural resources in the low rainfall, unirrigated, seasonally dry and semi-arid tropics (c) a centre which may undertake such other programme or extensions of these programmes as its Governing Board may determine. The major activities of this Institute as provided in the Agreement *inter-alia* include (i) research on practical and theoretical problems including plant breeding related to the production of the five mandate crops (ii) collection, evaluation, maintenance, manipulation and distribution of basic germplasm and of improved plant materials for use in breeding, improvement and production programmes of national and regional levels (iii) training of scientists involved in research, educational and action programmes (iv) publication and dissemination of research results.

As seen from the Annual Reports published by ICRISAT, significant contributions have been made by ICRISAT in the field of research, improvement of farming systems, economics genetic resources and training of technicians/students/scientists. It has on record significant achievements in respect of the five mandate crops including release of certain new varieties; on-farm verification studies to test the applicability of ICRISAT's technology; substantial improvements made in measures to reduce insect damage on pigeonpea; holding a training workshop on agroclimatological methodology jointly with ICAR; study of traditional soil productivity maintenance practices; yield gap trials etc. which are only a few worth mentioning amongst various other research achievements of ICRISAT in the year 1984 itself. This International Institute has also a very good collection of germplasm which has benefited Indian scientists also.

Certification of Films during 1984

3051. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the break-up of films-language-wise and certificate-wise, censored during 1984;

(b) whether more than 50 percent of Tamil films had been given 'A' certificate; and

(c) the names of films given 'S' certificates?

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

(a) The break-up of Indian feature films (language-wise and certificate-wise) certified during the Calandar year 1984 is as follows :—

S.No.	Language	Categories				Total
		U	UA	A	S	
1.	Hindi	94	26	45	—	165
2.	Gujarati	29	1	—	—	30
3.	Bhojpuri	9	—	—	—	9
4.	Marathi	22	1	2	—	25
5.	Punjabi	10	—	—	—	10
6.	Haryanvi	4	—	—	—	4
7.	Brijbhasha	1	—	—	—	1
8.	Nepali	4	—	—	—	4
9.	English	1	—	1	—	2
10.	Oriya	12	—	2	—	14
11.	Manipuri	2	—	—	—	2
12.	Khasi	—	1	—	—	1
13.	Assamese	5	—	—	—	5
14.	Bengali	26	4	5	—	35
15.	Tamil	45	14	89	—	148
16.	Telugu	91	4	75	—	170
17.	Kannada	40	5	36	—	81
18.	Tulu	1	—	—	—	1
19.	Malayalam	65	10	46	—	121
20.	Rajasthani	2	—	—	—	2
21.	Urdu	—	1	—	—	1
22.	Garhwali	1	—	—	—	1
23.	Sindhi	1	—	—	—	1
Total		465	67	301	—	833

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No Indian feature film was granted 'S' certificate. However, the following documentary films has been granted 'S' certificate in 1984.

1. Creative Dentistry—Adap-tic (English)
2. Infection Control in Surgical Patients (English)
3. Sutures, Needleless & Skin Closure Materials (English)
4. Surgical Scrub Procedure (English)
5. Closed Cuff Method of Growing and Gloving Technique (English)
6. Proximate IQS Stapler (English)
7. Control Release Needled Sutures (English)
8. 'Focus' Use of Antithrombotics In Controlled Studies (English)
9. Minilaparotomy Techniques (English)
10. Pelvic Examination for Contraception (English)
11. Pashupalan (Hindi)
12. Pevronic's Deses Surgical Excision Explain Actograph Turnica Viji-palies (English)
13. Management of Post Traumatic Prostatome-Hranous Urethral Stricture (English)
14. Visits in Urology Revascularisation for Hypertension (English)
15. Technique of Radial Repropublic Prostafectomy (English)
16. Nephrostolithotomy: Per Cutaneous Removal of Renal/Ureteral Stones (English)
17. Visits in Urology: Urinary Incontinence in woman and urinary tract infections (English)

18. Anticholinergics in Anasthesia: A matter of safety (English)

19. Aorta Femoral with Meadox Cooly Double Velour Graft (English)

20. Modified Human Umbilical Vein Graft as access for chronic haemodialysis (English)

21. Femoral Pereneal Bypass with Gluta Raldelyde Stabilised Umbilical Vein Graft (English)

22. Femoral Popliteal Bypass with Gluta Haldelyde Stabilised Human Umbilical Vein Graft (English)

23. Meadox Dardio Biograft Technique for Untimal Results (English)

24. Extra Anatomical Bypass Procedure (English)

25. Surgery for Hydrosenhalus Using Upadhyaya Shunt (English)

26. Explosion feats of a Lethpuls Filter System with pressure relief devices (Silent)

27. The Miracle of Life (English).

Flood Situation in the Country

3052. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been found that flood situation in 1984 has not been as bad as it was during 1983 ;

(b) if so, whether the total damage reported by the States in regard to floods was nearly Rs. 595 crores upto September, 1984 ;

(c) if so, whether in 1983 the damage was estimated at Rs. 2,460 crores ;

(d) the names of the worst affected States in 1984 due to floods ;

(e) whether all the States had communicated to Union Government the damage caused due to floods in 1984 ;

(f) to what extent the assistance was provided to these States ; and

(g) the steps Union Government are considering to meet the flood threat during 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c). According to the information furnished by the State Governments, the total damage to crops, houses and public utilities was estimated at Rs. 2495.75 crores in 1983 and Rs. 1653.26 crores in 1984 due to floods, cyclone and heavy rains.

(d) and (e). The States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Union Territory of Pondicherry submitted information about the occurrence of floods and cyclones during 1984.

(f) The following ceilings of Central assistance were sanctioned to the flood/cyclone affected States during 1984-85 :—

States	Rs. in crores
1. Andhra Pradesh	42.53 (including 12 79 (for 1985-86)
2. Assam	39.12
3. Bihar	58.94
4. Karnataka	Under process
5. Kerala	21 33
6. Madhya Pradesh	5 91
7. Manipur	0.28
8. Meghalaya	1.76
9. Orissa	23.43
10. Rajasthan	4.99
11. Sikkim	3.90
12. Tamil Nadu	27.96
13. Tripura	7.99 (including 0.69 for 1985-86)
14. Uttar Pradesh	47.89
15. West Bengal	58.68 (including 10.65 (for 1985-86)
16. Pondicherry	0 19

(g) Flood control is a State subject. Requisite schemes for reducing flood ravages are formulated and executed by the concerned State Governments under their State Plans. The following flood

control works have been executed by the State Governments upto March 1984 to protect an area of 12.8 million hectares ;

(i) Embankments	12531 km.
(ii) Drainage channels	25942 km.
(iii) Towns protected (No.)	353
(iv) Raising of villages (No.)	4696

In addition, the Central Government has set up a flood Forecasting Organisation to provide timely flood forecast in all the major flood prone basins of the country to enable the concerned authorities for taking advance action for relief and rescuc. Every year before the onset of monsoon, this Ministry writes to all the States/Union Territories advising them to take advance preparatory measures on the basis of guidelines given in the Model Action Plan on Disaster Preparedness, so that people are not caught unaware at the time of calamity. This year also a similar communication will be sent before the onset of monsoon so that the loss can be minimised by taking appropriate advance action in time.

Drought Assistance for Tamil Nadu

3054. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of States which have been affected by the drought ;

(b) the total Central assistance provided to the affected States so far and the other measures Central Government are considering for the drought affected States ; and

(c) whether Tamil Nadu Government has sought from the Centre Rs. 67 crores to meet the drought situation in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) During 1984-85, the States of Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh had reported drought conditions and requested for Central assistance for drought relief.

(b) A ceiling of Central assistance of Rs. 200.66 crores has been sanctioned to these States so far. For long-term measures, the Government have already introduced few schemes, like, Drought Prone Area Programme, Disaster Development Programme, National Rural Employment Programme, Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, Minimum Needs Programme, Incentive Bonus Scheme, Dry-land Farming Scheme, etc. for reducing the intensity of the drought.

(c) No, Sir.

Allocation of Funds for Chest Clinic at Nimtita in West Bengal

3055. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Chest Clinic at Nimtita in the Murshidabad district (West Bengal) cannot play any meaningful role towards the welfare of lakhs of beedi workers belonging to Murshidabad and Malda districts due to meagre amount of Rs. 15,000.00 only allocated annually to it for medicine etc. ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to enhance the allocation to enable the clinic to discharge its duties properly ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (c). Rs. 39,032/- have been spent on medicines in 1984-85 and after reviewing the functioning of the Chest Clinic, the amount sanctioned for medicines would if necessary be enhanced.

Selection of Beneficiaries Under IRDP

3056. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that proper implementation of the Integrated Rural Development Programme

has been facing hurdle in regard to selection of beneficiaries from among the "poorest of the poor" lacking viability for granting loan as considered by the Bank authorities ;

(b) whether Government have conducted/proposed to conduct any survey to ascertain that the beneficiaries are selected pursuant to the guidelines issued by Government in this respect ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Against a target of assisting 15 million families during VIth Plan, upto February, 1985, 15.6 million families had already been assisted under Integrated Rural Development Programme. From this it will be clear that it has been possible to secure loan for selected beneficiaries from Banks.

(b) and (c). The Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission has initiated an evaluation of the Integrated Rural Development Programme in 1983-84. The report is awaited.

Import of Edible Oil

3057. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the countries from whom the import of edible oil has been made ;

(b) the brand of edible oil imported and at what rate ; and

(c) the Government's policy in regard to import of edible oil during 1985 to meet the demand of edible oil in the country and the quantity likely to be imported ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Government imports the edible oils from the various countries depending upon their availability, consumer preference for a particular oil, its

competitive rates and other related factors. During 1983-84 financial year, 14.09 lakh Mts. of edible oils were imported at the value of Rs. 846 crores.

(c) The quantum of edible oil to be imported is decided by the Government from time to time taking into consideration the several factors like the availability of indigenous oils, likely demand of the edible oils and availability of the foreign exchange.

Tripartite Industrial Committees

3058. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are Tripartite Industrial Committees under his Ministry ;

(b) if so, the details of the committees and their members ;

(c) the details of the meetings held of these committees during the years 1982, 1983 and 1984 ; and

(d) the important decisions taken or recommendations made by these committees at their meetings in 1982, 1983 and 1984 ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) & (c). Details of Industrial Committees constituted their members and meetings held are given in the statement at Annexure-I.

(d) A summary of decisions/recommendations made by these Committees is given in the statement at Annexure-II.

Annexure-I

Sl. No.	Name of the Industrial Committees Constituted	Members				Meetings held		
		Central Govts.	State Govts.	Employers	Workers	1982	1983	1984
1.	Industrial Committee on Jute Industry	6	4	11	11	—	31.3.83 (1st meeting)	—
2.	Industrial Committee on Plantations Industry.	3	7	10	10	—	19.3.83 (1st meeting)	—
3.	Industrial Committee on Chemical Industry.	4	6	12	12	—	13.8.83 (1st meeting)	—
4.	Industrial Committee on Engineering Industry.	5	8	11	11	—	22.12.83 (1st meeting)	—
5.	Industrial Committee on Cotton Textiles.	2	9	11	11	—	—	—

Annexure-II

Summary of important decisions/recommendations of Industrial Committees.

Industrial Committee on Jute Industry. The Committee decided that the Government of West Bengal should immediately convene a tripartite meeting of the Trade Unions and Employers organisations of the Jute industry to discuss the charter of demands, non-implementation of agreement, awards in respect of work-load and revision of grades and scales of pay of jute mill workers given in 1979 by the State Labour Minister, and decide the matter within six months. The matter may be decided under the Industrial Disputes Act if the proposed tripartite meeting fails to come to any decision. The Labour Minister, West Bengal may convene a meeting to solve the issue of closures, lock-out and lay-off of jute mills in West Bengal and report the matter to the Central Government. Possible steps for setting up of a legal cell under the Law Ministry in West Bengal, as well as adjustment of the amount which is lying with the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports for payment as subsidy to the Jute Mills against provident fund arrears by the defaulting mills, be taken.

The Committee also decided that the Directorate General, Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes would issue necessary guidelines on safety in the Jute Industry to State Governments. State Governments would submit a Report on action taken in this respect. They would also strengthen the inspecting machinery in the States.

Industrial Committee on Plantations Industry. It was decided that the State Governments which are administering the Plantations Labour Act and Rules should make all efforts to secure full implementation of its legal provisions, and ensure adequate facilities of drinking water, medical facilities, creches etc. As regards housing facilities, in States, it was suggested that the problems should first be discussed in the Housing Advisory Boards/Committees of the respective States, and their recommendations should be forwarded to the Ministry of Works and Housing. After obtaining their comments, the matter should be further processed by the Ministry of Labour with the Ministry of Finance. For taking over of closed and sick gardens by the Central Government, it was suggested that the representatives of workers and employers may prepare a memorandum on the matter and submit it to the Ministers of Finance and Commerce. This may be followed by a meeting with the concerned Ministers, so that the problem facing the Plantation Industry could be brought to their attention.

Industrial Committee on Chemical Industry. Regarding retrenchment, lay off, lockout and closures in Rayon and Staple Fibre Industries, the Committee decided that a note on this item be prepared and referred to the Ministry of Commerce for their examination. It was decided that urgent and appropriate measures should be taken to provide safeguards against pollution.

[Translation]

Setting up of TV Centres

3059. SHRI DALCHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state : the steps taken by Government to set up Television centres in the areas such as Panna and Damoh Districts, where nearby areas have no Television Centres at all ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N.GADGIL): TV service in the country is being expanded in a phased manner, depending on the availability of resources. Provision of TV service to uncovered areas, including Panna and Damoh will thus depend on the actual allocation of resources for TV expansion during the future Plan periods.

Increased Price for Levy Sugar

3060. SHRI C. D. GAMIT : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the unremunerative price being given to cane growers the management of cooperative sugar mills has made a demand for increased price for levy sugar and permission for increasing the quota of non-levy sugar ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). No such specific demand has been received from the National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories Ltd. which is the apex body for

sugar factories in the cooperative sector, at the national level. However, general representations have been received from time to time, from various associations/bodies and individual sugar factories during the current season in respect of problems facing the sector and for revising the levy prices. The various points and suggestions have been looked at. Keeping all factors in view, including the need for sugar mills to pay remunerative cane price to growers, Government have notified revised levy prices with effect from 1st April, 1985.

Supply of Essential Commodities to Gujarat

3061. SHRI C. D. GAMIT : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of rice, wheat, sugar, coarse grains, kerosene and edible oil demanded by the Government of Gujarat in each quarter during January, 1984 to December, 1984 ;

(b) the quantity of these commodities sanctioned and the quantity thereof actually supplied ; and

(c) the reasons for not meeting the demand made by Gujarat ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). A statement indicating the information is attached.

(c) Allocations of foodgrains and edible oils are only supplemental in nature to open market availability. Position in respect of other commodities is explained in the statement referred to above.

Statement

Demand, allotment and offtake of Rice, Wheat, Sugar, Coarse grains, Kerosene and Edible Oil in each quarter during January, 1984 to December, 1984.

(Figures in '000 tonnes)

Items		January to March, 1984	April to June, 1984	July to Sept., 1984	October to Dec., 1984
Rice	Demand	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0
	Allotment	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5
	Offtake	21.7	24.6	23.5	22.0
Wheat	Demand	84.5	95.7	99.8	121.7
	Allotment	89.4	89.4	111.6	122.7
	Offtake	18.5	28.9	37.5	50.3
Sugar	Demand	*	*	*	*
	Allotment (%)	46.1	46.1	46.1	46.1
	Offtake	@	@	@	@
Kerosene	Demand	£	£	£	£
	Allotment	138.2	128.9	127.6	144.2
	Offtake	137.9	128.7	126.7	143.9
	(Sales)				
Edible	Demand +	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.7
Oil	Allotment	14.5	16.8	24.0	23.0
	Offtake	4.9	19.8	25.7	19.8

Course

Grains : There is no regular demand or allotment.

* The allocation of monthly levy sugar quota is not based on requirement or demand received from the State Government, but is based on 425 grams per capita availability for a projected population as on 1.10.1983.

% Does not include small quantities allotted to BSF/CRPF.

@ The State Government is itself arranging the lifting of allotted levy sugar from the factories through their nominees.

£ The demand/requirement of kerosene of various States/Union Territories including Gujarat is assessed by allowing 5% growth over the allocations made during the corresponding period of previous year on a four month block basis. Besides regular allocation, additional adhoc releases are also made to meet specific situations like flood, drought, cyclone, shortage of L. P. G. and soft coke.

+ Calculated on quarterly average basis.

Meetings of Hindi Advisory Committee

3062. SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of meetings of Hindi Advisory Committee of his Ministry held in 1984 ;

(b) the resolutions passed in these meetings ; and

(c) the details regarding implementation of these resolutions ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) One meeting of the HINDI Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture was held during 1984.

(b) and (c). The Committee did not pass any resolution as such in the meeting. However, the Committee reviewed the progress and stressed the need to increase the use of Hindi in official work.

[English]

Supply of Small-packs of edible oils in Rural Areas

3063. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to extend the supply of small packs of refined imported edible oils to small towns and rural areas to reduce the pressure of demand for this commodity in city markets ;

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

(c) whether directions have been issued for providing better service to the consumers by decentralising and expanding the packing of imported edible oils in States ; and

(d) whether Government have also considered the need and stressed that the Public Distribution System should be so streamlined so as to ensure access of essential commodities to the consumers,

particularly to those belonging to the weaker sections of the society ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The small packs are handed over to the State Governments or the agencies nominated by them which are free to sell them through fair price shops/ Cooperative Outlets in the cities as well as in rural areas. Initially, this scheme was operated in four metropolitan cities, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras but now it has been extended to various locations in twenty States/Union Territories.

(c) Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation, a public sector undertaking, is packing the imported edible oils in small packs. The Corporation has set up packing units in various States.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Plots Allotted by DDA Still Lying Vacant

3064. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain plots of land in Delhi allotted by DDA through draw of lots in 1975-76 are still lying vacant and the allottees have not so far started construction of buildings ; and

(b) the measures Government propose to take to ensure that these allottees do not sell their plots of land on high-premium on general power of attorney ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As a matter of precaution Delhi Administration have stopped the registration of General Power of Attorney involving transfer of land. As per the terms of lease deed the allottees are not permitted to resell or transfer their rights on the plot within a period of 10 years except with the approval of L.G. of Delhi. DDA takes action for terminating the lease of the allottees concerned, as and when contravention of lease terms or transactions based on power of attorney come to their notice.

Supply of Vegetable Ghee in Delhi

3065. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH :

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY :

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

(a) whether the prices of vegetable ghee in Delhi have been fixed in consultation with the vanaspati ghee manufacturers ;

(b) if so, the new prices fixed ;

(c) efforts proposed to be made to ensure adequate availability of vanaspati ghee in the open market ;

(d) whether in the past the ration card holders could obtain one big tin of vanaspati ghee per month for their actual use ;

(e) whether this facility has been withdrawn by the Delhi Administration ; if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(f) whether Government proposed to restore the facility to the people of Delhi and if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) As a result of the discussions held with the two Associations of Vanaspati Manufacturers, a voluntary price agreement is being observed by the industry.

(b) Presently, the maximum retail prices (excluding local taxes) of various packs have been fixed as follow :

<i>(in Rupees)</i>	
Packs	Maximum Retail Prices
20 kg. tin	318.00
15 kg. tin	244.50
10 kg. tin	171.60
10 kg. poly jar	169.10
5 kg. tin	90.00
5 kg. poly jar	87.20
2 kg. tin	39.00
2 kg. poly jar	37.00
1 kg. poly jar	18.75
1 kg. pouch	16.70
$\frac{1}{2}$ kg. pouch	8.60

(c) To ensure availability of vanaspati ghee in the open market, Government is monitoring vanaspati production and has fixed uniform maximum retail price throughout the country. In addition, State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have been advised that they can procure about 30% of vanaspati produced in their respective jurisdiction to sell through State Government nominees or through Public Distribution System.

The Union Territory Administration, Delhi has made arrangements for sale of vanaspati ghee through all branches of Super Bazar, Wholesale Consumer Co-operative Store, Kendriya Bhandar, Delhi State Civil Supplies Corporation and National Cooperative Consumers' Federation. The product is also sold through mobile vans in the Government colonies and colonies inhabited by the weaker section of the society.

(d) to (f). According to Delhi Administration, the facility for supply of one tin of vanaspati per month to the ration card holders was discontinued in April, 1984, due to mal-practices by wholesalers.

Storage Capacity of FCI

3066. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the storage capacity available with the Food Corporation of India ;

(b) what efforts have been made to increase the storage capacity ; and

(c) whether it is proposed to export the surplus quantity of foodgrains ; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The covered storage capacity with the Food Corporation of India, owned and hired taken together, was 192.6 lakh tonnes as on 31.12.1984.

(b) The capacity available with the Corporation, both owned and hired, has increased from 161.8 lakh tonnes as on

31.3.1980 to 192.6 lakh tonnes as on 31.12.1984, that is, by 30.8 lakh tonnes. The Corporation is expected to construct an additional capacity of 15.25 lakh tonnes during 1985-86 and is also making efforts to hire additional capacity from the Central Warehousing Corporation, State Warehousing Corporations and other sources. In addition, the Corporation is making temporary storage arrangements in the form of cover-and-plinth (CAP) storage facilities to the extent required.

(c) It has been decided to supply one lakh tonnes of wheat as aid to some of the drought-affected African countries. In the Indo-Soviet Trade Protocol, a provision has been made for export of five lakh tonnes of wheat to USSR. The Government may also export more wheat from the country, if necessary and feasible.

Storage Capacity of Warehousing Corporation

3067. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the main purpose of the establishment of Central Warehousing Corporation ;

(b) whether Central Warehousing Corporation is going to create additional storage capacity under the public warehousing scheme ;

(c) if so, the extent of additional storage capacity proposed to be created by the Central Warehousing Corporation in 1985-86 and in Seventh Plan ; and

(c) the funds earmarked therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The Central Warehousing Corporation has been established with a view to providing warehousing facilities at suitable places for storage of agricultural produce, fertilizers and certain other items.

(b) Yes, Sir,

(c) and (d). The Central Warehousing Corporation is expected to complete storage capacity of 6.00 lakh tonnes during 1985-86. The approved outlay for 1985-86 is Rs. 18.52 crores. The target and the outlay for the Seventh Five Year Plan are under finalisation.

Defective TV Relay from Jamshedpur Doordarshan

3068. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether he had received a representation from General Secretary of Jamshedpur Citizens' Council, Jamshedpur (Bihar) for rectifying the defects of TV relay from Jamshedpur Doordarshan ; and

(b) if so, steps taken by Government to remove the defects ?

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

(b) Interference in the transmissions of TV relay transmitter at Jamshedpur due to the operation of some local signal equipment in the frequency band approved for TV has since been rectified by vacating the operation of the signal equipment in that frequency band.

Implementation of NREP

3069. SHRI VIRDI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether progress of the implementation of National Rural Employment Programme in States has met the objectives of the programme ;

(b) whether Government propose any further improvements in the scheme to make it more successful ; and

(c) whether Government propose to increase the quantum of fund ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) The progress of implementation of NREP in different States/UTs. has by and large been satisfactory and the programme objectives have generally been achieved.

(b) All efforts are being made to improve the implementation of the programme. No basic changes are, however, proposed in the programme content at present.

(c) The Central Government's budget for 1985-86 proposes a sum of Rs. 230 crores for NREP. This is at the same level as 1984-85 and will be enhanced later, if required.

Broadcasting of Parliament News

3070. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether "Parliament news" at present is being broadcast in Hindi and English languages only ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take necessary steps for broadcasting Parliament news every day during the Session periods through the A.I.R. Stations in every State in their respective Official language ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. Today in Parliament or Sansad Sameeksha is relayed by all the stations in the net work.

[Translation]

Skilled and Unskilled Indian Workers in Gulf Countries

3071. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of skilled and unskilled

Indian labourers working in Libya, Bahrain, Qatar, U.A.E. the Gulf countries ;

(b) whether these labourers have been employed in private agencies or companies who are paid less there as compared to the labourers from Europe and other Asian countries ; and

(c) if so, whether in order to avoid discrimination and economic exploitation of these labourers Government would hold negotiations with the embassies of these countries so as to arrive at some justified conclusion ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) The number of Indian workers, skilled and unskilled, presently working in Libya, Baharain, Qatar, UAE and the Gulf Countries is as under :

U.A.E.	2,50,000
Saudi Arabia	2,40,000
Kuwait	1,15,000
Oman	1,00,000
Qatar	40,000
Libya	40,000
Baharain	30,000
Yemen Arab Republic	8,000
People Democratic Republic of Yemen	2,000

(b) Indian workers are employed in these countries both in private as well as public and Governmental agencies. The wages of these workers compare favourably with those paid the workers of Asian countries while wages of Indian workers are by and large lower than the wages paid to the corresponding categories of European workers.

(c) Whenever any instance of discrimination or economic exploitation of these workers comes to the notice of the Government, the matter is taken up with the Government of the country concerned, through Indian Missions.

[English]

Licences for using Foreign Fishing Vessels

3072. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding companies which have received approval for chartering foreign fishing trawlers in 1984 and 1985 ;

(b) the particulars of Directors of such companies ; and

(c) the reasons for granting such chartered licences for using foreign fishing vessels ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) Letters of intent

for chartering foreign fishing trawlers have been issued to 27 companies for 83 vessels during 1984 and 1985. However, permits have been issued only to 5 companies/- public sector undertaking to charter 11 vessels during 1984 and 1985.

(b) Statement is attached.

(c) The Charter Policy is governed by the provisions of the Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of fishing by foreign vessels) Act, 1981 and the rules framed thereunder. The policy aims at augmenting the fleet of deep sea fishing vessels through obligatory purchase by Indian charterers ; transfer of technology ; establishing overseas markets for unconventional fishes and ; establishing the economic viability of deep sea fishing.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	No. of vessels for which permits issued	Board of Directors
1.	M/s Kerala Fisheries Corporation Ltd., Ernakulam.	1	Shri R.C. Choudhury Shri P.S. Kumara Das Shri Robi John Nayagom Shri K.K. Vijayakumar Shri K. Parameswaran Dr. C.C. Panduranga Rao Shri R. Satiarajah Shri V.K. Hussain Shri K. Soman
2.	M/s Coastal Trawlers Limited, Kakinada	2	Shri C.H. Kelappan Shri T. Rajive Shri T. Valsaraj (M.D.) Shri B.R.Sastri—Tech. Director Shri T.V.S.Seshagir Rao
3.	M/s G.P. Marine Products India Pvt. Ltd., Guntur.	4	Shri G. Parandhamaiah Shri G. Punniiah—(M.D.) Shri G. Sivaran Prasad Shri K. Sudhir
4.	M/s Kanchanaganga Sea Foods Pvt. Ltd , Vijayawada	2	Shri Adusumilli Bhimanjanya Chowdhary Dr. M. Jaswant Mohan Shri A. Seetharam Rao Shri Kamineni Taraka Prasad.
5.	M/s Leo Sea Food Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi,	2	Shri Shamsheer Singh (M.D.) Shri J.M.Bhandari—Tech. Dir. Shri R.S. Zari—Operations Director

**Expenditure incurred in branches of
ICRISAT**

3073. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether ICRISAT has got its branches in J & K, Uttar Pradesh, Jodhpur and Gwalior ; and

(b) the total annual expenditure of this institution and its branches ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-arid Tropics does not have any Branches as such in India. However it has collaborative programmes amongst others in J&K, Uttar Pradesh and Gwalior. It has got no such programme in Jodhpur.

(b) The total expenditure of the ICRISAT global programme was around 20.9 million US Dollars during 1984.

Opening of New TV Transmitter Centres

3074. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :
Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether in 1981 it was decided to open 220 TV transmitting centres having population of one lakh or more ;

(b) if so, how many of these have been opened and stations which started transmission during 1984-85 and 1985-86 ;

(c) amount spent for installing TV transmitting centres during 1982-83 and 1983-84 and the amount spent on imports ; and

(d) how many officers got training abroad in the line and the expenditure incurred on their training ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N.GADGIL) :
(a) A Special TV Expansion Plan, aiming to increase the total number of TV transmitters in the country to 180 by the end

of VI Plan, was approved in July, 1983. Population of one lakh and above was one of the major factors for deciding locations of transmitters.

(b) 127 TV transmitters were set up during 1984-85, bringing the total number of TV transmitters, at present functioning in the country, to 172. No TV transmitter has so far been commissioned during 1985-86.

(c) The amount spent on setting up TV transmitters during 1982-83 and 1983-84 and the foreign exchange component thereof released by this Ministry are given below :—

Year	Total amount spent	Foreign exchange released for imports
1982-83	Rs. 1093.52 lakhs	Rs. 154.36 lakhs
1983-84	Rs. 3113.35 lakhs	Rs. 124.61 lakhs

(d) No officer of Doordarshan was trained abroad in connection with planning or implementation of the Special Plan projects.

[Translation]

Compensation paid to heirs of workers died in factories due to accidents

3075. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :
Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) State-wise number of workers died in harness on account of accidents in factories during the years 1981, 1982 and 1983 ;

(b) the number of the deceased in whose cases compensation has since been given to their heirs ;

(c) amount of compensation paid to the heirs of each of the deceased so far ;

(d) the number of the deceased in whose cases compensation has not been given so far ; and

(e) the reasons therefor in details ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (e). The information is being collected from the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and will be placed on the table of Lok Sabha in due course.

**Basic Amenities to Slum Dwellers
in the country**

3076. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of people in the country living in slums where basic amenities are not available ;

(b) whether a scheme for slums was prepared under the Sixth Five Year Plan that at least one crore people living in city slums should get the benefit of environmental improvement ; and

(c) if so, the amount spent on slums, city-wise and State-wise, and the number of people benefitted thereby ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) :

(a) No comprehensive survey has been made at all-India level to identify the total number of people in the country living in slums where basic amenities are not available. However, on the basis of tentative estimates of slum dwellers made by the State Governments, the number of slum dwellers in the country is around 28 million.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A Statement indicating State-wise details of expenditure and number of slum dwellers covered during the Sixth Five Year Plan period is given in the Annexe. City-wise details are not available.

Statement

Amount spent and number of slum dwellers benefitted under the Environmental Improvement of Urban Slum Scheme (EIUS) during the Sixth Plan

Sl. No.	State/UT	Amount spent on EIUS (1980-81 to 1983-84) (Rs. in lakhs)*	No. of people benefitted 1980-81 to 1984-85) upto Feb., 1985
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1832.80	1506078
2.	Assam	45.00	36285
3.	Bihar	209.00	183087
4.	Gujarat	234.99	356156
5.	Harayana	350.00	291758
6.	Himachal Pradesh	51.88	37514
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	559.00	173293
8.	Kerala	275.16	90114
9.	Karnataka	549.25	282231
10.	Madhya Pradesh	417.09	371761
11.	Maharashtra	2229.52	1173468
12.	Manipur	13.42	6243
13.	Maghalaya	18.77	22047
14.	Orissa	116.49	89350
15.	Punjab	445.00	555318
16.	Rajasthan	438.55	316538
17.	Sikkim	10.00	18835
18.	Tamil Nadu	1416.59	1059094
19.	Tripura	28.30	23720
20.	Uttar Pradesh	830.40	839278
21.	West Bengal	2176.69	666000
STATES TOTAL		12248.50	8196268
22.	Delhi	825.00	683748
23.	Goa	27.68	22100
24.	Mizoram	18.60	25000
25.	Pondicherry	35.22	61200
UT TOTAL		906.50	792048
GRAND TOTAL		13155.00	8988316

* The figures of expenditure are provisional and the expenditure figures for 1948-85 are not yet available.

[English]

Increase in Levy Price of Wheat, Rice and Bajra (millet)

3077. SHRI S. M. GURADDI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently enhanced the levy prices of certain commodities ;

(b) if so, the position of increase of levy prices of wheat, rice, bajra since 1982 to 1985 (latest), year-wise ; and

(c) whether these have been adopted by all the public procurement agencies in all the States and Union Territories ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The procurement/Support price of wheat, paddy and bajra from 1982-83 to 1985-86 marketing seasons are as under :

	<i>(Rs./per quintal)</i>				
	Wheat	Paddy		Bajra	
	Com- mon	Fine	S.Fine		
1982-83	142/-	122/-	126/-	130/-	118/-
1983-84	151/-	132/-	136/-	140/-	124/-
1984-85	152/-	137/-	141/-	145/-	130/-
1985-86	157/-	Not announced.		Not announced.	

(c) Yes, Sir.

Agricultural Development Programme for Orissa

3078. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the Centrally Sponsored Agricultural Development Programmes proposed to be implemented during the Seventh Five Year Plan ; and

(b) the programme proposed to be implemented in Orissa during the Seventh Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) During the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90), it is proposed to implement a number of Centrally Sponsored Agricultural Programmes primarily for building up institutional frame-work in the nature of pace setters involving production, demonstration, input supply, etc. The proposals will be given final shape after the Seventh Plan is cleared by the National Development Council.

(b) The proposals for implementation in the State of Orissa under the Centrally Sponsored Sector during the Seventh Five Year Plan are likely to cover the major activities in the field of agriculture and allied sectors viz. crop production, seed production and distribution, measures for plant protection, horticulture, fisheries, animal husbandry, dairy, extension services, etc.

Transportation delays in supply of Rice to Mizoram

3079. SHRI LAL DUHOMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether large quantity of rice allotted for Mizoram used to remain undespached for a long time from the B. G. Points of Gauhati and New Bongaigaon causing starvation to the people of Mizoram ;

(b) whether the carrying contractors are very often asked to collect rice from places other than Gauhati where Mizoram Government do not have carrying contracts causing great inconvenience ;

(c) dates of railway wagons booked for transportation of rice / wheat from New Bongaigaon and Gauhati and dates of the arrival of those wagons at the destination at Silchar between December 1984 and February 1985 ; and

(d) measures taken/proposed to be taken for better coordination in the transportation of rice/wheat/sugar through Railways and Roadways to enable timely and regular delivery at the destination i.e. Silchar ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Normally foodgrains are supplied to Mizoram from Food Corporation of India's depot at Silchar. In view of the limited carrying capacity of the Railways over the Luming-Badarpur Section, and in order to supplement rail movement, the movement of foodgrains by road from Gauhati and other broad gauge points is sometimes resorted to. Mizoram Government has recently agreed to lift 2000 tonnes rice a month from Gauhati and other broad gauge terminals. The balance quantity of rice is supplied from Silchar depot. Food Corporation of India has also appointed contractors for moving foodgrains from Gauhati and New Bongaigaon to Silchar.

(c) Date-wise details of railway wagons booked from New Bongaigaon and Gauhati and their date-wise arrival at Silchar are not readily available. The following number of wagons were released at Silchar between December, 1984 and February, 1985 :—

Month	No. of wagons released		
	Rice	Wheat	Total
December, 1984	456	295	711
January, 1985	333	323	656
February, 1985	198	342	540

(d) For a better co-ordination in the transportation of foodgrains and sugar, instructions have been issued to allow Mizoram Government to lift rice stocks from Gauhati and other broad gauge points by road ; to arrange inter-depot movement in consultation with the Railways ; to explore the possibility of moving foodgrains through river route to Karimganj for supplies to Mizoram. Railways have been requested to augment despatch of foodgrains to North Eastern region and the position is being constantly monitored.

Distress sale of Ginger in Mizoram

3080. SHRI LAL DUHOMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the existing average wholesale and retail prices of ginger in Delhi, Calcutta and Gauhati ;

(b) whether Government are aware that there is a distress sale of ginger in Mizoram as a result of which ginger growers have incurred a heavy loss ;

(c) if so, reasons for fall in the prices ; and

(d) action taken to help ginger growers of Mizoram to find better markets ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) There is fluctuation in the price of ginger in terminal and retail markets. However, the wholesale rate of ginger per quintal depending upon quality ranges between Rs. 180/- and Rs. 200/- in Calcutta ; Rs. 200/- and Rs. 250/- in Delhi ; and Rs. 100/- and Rs. 120/- in Gauhati. The retail price in Delhi is ruling between Rs. 3/- and Rs. 5/- per Kg.

(b) and (c). Higher production, larger marketed surplus and market distortions are causing fall in prices of ginger in Mizoram. In the open market, the farmers are reportedly being offered lower prices than the price paid by the Mizoram Cooperative Marketing Federation (MIZOFED).

(d) In order to help ginger growers, the proposal of the Mizoram Administration for market intervention operation has been agreed to. The intervention operations are being carried out by the implementing agency, namely the Mizoram Cooperative Marketing Federation. The scheme envisages that ginger of fair average quality would be purchased at Rs. 200/- per quintal at Aizwal by MIZOFED to provide market support to ginger growers. To begin with, MIZOFED has been authorised to purchase up to 25,000 quintals,

**Cash payment to the Beneficiaries
under IRDP**

3081. **SHRI LAL DUHOMA** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

whether Government would consider making cash payment to the beneficiaries under IRDP to avoid corrupt practices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : No, Sir. No such proposal is under consideration of the Government of India.

[Translation]

Implementation of agreement with United Bank of India and Labour Organisations

3082. **SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI** : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether an agreement was signed on 8 May, 1984 between the management of United Bank of India and its two labour organisations namely, United Bank of India Shramik Karamchari Samiti and United Bank of India Employees Union with the mediation of Chief Labour Commissioner, Delhi ;

(b) if so, whether the agreement has been implemented in full ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and which side is violating the agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) Following an understanding reached between the Unions which started agitations and the management of United Bank of India on 8.5.84 and subsequent discussions, the matter has been taken up in conciliation.

The Conciliation Proceedings are in progress. Instructions have been issued to the CLC to expedite the finalisation of the proceedings.

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

[English]

Adequacy of Warehousing in India

3083. **SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA** : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the development of warehousing schemes in India during the last five years ;

(b) whether it has been able to cover the whole country by having adequate warehouses in the country ;

(c) if not, how do Government propose to correct this deficiency ; and

(d) the details of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The Central Warehousing Corporation and the 16 State Warehousing Corporations are jointly engaged in the development of warehousing facilities in the country. The number of warehouses with these Corporations, owned and hired taken together, increased from 1,330 as on 31.3.1980 to 1,525 as on 31.1.1985. During this period, their covered storage capacity, owned and hired together, increased from 81.0 lakh tonnes to 112.8 lakh tonnes.

(b) to (d). The Central and the State Warehousing Corporations have set up the warehouses at various places in the country keeping in view the business potential and operational considerations. Addition to warehousing capacity is undertaken to meet the increasing requirements and is a continuous process. During 1985-86, these Corporations are expected to construct an additional capacity of 12.0 lakh tonnes.

**Shortfall in achieving the targets of
IRDP in West Bengal**

3084. **SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been shortfall in the matter of achieving the Sixth Plan targets for bringing the rural poor in West Bengal above poverty line through Integrated Rural Development Programme and other allied programmes ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether such beneficiaries who despite assistance could not come above the poverty line during the Sixth Plan period would be provided further assistance in the Seventh Plan to enable them to go above the poverty line ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b) The Integrated Rural Development Programme, National Rural Employment Programme and the

Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme are the major poverty alleviation programmes under implementation in West Bengal. A statement showing the Sixth Plan Targets and achievements made under these programmes in West Bengal is annexed.

(c) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to provide additional assistance under the Integrated Rural Development Programme to deserving families who failed to derive substantial incremental income to cross the poverty line from the assistance provided during the Sixth Plan for no fault of their own.

Statement

Sixth Plan targets and achievements under IRDP, NREP and RLEGP in West Bengal.

	Targets	Achievements
1. Integrated Rural Development Programme :		
No. of families to be assisted (in lakh Nos.)	10.05	5.82 (upto January, 85)
2. National Rural Employment Programme :		
Employment generation (in lakh mandays)	1060.24*	1349.14 (upto February, 85)
3. Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme :		
Employment generation (in lakh mandays)	301.02**	37.04 (upto February, 85)

* No target was fixed for 1980-81.

** RLEGP was started w.e.f. 15.8.83. No target was fixed for 1983-84.

Mandays lost in West Bengal due to Strikes, Lockouts and Closures

3085. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether during the past few years West Bengal has consistently remained on the top among the States/Union Territories of India in the matter of mandays lost due to lockouts, closures and strikes ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) what were the principal causes for loss of mandays, lockouts and closures in the State during the past three years ;

(d) what was the share of Public Sector in the loss of mandays in the State during the past three years ; and

(e) the steps, if any, taken/proposed to be taken to improve industrial relations in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (c). According to information received in the Labour Bureau, among the States, West Bengal accounted for the highest number of mandays lost only in the case of lockouts; which accounted for 15.6 million out of 22.5 million in 1982, 14.4 million out of 21.9 million in 1983 and 7.8 million out of 14.9 million in 1984. According to the State Government, while the largest number of lockouts have been due to alleged labour indiscipline, violence and go-slow, closures have generally been attributed to indiscipline, financial stringency, shortage of raw material, trade depression etc.

(d) According to information so far received in the Labour Bureau, the share of public sector in the total number of mandays lost in the State accounted for 2.19% in 1982, 4.24% in 1983, 18.32% in 1984.

(e) Both the Central and State Industrial Relations Machineries continue to make efforts to reduce work-stoppages through preventive mediation, conciliation, adjudication and arbitration and maintain industrial harmony.

Expiry of Lease of Hyderabad House

3086. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Hyderabad House, New Delhi was leased out to Government of India in 1954 and the lease has expired on the 14 July, 1961.

(b) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh have approached vide their letter No. 3471/GH1/68-192 dated 10 May, 1984 to release Hyderabad House Immediately; and

(c) if so, whether Central Government propose to release Hyderabad House and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. The Central Government has been considering the purchase of this property.

Import of edible oils

3087. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the imported edible oil is only distributed in the cities ; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to provide this facility in the rural areas also ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Central Government allocates imported edible oils to the State Governments. Its further distribution to different areas within the State are left to the discretion of the State Government. The State Governments have been advised to ensure proper and equitable distribution of imported edible oils to consumers through all fair price shops. Guidelines have also been issued to the State Governments to strengthen this scheme in rural, remote and inaccessible areas.

Proposals for providing drinking water facility to problem villages in Madhya Pradesh

3089. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Madhya Pradesh have submitted some new proposals for providing drinking water facilities to problem villages of the State during 1984-85 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether all schemes have been cleared by Central Government ; and

(d) how much financial assistance has been provided to the State during 1984-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) and (b). The Government of Madhya Pradesh submitted to this Ministry rural water supply schemes for 5589 villages at an estimated cost of Rs. 2876.36 lakhs. The schemes included besides problem villages, proposals for full coverage of villages partially covered in earlier years and difficult villages.

(c) Schemes for 3955 villages at an estimated cost of Rs. 1803.47 lakhs fulfilling the prescribed guidelines were given technical clearance.

(d) During 1984-85 an amount of Rs. 2019.56 lakhs was released to the State of Madhya Pradesh as grant-in-aid under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme and Incentive Scheme.

Opening of Sub-Regional Provident Fund Commissioner's Office at Warangal (Andhra Pradesh)

3090. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether in its report dated 26 March, 1983 Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee has recommended to Central Government to open a Sub-Regional Provident Fund Commissioner's Office at Warangal in Andhra Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, action taken by Central Government so far in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Opening of Sub-Regional Offices in the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation is to be considered first by the Regional Committee, Employees' Provident Fund, of the concerned Region. Their recommendations are then placed before the Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund, for their approval. After the approval of the Central Board of Trustees, the matter is considered by the Ministry of Labour for sanction. The Central Board of Trustees, Employees Provident Fund, is going to consider a blue-print for opening of new Sub-Regional Offices in the entire country, taking into account the economic viability of the proposed offices. In view of this, consideration of opening of a Sub-Regional Office at Warangal has been deferred till the receipt of a consolidated perspective plan for opening of new Sub-Regional Offices from the Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund.

[Translation]

Supply of inferior quality foodgrains to States

3091. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether foodgrains of inferior quality are being supplied to many States from the Food Corporation of India godowns ;

(b) if so, the amount of loss suffered by Food Corporation of India and the States every year due to this reason ; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c). Only foodgrains conforming to the specifications laid down by the Government of India and the limits prescribed under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act are supplied to State Governments and their agencies.

The recipients of the stocks are given facilities to inspect the stock before taking delivery. Further, they are also provided with representative sealed samples of the stocks issued for reference purposes.

[English]

Foodgrains Production and Distribution

3092. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the foodgrains production and distribution during the last three years, State-wise ;

(b) whether there is imbalance in foodgrains production and distribution in each State ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and

steps Government propose to take to reduce this imbalance ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES : (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Statements showing production of foodgrains and offtake from the Central Pool to the various States/ Union Territories for the years 1982, 1983 and 1984 are attached as annexures I and II respectively.

(b) and (c). The public distribution system, as it stands at present, is only supplemental to the availability of foodgrains in the open market. The allotments of foodgrains to various States/ Union Territories are made on a month to month basis taking into account the overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool, relative needs of the various States, market availability and other related factors.

ANNEXURE I

Estimates of State-wise Production of foodgrains for the years 1981-82 to 1983-84.

States/Union Territory	Production in '000 tonnes		
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Andhra Pradesh	11413.1	11172.3	11520.0
Assam	2419.1	2773.3	2726.6
Bihar	8239.0	7316.2	9625.8
Gujarat	5088.6	4396.2	5743.6
Haryana	6040.2	6649.7	6903.5
Himachal Pradesh	1054.0	972.6	1015.9
Jammu & Kashmir	1272.6	1260.7	1137.4
Karnataka	7308.3	6021.4	7377.0
Kerala	1364.1	1329.9	1267.4
Madhya Pradesh	12834.2	12615.2	15277.2
Maharashtra	10571.4	9215.6	10947.6
Manipur	263.9	230.1	267.1
Meghalaya	154.7	153.6	163.2
Nagaland	113.3	122.6	144.5
Orissa	5437.2	4562.9	6844.8
Punjab	13325.8	14145.5	14778.7
Rajasthan	7163.1	8323.4	10057.4
Sikkim	63.7	63.4	75.8
Tamil Nadu	7400.4	4832.8	6217.5
Tripura	360.0	428.1	408.2
Uttar Pradesh	24288.9	26483.4	29303.3
West Bengal	6549.7	5852.2	9157.1
A & N Islands	21.9	21.3	22.3
Arunachal Pradesh	139.9	147.1	155.7
D & N Haveli	26.0	25.2	26.5
Delhi	128.2	150.9	136.0
Goa, Daman & Diu	129.3	127.2	132.3
Mizoram	34.6	31.8	42.9
Pondicherry	89.6	74.1	67.6
All India	133294.8	129518.7	151542.9

ANNEXURE II

Statewise distribution of foodgrains from Central Pool for the years
1982, 1983 and 1984 (Provisional)

(In '000 tonnes)

State/Union Territory	1982	1983	1984 (Prov.)
Andhra Pradesh	625.8	1286.9	1201.5
Assam	467.5	547.2	554.7
Bihar	720.7	913.4	550.9
Gujarat	418.2	290.2	230.2
Haryana	116.5	147.8	116.2
Himachal Pradesh	82.8	79.7	63.0
J & K	257.5	306.0	304.9
Karnataka	460.0	332.8	637.1
Kerala	1282.4	1547.7	1533.1
Madhya Pradesh	471.6	456.3	235.0
Maharashtra	1367.6	1302.5	1016.5
Manipur	39.6	44.8	42.2
Meghalaya	93.1	97.8	100.9
Nagaland	58.6	68.7	73.9
Orissa	255.2	457.1	244.9
Punjab	225.6	126.0	52.5
Rajasthan	213.5	108.3	50.7
Tamil Nadu	591.4	832.2	960.4
Tripura	110.8	107.0	103.3
Uttar Pradesh	952.7	976.2	544.6
West Bengal	2762.6	2936.5	2145.3
A & N Islands	20.0	11.0	8.9
Arunachal Pradesh	34.1	35.2	39.7
Chandigarh	22.5	19.2	20.0
Delhi	879.0	841.8	756.7
D & N Haveli	0.2	0.2	0.9
Goa, Daman & Diu	71.7	67.6	66.4
Lakshadweep	3.9	4.5	4.0
Mizoram	59.6	60.2	65.6
Pondicherry (Incl. Mahe)	6.9	12.2	6.4
Sikkim	35.6	41.8	39.7
TOTAL	12707.2	14258.8	11770.1

Prov. = Provisional, subject to revision.

Supply of fertilizers, seeds and inputs to farmers at high prices

3093. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether fertilizers, seeds and other inputs are supplied to the farmers at a high cost ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) steps Government have so far taken to supply these items at cheaper rates to the farmers so as to enable them to get remunerative prices of agricultural produce ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Major agricultural inputs are fertilizers, seeds and pesticides.

- (i) Prices of fertilizers are statutorily controlled and any sale on prices exceeding them is an offence.
- (ii) As far as Seeds are concerned, one of the major suppliers are Public Sector Corporations and they fix their prices in consultation with the Government. It also has effect on seeds marketed by private growers.
- (iii) There is no statutory control on pesticide prices but the maximum prices to be charged are indicated by the manufacturers on the containers. Thus, dealer cannot overcharge the farmers.
- (iv) There is no statutory control on prices of agricultural implements and machinery. However, the Government keeps a watch on price increase made from time to time.

(c) The prices of major agricultural inputs like fertilizers, seeds, etc. have risen along with rise in general price level in the country.

However, fertilizers are heavily subsidised. Subsidies are being extended to pesticides and seeds also in a selective manner keeping in view national priorities.

Drinking water supply in Rural Areas

3094. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the provision of drinking water supply in rural areas has been accorded a very high priority by Union Government in the past three years 1982-85;

(b) if so, the total number of problem villages, State-wise as at the beginning of the Seventh Five Year Plan and the number covered wholly or partially by 31 March, 1985 in each State/Union Territory ;

(c) the date by which it is proposed to cover all the problem villages in each State/Union Territory ; and

(d) whether any liberal allocation of funds would be made in the Seventh Five Year Plan for this programme ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) :

(a) Yes, Sir. As against the initial provision of Rs. 600 crores made under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme in the Sixth Five Year Plan for giving grants to the States, grants amounting to Rs. 919.71 crores were released to the States/Union Territories under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme and Incentive Scheme during 1980-81—1984-85.

(b) A statement giving State-wise figures of the number of problem villages as on 1.4.80 and the number of villages provided with at least one source of safe drinking water till January, 1985 is attached. About 37,000 problem villages were expected to spill over to the Seventh Five Year Plan period. The precise coverage till 31st March, 1985 will be available only after some time.

(c) The remaining problem villages are likely to be covered on priority basis during the Seventh Five Year Plan period.

(d) A provision of about Rs. 298 crores has been made under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme in the Budget for 1985-86. Allocation to States/Union Territories out of this will be made only after the Budget is passed by the Parliament. The allocation for rural drinking water supply for the Seventh Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised.

Statement

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	No. of problem villages on 1-4-1980	No. of problem villages covered during 1980 to 1985 (upto January)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8,206	7,713 @
2.	Assam	15,743	8,058
3.	Bihar	15,194	12,930 @
4.	Gujarat	5,318	4,005 @
5.	Haryana	3,440	1,896
6.	Himachal Pradesh	7,815	4,742
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	4,698	1,763 @
8.	Karnataka	15,456	15,443 @
9.	Kerala	1,158	1,083 @
10.	Madhya Pradesh	24,944	23,117 @
11.	Maharashtra	12,935	11,565 @
12.	Manipur	1,212	743 @
13.	Meghalaya	2,927	652 @
14.	Orissa	23,616	21,830 @
15.	Nagaland	649	394
16.	Punjab	1,767	478
17.	Rajasthan	19,803	15,501 @
18.	Sikkim	296	212 @
19.	Tamil Nadu	6,649	6,547 @
20.	Tripura	2,800	2,387 @
21.	Uttar Pradesh	28,505	24,355 @
22.	West Bengal	25,243	11,758 @ (.)
23.	A & N Islands	173	153
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,740	1,267
25.	Chandigarh	—	—
26.	Delhi	99 £	89
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	66	58
29.	Lakshadweep	—	—
30.	Mizoram	214	102
31.	Pondicherry	118	104
TOTAL		2,30,784	1,78,945

Note : 1. (.) Achievement upto Dec., 1984 during 84-85.

2. @ Includes partially covered problem villages also.

3. £ (Delhi) 3 problem villages transferred to DDA and 7 problem villages deserted.

4. In case of WEST BENGAL achievement shown does not include coverage of problem villages under Zila Parishal's Programme under MNP for the years 1980-81 and 1981-82.

Regularisation of Unauthorised Colonies in Delhi

3095. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the unauthorised residential colonies in Delhi and New Delhi ; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to regularise them during the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR) : (a) and (b). The Delhi Administration had compiled a list of 607 unauthorised colonies, where unauthorised residential and commercial structures had come up upto 30-6-77 and 16-2-77.

537 of these colonies have been regularised and 56 colonies have not been approved by the Technical Committee for regularisation. The cases of balance 14 colonies are expected to be finalised in the current year.

The details are given in statement I & II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—926/85]

Allocation of Funds to West Bengal for Rural Development Programmes

3096. PROF. M.R. HALDER : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allotted for rural development schemes in West Bengal for the years 1980-85 ;

(b) whether allotted money was properly utilised by Government of West Bengal ;

(c) if not, what amount was refunded; and

(d) the reasons therefor. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (d). The Integrated Rural Development Programme, National Rural Employment Programme, Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme and Drought Prone Areas Programme are the major rural development schemes under implementation in West Bengal. A statement showing the funds allotted, Central releases made and total funds utilised under these schemes in West Bengal during 1980-85 is annexed. According to the procedure laid down for release of funds, the unutilised funds at the end of the year are allowed to be carried over to the next year for utilisation and are not required to be refunded.

Statement

Funds allotted, central releases made and total funds utilised under the IRDP, NREP, RLEGP and DPAP during the Sixth Plan in West Bengal.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Programme	Funds allotted (Central share)	Central release	Total utilisation (including States's Share)
1.	Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)	5862.50	2472.62	4232.06 (upto January, 1985)
2.	National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)	8621.60	7045.50	10407.28 (upto Dec., 1984)
3.	Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP)	4620.00	2308.30	414.48 (upto January, 1985) Provisional
4.	Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)	1200.00	896.45	1720.86 (upto January, 1985)

NOTE : Financial allocation for IRDP, NREP and DPAP are

1. shared on 50 : 50 basis between the Centre and the States. Accordingly, the State Government is to allocate an equal amount shown in col. (3) as its matching share. During 1980-81 the entire funds for NREP were, however, provided by the Centre.

2. The RLEGP was started with effect from 15th August, 1983 and entire funds for this programme are provided by the Centre.

Allotment of Flats Under MIG Scheme in Ashok Vihar

3097. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3670 on 19 March, 1984 regarding allotment of flats under MIG Scheme in Ashok Vihar and state :

(a) whether MIG flats in Ashok Vihar have been completed and allotted to the applicants by DDA ; and

(b) if not, the reasons for undue delay in allotment of flats and by what date these will be allotted to the applicants concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) 144 MIG flats under construction in Ashok Vihar and allocated in February, 1982 are likely to be completed by September, 1985.

(b) The delay in completion of these flats is mainly due to rectification of defects and non availability of stipulated materials such as door shutters, G. I. Pipes, etc. These flats are expected to be ready by September 1985 after which allotments will commence.

Drought in Maharashtra

3098. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that drought situation prevails in large areas of Maharashtra and other parts of the country ;

(b) if so, the extent of loss of agricultural crops, State-wise ; and

(c) the Central assistance given to each State ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the information furnished by the drought affected States,

cropped area of 320.84 lakh hectares was adversely affected. The State-wise details are indicated in attached statement.

(c) The following ceilings of Central assistance have been sanctioned during 1984-85 for drought relief to the drought affected States :

State	Rs. in crores
1. Andhra Pradesh	54.42
2. Himachal Pradesh	19.37 (including 6.67 for 1985-86)
3. Karnataka	32.73
4. Madhya Pradesh	15.14 (including 3.76 for 1985-86)
5. Maharashtra	30.63
6. Orissa	8.95 (including 6.00 for 1985-86)
7. Rajasthan	31.32 (including 25.89 for 1985-86)
8. Uttar Pradesh	8.10

Statement

S. No.	State	Cropped area affected (Lakh ha.)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	49.05
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1.98
3.	Karnataka	38.74
4.	Madhya Pradesh	52.45
5.	Maharashtra	83.93
6.	Orissa	13.83
7.	Rajasthan	40.32
8.	Uttar Pradesh	40.54
TOTAL		320.84

Utilisation of Funds Under NREP

3099. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to Government's notice that under the NREP Programme funds are being utilised for construction of buildings which are not of productive nature ;

(b) whether Government have an account of the buildings constructed during 1983 and 1984 under this scheme in Maharashtra and how many of them are such which are being used for productive purposes and the benefits derived therefrom ; and

(c) whether Government would review the whole situation and make sure that the scarce fund is utilised only for construction of such buildings as are to be public use leading to productive activity and if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (c). Under National Rural Employment Programme such works which result in creation of durable community assets and strengthen the rural infrastructure can be taken up for execution. The works that may be taken up include both productive works and those which are meant for catering to the felt needs of the village community. This policy is proposed to be continued. The works permitted to be taken up under the programme include social forestry, soil and water conservation works including minor irrigation, flood protection, drainage and anti-water logging works, construction of water bearing structures, rural roads, and construction of buildings like primary school, community centres, health centres, rural godowns and Panchayat Ghars etc. etc. The works taken up in Maharashtra under NREP during 1983-84 and 1984-85 are indicated in the enclosed statement which shows that the State Government is taking up works of productive nature as well as works that cater to the felt needs of the village community.

Statement

Physical assets created in Maharashtra under NREP during the years 1983-84 and 1984-85

Item	Unit	1983-84	1984-85 (upto Sept., 1984)
1. Social Forestry			
A. Area	Hect.	3957	1860
B. Tree planted	Lakh Nos.	68.12	31.31
2. Works benefiting SCs/STs.			
A. Development of House sites	Nos.	10	7
3. Construction of Village Tanks	Nos.	41	48
4. Minor irrigation works including those relating to flood protection works	Hects.	—	—
5. Soil conservation and land reclamation	Hects.	—	8
6. Provision of drinking water wells and water sources and cattle ponds etc.			
(a) Drinking water wells/mini-wells	Nos.	236	150
(b) Cattle ponds	Nos.	30	6

7. Rural roads	(Kms.)	1854	1705
8. School buildings constructed	Nos.	574	613
9. Bathing and washing platforms	Nos.	90	46
10. Balwadi Buildings constructed	Nos.	306	538
11. Panchayat Ghars (Community centres constructed)	Nos.	1188	999
12. Pinjrapols constructed	Nos.	2	—
13. Cremation centres constructed	Nos.	20	10
14. Lavatory/Latrines constructed	Nos.	170	137
15. Group houses constructed	Nos.	4	132
16. Water tanks constructed	Nos.	22	43
17. Dispensaries building constructed	Nos.	—	21

Sale of fake foreign goods

3100. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that innocent public in the country is being defrauded by large scale operations of fake and counterfeit goods with foreign brand names surreptitiously marked on them ; and

(b) the proposals of Government to stop these large scale frauds ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) There have been some reports in the Press regarding sale of unauthorised duplicated goods.

(b) The Trade & Merchandise Marks Act, 1958 contains adequate penal provisions for applying false trade marks and for selling goods bearing false trade marks. The amended Copyright Act, 1957 and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 also contain provisions to deal with these practices.

Grant-in-aid is provided to voluntary consumer organisations for generating consumer awareness by organising consumer education programmes.

Introduction of Colour Technology in Madras Doordarshan

3101. SHRI R. ANNANAMBI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state.:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce colour technology in Madras Doordarshan ;

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be introduced ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL): (a) and (b). One of the studios at Doordarshan Kendra, Madras is expected to be equipped for production of programmes in colour during 1986-87. Some equipment for limited production of field-based programmes in colour has already been provided to the Kendra.

(c) Does not arise.

Commissioning of Koraput T. V. Centre

3102. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Koraput T. V. Centre which was commissioned on 28 February, 1985 does not cover Jeypore town which is within 20 km. range ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the non-coverage ; and

(c) the steps being taken to rectify the same ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Jeypore falls in the shadow area formed by the intervening hills and therefore does not get coverage from the low power transmitter at Koraput.

(c) Provision of TV service to uncovered parts of the country, including those in Orissa, would depend on the actual availability of resources for TV expansion during the future Plan periods.

Stagnation in Wool Production

3103. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been continuous stagnation in wool production in the country ;

(b) if so, since when ;

(c) the main reasons of the stagnation ;

(d) the measures taken by Government for the development of sheep and wool ; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI
BUTA SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

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

(d) and (e). Some of the Programmes being implemented/taken up for development of sheep and wool are—Improvement of low producing sheep using exotic, superior indigenous and cross-bred rams ; Selective breeding of superior indigenous breeds ; Strengthening of Sheep Breeding Farms for production of improved rams ; Pasture development ; Strengthening the health cover facilities ; and Establishment/strengthening of Federation/Board/Corporation concerned with sheep & wool development in States.

Telecast of National Programme

3104. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the television viewers in various States have resented the encroachment of the National Programme of Doordarshan on the programmes telecast from various regional Doordarshan centres that provide variety and expression to regional talents ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose rescheduling of the National Programme telecast from various regional centres ?

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

(a) and (b). As in the past, the National Programme of Doordarshan continues to be telecast from 9.00 p.m. With effect from March, 10, 1985, sponsored serial programmes aimed to promote family planning, Women's welfare, positive social values, etc. as well as some new serial programmes providing wholesome entertainment are being telecast on the national network between 8.30-9.00 p.m. While majority of viewers have welcomed the new programmes telecast during 8.30 p.m.-9.00 p.m., representations against these programmes have been received from some viewers in one State. Doordarshan Kendras have already been asked to commence their transmission half an hour earlier to enable telecast of regional programmes for the same duration as before.

Minimum Wages of Workers

3105. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have revised the minimum wages for 34 scheduled employments ;

(b) if so, what are the minimum wages of skilled workers, semi-skilled workers and agricultural workers ;

(c) the wages fixed for the workers in mining sectors ; and

(d) the date from which such increased rates have come into effect ?

34 scheduled employments are indicated in the attached statement.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(d) The revised minimum rates of wages are effective from the 12th February, 1985.

(b) and (c). Minimum rates of wages fixed for different categories of workers in

Statement

Minimum rates wages as revised on 12.2.85 in various scheduled employments.

Sl. No.	Name of the Employment	Date of revision	Rates of wages per day				
			Unskilled (lowest paid workers)	Semi skilled	Skilled Clerical	Highly skilled	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1.	Employment in Agriculture.	12.2.85	8.50 to 12.75	10.75 to 15.75	13.50 to 20.00	17.25 to 25.00	According to areas.
2.	Employment in the construction or maintenance of roads or in building operations.	12.2.85	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	
3.	Employment in stone breaking or stone crushing.	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	
4.	Employment in the maintenance of buildings.	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	
5.	Employment in construction and maintenance of runways.	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	
6.	Employment in Gypsum mines.	12.2.85	11.00	13.75	17.00	17.00	
			(for work above ground)				
			13.25	16.50	20.25		
			(for work below ground)				
7.	Employment in Barytes Mines.	12.2.85	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	
8.	Employment in Bauxite mines.	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Employment in Manganese mines.	12.2.85	11.00 (for work above ground) 13.25 (for work below ground)	13.75	17.00	17.00
10.	Employment in China Clay mines.	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
11.	Employment in Kyanite mines.	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
12.	Employment in Copper mines.	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
13.	Employment in Clay mines.	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
14.	Employment in Stone mines.	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
15.	Employment in White Clay mines.	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
16.	Employment in Fire Clay mines.	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
17.	Employment in Ochre mines.	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
18.	Employment in Stetite (including soapstone and talc) mines.	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
19.	Employment in Asbestos mines.	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
20.	Employment in Chromite mines.	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
21.	Employment in Quartite mines.	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
22.	Employment in Quartz mines.	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
23.	Employment in Silica mines.	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
24.	Employment in Mica mines.	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
25.	Employment in Magnesite mines.	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
26.	Employment in Graphite mines.	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
27.	Employment in Felspar mines.	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28.	Employment in Redoxide mines.	12.2.85 (for work above ground)	11.00	13.75	17.00	17.00
			13.25 (for work below ground)	16.50	20.25	
29.	Employment in Laterite mines.	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
30.	Employment in Dolomite mines.	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
31.	Employment in Iron Ore mines.	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
32.	Employment in Granite mines.	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
33.	Wolfram mines.	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
34.	Magnetite mines.	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-

Increase In Audio Piracy In Metropolitan Cities

3106. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there had been an increase in the audio piracy in some Metropolitan cities ;

(b) whether anti-piracy raids have been launched in those cities ;

(c) if so, the number of illegal piracy cases registered after the Copyright Amendment Act has been enforced ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL): (a) No instance of any piracy of Radio broadcasts has come to the notice of the Government.

(b), (c) and (d). Does not arise.

Scheme to increase Edible Oil Production

3107. SHRI C. P. THAKUR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of foreign exchange India spends on importing edible oils;

(b) whether in view of bumper crop of cotton this year, India will save some foreign exchange ;

(c) whether there is any scheme to increase edible oil production in the country ; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to allow the use of solvent extracted mustard and groundnut oil for vanaspati industry?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) & (b). During the financial year 1983 84, 14.09 lakh MTs. of edible oils were sorted by the State Trading Corporation at a total value of Rs. 846 crores. The import of edible oil during this year will depend upon the actual availability

of indigenous oils, the likely demand for the edible oils the availability of foreign exchange and other related factors.

(c) To attain the self-sufficiency in vegetable oils, the following measures have been taken :

- (1) Intensive programme for development of oilseeds in oilseed producing States. The scheme aims at demonstration on farmers' fields, strengthening of seed production and distribution arrangement, expansion of plant protection measures, extension of irrigated areas etc.
- (2) Launching of special projects on production of groundnut in Saurashtra region of Gujarat and soyabean in Madhya Pradesh.
- (3) Better incentive to producers through fixation of minimum support prices.
- (4) Intensification of research efforts for increasing the productivity of oilseeds.
- (5) Increase in area under non-traditional oilseed crops like soyabean and sunflower and exploitation of oilseeds of tree and forest origin, rice bran etc.
- (6) Setting up of necessary processing and infrastructural facilities to keep pace with the production programme of oilseeds.

(d) The use of solvent extracted mustard oil and groundnut oil in manufacture of Vanaspati is engaging attention of the Government.

Cricket Match At Sharjah

3108. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether final cricket match played between India and Australia on 29th March, 1985 at Sharjah was not telecast

nor broadcast on the A.I.R. whereas the Pakistan Radio broadcast the same ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not telecasting and broadcasting in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) (a) and (b). Yes Sir As a matter of policy AIR and Doordarshan do not generally provide live coverage of benefit matches. The cricket match in Sharjah was organised for the benefit of well known current and retired test cricketers in which only four countries viz. India, Pakistan, Australia and England had participated. However, the latest scores were conveyed in the news bulletins of AIR.

Further, highlights of the two matches in which India participated viz. India Vs. Pakistan (Semi-Final) and India Vs. Australia (Final) were telecast on 28.3.1985 and 31.3.1985 respectively on the national network.

[Translation]

Soil Erosion In India

3109. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the report appeared in the 'Statesman' of 16 January, 1985 to the effect that according to Worldwatch institute maximum soil erosion at the rate of 47,000 crore tons per year takes place in India and due to which 5 lakhs ponds and 485 tanks are likely to be filled with soil shortly ;

(b) if so, the loss likely to be caused to irrigation and production of electricity therefrom ; and

(c) the State-wise target of converting barren land into fertile land for the year 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c). The World-

watch Institute's Paper 60 of September 1984 reported in the 'Statesman' of 16th January, 1985 has estimated that the country has been losing about 4700 million tons of soil through erosion. It has further reported that premature siltation of 5 lakh ponds and 487 medium and major reservoirs providing irrigation and generating hydro electricity is a serious matter. Though there are no periodic surveys for the country as a whole, the problem of erosion, siltation of tanks, ponds and reservoirs has been recognised by the Government in the context of loss of irrigation, production of electricity and the productivity of agriculture and allied sectors.

Soil and water conservation programmes have been in operation since the First Five Year Plan both under State and Central Sector for arresting erosion and land degradation in agricultural and non-agricultural lands. Till 1984-1985, a total area of about 29.38 million ha. would be treated and target for 1985-86 is 1.48 million ha. To moderate catchment degradation, siltation of reservoirs and loss of irrigation and hydro electric potentials created, a Centrally sponsored scheme of "Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Project" has been in operation since the Third Plan. This scheme is now extended to 28 catchments spreading over 17 States, one Union Territory and Damodar Valley Corporation, during the Sixth Plan. Till 1984-85, an area of 1.93 million ha. has been treated and the target for 1985-86 is 0.12 million ha. Similarly, for increasing water retention ability of the catchment and reducing the loss of production in the fertile plains through floods, a centrally-sponsored scheme of "Integrated Watershed Management in the Catchment of flood-prone rivers" was launched during the Sixth Plan in 8 catchments spread over 7 States and one Union Territory. Till 1984-85, an area of 0.16 million ha. would be treated and the target for 1985-86 is 0.05 million ha. Under the State Sector, a number of programmes have been in operation for controlling erosion and also restoring degraded land to productive management scheme. Till 1984-85, an area of 27.07 million ha. would be treated and the target for 1985-86 is 0.94 million ha.

The National Wastelands Development Board is yet to be set up for undertaking large scale afforestation programme for raising fuelwood and fodder plantation. The preparatory action is in progress.

For development of intensive fish farming in village tanks and ponds, the Fish Farmers Development Agencies have been set up in the country in all the States except Sikkim and Meghalaya. So far, about one lakh ha. of derelict silt laden water area has been brought under scientific fish farming after reclamation through 147 Fish Farmers Development Agencies functioning in the country. During Seventh Five Year Plan, about 400 districts in the country will be covered through this programme. About another two lakh ha. of water area will be brought under fish culture after reclamation, thus reducing to a large extent problem of fish pond siltation.

[English]

Import of Edible Oil through S.T.C.

3110. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Finance Ministry have directed his Ministry to ensure that imports of edible oils during the current year (November 1984 to October 1985) are kept to the required minimum in view of the foreign exchange constraints ;

(b) whether the State Trading Corporation which is the canalising agency has finalised a deal of import of about 10 lakh tonnes of edible oil ;

(c) whether in view of the higher increase or production of oil seeds in the country, there will not be much need to import the edible oil during 1985 ;

(d) if so, the extent to which the production of edible oil has been increased ; and

(e) the extent to which the imports of edible oil has been fixed ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The quantum of edible oil

to be imported is decided by the Government from time to time taking into consideration the several factors like the availability of indigenous oils, likely demand of the edible oils and availability of the foreign exchange and other related factors.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e). The Government has taken several steps to increase the production of oilseeds/edible oils so that the future imports of the edible oils could be reduced due to the easy availability of indigenous oils. To attain self-sufficiency in vegetable oils in the country, following measures have been taken :

- (1) Intensive programme for development of oilseeds in oilseed producing States. The Scheme aims at demonstration on farmers' fields, strengthening of seed production and distribution arrangement, expansion of plant protection measures, extension of irrigated areas etc.
- (2) Launching of special projects on production of groundnut in Saurashtra region of Gujarat and soyabean in Madhya Pradesh.
- (3) Better incentive to producers through fixation of minimum support prices.
- (4) Intensification of research efforts for increasing the productivity of oilseeds.
- (5) Increase in area under non-traditional oilseed crop like soyabean and sunflower and exploitation of oilseeds of tree and forest origin, rice bran etc.
- (6) Setting up of necessary processing and infrastructural facilities to keep pace with the production programme of oilseeds.

Fishing Harbour At Paradeep

3111. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) Whether a fishing harbour project at Paradeep has been sanctioned ;

(b) if so, whether the exact location for construction of the harbour has been finalised ; and

(c) if so, its estimated cost and the time schedule for starting the construction and completion of the project ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Fishing Harbour at Paradeep is proposed to be developed at two locations as below:—

- (i) Facilities for deep sea fishing trawlers to be developed inside the Paradeep Commercial Port:—

A project report at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.25 crores prepared by the Paradeep Port Trust designed to accommodate 30 deep sea fishing trawlers has been received by the Government in March, 1985.

- (ii) Facilities for mechanised fishing vessels to be located outside the Paradeep Commercial Port : Model studies are in progress to assess a suitable site between Paradeep Commercial Port and River Mahanadi.

No time schedule for starting the construction and its completion can be indicated at this stage.

CORRECTING STATEMENT TO USQ NO. 2366 DATED 8 MARCH, 1982

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : In reply to part (a) of the Unstarred Question No. 2366 dated 8.3.82 regarding import of milk products under gift programme, it was indicated in the statement that the skim milk powder (SMP) totalling 33,481 tonnes and 1280 tonnes were issued during 1980-81 to metro dairies and other milk schemes and baby food manufacturers respectively. The figures were based on the information furnished by the Indian Dairy Corporation (I.D.C.).

While going through the information received subsequently from the Indian Dairy Corporation, certain discrepancies were noticed in the two figures mentioned above. The Indian Dairy Corporation was requested to clarify the discrepancy. They have informed that there was a computation error in indicating the figures of

S.M.P. issued to metro city dairies and other dairies and baby food manufactures.

The following statement indicates the figures mentioned earlier in the reply and those corrected and reconciled by the Indian Dairy Corporation now :—

(In tonnes)

	Figures furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2366 dt. 8.3.82.	Reconciled figures furnished by I.D.C.
	S.M.P.	S.M.P.
1. Metro city dairies and other schemes.	33481	32878
2. Baby Food Manufacturers.	1280	1104

The inadvertent error, however, is regretted.

12.00 hrs.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar) : A very serious development is taking place in Sri Lanka. Mr. Jayawardene, President of Sri Lanka, has demanded induction of British forces. You also know that the British mercenaries are already there. Mosad, the hated Israeli

MR. SPEAKER : We had a full discussion. There is one more chance. Whenever we think fit, we shall discuss it.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : He is trying to internationalise it.

MR. SPEAKER : We are holding the meeting of the Business Advisory Committee tomorrow. You can discuss and finalise it.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mehboobnagar) : In the whole session we did not have discussion on the Sri Lanka issue as such. We only discussed it indirectly on the Demands of the External Affairs Ministry.

MR. SPEAKER : We are having it on the agenda. You can discuss in the DAC tomorrow. No problem.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia) : I am also raising the question of Sri

Lanka. I have given an adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER : The meeting of the Business Advisory Committee is there tomorrow. We will decide about it then.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : You will be surprised to know that D.C.M. in Delhi is on the verge of closure because of the decision of the Works & Housing Ministry.

MR. SPEAKER : Do not worry about it. I have looked in to it. There is no problem as yet. And if it arises, we will discuss it.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Sir, you admit a Calling Attention on this.

MR. SPEAKER : No hypothetical questions are discussed here.

SHRI AJAY BISWAS (Tripura West) : The people of Tripura are observing *bandh* today, because the Tripura Government and the people of Tripura have been demanding more CRP and BSF to tackle the extremists.....

MR. SPEAKER : That is nothing. You can write to me.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : I am on the same question. It is a question of Centre-State relations..

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Are you going to have a discussion on the Sri Lanka issue? It has acquired new dimensions,

MR. SPEAKER : We will have a meeting of the BAC tomorrow. We will decide about it there.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : It is the duty of the Central Government to manage the border. The extremists are crossing the border. Why can we not discuss this issue ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is not within my powers.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : The Tripura Government has been asking for more forces to deal with the extremists.....

MR. SPEAKER : It is not within my powers. You have already said it and it has come to their notice. It is up to them. I cannot force them. I cannot force the Government.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : All parties have given notice.....

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : What does it matter ? Notice does not mean that it is entertained.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record.

[English]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notification Under Essential Commodities Act

THE MINISTER OF FOOD & CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Sugar (Price Determination for 1984-85 Production) Second Amendment Order, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. GSR 316 (E) in Gazette of

India dated the 28th Marh, 1985, Under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—708/85]

Notification Amending Former Notification Under Customs Act

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. GSR 336 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th April, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 120/82-Customs dated the 24th April, 1982 so as to prohibit export out of India of one more sustance *vij.*, Pen-tazocine specified in the notification, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962.

[Placed in Library See No. LT—709/85]

[English]

ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

(i) Coconut Development Board

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : I beg to move :

“That in pursuance of sub-section 4 (e) of Section 4 of the Coconut Development Board Act, 1979, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Coconut Development Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act.”

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That in pursuance of sub-section 4 (e) of Section 4 of the Coconut Development Board Act, 1979, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Coconut Development Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act.”

**Not recorded.

The Motion was adopted.

**(ii) National Oilseeds and Vegetable
Oils Development Board**

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I beg to move :

“That in pursuance of sub-section (4) (e) of Section 4 of the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board Act, 1983, the members of this House do proceed to elect in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act.”

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That in pursuance of sub-section (4) (e) of Section 4 of the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board Act, 1983, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act.”

The Motion was adopted

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Amal Datta, you are a very civilized person, please don't do like this. Please sit down now. Please take your seat.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : I know the implications. Simply because you say so, I cannot go into it.....

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record. I have not allowed these people.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Tewary, why don't you sit down please? Why are you taking time?

*(Interruptions)***

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Please have your seat. What are you doing? You are an intelligent man, do not worry about it.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[Translation]

**(i) Demand For Inclusion of Erawal and
Lashkari Castes In the List of Sched-
uled Castes**

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL (Kota) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to make a request for separating Erawal and Lashkari castes of Rajasthan from Berwa caste and their inclusion in the Scheduled castes.

In Rajasthan State, Erawal and Lashkari castes have not been included in the list of Scheduled Castes directly but have been included in the above-list by linking them with Berwa Caste to which they have objection. These Castes have been always considering themselves different from Berwa Caste on the plea that in the princely states, the people who used to form part of 'Lashkar' (army) were called 'Lashkari' whereas the work done by the people of Berwa caste was different. Thus there is much resentment among the members of these two Castes. They have been demanding for quite a long time that Erawal and Lashkari castes should be delinked from Berwa caste and included in the list of Scheduled Castes separately, although they have been getting all the facilities of Scheduled Castes being given to Berwa caste.

Thus the long-time demand of Erawal and Lashkari castes is quite genuine. The matter has been pending with Government for consideration for many years. The argument given by the people of these two castes is also plausible.

I, therefore, request the hon. Home Minister that he should consider this matter of separating Erawal and Lashkari castes from Berwa caste sympathetically and include them in the List of Scheduled Castes as two separate Castes so that the dissatisfaction among them is removed urgently.

12.08 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH in the Chair]

**(ii) Demand for directing the Travancore
Titanium Products Ltd. to take over
T.K.Chemicals Ltd., Kochuvelli (Trivan-
drum) in view of its not being managed
properly.**

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum) :
The T. K. Chemicals Ltd., Kochuvetti,

Trivandrum, a factory producing Electrolytic Manganese Dioxide (EMD) which is used for manufacturing dry electric battery cells, has declared lay off on 9th June 1984 because of financial constraints. The need for development of this industry cannot be over-emphasised inasmuch as the manufacturers of dry cells in India have to depend on a large scale on imported E.M.D. Further, this factory is utilising sulphuric acid waste of the Travancore Titanium Products Ltd., which, if not properly utilised causes pollution for the chemical reaction in the manufacture of E.M.D. Hence, for ecological reasons also this industry has to be developed.

The present crisis of this industry is only because of bad management. Large amounts were taken as loan from banks and other financial institutions. But they were in a way misappropriated. There are also other irregularities. Wages of the workers were not regularly paid. Their P.F. and E.S.I. contributions were not remitted. Even amounts collected from the employees towards repayment of bank loans were misappropriated by the management.

12.10 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

In view of the very grave situation prevailing in this industry due to its illegal closure, I would plead that an urgent inquiry may be ordered to be conducted in the whole matter and persons responsible penalised. Directions may also be given to the Travancore Titanium Products Ltd. to take over the T.K. Chemicals as its subsidiary unit for the manufacture of E.M.D. as a by-product. This will be a great boon to the workers also who are under starvation.

(iii) **Need to declare Hyderabad an International Airport.**

SHRI G. BHOOPATHY (Peddapalli) : In reply to the requests made by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation is understood to have stated that an assessment is being made about the volume of passenger and cargo traffic between Hyderabad and the Middle-East countries. I request that the survey, if not already made, should be made

quickly to declare Hyderabad as an International Airport and introduce at least limited international services from Hyderabad to meet the growing demands of the people.

(iv) **Need to provide adequate funds for anti-erosion measures to check erosion by the Ganga and Bhagirathi rivers in West Bengal.**

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI (Nabadwip) : A very large population in West Bengal living on the banks of the Ganga and the Bhagirathi up and downstream of the Farakka Barrage have either been displaced or are threatened immediate displacement due to large-scale and serious erosion by both the rivers. The erosion in the district of Murshidabad will ultimately engulf the Railway line, National Highway, State Highway and the embankment and Feeder Canal of Farakka Barrage project. It will also disrupt the communication system in this Indo-Bangladesh border area and cut off the northern districts from the rest of West Bengal. In the district of Nadia, more than seventy villages and townships on the Bhagirathi are in the process of being eroded away in the Nabadwip constituency alone. The historically important memorial at the site of the homestead of the Bengali Ramayana, also faces immediate destruction. The resources of the State Government being unequal to the task of effective anti-erosion works of such a great dimension, the Central Government should immediately come forward with adequate funds for anti erosion measures on the banks of the two national waterways.

(v) **Demand for setting up industries in Raigarh district of Madhya Pradesh.**

KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI (Raigarh): Raigarh district in Madhya Pradesh is predominantly inhabited by tribals. It is one of the industrially backward districts of the State. There is only one jute mill established at Raigarh in 1935. When the whole world including India is making rapid progress in the field of industry, Raigarh is lagging far behind in this sector. It is unfortunate that the district has been placed in 'B' category despite the fact that the percentage of industrial growth in Raigarh is zero during the last 50 years.

[Kumari Pushpa Devi]

On the other hand there is enough scope to set up many industries in that district. It is ideally located for the establishment of mineral and forest-based industries as the Mineral Exploration Corporation and Geological Survey of India have found huge deposits of coal, bauxite and other minerals in those areas. Other important facilities like labour and land are available in plenty and also at reasonable cost. So, there is every justification to set up industries in that district.

The policy of the Government of India is to set up industries in the backward and "no-industry" districts on priority basis. Raigarh can be called both 'no industry' and industrially backward district.

As such, I urge that Raigarh district be declared from category 'B' to category 'C' district. It should be treated as no-industry district and all possible steps should be taken by the Government of India to set up industries on priority basis.

[Translation]

(vi) Need to take steps urgently to check the increasing incidence of small-pox in U.P., especially in the Eastern parts.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA (Salem-pur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Health Minister to the increasing incidence of small-pox in Uttar Pradesh. At present, U.P., particularly Eastern U.P. is in the grip of small-pox which is widespread. The small children are dying daily. The newspapers have also been publishing these reports. In the Capital city of Lucknow also, this disease has spread on a large scale and is engulfing all parts of the State. No proper arrangements seems to have been made to check this disease. Earlier, this disease had subsided sufficiently, but now suddenly, it is spreading very fast. If special remedial measures are not taken, the State of Uttar Pradesh will be facing great trouble because this disease is affecting children as also young and aged people.

In such a situation, I would earnestly appeal to the hon. Minister to ensure that

suitable steps are taken immediately to save Uttar Pradesh from this disease.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL),
1985-86—Contd.

[English]

Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers
—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we will take up Item No. 6 and resume discussion on Demand for Grant of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers. Shri R. P. Das has already taken most of his time. I would request him to conclude his speech within two or three minutes.

SHRI R.P. DAS (Krishnagar) : I was speaking about the establishment of Haldia Petro Chemical complex. It should be established within a reasonable time. It is hoped that hundreds of downstream industries will come up and hundreds and thousands of unemployed youth go in for employment in the Haldia Chemical Complex and its downstream industries.

This question came up at different times in this House. During the last time when this question came up in the House, Shri Satya Gopal Misra put a question to the hon. Minister on 27-3-84 and the hon. Minister Shri Shiv Shankar replied that "This petro-chemical complex in Haldia is a must whether the State takes it up, whether it is a joint venture or whatever it is." "This was the position a year before.

Even before that, when Mr. P. C. Sethi was in charge of the Department, he replied to another question that "Haldia Petro-Chemical Complex is a must and the industrial licence for Haldia Petro-Chemical Complex would be issued shortly."

But nothing has been done so far and it is learnt that the proposals of the Petro-Chemical Complex have been dropped.

I again request the hon. Minister that this project should be taken up in right earnest in the Seventh Five Year Plan so that the possibilities for this Complex can be explored. It is also true that this type of project

assumes some sort of national importance like that of the Farakka Thermal Power Project and the Durgapur Steel Plant. This project should, therefore, be taken up in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

I now come to Drugs and Pharmaceutical industry. The annual report says :

"The production of the drugs and formulations during the year 1984-85 is estimated to be Rs. 377 crores and for drugs and for formulation Rs. 1,827 crores. These two come to Rs. 2,204 crores."

These are all estimates. Like all other estimates, they may not come true.

The figures for the year 1983-84 show that the bulk drug was produced of only about Rs. 355 crores and formulations of Rs. 1,760 crores. These two together come to Rs. 2,115 crores. That would be the performance of last year. This is a marginal increment over the year just preceding as compared to the enormous means and potential of the country and nothing more than that. Therefore, this marginal increment of the bulk and formulations is insignificant and also irrelevant in the context of the needs of the country.

The drug industry has become a field for the multi-national companies to reap the harvest.

They come up with innumerable drugs and market these drugs. And the prices of these drugs are so high that ordinary people cannot buy these drugs. This has now become a menace to medical education and to the health needs of the country because these thousands of formulations are mostly non-essential and at the same time irrational and useless and sometimes these formulations are hazardous also. Therefore, the multi-national drug companies are not serving the needs of the country and they require to be controlled in a manner which will have to be worked out. Both the World Health Organization and Hathi Committee recommended restrictions on the number of essentials and life-saving drugs. The Hathi Committee said that this number might be brought down to a hundred or a little more, 117 or some-

thing like that. In place of thousands of formulations, the number of essentials and life-saving drugs can be brought down to a very small figure. These multi-nationals and other monopoly houses should be discouraged from having so many formulations as they are marketing now in the country. I would ask the Government whose business it is to restrict these endless formulations. In the absence of any national drug policy, these companies have created problems in the drug industry. Therefore, Government should immediately come forward with a national drug policy, and this drug policy may be in line with the recommendations of the Hathi Committee or as has been recommended by the World Health Organization. The Hathi Committee recommended that the drug industry should be nationalised. I do not know whether the Government is now in a mood to nationalise the entire drug industry. Pending finalisation of nationalisation of the drug industry, the public sector drug companies could assume the leadership role. But, Sir, if you consider the performance of the public sector companies, you will find how dismal it is, and for which Government have an added duty to explain as to why these companies could not work according to the wishes of the Government, according to the plans of the Government. I will cite only two instances, the performance of the IDPL and the Hindustan Antibiotics. If you take the case of IDPL, you will find that, in 1983-84, the total production of the company was to the tune of Rs. 121.28 crores and in 1984-85, from April to December, 1984, its performance was to the tune of Rs. 82.39 crores only. Therefore, the total production in that year was not at all satisfactory, and it may not come to the level of even Rs. 121 crores this year. The HAL's performance is even more unsatisfactory in 1982-83, the HAL's total production was Rs. 37.35 crores ; in 1983-84, it came down to Rs. 34.60 crores ; and in 1984-85, from April to December, 1984, it came down sharply to Rs. 26.90 crores. If this be the performance of these leading public sector companies, then how can they play the leader's role in the field of drug manufacture ? In view of this pathetic performance of the public sector companies it will not be possible

[Shri R.P. Das]

for this industry to meet the need for 'Health of all' by 2000 AD. It has become an important and a popular slogan of the Government but the performance of the drug industry in this country is such that it will not come nearer to the requirement by 2000 A.D. Therefore, I request the Ministry to take up the question of re-structuring of the drug policy of the Government. In re-structuring the drug policy, the recommendation of the Hathi Committee in regard to the nationalisation of drug industry should be taken into account and pending finalisation of the nationalisation question, the Ministry should also make the public sector companies play a leader's role in manufacturing of essential and life-saving drugs. The production of essential and life-saving drugs should be doubled within a year.

Then, Sir, comes the question of establishment of a National Distribution Corporation. It is a must. This new distribution policy should be framed in such a manner that the total production—whether of multi-national or of natural companies should be taken together and the production should be distributed all over the country so that the consuming public can get drugs at reasonable prices. Government should also manufacture cheap drugs in large quantity for the general public consumption.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude.

SHRI R.P. DAS : Lastly, I would like to say a word about the loan licence system. This system creates havoc in the drug industry. It has become the fountain-head of corruption and source of supply of sub-standard drugs to government hospitals. It has also been used for financial and price manipulations by the big companies.

At times this system has been used against the workers by the factory owners by declaring lock-out and closure. They desire all sorts of advantages out of the loan licence system and use them against the drug industry itself. Therefore, I would request the Minister to review this loan licence system and ban this without further delay.

With these words, Sir, I oppose the Demands.

SHRI GANGA RAM (Firozabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am extremely grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the debate today.

It is a well known fact that the public enterprises including the public undertakings of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers which are also an instrument for implementation of the Government's socio-economic policies have a multitude of objectives set for them, namely, (1) to help in the rapid economic growth and industrialisation of the country and create the necessary infrastructure for economic development.

- (ii) To earn return investment and thus generate resources for development.
- (iii) To promote re-distribution of income and wealth.
- (iv) To create employment opportunities.
- (v) To promote balanced regional development.
- (vi) To assist the development of small and ancillary industries; and
- (vii) To promote import substitution, save and earn foreign exchange in the country.

I need not add that the public enterprises were started as far back as in 1951. Since then, from a figure of Rs. 29 crores as on 31-3-1951 in the 5 enterprises which were started then, the investment has laudably increased to Rs. 34,411 crores as on 31-3-1984, in 214 enterprises. Similarly, the number of public enterprises has also increased from 5 as on 31-3-1951 to 217 as on 31-3-1984.

While some of the public enterprises have earned profit, the majority of them are running into heavy losses and the Chemicals, Fertilizers and Pharmaceuticals are no exception to it. The figures published in the Public Enterprises Survey Report of 1983-84, Volume I, Page 31, do indicate that under this head, there has been a net loss of Rs. 65.97 crores in 1983-84, as against Rs. 10.53 crores in 1982-83.

Thus, there has been an adverse variation of Rs. 5.44 crores. There are very many reasons for such heavy losses. But it is the duty of the Ministry to exercise better control and supervision on the working of these public enterprises. To my mind, we should lay main emphasis on the following main points :—

- (1) Cost accountancy of each unit of the public sector must be done more carefully and rigorously. No industrial unit can succeed in its working unless cost of production has been properly worked out and correlated with its income and expenditure aspects.
- (2) All-out efforts should be made to totally stop all the wasteful expenditure. My own assessment about the working of the public undertakings is that they are giving more attention to luxurious office living and wasteful expenditure. Let us inculcate among them the idea of simple living and earn more and more. Actually speaking, facilities and conveniences should be provided only in proportion to the quantum of production and profit.
- (3) The personnel policy of our public enterprises has still not been formulated in the real sense of the term. Rules and regulations regarding service conditions of employees in a majority of them have not been framed. This gives a free hand to management to indulge in discriminatory treatment amongst its employees and favourites get better deal at its hands which creates frustration, discontentment and dissatisfaction among the remaining employees which ultimately jeopardises the very interest of the public undertaking.

The reservation Policy of the Government is not being implemented in right earnest in the public undertakings. There is therefore, widespread discontentment prevailing among the people concerned. Adequate attention should be paid to this. In this connection, to quote an example, I mention the case of one of the units of the

Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, namely I.D.P.L., Virbhadra, Rishikesh.

There has been noticeable deterioration in the performance of the IDPL which is the largest drug manufacturing organisation in the public sector.

During the last 20 years as on 31st March, 1984—this important unit has incurred a cumulative loss to the tune of Rs. 118 crores and on 31.3.1985, a further loss of Rs. 20 crores is anticipated. In fact, this unit has not been able to establish itself playing a leadership role in such a vital industry as drugs. The performance of IDPL on the marketing side is equally poor. The total value of the saleable products lying unsold is Rs. 35 crores and the total outstandings to be collected is another Rs. 30 crores. In fact, whatever the IDPL produces, they are unable to sell; and whatever they are able to sell, they are unable to realise. Further the IDPL has so far not been able to frame specific personnel policy which is hampering its smooth functioning and working.

There is no regular Chairman and Managing Director or Director, Finance and no Chief of Personnel in this project as these officers have been retiring during the last one year and no replacement has been made so far. As a matter of fact, a company of the IDPL size established 20 years ago and employing over 15,000 persons, has no personnel policy, especially in respect of officers/supervisors. The highly dedicated and experienced officers and supervisors have been labelled as unqualified and unfit for any promotion, after putting in 15 to 20 years of meritorious service, making them a totally frustrated lot. On the contrary, a few officers who have no visible contribution in the organisation have been getting regular promotions.

In 1980, an amount of Rs. 25 crores was spent on the expansion, and adding of new products, in the Rishikesh plant. All these new products are either lying unutilised or the products have yet to be stabilised. Bulk products made under the new expansion scheme are being produced at a very high cost and being sold to private

[Shri Ganga Ram]

drug industry at a huge loss. This is obviously not a happy situation at all.

Thus the entire structure of IDPL needs a thorough shake-up, and complete overhauling to make it a financially viable unit which may be able to produce cheap medicines and drugs for millions of this country. To quote Kautilya, the great economist of his times, the State which cannot provide education, medicine and litigation or justice at a cheaper rate cannot be considered as a good State, more so, a Welfare State.

I hope that some of the humble suggestions made by me would help the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers to do its best to improve upon the working of hundreds of units of public sector enterprises under it and would in due course of time make them really viable and useful units.

With these observations, I fully support the demands for grants of the Ministry.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara): Mr. Deputy Speaker, sir, I support the demands of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers. Sir, we are not producing fertilisers in our country in proportion to our demands and we have to spend thousands of crores of rupees on its import though we have minerals in our country with the help of which we can make our country self sufficient in the matter of fertilisers. Now if you look at the fertiliser plants in the country, you will find that in IFFCO, which is in the private sector, cent per cent capacity is being utilised whereas in the public sector, in the nitrogen based fertiliser plants, the capacity utilisation is 72% and in phosphate based plants 88% the capacity is being utilised. So much difference is there between the private sector and public sector. Today, when we are endeavouring to make public sector stronger, I would frankly say that the bureaucrats there are sitting just for enjoyment. They are sitting there to misutilise the large sums of Government money. The required attention towards development of projects is not being paid. They do not possess the desired technical capacity to run the pro-

jects though there cannot be two opinions that they can be good administrators. To run the public sector more efficiently and to utilise its capacity cent per cent you have to equip your officers with technical and managerial capacity. Until this is done, these units cannot earn profit. All the fertiliser plants in the public sector are incurring loss to the tune of crores of rupees whereas the plants in the private sector are earning profits. In spite of our providing all the facilities and foreign exchange the public sector has earned a bad name. It is all because the big officers do not have the capacity to run the plants. They are not aware how production may be increased and industries may be run by maintaining good relations with workers. Our present IAS officers or Administrative Officers are unable to run the projects properly. It is true that during the last few years, we have achieved many times more the target of self sufficiency and have further strengthened our economy by way of saving foreign exchange but still our supply is less than the demand. We can definitely increase our production if we supply fertilisers to the farmers on a large scale. We can help the countries which are backward and which need food-grains for their starving masses. In this connection, our Government have taken action already. In the coming Seventh Five Year Plan, it is proposed to install six or seven fertiliser plants. But what is the progress in this regard? It has been stated that gasbased plants in Guna and U.P. will be set up but work in that direction is progressing at a snail's pace. In the private sector the industries are established when conditions are favourable and when they can earn maximum profit. I would like to know about the Sawai-Madhopur plant. You had said that if the project was not completed within the stipulated time, the licence would be cancelled. A period of one and a half years to two years has elapsed but no action has been taken till today. These things should be done at the earliest. We should take steps for more production of fertilisers so that the economy of our country can be strengthened further. But you have entrusted these projects to such big people that even our Ministers cannot speak before them. In such a situation how will you get the projects completed

by the multinationals to whom you have entrusted these works. In Sawai-Madhopur, there is one project which you have given to Birlas for completion, but I have been observing that for the last two years no progress has been made whereas that fertiliser plant should have been completed within two to four years but work on it has not yet started.

Regarding the other projects which, according to you, will be completed in the Seventh Five Year Plan, I have to say that I do not think you will be able to achieve your target because the Seventh Five Year Plan period has already started and no progress is being made in any of your plants. Each of these projects is worth Rs. 600 to Rs. 700 crores and when the work starts after two to three years, the price escalation at that time will be so much that each project will cost about Rs. 1,000 crores. In such a situation these big capitalists will start saying to Government that till they are able to manage that much money, they cannot complete the project work. Thus all our projects will remain non-starters.

Drawing the attention of the hon. Minister towards this situation, I would like to say, since he has already said in an answer to one of my questions that if a capitalist who has been issued a licence for the setting up of a fertiliser plant fails to complete the project in the stipulated time, his licence will be cancelled and the job will be entrusted to some one else, that it is imperative to take the sternest action to ensure speedy supply of fertilisers and some how or other, we should try to achieve the target of producing 20 lakh tonnes of nitrogenous fertiliser by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan. It is absolutely necessary to take such steps, otherwise you will not be able to achieve your target.

Besides, the setting up of four more plants have been entrusted to private companies and you have not intimated anything about their progress in reply to my question. According to my information, work has not started on any of the plants. If the speed of completing the fertiliser plants remains the same, not even a single plant will be completed in

time and our target of producing 20 lakh tonnes of nitrogenous fertiliser by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan will remain unfulfilled. I want that the hon. Minister should take personal interest and ensure that the work is started soon and should also make arrangements to see that all these plants are completed within the stipulated time.

If you look at the fertiliser plants in the public sector, you will find that almost all the plants are incurring loss. To check these losses it is necessary that a committee should be constituted which may go deeply into the reasons for losses and submit a report to Government. If the losses are due to labour trouble or power shortage, then the matter is different but if the losses are occurring due to inefficiency or mismanagement, then they should definitely be held responsible and the severest action should be taken against them. To ward off losses due to mismanagement in the public sector undertakings as well as the private sector undertakings, we shall have to take the strict action.

In answer to one of my questions as to what action was taken against a big officer of a project in my area who had gone to England and sold there copper rivets worth Rs. 21 crores, you had replied that after inquiry by CBI and other agencies, he was not found guilty but was dismissed from service. When some officer is dismissed from service, there must have been certain serious charges against him but the way attempts are being made to protect him and hush up the matter, I would like to say that unless this tendency is checked, you cannot stop these undertakings from incurring losses. Such a situation crops up because of these people and the undertaking then goes into loss. These people make the industry sick and invest its assets in new companies and earn profits. The position is the same everywhere whether it is a public sector undertaking or it is a private sector undertaking. There is definite need to take strict action against such people. If timely action is not taken, the economy of our country will be jeopardised and all our programmes for speedy development and removal of poverty and unemployment from the

[Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas]

country would not be implemented. We have to take action well in time.

During question hour, Mr. speaker had asked the hon. Minister to take stringent action against the private companies which are producing sub-standard fertilizers and thus exploiting our farmers. Action must be taken in this regard

Sub-standard pesticides are being marketed in the country these days. These pesticides do not have any effect on the crops and they are damaged completely. In the public sector, there are only two factories producing pesticides. All the remaining factories are in the private sector which are manufacturing spurious pesticides and are thus earning huge profits. You should look into the matter as to which are the factories which are engaged in the production of spurious pesticides and are thus looting and exploiting the farmers. Stringent action needs to be taken against such companies.

At the district level, there is no machinery to take action against the persons selling spurious pesticides. What is the arrangement at the district headquarters for taking any action against the persons engaged in marketing spurious pesticides? There is no such arrangement at village level. If any complaint is made to the officers posted there, they say that they have not been authorized to take any action in the matter. Without giving any rights to the officers, no action could be taken against the persons selling spurious pesticides. Such an arrangement should, therefore, be made to see that stringent action is taken against them. Some machinery at village level must be evolved in this regard.

I.D.P.L. is your biggest project engaged in the production of medicines, which can make available medicines and drugs at cheaper rates to the entire population of India. But many small companies have been established in the country, which are earning huge profits, while a large number of Government undertakings are incurring losses. The Central Government have invested crores of rupees in these undertakings but these undertakings are always running at a loss. Proper arrange-

ments should be made in this regard so that standard medicines are produced in Government units and are made available easily to the consumers.

On the one hand, people are dying for want of life-saving drugs and in the other these drugs are lying unused in the stores. Medicines worth crores of rupees are destroyed in I. D. P. L. and these medicines could not be utilised by anybody. No attention is being paid towards wastage of hundreds of crores of rupees in this way.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards this and would ask him to take suitable remedial steps. It is the special responsibility of Government to ensure availability of medicines. If Government is not able to ensure availability of medicines and drugs at cheaper rates, what would be the impression of the people at large about such a Government? It is your responsibility to see that all arrangements in this regard are strengthened and streamlined. The people are the backbone of this country. Through increased production, they want to contribute towards the progress of the country. Until you work with an iron hand and take stringent action against the capitalists, you would not be able to achieve success and the country cannot march towards progress.

Our Government have good intentions and they are competent to deliver the goods, but the middlemen create obstacles in the way. We would, therefore, have to take action against these middlemen also.

With these words, I support these demands.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar): The performance of our economy in the vital sector of fertilisers chemicals and drugs has been characterised by a commonality of malignant maladies. Firstly, it is the exploding import bill burden which will play ducks and drakes with our balance of payment position. Secondly, it is the unbridgable gap between the 6th Plan target and the actual achievement on account of lack of political will to provide for investible resources in the legitimate

economy. Thirdly, it is the political favouritism and corruption, at the top leading to delay and inefficiency in the functioning of our undertakings.

To begin with fertilizers, we are today spending Rs. 1000 crores on foreign exchange on import of fertilizers. According to one well informed view, our projected import bill on fertilizers will be of the order of Rs. 10,000 crores during the Seventh Plan period. We keep blowing our trumpet about our food self-sufficiency. We are importing fertilizers on a gigantic scale. We are also importing edible oil of the value of Rs. 1000 crores. It is, therefore, incorrect to say that our dependence on foreign aid in regard to food has ceased. It will be more correct to say that it has only assumed a more subtle form.

This is the right time for assessing our performance in any sector of economic activity for two reasons. Firstly, this is the terminal year of the 6th Plan period. Secondly, 6th Plan period coincides completely with the second reign of Congress (I). Our 6th Plan target in the case of both nitrogen and phosphate is 56 lakh tonnes as against our actual achievement of 51 lakh tonnes. The shortfall is 5 lakh tonnes. The reason given for this is the pitiful supply of power. This is not at all true because we have not been able to invest the necessary resources in the sector of fertilizers. The provision for fertilizer sector in the 5th Plan was Rs. 1555 crores. This was increased to Rs. 2088 crores in the 6th Plan. This represents a step up by 34 per cent, but the actual amount spent is only Rs. 1455 and odd crores.

13 hrs.

It is interesting to note that this is less than what we really spent during the Fifth Plan period. Our Government can find more than one thousand crores of rupees for building stadia, fly-overs and five star hotels in New Delhi for Asiad, without any provision whatsoever in the Sixth Plan. But the tragedy is that it could not spare targeted amounts, allocated sums, for foreign exchange saving schemes in the core sector.

There is an immediate need for modernisation of equipment to improve the working of the existing units. Easily, our worst plants are Talcher and Ramagundam which until recently worked only to one-third of their capacity. The Talwar Committee, about two years ago made a detailed recommendation in regard to what should be done to these two plants. They suggested additional gasifiers and boilers; and investment of Rs. 280 crores so that these two plants can increase the working capacity from 30 to 80 per cent. But the Government has not been able to take any steps whatsoever on the recommendations of the Talwar Committee.

One can appreciate the need for high priority for fertilizer sector, when one takes a close look at the consumption pattern. There was 21 per cent increase in fertilizer consumption in 1983-84. There is this year 16 per cent increase in fertilizer consumption. Our total consumption has gone up to 9 million tonnes now whereas our production is now 5 million tonnes. Even after all the plants which are now under construction are completed, our production capacity will only go up to 9.3 million tonnes. According to the Working Group of the Planning Commission our requirements by the terminal year of the Seventh Plan period will be of the order of 15.4 million tonnes, and despite substantial increases which we plan to effect in fertilizer production during the Seventh Plan period, we will still be obliged to spend Rs 10,000 crores worth of foreign exchange during the Seventh Plan period. There is therefore an imperative need for massive investment in the fertilizer sector. Our goal should be absolute self-sufficiency by the end of the Seventh Plan in the Fertilizer sector. Even our new schemes are lagging behind the schedule. But for Guna of National Fertilizer Company, all other gas based plants are facing delays. I will only point out a few cases.

Jagdeeshpur which is to be set up by the Indo-Gulf Company has run into difficulties in raising domestic resources even though the Bahrein company is holding 40 per cent of equity in that company. Its schedule of commissioning is June 1987 which will not materialise. The schedule of commissioning of IFFCO, Aonla is April 1985. It

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has been already delayed by more than six months. Although the commissioning of Sawai Madhopur plant is April 1988, the Birlas have not started any work on this. They have not been able to finalise even the consultancy. For the Shahjahanpur plant though the schedule of commissioning is April 1989 no party has been fixed up for it so far. DCM originally offered themselves, but for reasons best known to them, they went back. In regard to Barbala of Tatas even the letter of intent has not been released, though its schedule of commissioning is October 1988. Thal Vaishet, though it has been recently started, it also is delayed. Hazira and Namroop are also behind schedule. What are the reasons for these delays? There could be many reasons. But one most important reason is that this Government is more interested in imposing its choice of foreign consultancy than on expediting the completion of the projects. We may examine as to who are the consultant companies. The National Fertilisers Company has decided to replace Kellogg of U.S.A. by Haldor Topsoe of Denmark as ammonia consultants. Can the Government say that Kellogg of U.S.A. is less advanced in ammonia technology than Haldor Topsoe? It is very important to note that Haldor Topsoe is a close associate of the Italian Company Snamprogetti. Snamprogetti is itself a subsidiary of an Italian company, ENI, which is one of the largest corporate conglomerate in the world with an annual turnover of more than Rs. 50,000 crores. It is also equally important for us to recall that the World Bank had backed out of its financial commitment to Thal Vaishet Project when our Government replaced C.F. Braan of USA by Haldor Topsoe of Denmark in an arbitrary way. We have it on the authority of Gulf Consolidated Company for services and industries that they agreed to have Snamprogetti and Haldor Topsoe as their consultants for urea and ammonia as per the desire of the Government. The prime contractor of this company is also Snamprogetti. The State Bank of India has stood guarantee for the Italian company, Snamprogetti. The Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilisers Ltd. has also fixed up Snamprogetti and Haldor Topsoe. The Nagarjunasagar Fertilisers in Andhra

Pradesh has also fixed up Snamprogetti and Haldor Topsoe as its consultants. The Birlas, I understand reliably, are dragging their feet because they do not want Snamprogetti and Haldor Topsoe. They are opting for Toyo of Japan and Kellogg of USA for urea and ammonia respectively. But this Government, before clearing this project, is very very keen on getting Snamprogetti and Haldor Topsoe fixed up as consultants for the Birla company as well. I do not understand why this Government tends to expose its soft underbelly whenever it runs into an Italian connection. I am only sorry to say that the long and ominous shadow of Snamprogetti is being cast on the head of the so-called clean Government. In fact, there is a need for holding an impartial enquiry into the manner in which Snamprogetti and Haldor Topsoe have been able to acquire consultancy of these firms.

I will refer to another issue. We have laid so much emphasis on the gas based fertiliser plants. The 1800 km gas pipeline which will provide the feedstock for six plants, becomes very vital. Its construction has already been delayed by eight months. The 17 Member official committee has recommended that the construction of this 1800 kms of pipeline be entrusted to Gas Authority of India Ltd. and Engineers India Limited. Both are public sector undertakings. The irrepressible Snamprogetti once again butted in and offered to take up three segments of this gas pipeline for \$ 736 million. That offer was considered in the official committee. The official committee rejected Snamprogetti idea of turnkey project.

But then why is it that this Government is dragging its feet in regard to finalisation of entrustment of this huge key gas pipeline project to our Own public sector undertaking? I, therefore, want this Government to offer explanations in regard to the consultancy agreements that various fertilizer companies have been made to enter into with Snamprogetti and in regard to Snamprogetti's offer about gas pipeline Project.

Now I turn to the drugs. Our performance in the drug sector has been equally poor. Our Sixth Plan envisaged a growth rate of 24 per cent in bulk drugs and 16

per cent in formulations. In absolute terms, the value of output of bulk drugs was expected to go from Rs. 226 crores to Rs. 665 crores, and in the case of formulations from Rs. 1,150 crores to Rs. 2,450 crores. But what are our achievements? Will the Minister have a look at the achievements? Our achievement in bulk drugs is only Rs. 377 crores and in formulations it is only Rs. 1,877 crores. Of the 144.90 crores plan outlay, the expenditure we incurred in this area is only Rs. 80 crores and odd. Same is the case with regard to chemicals also. Of the total plan outlay of Rs. 116 crores for chemicals, the amount spent is only Rs. 92 crores.

Now I must come to the performance of IDPL. How can the IDPL be blamed if the Government does not take proper steps? After the presentation of the Budget, I see that all the Congress (I) Members have begun to blame the public sector undertakings. You look at the Chairman of the IDPL, One**, who is nothing more than a matriculate, who does not have any other qualification....

(Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Don't mention his name.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I am not levelling allegations, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Don't bring any person's name.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I am merely referring to the fact. He is only an officiating Chairman....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can say Chairman. That is enough. Don't drag the name.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I am not levelling allegations, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Don't bring his name on the record.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to why for so many months, the supreme office of MD-cum-Chairman has been kept vacant. I will come to some other postings also. Within the IDPL, one** was indicted by the CBI on specific charges....

(Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You see, in the beginning itself you are contradicting yourself. You bring in the name of a person who is having some kind of CBI charge. Don't bring all these things here. You try to wind up now. Already you have taken ten minutes more. The names that you are mentioning in making allegations, will not go on record.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I have made no allegation, Sir. I have merely referred to the record. He was brought back as the marketing Chief.

The IDPL and the Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. have been appointing indenting agents. These two are public sector undertakings and they are to appoint indenting agents to sell their drugs to Government agencies. I would like to know from the Minister whether the appointment of indenting agents is necessary at all. I can understand the appointment of indenting agents for selling drugs to private hospitals. They have been appointed only for canvassing with the State Governments. Can there be a more ridiculous proposition? One Pee Jay Pharma has been appointed as the sole indenting agent for Delhi, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

Sir, what is the procedure adopted for appointment of indenting agents? Do you observe tendering procedures? I am telling you, on authority, I am prepared to produce the document, that a Private Secretary to the former Minister—I am not mentioning his name—wrote in black and white that so and so be appointed as the indenting agent for so and so States.

Sir, the IDPL is a big company. I would like to know as to why the IDPL

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is asking other companies to produce drugs for it in the name of encouragement of small sector units. Why can't the IDPL undertake it itself before asking other small sector units to produce these drugs? What is the procedure adopted for entrusting this process to these units?

So many multinationals are allowed to be engaged in this area of pharmaceuticals. It is very important for the Minister to note that all of them are engaged mostly in the production of formulations, not essential or rare drugs. How is it that the multinationals are allowed to operate like this? What is the policy of the Government in regard to the scope of activities of multinationals in the area of pharmaceuticals? I would also like to know from the Minister whether he has taken note of the fact that the multinationals have taken more foreign exchange from the country than the equity capital they have been able to spare for the country. Therefore, I want the hon. Minister to reply to some of my points specifically.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (GHOSI): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to express my views on the demands for grants of the Ministry of chemicals and Fertilisers.

Fertilisers and chemicals are directly related to the lives of the people. Fertilisers are related to the farmers of this country, who produce foodgrains. Our leaders had given the slogan of green revolution and this green revolution has been turned into reality only with the help of fertilizers. Therefore, the need of the hour is to give a serious thought to the production of fertilizers. The current production of fertilizers is not able to meet the requirement of fertilizers in the country and valuable foreign exchange of the country is spent on its import. Through you, Sir, I would like to put forward this suggestion to the hon. Minister that with a view to making the country self sufficient in the matter of fertilizers, the import of fertilizers from the foreign countries be

suspended for some time and it should be produced in the country. A sufficient number of factories should be established in the country so that our country could become self sufficient in the production of fertilisers and there could be saving of foreign exchange which could be utilized for other purposes. It is not impossible, if we take a firm decision in this regard, because we have got engineers, we have resources and we can very easily achieve this target. Also, we have to pay great attention towards the fertilisers being produced in the country at present. As I have already said, fertiliser is directly related to the farmers and our farmer is illiterate and ill-informed and is not able to understand many things. As a result, mis-branding, adulteration, underweighing, loose bagging and less bagging is resorted to in the matter of fertilisers. The persons working in a fertiliser factory, factory owner, dealer, retailer, all of them are aware of the fact that fertiliser is being supplied to the farmers at a rebate and they want to take the maximum advantage. They have no hesitation in deceiving the farmers in the matter of fertilisers. I would, therefore, request that you should make foolproof arrangement to ensure the proper weight in a bag of fertiliser and to check adulteration by taking whatever steps you like. Fertilisers of all brands are found adulterated and they also weight less. Stringent punishment for this should be provided in the law.

As a student of law, I know that there is section 3(7) in the Essential Commodities Act, under which a person could be punished for such activities. But the powers for enforcement of this section or Act have been delegated to various officers in the different States. In certain States, powers have been delegated to the Law Officer and in some States powers have been delegated to Sub Divisional officers and in a few States to some other officers and as a result this Act could not be enforced properly. In many states, this offence is non-cognisable, the officers, therefore, do not take pains to register a complaint and thus no action is taken there. I would request the hon. Minister that he should give much directions to the Law Department as to reduce the difficulties of the farmers in this regard.

Sir, fertiliser is being produced in both the private sector and the public sector in the country. In U.P. also it is being produced in both the sectors. I come from the eastern districts of U.P., where the quality of fertilisers is very poor. These districts are densely populated, but there are no industries there. The farmer invests his capital in agriculture. He puts everything at stake for agricultural production, even his ornaments are pawned and somehow he purchases one or two bags of fertilisers, and puts it in the field. The fertiliser bought by him is so bad that his crop is adulterated fertiliser is the cause of the destruction of his crop. The poor farmer puts the fertiliser in his field, but still he has to face the destruction and damage of the crop. This is all happening due to adulteration of fertilisers. I have myself witnessed this situation in the districts of Azamgarh, Ghazipur, Mirzapur, Ballia, Banaras, Gorakhpur and Deoria in eastern Uttar Pradesh. I am the son of a farmer and I am having sugarcane farming. I am myself a victim of this situation. Some white crystal or some such thing is supplied in the name of fertilisers. The entire crop of the farmer is thus destroyed. Your officers are getting the commission right from the factory owner, the dealers and the retailers.

Here is one example. There is a fertilizer factory in Gorakhpur. It is a very important place. All the vehicles of the factory were declared by the management as unserviceable and were auctioned to one Sardarji. Sir, those very vehicles, which were auctioned, are being used by the management on contract. In this way, lakhs of rupees of the hard-earned money of the farmers as also of government are going into the pocket of that Sardarji. This is the situation there.

Secondly, the workers are being exploited there. The hon. minister should look in to this matter also. The Minimum Wages Act is in force in our country. It has been provided in the Minimum Wages Act that after putting in eight hours of work, any worker in the Private Sector or the Public Sector should be paid at least a certain minimum fixed wage. There should be a provision in the Act to punish those persons who pay less than that pro-

vided in the Minimum Wages Act, but the labourers are being kept on contract basis in the public sector as well as in private sector. The workers are shown on daily wages and are paid only five to ten rupees per day. No proper register or muster roll about them is maintained. Their services are terminated at will and their services are not regularised. They are paid less wages. What the poor labourer should get after hard work throughout the day is not paid to him. After hard work for four to eight hours, he earnestly expects fair wages, but they are denied to him. Even after putting in 240 or 300 days of continuous service, his services are not confirmed and he is deprived of leading a relaxed life with the members of his family. He is also a citizen of this country and he is also fully eligible to enjoy the fruits of freedom. Laws have been formulated for his protection, but these laws are being violated by the officers. Labour is engaged on contract basis. There are many places where such violation is going on. If you permit me, I can give you examples in this regard. In Gorakhpur, Phulpur-Allahabad, in Sahu Chemicals, Varanasi and in Unnao, labour is being engaged on contract basis. These workers are kept as bonded worker by paying them certain amount as an advance. Under the 20-Point Programme, we have declared the abolition of the bonded labour system, but the management and officers are indulging in such activities there. We want to give a new direction to the country today. We want that the future of the poor, the labourer and the backward people should be secure, but hurdles are being put in our efforts. It is, therefore, the need of the hour that whereas we are taking steps in other fields, all the maladies should be set right first in the matter of fertilizer. So far as the dealers are concerned, only those persons are appointed as dealers, who already own many shops. The consumers are put to harassment thereby. Hence, I submit that it should be distributed on a cooperative basis so that the consumers do not have to face any difficulty.

So far as chemicals are concerned, they are directly related to human life. We need medicines when we fall sick. What

[Shri S. Jaipal Reddy]

is the position in this regard in the country today? You know it better. We have got experience about IDPL, a public sector drug manufacturing company. The position is similar in the private sector also. Drugs of very inferior quality are coming into the market. The prescribed medicines have no curative effect. What is the reason for this? The reason is that drugs are not being manufactured according to the prescribed norms. People are dying in the country due to this. Attention should be paid towards this.

Sir, the greatest problem facing the country is the high prices of drugs and fertilizers. We shall be failing in our duty if we do not warn in time that the prices of fertilizers are very high in our country. The farmer produces foodgrains. I throw a challenge and ask whether a person having experience in agriculture can say after taking into account the cost of inputs like fertilizers, seeds, and other costs by way of ploughing the fields and engaging labour, a farmer is left with any savings. I challenge the person who differs with me on this score. I am in this respect which Government deem fit. I am the son of a farmer and can say with confidence that a farmer who spends on fertilizers does not get that much return. Government supply many items at subsidised rates. If you cannot reduce the price of fertilizer, at least it should be supplied to him at subsidised rates. If this situation continues, nobody will be prepared to continue with agriculture as a profession after 20 years. If he continues, he will not use fertilizers because he saves nothing thereby and his whole income is consumed by it. That is how the farmer faces difficulties. Despite all their failures and conflicts and inefficiency, the Janata Government had done very commendable work in the matter of fertilizers. When the inefficient Janata Government could do so, why could the Congress government not do so, wherein there are many efficient persons having a firm resolve and when they have got a massive mandate. They have got the power and will to do this. If the prices cannot be reduced, the fertilizers can at least be supplied at subsidised rates. There is

great mismanagement in the public sector. Just to provide for some people, they are appointed as General Managers, and Managing Directors. I agree to the views expressed by the hon. Member who spoke prior to me that there is no spirit of adjustment among these persons despite their administrative capacity. Lack of such spirit, affects their intentions also. They do not think about the dealers, the cultivators, the farmers and the labourers. They think that they are concerned with administrative matters only. Previously, the trained workers used to be discharged from duty. This resulted in inefficiency and losses. I would like to say that there must be trained labour and management for the chemical and fertilizer industries. They should be well qualified so that there should not be any mismanagement. Drugs are essential for human life. Similarly, fertilizer is essential for agriculture. We should do whatever is necessary in this respect. The prices should be reduced or fertilizers made available on subsidised rates. With these words, I support the Demands for Grants and express my gratitude to you.

*SHRI R ANNANAMBI (Pollachi) :
Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party the All India Anna D.M.K. I wish to say a few words on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers for 1985-86.

This Ministry is responsible for the efficient working of public sector fertiliser factories. It is a matter of commendation that 80% of the installed capacity has been utilised in these public sector fertiliser factories. Intensive efforts are being made to complete the construction of six large fertiliser factories. I hope that, when these new factories are commissioned, there will be no need for importing chemical fertilisers.

The four units of Fertiliser Corporation of India have been incurring losses year after year. I suggest that a high level technical committee should be constituted to go into the causes of such recurring losses and to suggest remedial measures. I am sure that our hon. Minister will ensure their profitable working.

In the distribution of fertilisers there are many irregularities and malpractices.

*The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

There is also large-scale adulteration. The salt is ground into nice powder and mixed with fertilisers. This affects the yield in the agricultural land. The distribution is also in the hands of vested interests. The farmers are unable to get quality fertilisers at reasonable prices. I suggest that fertiliser distribution should be done through cooperative sector. There are 9 large fertiliser factories and three small fertiliser units in the private sector, which are functioning profitably. I suggest that the fertilisers produced by them should also be distributed through cooperative sector.

I want stringent steps for eradicating adulteration in fertilisers. Inspection Squads should be set up at prominent distribution centres, which should take samples for testing. If adulteration is found, then the distributor must be penalised on the spot. It is the bounden duty of the Government to protect the farmers from the exploitation of these vested interests.

Sir, I have to bring to your notice that the effluents from Mettur Chemical factory, Chemplast factory, Travancore Chemicals factory are endangering the common people outside these factories. The effluents are let out in the open fields. This affects agricultural efforts. These effluents also mix with drinking water, which afflicts the people with different diseases. The pollution caused by these effluents can be seen from the affected areas in Gunachandiyur, Murugan Nagar in Mettur. These factories must be warned and they should be compelled to take effluent control steps. The common people must be saved from the dangerous consequences of these effluents.

The Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., a public sector unit, is manufacturing bulk drugs in its five factories. These five factories produced in 1983-84 drugs worth Rs. 122 crores. We have to appreciate this effort on the part of IDPL. But the IDPL factory has not functioned in 1984 properly. The production in 1984 was 50% that of production in 1983. The hon. Minister should investigate the reasons for this fall in production in IDPL at Madras and take appropriate steps for avoiding such recurrence.

The IDPL since its inception has incurred the cumulative loss of Rs. 141 crores and in 1984 the loss was of the order of Rs. 24 crores. The IDPL has monopoly in producing certain formulations and bulk drugs. There is no competition in sales. I wonder why should there be losses by IDPL. All the products of IDPL are purchased by Governmental agencies. The indents are placed by the State and the Central Government institutions. In this environment, why should IDPL give Rs. 30 lakhs as commission to the indenting agents? When there is competition, incentives and sales promotion efforts are needed. Here there is monopoly sale condition. It is not necessary to give any commission or incentive by the IDPL. When such wasteful expenditure is stopped forthwith, then the losses by IDPL can be minimised. Such malpractices are not conducive for the growth of public sector in the country.

I would also refer to another malpractice on the part of IDPL. There seems to be some unreasonable affinity between IDPL and another private drug company. The IDPL has given the formulation for a bulk drug to this private sector drug company on monopoly basis. I am sure that the hon. Minister will not appreciate such shady dealings on the part of IDPL. In The Hindustan Times of 7 April, 1985, the English daily coming from Capital, there is an article about this. I request that the hon. Minister should look into this and take appropriate steps to allay apprehensions on the part of a wide cross-section of our people about malfunctioning of IDPL.

I would like to take the opportunity of mentioning that SPIC, a joint sector fertiliser unit in Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu, was working under loss till 1974-75. With the advent of AIADMK Government in Tamil Nadu 1976-77 this premier fertiliser unit has started functioning profitably. Here it is necessary to mention that the price of fertilisers should be reduced so that it is within the reach of farmers who are committed to augment agricultural production. The malpractices, irregularities and deficiencies in the distribution of fertilisers must also be eliminated immediately. This will boost the morale of

[Shri R. Annanambi]

our farmers as they will get quality fertilisers at competitive prices. The losses being incurred by fertiliser factories can also averted by tightening the productive processes in these factories. When these fertiliser units function profitably, then the prices of fertilisers can be reduced spontaneously. I am sure that the hon. Minister will bestow his personal attention in this matter and take drastic steps for ensuring profitable working of public sector units manufacturing fertilisers and also drugs. Before I conclude, I would demand that the primary drugs must be made available in rural areas. This Ministry should formulate detailed plans for this purposes so that the people in rural areas are able to get primary drugs.

With these words, I support the Demands and conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore) : Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers and at the same time I am opposing all the cut motions which have been moved in the House

I will speak only on certain main points and I will not speak elaborately.

The production of phosphatic fertiliser and also nitrogenous fertiliser has increased somewhat, although, it has not increased according to the demand of our nation.

We are estimating that we may import Rs. 12,000 crores worth of fertilisers from abroad. In spite of our best efforts to activate public undertakings engaged in production of fertilisers, we are not utilising their capacity to the fullest extent. So we import fertilisers at a huge quantity,

Our policy is to supply fertiliser to cultivators at subsidised rates whether it is imported or indigenous. Subsidy on our indigenous fertiliser is comparatively less than the imported fertiliser. We should try to encourage the production of indigenous fertiliser and minimise the import of fertiliser from abroad.

At present, phosphatic fertiliser is the only fertiliser which contains a small percentage of micro-nutrients. By the continuous use of fertilisers and less use of organic manure, the soil is becoming deficient in absorbing the nitrogenous fertiliser as well as phosphatic fertiliser.

This system has been going on since long for which the farmers are running loss and they are put to lot of difficulties. So, to overcome the deficiency in the soil, we should improve the quality of the fertilisers or we should encourage application of super-phosphate fertilisers.

13.45 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the chair*]

Sir, a scheme for higher production of pulses, oil-seeds and cotton has been taken up under the 20-Point Programme introduced by our beloved late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. A higher production of these cereals is mainly dependent on the application of the super-phosphate fertiliser as no other fertiliser can substitute this because it contains sulphur also which is an important ingredient for higher yield as also for achieving quality oil. At present, super-phosphate is being manufactured by a number of small scale industries in the country. The price of super-phosphate has been fixed by the Government both for large-scale and small-scale industries. The small-scale industries consist of small units. The small-scale industries do not have their own sulphuric acid manufacturing plant. But the big and the large-scale industries are having their own plants for this purpose. The Government is not paying them the cost of acid utilised for the super-phosphate fertilisers. Whatever subsidy the government is giving to the small scale industries, it is given at the same rate as is given to the large-scale industries. The units in the small scale industries are running loss and they are demanding the price of the acid used in the phosphate fertilisers. I would therefore like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to kindly re-consider the whole issue.

Sir, whatever we may say, I would like to submit that the public sector units

are running at a loss. In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the Report, page 24, of the budget estimate circulated to us. I would not like to elaborate it. Sir, the Talwar Committee in their report made emphasis on the urgent need for additional gas-based plants. I do not know what action Government has taken to implement it. As far as my information goes, no action has been taken so far on the report of the Talwar Committee. I would therefore request the hon. Minister to look into it.

Sir, in the Seventh Plan, it is expected that the estimated cost of fertiliser to be imported would be more than Rs. 10 thousand crores. We should take such action as not to spend such a huge amount on the import of fertilisers. Instead, we should make every effort to meet our country's demand by increasing the indigenous production of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilisers. One of the striking features is that the public sector undertakings are not utilising their full installed capacity. I may cite examples of Talcher and Ramagundam fertilizer plants.

The utilization of their installed capacity is only 30-35 per cent. This should be given due attention by the Ministry so that these two plants may run smoothly and they may utilise at least 75 per cent of their installed capacity.

After completion of the projects under construction and assuming that the capacity will increase upto 10 per cent, in the 7th Plan, even then we have to import about 6.5 million tonnes of fertilizers from abroad. The Government should think about this very seriously so that our countrymen may not have to pay such a huge amount on import of fertilizers.

Similarly, the Planning Commission working group has pointed out that fertilizer consumption would reach 15.5 million tonnes by 1989-90 against the estimated consumption of 8.4 million tonnes at the end of the 6th plan. The growth rate of consumption of fertilizers, as against 11 per cent, in the current year it will be about 10 per cent more. The consumption of fertilizers will depend upon good

weather and also how much subsidy would be given to the cultivators. I would request the hon. Minister to kindly look into these factors of the fertilizer industry.

While concluding my speech, I will only make one point about chemicals. From the report, we see that the production of soda ash is reducing day by day. This is used by common man every day. The production of soda ash should be given a priority.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants of this Ministry.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a vast subject and I do not want to go into all aspects. I shall particularly concentrate on one aspect only and I would implore you that you give me a little time.

Before I come to the principal subject, I would like to join my voice with the earlier speakers in requesting the Minister to take active interest for quickly taking up the project of Haldia Petrochemicals in our State and put it in 7th Plan. I do not want to dilate on it, though I whole-heartedly join my voice with the request.

The principal point that I want to discuss today is the new drug policy, which I hear, is under the consideration of the Cabinet. As you very well know, 75 per cent of our population is outside the pale of drugs because they cannot afford to purchase these. The twenty five per cent who can buy they are buying at exorbitant rates. Everybody would agree to this. This is also known that multinational drug companies and the big Indian drug companies are clamouring for price hike. From what I have come to know about the proposed new drug policy, I am afraid that it may lead to a surrender to them. That is why, on this point, I want to make my ideas clear and I want to know from the Minister as to what the real situation is. Now at present, how are the retail prices of the drugs fixed? You would be knowing that there is a formula under the Drug Price Control Order as to how it is fixed. One is material cost called MC, second is the

[Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee]

CC, i.e. Conversion Cost, third is PC, packing cost and then comes PM, packing material. These components make the ex-factory cost and on that is added 'mark up'. This mark up includes profits along with some other things.

Under the present system of control order that is there now, drugs are divided into four categories. Category I is most essential drugs, Category II-essential, Category III-all other decontrolled drugs and so on. Under the present order for the category of most essential drugs, 40 per cent mark up is allowed, that is, apart from those four elements which I have stated, for profits and some other things, 40 per cent is allowed for most essential drugs. For Category II, that is, i.e. essential drugs, 55 per cent mark up is allowed and for Category III, 60 per cent mark up is allowed all the others decontrolled. Now what is happening at the moment? Much more drugs are being produced in this decontrolled category, and in the controlled categories less and less production is coming up.

Now, in order to rectify, I quote the word 'rectify, this disorientation in production, I understand that a new drug policy is going to divide up the categories afresh and also fix up new mark up percentages. Am I correct? Yes. Now what is going to happen? It will be most interesting to listen. Now what is the situation in regard to Category I? On ex-factory price after the four elements of cost, 40 per cent mark up is there. That means profit comes to about 40 per cent for most essential drugs. In the new policy which is going to be proposed, if I know correctly, these categories will all be revised and instead of four categories, there will be only two categories. But the most important thing is that in Category I, the mark up allowed will go upto 75 per cent instead of 40 per cent, if I am not wrong and in category II, this mark up will go upto 125 per cent. So, in the name of rectifying the disorientation, Government is giving them much higher profit. This, as we understand, will naturally push up all the medicine prices sky-high. This is the position.

Now Sir, I implore and I request the

Government not to knuckle under the multi-nationals' and big Indian drug monopolists' pressure. Why do I say so? Is it the only way to stop this so called dis-orientation?

Is it the only way, i.e. to knuckle before them, give them a much bigger profit and make the consumer suffer? I say; No. That is why, Sir, I wanted a little time from you.

14 hrs.

Firstly, I want to show that these components, before mark-up, viz. material costs, conversion cost, packing cost and packing material, together make the ex-factory price. After that comes profit. Has the Government ever exercised its mind to see what are the profits derived, even in calculating each of these four components?

I will give one example. Let us take this conversion cost. I have come to understand this. I am sorry to quote an Indian company. I am sure—the situation is even worse with the MNCs—that the calculation of process loss is given to be 5% in conversion. After material, in the conversion stage, 5% loss is allowed. In reality, only half-a-per cent to 1% loss takes place. That means that in this process itself, there is a big profit, which is not calculated. Your 5% is a fictitious thing.

I have come to understand, that last year Sarabhai Chemicals, within this conversion process alone, made a profit of Rs. 2 crores. MNCs must have made much more. Why this 5%? Have you gone into this seriously, and seen what is the real conversion cost?

Secondly about packing costs. As you know, these days all kinds of fancy packings are coming. We should take the medicine, not the packs. They come in fancy packing, and the companies push up the price of packing. Government says Okay. So, packing comes under ex-factory cost. This can be slashed down very seriously. We do not need all these. Why does not Government enquire into these things, and see that in these four categories, in each of them, how undue profit is being made?

So, firstly before mark-up, this should be very seriously examine which, I am sure, is not being done.

Then about mark-up. What is this : from 40% for essentials it has gone straightway upto 75% ? Why ? What has happened, and why should it, in a country where only 25% of the people can afford the drug; and that too, when the poor and middle classes are going out of it, and going in for homoeopathy ? Just because the multi-nationals want it, do you just give 75% or 125% mark-up ? If this is going to be the new drug policy, I am tooth and nail opposed it, and I implore that the Government should re-think about this in their new drug policy which is now under the consideration of the Cabinet.

Secondly, as I understand it, the new drug policy has certain other features as well. For example, the multi-national companies have a lot of installed capacities, much more than their licensed capacities. In 1980, when the late Prime Minister formed her new Government, she had intervened in a discussion and said that multi-national companies should not be allowed to produce more than their licensed capacities. In any case, they go beyond it through underhand dealings. But this was very seriously said, viz. that they should not go beyond their licensed capacities—because, as you know, such is the distortion of drug production to-day that it is the de-controlled items which is mostly produced and sold, not the essential ones. That being the case, these multi-nationals are trying to have a higher grip over the whole thing.

I understand that the new drug policy is going to change the position, and that it is going to withdraw certain restrictions that are placed on the multi-nationals. In view of this, I want to say that if this new drug policy comes in the shape that I have told you that is as far as I have understood it, it will be absolutely anti-national and a total surrender to the multi-nationals, depriving the millions of the little quantity of medicines that they can consume today.

I earnestly appeal and hope that they will change it. If they do not do it, I do not know how our country will have health for all in the 20th century. I do not know health for whom ; may be for Tatas and Birlas ; may be for some of us who are

having good life at the cost of people who have elected us, but not for those who have elected us.

I totally oppose these demands. I want a complete reorientation in the new drug policy in the interest of the people and not in the interest of the big drug companies because the government has been going on like this. I do not support these demands.

Now I tell you how inefficient the government machinery is. Even today many of the bulk drugs are imported from the foreign countries. Now, in the material cost that bulk drug imported cost is entered. The imported cost does not remain the same over the months. Let us take the case of Revampicin—a T.B. drug—it appreciated at a time costing Rs. 3,200 per kg. and at that rate, the material cost was coming in the dosage. Within a period of 8-9 months, the international price fell from Rs. 3,200 crores to Rs. 1700 crores. Government did not look into it that the price has fallen to such an extent. In the meantime, the old price continued and naturally TB patients were fleeced ; and the Government opened their eyes after this total loot had taken place.

I do not feel that only conceding to the multinationals would be the only reply. The machinery can be seriously overhauled and a new orientation is given at all levels. The drug prices must be controlled within our reach. With these words, I oppose the demands for grants.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL (Erandol) : The Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers is mainly responsible for the agricultural output. It is heartening to know that the fertilizer units have recorded all time high in their capacity utilization. But the fact remains that the present use of fertilizers by the farmers in the country is very low. The national average is about 36 kg per hectare. It is ten times more in developed countries. In Japan and Korea, the per hectare utilization of fertilizer is 400 kg. That means we have to increase the capacity utilization of the fertilizer units ten times by adding new units or expanding the capacity of the existing

[Shri Vijay N. Patil]

units. Even with the present fertilizer capacity, whatever is applied to the soil is not fully utilized by the crops. This is because of the wrong application and application at wrong time. I would suggest that seeds-cum-fertilizers grid should be developed and subsidy should be given for the purchase of the seeds-cum-fertilizers grids so that the wastage—sometimes it is 50 per cent—of the fertilizer applied will be saved and the loss will be minimized. We broadly think that fertilizers mean nitrogen, potassium and phosphate.

But with the high yielding variety of irrigated crops we must think of complex fertilizers also by adding micro nutrients like zinc, boron etc. Some crops require low chloride fertilizer like tobacco, potato, grapes and other horticulture crops also. In this field, I would urge upon the Minister to think of increasing production of low chloride fertilizer. After the new concept of application of liquid ammonia to the crops has developed, the low cost fertilizer and micro nitrogenous fertilizer can also be developed. I have mentioned earlier that we have to increase the capacity of fertilizer production many times more. The Previous units, the majority of them, which were established earlier, were coal-based. Our experience with the coal based fertilizer units is not so encouraging. The unit at Talcher is incurring heavy losses. Of course, some time back, the fertilizer unit at Ramagundam has recorded some profits. It is a silver lining to the dark cloud. But the finding of gas in the Bombay High has made us think of starting gas-based fertilizer units, some in Uttar Pradesh and some in other areas. In this context I would like to say that the Bombay High gas is going all the way to the long distance plants in Uttar Pradesh. A survey of Dhole in Maharashtra was made for a fertilizer factory. The pipeline which goes from Bombay High should be connected to Dhole in Maharashtra. I will request the hon. Minister to look into this Dhole plant. It is estimated that the subsidy component for reducing the cost of fertilizer will require about Rs. 7,400 crore rupees by the year 1990 and this will not be sufficient, but will go on increasing. We should improve or try other methods of

production of fertilizer so that the burden of subsidy can be reduced. Micro nutrients have been developed by NBK Fertilizers which we can make use of now. We should also use organic fertilizers now. As we all know, many tonnes of cow dung is being wasted every year as fuel for cooking purposes. Because of this, the organic manure is not being used for fertilizer production. There is sufficient quantity of organic manure in the country, and it is also being used in other countries. Japan is utilising compost, China is utilising the night soil, and there is a plant based on sewerage in Germany. The concept of *gobar* gas plant is taking roots in the rural areas and with this the *gobar* slurry will be available for application in the soil instead of being used as fuel for cooking food and the slurry contains about 2 per cent of nitrogen.

If we give full subsidy to ten lakh *gobar* gas plants every year, hypothetically if every plant produces 2 kg. of nitrogen which is equivalent to 4 kg. of urea, in terms of money, hundreds of crores of rupees would be saved, which otherwise would have been given as subsidy component. So this Ministry can coordinate with the other Ministries dealing in subsidies on *gobar* gas plants.

About pesticides, we are glad to know that our domestic production is increasing. We are reducing imports every year. During the last three years we have seen quite a good reduction in imports. The major pesticides are BHC, DDT, Malathion, Carbaryl, etc. But at the same, we see that location of pesticide production factories is a dangerous phenomenon. If it is located in the thickly populated areas, we have seen what has happened to the Union Carbide Plant at Bhopal. Its location should also be decided. We should think of locating them in hill areas like the HOCL which is located in the valleys of Shayadri Hill areas. In hill and remote areas, these units should be located.

About chemicals, our chemicals are costly as compared to chemicals sold in the international market. Our chemicals are almost double in cost. It is because of the fact that our factories are very small in their capacity. There are factories in other countries which are ten times bigger

as compared to our chemical factories. With the increase in the capacity of these factories, the cost of the chemical production is reduced by 30 per cent. So also when we start setting up these chemical factories in the public sector, they take a long gestation period and because of that, the cost increases, the technology becomes obsolete and the public sector unit becomes cripple and remains a sick baby from the beginning. Hence I would request that the private sector should also be encouraged in this field. A high level working group was set up under the chairmanship of Mr. Lovraj Kumar. It submitted some reports. One of the important suggestions is that there should be some policy for the hydrocarbons and issue of guidelines for entrepreneurs so that it will enable them to make long term investment decisions. This should be adopted in the proper perspective.

Lastly, I would like to mention about the gas from the Bombay High. Millions of cubic metres of Bombay High gas is flared everyday amounting to crores of rupees of wastage on the one hand and we are importing chemicals on the other. There is a project called Maharashtra Gas Cracker Complex, the estimated cost of which is about Rs. 1400 crores and the production is likely to be three to four lakh tonnes of ethylene per year. I would suggest to the Minister that let this project be installed. What is holding it back, I do not know. If it is started, the gas that is being wasted will be properly utilised.

As the time is short, I would not like to mention about the drug policy. I congratulate the Department, the Minister and the officers for increasing the production of drugs and substantial increase in its export also. At the same time, I will suggest that there should be more stringent measures adopted for curbing production of spurious drugs. The policy about fixation of prices of drugs should also be implemented in full.

With these words, I support the Demands of the Ministry.

[Translation]

*SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI (Chittoor): Mr. Chairman, Sir, ours is an agricultural country. Though the production of fertilizers has gone up ever since we achieved our independence it is too inadequate to cope up with the demand. The production of fertilizers has not been commensurate with the demand.

According to the Planning Commission estimates, we may require to import fertilizers worth ten thousand crores of rupees by the end of the Seventh Plan. Though we have been importing 10 lakh tonnes of fertilizers every years, we are not able to meet the internal consumption fully. The fertilizer plants, which were established at a cost of thousands of crores of rupees, are producing only 50% of their optimum capacity. The production in these fertilizer plants must be increased atleast to 75% if we are to cope up with demand. Some of these plants have obsolete machinery. Steps must immediately be taken to modernise these old plants.

Sir, the cost of construction of the fertilizer plants is almost doubling. One reason for the escalation of the cost of construction is that they are not being completed within scheduled time. The result is that the allocated amount is not sufficient enough to meet even half of the expenditure involved in setting up the plants. A plant with an investment of Rs. 1000 crores costs Rs. 5 crores more if the completion is delayed by a single day. So also a project worth Rs. 100 crores, if delayed by one day, would cost Rs. 1 crore more. Hence the present policy of the Government to take up too many projects simultaneously, then finding it very hard to find money for their completion when they are half way through, is erroneous. Instead, it is better to take up the construction of one project and complete it in time, so that there will not be any escalation in the cost. It will also boost the production.

Sir, at present the Government are offering subsidy to the tune of Rs. 3854.41

*The speech was originally delivered in Telugu.

[Shrimati N.P. Jhansi Lakshmi]

crores. Even then the prices of fertilizers are too high and proving beyond the reach of farmers in the country. Hence the excise duty which is being imposed on fertilisers must be removed immediately. If the excise duty is removed on fertilizers, they will be cheaper atleast by 50%. Farmers can purchase fertilizers at half of the rate they are paying now. Sir, I take this opportunity to plead for a blanket ban on the export of molasses. At present there is a shortage of spirit. Many hospitals in the country are facing crisis as they are not able to get the required quantity of spirit for their day-today use. We can manufacture alcohol which is used in organic chemicals industries and ethylacetate which is used in the preparation of medicines and chemicals like acetic acid and acetone can very well be manufactured within the country itself. We can earn valuable foreign exchange by exporting these items.

There was an unprecedented industrial disaster at Bhopal only a few days ago. So steps must be taken to avoid recurrence of such tragic incidents in our chemical industries. Anti-pollution measures must be implemented with all sincerity.

The quality of D.D.T. and other pesticides and insecticides is very poor. Hence the Government must alert its quality control machinery and see that the standards are maintained meticulously.

It is most unfortunate that still most of the business is in the hands of multinationals. These companies are collecting hundreds of crores of rupees by royalty just for the use of their brand names. Now the time has come to ban the use of brand names of the multinational companies operating in the country. The Government must see to it that all essential and life saving drugs are produced within the country in public sector undertakings. These drugs must be available to the common man at cheaper rates.

The functioning of the IDPL units in the country is far from satisfactory. The management of the IDPL must be toned

up without any further loss of time. They should not be allowed to incur losses year after year any more.

Sir, it is very surprising that the drugs which are banned in other countries are still being prescribed in our country. I request the Government not to permit the use of such drugs which have already been banned outside. The ban on these drugs must be imposed in our country also.

Sir, certain companies are deceiving our people by false advertisements regarding certain tonics which are no tonics at all. Hence I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to see that no fake tonics are sold with the help of advertisements. A strict quality must be ensured in the sale of such tonics.

There is one carbide factory in Karnataka. A permit was given to manufacture acetelene black. Considerable amount was also spent on this factory. But unfortunately the product of this company has no market in the country. It is very much surprising to see the Government importing this item from other countries forgetting the fact that this product is available within the country itself. Such has been the policy of the Government. I request the Government to stop importing this product any more so that the acetelene black which is produced at carbide factory in Karnataka can find a good domestic market.

I conclude by thanking you for giving me this opportunity.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, our country's population is increasing and it will go on increasing further. According to one estimate, we shall have to produce about 2,26 million tonnes of foodgrains by 2000 A.D. in order to meet our requirements. Today many experts and thinkers subscribe to this view. The role that Fertilizers will have to play there is 80.9 per cent. Only then we shall be able to achieve the target. So far as irrigation and dry farming are concerned, their role will have to be 8.2 per cent. Much has been said about supply of fertilizers in the country and it is true that we

do not achieve the targets fixed in the Plans.

[English]

“According to the 1984-85 annual report of the Chemicals and Fertilisers Ministry, the anticipated production of nitrogenous fertilisers during the terminal year of the Sixth Plan was 3.9 million tonnes and of phosphatic fertilisers 1.25 million tonnes, against the Plan target of 4.2 million tonnes and 1.4 million tonnes, respectively.”

“The expenditure on the fertilisers programme was Rs. 633 crores less than the Plan Outlay of Rs. 2,089 crores.”

“In respect of the basic drugs, only 56 per cent of the Plan target is expected to be achieved and in the case of formulations 74 per cent.”

So, that is the point. 56 per cent of the target has been achieved.

[Translation]

It shows clearly that we are not able to achieve targets fixed in the Plans formulated by us. What are the reasons why you are lagging behind in every field? Have you made a deep study of these reasons and taken action to remedy them? Similarly you could not achieve the target fixed in the Sixth Five Year Plan. Have Government ever examined this question seriously why we are not able to achieve the targets fixed in the plans? What and where are the shortcomings and how can these be removed? Government have themselves come out with the reasons. The outlay on the Korha Fertilizer Plant, which was estimated at Rs. 150 crores in the beginning, has escalated to Rs. 220 crores and it may increase further. There is no question of the plant being completed with in this amount. Its machinery has been lying idle for the past several years. The Korha Plant was scheduled to be completed by 1965 and now it is 1985. This is the position of your plants. No plant is completed in time. On what basis can you say that you will make available fertilizers to the farmers? If you are not in a position to complete the plants, you ask municipi-

palities to produce their own fertilizers and Government should provide them with assistance. Theseafter Government should lift the fertilizers from the bodies entrusted with their production. Panchayats should also be asked to produce fertilizers, but Government have dropped this scheme. Government are paying less attention towards the areas where fertilizers can be produced in large quantity. Sir, the Korba Plant is causing pollution also. New factories are coming up in the country. Let us see what is happening in Chembur.

[English]

The Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilisers' plant at Chembur, which has become in a way a pollution hazard....”

[Translation]

Factories are coming up and Pollution Boards are not taking any measures. You are playing with the lives of the people. You have made arrangements for setting up of pesticide plants but have not taken any anti-pollution measures. Besides, I would like to ask Government whether there is any law to deal with the persons adulterating fertilizers. Have you ever awarded punishment to anybody in this matter? The targets fixed have also not been achieved.

You had proposed to set up a factory at Sawai Madhopur in Rajasthan but God knows when it will be set up. I want to say that at whatever place you set up a plant, proper arrangements should be made to run it. A diplomat has been appointed to manage the affairs of I.D.P.L. IDPL's condition is too bad to need further elucidation. The Administor itself should think over this problem. You talk of bringing about improvement in it, but you know very well the situation prevailing there.

The Minister of Fertilizers and Chemicals as well as the Health Minister are present here. Our Health Minister has said that by 2000 A.D. everybody will enjoy good health. It has a great impact on the people. But she should tell us whether there is no adulteration in the drugs available today. Today it is said

[Shri Mool Chand Daga]

that if one goes to the market to purchase poison, one will not get a poison which is not adulterated. What is the condition about drugs ?

[English]

"In 1982, the Drug controller of India issued D.O. letters to the State Drug Control Authorities instructing them to ban the manufacture and sale of 20 such drugs. Further, the GOI issued a Gazette Notification dated 23rd July, 1983 banning 22 such drugs."

[Translation]

They banned the sale of these drugs, but the same drugs are being sold in the market. You just see the coordination between the two Ministers ! The drugs which are playing havoc with our health are being manufactured and sold.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister the number of officers-in charge of the hospitals in the country, I would not say that five to ten out of them are not honest, but what is the number of those who purchase sub-standard medicines ? How many of the companies producing sub-standard medicines have been challaned ? Both the Ministers are present here. Will they please tell me whether sub-standard medicines are not being sold today ? Artificial scarcity of drugs, the sale of which has been banned in the market, is created and then they are sold. Such things should be stopped.

You should make further progress with regard to the production of fertilizers. There should be accountability of the officers of the department so that the farmers could get the required quantity of inadulterated fertilizers.

The main point to be looked into is who the sale agents of fertilizers are. What is the basis of their appointment ? To whom do you allot agencies ? We have seen that bungling is being done in this matter. The people who are given agencies, themselves indulge in the adulteration of fertilizers and dupe the farmers and cause them loss.

The same is true about drugs. Have you challaned the persons indulging in adulteration of drugs ? I hope, our hon. Minister, Shri Patil will accomplish both these tasks and will plug the loopholes and bring about improvement.

That is all I want to say.

*SHRI T.V. CHANDRASHEKHAR-APPA (Shimoga) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the demands for grants pertaining to the Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers. While supporting the demands I want to highlight some of the vital issues for the kind attention of the hon. Minister. Many of my colleagues have already referred to the manufacture of fertilizers. As per reports, all the fertilizer factories are working very well. In fact they are much ahead of the target. All credit should go to the workers, organisers and administrators. I thank them all for their hard work.

There are different problems faced by different States with regard to production of chemicals and fertilizers. The main problem is the shortage of power. However, the target of production has been achieved. But before the fertilizers reach the farmers they are adulterated. There is no control over this adulteration inspite of Central Government's instructions to States to check adulteration. I want the Centre to take note of this matter and punish the persons indulging in adulteration. In this regard the Centre should ask the States to be very vigilant.

Managalore fertilizer plant is hard hit due to the power crisis in the State of Karnataka. The plant cannot work fully for about five to six months in a year due to shortage of power. Therefore I urge that captive energy should be provided to the plant to get maximum production. Sufficient funds may be allocated to supply the required quantity of power to this plant. In Karnataka some more factories should have been set up by this time. But they have not come up due to shortage of power. Karwar is near to Bombay High.

*The speech was originally delivered in Kannada.

A factory should be set up here in the Seventh Five Year Plan. The sea shore of Karwar is an ideal place for setting up factories.

I was a member of the Health Consultative Committee and I have gone deep into manufacture of pharmaceuticals and drugs. Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited and other public undertakings are doing their good job in the production of drugs. They are getting good assistance from the States also. Our hon. Minister Shri Veerendra Patil has extended the IDPL loan facility to all States. They can return 90% of the loan first and then 10% can be returned later. But no State responded properly to this facility.

There some complaints against the IDPL because it is a public undertaking. They say that IDPL is not earning good profit. There may be some problems here and there which can be solved by careful examination. The main reason for complaints against IDPL and other public sector companies is mainly due to the competition between private sector and public sector. There is some conspiracy in which doctors, scientists and officials are involved. I do not say that everything is perfect in IDPL. There may be some loopholes but they can be removed easily by examining them. IDPL is producing most of the essential drugs to the expected level.

The hon. Minister has mentioned about the distribution of molasses and alcohol. In his letter dated 14.2 1985 to the Chief Minister of Karnataka he has referred to the need of molasses for the State. The hon. Minister has asked the Chief Minister of Maharashtra for supplying molasses to Karnataka. But strangely the Government of Karnataka has supplied spirit to Kerala in the month of March 1985. In this regard I want clarification from the Centre as to who is the competent authority to distribute the unutilised spirit. Is it the State Government or the Central Government?

I want to reiterate about the adulteration in pesticides and weedicides. Especially in the highly irrigated area pesticides and fertilizers will account for 2/3 of the total cost of inputs. Therefore instead of private sector it should be the public

sector which should lay more emphasis on checking adulteration and increasing the production. Each State should have its own public sector unit and it should supply pesticides to farmers at subsidised rates.

Our Government is planning to modernise irrigation in the 7th Plan. In addition to this there should be adequate production of fertilizers. All the old factories have to be expanded and modernised. Once again I request the hon. Minister to set up a fertilizer factory in Karwar and conclude my speech.

SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH (Chhapra): Sir, it is true that fertilizers occupy an important place among the inputs required for increasing foodgrain production. Therefore, it is necessary that not only the big farmers but the small, medium and marginal farmers also in the country should get a reasonable quantity of fertilizers in time at subsidised rates, but such a situation does not exist in our country. The fertilizers are not available at cheap rates. If at all the fertilizers are available, these are sub-standard and do not reach the farmers in time. Particularly, in our State, you might have read in the newspapers that sowing of rabi crop was going on and due to the scarcity of fertilizers, the farmers were knocking at the doors of the authorities, but they could not get the fertilizers in time due to a dispute between 'BISCO Mann and the Government, and due to non-availability of fertilizers in time, the sowing operations of rabi crops in the entire North Bihar were delayed.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, therefore, I would like to request Government to make efforts to produce as much of fertilizers as possible and at the same time achieve the targets fixed for the Seventh Five Year Plan. But, going by the policies of the Government, it appears that Government will not be able to achieve the targets. Government have set a production target of 2.25 crore tonnes of foodgrains by 2000 A.D. 80 per cent of this target will be achieved by using chemical fertilizers and the rest through other means. The production of nitrogen and potash last year was 52.5 lakh tonnes and 16 lakh tonnes

[Shri Ram Bahadur Singh]

respectively and Government propose to increase their production to 99 lakh tonnes and 29.8 lakh tonnes respectively during the Seventh Five Year Plan. In other words, Government propose to produce in all 128 lakh tonnes of fertilizers. Government are of the view that the increase in the production of fertilizers will be ensured through the ten plants being set up in the country which will start production from 1985 to 1989. Thus, new plants will produce 4.6 lakh tonnes and by the time we enter 1990, the deficit will somehow be reduced to 36 lakh tonnes. The same position will continue till 2000 A.D. Therefore, I would request that Government should also think in terms of an alternative. Our traditional means should be developed, bio-gas should be developed and an effort should be made to set up small plants in all the nooks and corners of the country. Government should encourage the people for this.

So far as the question of the prices of fertilizers is concerned, Government's contention is that the price of fertilizer is increasing because the price of the inputs being used in its production has gone up or the margin of profit has increased or the freight charges have gone up. In this connection, I would like to submit to Government that they themselves raise the freight, the margin of profit, and the prices of inputs. Therefore, if the price of fertilizers go up, they themselves are responsible for it. You give something to the farmers with one hand but take it back with the other. Government say that they require a lot of capital to introduce new technology. I fail to understand that though with the use of new technology, the production goes up and the price of the finished goods is reduced, yet Government say that with the use of new technology, the price of the goods goes up. Therefore, I want to suggest to Government that the idea of bringing in new technology should be abandoned and instead small plants be set up to increase production. You should evolve such means and such a system whereby both educated and uneducated people can be provided with employment and their talent utilized. Computer technology and colour televi-

sion will not help in increasing fertilizer production. But you cannot do away with mechanisation.

The situation which prevails in the country in respect of fertilizers is also being faced in the field of medicines. Today the common people do not get quality medicines at cheap price. There is shortage of life-saving drugs in the country. Tuberculosis is not an incurable disease. It is not difficult to get rid of it. But, today many people die of tuberculosis. Who are these people? They are poor and they die because the main drug for the treatment of tuberculosis—streptomycin—has run into shortage. This medicine is out of the reach of the poor. 'Kaalazar' has taken an epidemic form in my State of Bihar. The vaccine for it is not available to the common man. If people want to buy it from the market, they cannot afford it. This situation has arisen due to the shortage of life saving drugs which are not available of the people at low prices because the multinationals have the control over such essential life saving drugs in our country and they are in the habit of earning as much profit as possible irrespective of whether the product is sub-standard or the manufacturing cost of it is low or high; they do not bother about that. That is why all the multinational companies in the country today are engaged in the production of Vitamins instead of life-saving drugs. Even healthy people are advised to take a bottle of vitamin; the consumption of such items is more and the margin of profit very high. That is why they divert their maximum capital to these items. Our Government also give all patronage to these multi-national Companies. Government do not patronise and encourage our own companies which develop new techniques after putting in hard work and doing research. That is why the capital of these foreign companies in the country has risen to Rs. 370 crores today as against Rs. 10 crores in 1947. According to the Hathi committee's Report, foreign capital has grown 111 times in the country between 1952 and 1973. Therefore, my suggestion is that in order to free the country from the clutches of these multi-national companies, it is necessary for you to nationalise all the multi-na-

tional companies. The good of the country is not possible without nationalising them. You should give incentive to the companies of our own country. As long as you continue to allow 24.5 per cent profit to the multinational public companies and 34.5 per cent profit to the private foreign companies as compared to 14.5 per cent profit to the public companies of the country and 11.5 per cent profit to the private Indian companies, no good can be done either to the people or to the companies of the country. The shortage of medicines will persist and we shall not be able to meet the requirements of the people in respect of life-saving drugs.

Therefore, I request that in order to get out of the clutches of these multinational companies, you should nationalise them. Arrangement should be made to get those medicines produced which are needed in the country, and more and more capital should be invested in the production of fertilizers after making up your mind. The country will benefit only then. With these words, I oppose these demands for grants.

SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV (Morona) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the proposed Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers put forth by the Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizer. I have seen the times before and after 1947. Before 1947 only compost was available in the country and the farmers were not able to get their full requirement of manure. That is why the country's economy was in a very bad shape and there was nominal production of foodgrains in the country. But when the Congress Government came into power after 1947, there has been marked improvement in the production of fertilizers in our country for which our former Prime Minister, late Smt. Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, the Minister of Agriculture and the officials deserve congratulations. The people from the opposition may say anything about non-availability of fertilizers, but now the position is different.

I come from the Chambal Division of Madhya Pradesh and according to my in-

formation there is no shortage of fertilizers and every farmer is getting fertilizers. It is another thing that due to lack of proper distribution arrangements, fertilizers may not reach certain areas. But it is a fact that adequate quantity of fertilizers is available in the entire country. The reason for delay in availability of fertilizers is that after the Department of Agriculture has sanctioned the quota of fertilizer, trucks etc. are not available. This results in delay and the farmers are obliged to face some difficulty. I, therefore, request the Agriculture Minister to ensure that small fertilizers factories are set up in each division and outlets having a capacity of one or two tonnes should be opened in each block for the distribution of fertilizers. In this way every farmer will be able to get the fertilizers according to his need and he will not face any difficulty.

I would like to say one thing more. The State Warehousing Corporations should be instructed to keep with them adequate stock of fertilizers and build more godowns in the entire country so that the farmers can get the fertilizers easily. It should also be insured that their employees perform their duties honestly. I had been the Chairman of the Madhya Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation and 114 warehouses were built during my time.

That is why I have adequate knowledge of it. In the end, I would like to say that warehouses with a capacity of one to two tonnes should be set up in each block so that the fertilizers could be within the easy reach of the farmers.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants in respect of this Ministry.

[English]

SHRI LALITESHWAR SHAHI (Muzaffarpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, before suggesting something about the fertiliser production, I would like to mention two or three points of local importance. Sir, the first fertiliser factory of this country was located at Sindri. As a measure of reparation, after the Second World War. In the Sindri township, more than 8000

[Shri Laliteshwar Shahi]

houses have been constructed. Later on, the old plant has been replaced by a new plant and it works on oil to produce nitrogenous fertiliser. The old plant used to employ about 7800 people and the new plant requires only half or less than that of the number. So, what happens is that infrastructure facilities like transport, hospitals, roads, water supply have become surplus and are available for any new plant. But the department has so far not tried to utilise that infrastructure.

15 hrs

Moreover, the Planning and Development Division of Fertilizer Corporation—earlier it was Fertilizer Corporation of India, now it is an independent unit in itself,—has set up plants at Namrup, Nangal, Gorakhpur, Barauni and other places in the country, but gradually the Planning and Development Division is being shifted from Sindri in bits and parts. First of all, the agronomy section was shifted; later on the training scheme was shifted from Sindri, and now there is an attempt to shift the technical offices slowly and gradually in the name of clients' service as if P & D Division is the only organisation for serving the clients. I want to put it before this House that the American technical consultants, Kellog, and Italian technical consultants, Snam Progetti are also employed for Hazira and other plants. In one case, the Indian collaborators were P&D Sindri and in other case, Fertilisers and chemicals, Travancore. But neither the Kellog from America, nor the Snam Progetti from Italy or the FACT had shifted their technical offices to site, but it is only the P&D Division at Sindri, who want to shift their technical offices from Sindri. The other organisations had their liaison offices at site. It is known throughout the world that if a consultant takes up a job, he puts up a liaison office at site and that office carries messages from both sides, but not that the technical office is shifted to the site. It is only in the case of P&D Division, who in the name of serving the clients are trying to dismember the organisation at Sindri. I would like to put it for the information of the hon. Minister that for the last seven years, there has been no recruitment of scientific personnel in that organisation. Is that not proof enough of an attempt to shift it from Sindri ?

This has raised great suspicion in the minds of the people there. I would request the hon. Minister concerned, to scrutinise it, analyse it and see how P&D can be restored to its original glory and status at Sindri. It is said that this place lacks telecommunication facilities, telex etc., but is it not for the State Government to provide these facilities. It is a part and parcel of Government of India and it is a matter of inter-ministerial concern. The Ministry concerned can be asked to provide telecommunication and other facilities to Sindri.

There is another thing which I want to put before the hon. Minister for his consideration. Barauni refinery is one of the earliest refineries in the country; it was established in 1960. For the last ten years we have been hearing that a petro-chemical complex is going to be set up at Barauni. At one stage in 1984, we were told that the licence was on the point of being issued. Forty thousand tonne capacity had been sanctioned for some place in U. P., twenty-thousand tonne expansion in Gujarat petrochemicals, and forty-thousand tonne capacity at Barauni. But I do not know where it is held up, how it is held up and on what ground it is held up. The Bihar State Industrial Development Corporation had applied for a licence, but this is pending for the last 7 or 8 years and to my knowledge, it has not been disposed of so far. I would request the Minister to kindly look into it and expedite it.

So far as fertilizer is concerned, I would now place certain things before the House from the point of view of a farmer. There are many other aspects. The farmers are cheated sometimes by unscrupulous dealers, who mix fertilizer with salt and other things and it ultimately destroys the soil fertility.

So, I would suggest to the Minister a thing recognised world-wide, that is the fertilizer should be produced in granules so that salt and other things are not mixed with it. The other suggestion is to colour some of the fertilizers which are being produced in powder form so as to distinguish it from salt and such other things which are mixed with it. By taking either of these two measures, he can give relief to

the farmers who are being cheated by unscrupulous dealers.

One aspect to which I want to point out is about the planning of fertilizer production. Even now we are producing fertilizer with 18 per cent or 20 per cent content. You know Sir, in fertiliser pricing at least 20 per cent is the cost of transport and another 20 per cent is the cost of storage. 40 per cent of the price of the fertilizer is only transport and storage. For producing a fertilizer of 18 or 20 per cent, we are uselessly spending on the transport and another 20 per cent on storage of 80 per cent of its content which is nothing. There are fertilizers of higher content. Why are we not able to produce di-ammonium phosphate? Why are we not able to produce other mixed fertilizers which a higher content, so that we do not lose on transport and storage and the farmers do not have to pay a higher price on that count? That is the suggestion which I would submit for the consideration of the Minister and the Government in this regard.

One thing more. Fertilizer prices are fixed for phosphate, potash and nitrogen. Now some intermediary companies mix these fertilizers and sell it by their own names, sometimes as 'sada bahar' and sometimes by some other name. If we compare the prices of nitrogen, phosphorous and potash separately and then compare it with the price charged by the companies for their product, it would appear that they are charging a much higher rate. Why? Because, the control of fertilizer prices is at the initial point only and not at subsequent points. So, if the bigger factories start producing mixed fertilizers, just as IFFCO and other Government units have started doing, these intermediaries who charge a higher price for these mixed fertilizers will not be able to do so to some extent and the farmers will not be cheated to that extent. These are some of the suggestions which I want to place for the consideration of the Government in this matter. With this I support the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : Sir, I am happy that a good number of hon. members have participated in the debate and made several construc-

tive suggestions. Some members expressed some concern over the poor and improper functioning of some of our public sector units.

So far as the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers is concerned, it is one of the Ministries in the Central Government which is engaged in the task of economic development of the country. There are three vital activities concerning the Ministry : fertilizers, chemicals and pharmaceuticals. Many Members who participated in the debate expressed their unhappiness about the country not being self-sufficient in the production of fertilizers. I have got the figures, which speak for themselves. They will indicate the extent to which we have progressed in this field.

In 1980-81, our production so far as nitrogenous fertilizers were concerned, was only 21.64 lakh tonnes; and in the case of phosphatic fertilizers, it was only 8.41 lakh tonnes. In 1984-85, I am giving the figures for the 6th Plan period, production has gone up to 39.32 lakh tonnes in the case of nitrogenous fertilizers and to 12.62 lakh tonnes in the case of phosphatic fertilizers. Our estimate for the current year, i. e. 1985-86 is that the production of nitrogenous fertilizers would be of the order of 45.90 lakh tonnes; and in the case of phosphatic fertilizers it would be 13.78 lakh tonnes. The demand for 1985-86 is 61.40 lakh tonnes in the case of nitrogenous fertilizers. To-day, there is a gap of 15.50 lakh tonnes. In the case of phosphatic fertilizers, to-day there is a gap of 5.77 lakh tonnes.

I do not know whether the estimate of demand projection that is prepared by Ministry is going to tally with the estimate that is being prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture, but that is a different question. But according to the projection that is prepared by our Ministry, the demand for the 7th Plan for nitrogenous fertilizers will go up to 77.34 lakh tonnes by 1989-90; and the production will be of the order of 69.31 lakh tonnes. Again, at the end of the 7th Plan, there will be a gap of 8 lakh tonnes in the case of nitrogenous fertilizers. In the case of phosphatic fertilizers, the demand will go up, by 1989-90; to 26.87 lakh tonnes. Then the

[Shri Veerendra Patil]

production will go up to 21.94 lakh tonnes. And by the end of the 7th Plan, the gap would be of the order of 4.93 lakh tonnes in the case of phosphatic fertilizers. That is the position with regard to the supply and demand during the 6th Plan period, and during the 7th Plan period.

I agree with the hon. Members that we have not been able to produce as much as to meet the demand in full. I agree with the observations made by several hon. Members that we have not been able to achieve self-sufficiency in the matter of fertilizer production. There are several reasons; I will take one by one.

Before I speak about capacity utilization, I want to tell the hon. members that the fertilizer production is increasing every year. In 1984-85, in the case of nitrogen, the increase is 13.6 per cent; in the case of phosphatic fertilizer, the increase is 20.4 per cent. Similarly, the capacity utilization is also increasing. In 1980-81, the capacity utilization in the case of nitrogenous fertilizer was 52.8 per cent; in the case of phosphatic fertilizer, it was only 65.9 per cent. In 1984-85, the capacity utilization has gone upto 74.2 per cent in the case of nitrogen and 84.8 per cent in the case of phosphatic fertilizer. The capacity utilization is increasing and increasing fast, I must say. But I am not satisfied, as the hon. members said, that the capacity utilization should be hundred per cent; why it should be less than that. I entirely agree with them, but there are several constraints which have to be taken into consideration. There is no point in blaming the officers incharge of those units for low capacity utilization because they have got their own limitations for any utilization capacity to the full extent. I must say that the greatest constraint is non availability of power. If we take any fertilizer unit, they are suffering mostly because power is not available. That is why, we have taken a decision as a policy not only about future projects which are coming up but also for the existing projects, fertilizer projects, not depending entirely on the State Electricity Power Grids, but have their own captive power arrangement. We are encouraging them;

sometimes we are insisting on that; and I must say that so far as fertilizer units are concerned, some of them are already having these captive power plants installed; some of them are in the process of being installed; and so far as future projects are concerned, we have made a policy that every fertilizer project which is going to come up in the future should have its own captive power plant; that is how we want to face this problem of power shortage. Certain units which had been set up long time back—I do not wish to go into every unit—for instance, Gorakhpur, Durgapur, Namrup I & II, Barauni, Sindri, etc., they are very old units.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) :
What about Pusa ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I think that is a new unit. Those old units were established 15 years ago or 20 years ago; some are even older like FACT Udyog Mandal. When these units are old, they adopted the technology that was available at that time. Naturally, there will be frequent break-down of machinery and more wear and tear. Sometimes the raw materials are not available in plenty or in sufficient quantity. So, these are the reasons for which the units are not producing to the full capacity.

There are some units which have reached a stage where we are thinking of diversifying activity : for instance, FACT Udyog Mandal unit. There are nearly 6,000 or 7,000 workers. I visited the factory in 1980 when I was in charge of this Ministry. The machinery is obsolete, old technology and all those problems are there. Supposing, all of a sudden, I say that I will close down because it is uneconomical, and incurring heavy losses, the question is, what will happen to those people who are employed there ? Where will they go for employment ? They have to be employed somewhere. This was in 1980 and we sanctioned a caprolactum project for FACT and that project is in execution. In another two or three years it will be completed, when it will be possible to shift them to some other plant.

Similarly, Namroop-I is a very old plant. When I discussed with our officers they said, "even then we are producing". I must compliment the workers and the management because they are producing and the capacity utilisation is not very poor. And for that we are executing Namroop III and when Namrup III is commissioned, we want to close down Namrup-I urea plant so that the labour of that unit can be employed in the new plant. That is why there are some units which may not be working very efficiently in the country.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) : All these units are working only up to 50 per cent of the capacity, but in the private sector there are companies which are doing better.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I will explain that. In the private sector and in the cooperative sector and the public sector also there are some units which are making profits. The hon. Member seems to be under the impression that all the public sector fertilizer units are incurring losses. It is not so. So far as the private sector units are concerned, except one or two units, the rest of the units are all new units and they are all based on up to date technology and one or two units are old. Even then, the capacity utilisation is much better. It is because at that time, when they set up that factory they imported the entire machinery. The entire plant was imported. But here, when we want to set up a factory we do not import the entire plant or machinery. We are importing the technology and based on that technology we are asking the local manufacturers to manufacture and supply them the machinery. I will come to that point because one of the Members had asked about those plants.

SHRI MADAN PANDEY (Gorakhpur) : Will you please let us know about the Gorakhpur plant ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : It is not a new plant.

SHRI MADAN PANDEY : Is there any expansion programme for it ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I will tell you. I do not think that all the Members are under that impression, but one or two Members expressed that, and they asked me why our units are incurring losses. They are under the impression that all public sector fertilizer undertakings are incurring losses. I can quote them figures. There are several undertakings, Fertilizer Corporation of India, FACT of Cochin, Hindustan Fertilizer Factory, Rashtriya Chemicals Fertilizers the National Fertilizers Limited and the Madras Fertilizers Limited. I can say that FACT was incurring loss earlier, but in 1984-85 they have made a profit of Rs. 16 crores and Rashtriya Chemicals Fertilizers from 1979-80... I do not have the figures for the earlier period. consistently they are making profits.

SHRI KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam) : But what is the capacity utilisation ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : In 1979-80 they had made a profit of Rs. 11 crores.

The figures of profit of RCF are likes this :

1980-81	Rs. 18.53 crores
1981-82	Rs. 21.26 crores
1982-83	Rs. 22.47 crores
1983-84	Rs. 44.05 crores
1984-85	Rs. 40 crores.

Consistently they are making profits.

The figures of profit in the case of National Fertilisers are as follows :

1981-82	Rs. 59.75 crores
1982-83	Rs. 34.29 crores
1983-84	Rs. 23.55 crores
1984-85	Rs. 40 crores.

Madras Fertilisers has been making profit since its inception. Its figures are like this :

1981-82	Rs. 8.29 crores
1982-83	Rs. 16.50 crores
1983-84	Rs. 9.27 crores
1984-85	Rs. 11.29 crores.

[Shri Veerendra Patil]

It is only FCI and HFC which are incurring losses, because, unfortunately, they are owning all these old fertiliser units.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : All the loss making companies were lumped together.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : You can interpret it that way; I have no objection. There is no point in blaming the executive for that.

An hon. Member wanted to know the position of Gorakhpur Fertiliser Plant. The first stage of this Plant is nearly 16 years old. I must again tell you that the normal life of a fertiliser unit is about 20 years. After that, I do not mean that you have to scrap it and build a new one. Afterwards, you have to spend a lot of money on replacement, revamping and all that. So, this is one of the old units. The second stage is ten years old. The revamping programme of the Gorakhpur Fertiliser Plant is going on and it is going to be completed in the next two years. After this work is completed, I think, the capacity utilisation in respect of performance will touch 72 to 76 per cent.

Hon. Members are under the impression that farmers are paying lot of prices for fertilisers. I must say that the Central Government has been very liberal in subsidising fertilizers. The average subsidisation in the case of urea is Rs. 1150 per tonne and in the case of phosphatic fertiliser it is Rs. 900 per tonne.

Subsidy is growing because the consumption also is growing. And we are fixing retention price because..

(Interruption)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : All of them will make loss if there is no such subsidy.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : All of them will not make loss. They make loss if we have price control and if we do not subsidise them or the farmers. When we have price control, that is on normative basis and we are having the price control.

I say that the cost of production is going up because the cost of input is going up and the investment on fertilizer is also going up. That is why, although the cost of production is going up, the policy of the Government is to make the fertilizer available to the farmer at a stable and attractive price, and that is why the Government of India is spending so much money on subsidy. I can give you the figures as to how subsidy is increasing every year. In the year 1980-81, the subsidy was only Rs. 170 crores ; in 1982-83 it became Rs. 550 crores ; in 1983-84, it was Rs. 900 crores and in 1984-85, it went up to Rs. 1,200 crores. This year we have made a provision of Rs. 1,200 crores but I am not definite that we can limit this subsidy to Rs. 1,200 crores because again it depends upon the consumption I agree when one or two hon. Members say that the consumption of fertilizer per hectare in our country, compared to other countries, is very much low, or that it is on the low side. There is no dispute at all. So, that means there is sufficient scope. On the other hand, we want to promote use of fertilizers. For that there are several schemes and a lot of money is being spent in order to popularise the use of fertilizer. So, as and when the consumption increases, naturally the subsidy also will go up, and that is why the subsidy is going up at such a fast rate. Government of India have recently appointed a High-Level Expert Committee to review the pricing system of fertilizers and subsidy in order to rationalise the present system. That Committee's Report is yet to come. When the recommendations of that Committee are received, Government will consider them and take necessary action in the matter.

About the coal-based fertilizer plants, Ramgundam and Talcher are the two coal-based fertilizer plants. These two plants were established at a time when the oil position in our country was not satisfactory and we were not in a position to say that we have got sufficient gas. We were only depending upon either naphtha or fuel oil. Hon Members are aware of the fact that in 1972-73, the crude oil prices went up all of a sudden in the international market. So, at that time Government thought that instead of always depending on naphtha

for producing fertilizer, why not they think of alternate mode of production, and for the first time they thought of coal-based fertilizer plants in our country. It is not a very popular process of manufacturing fertilizer in foreign countries. I am told that there is one unit in South Africa because they have got lot of coal and somebody was saying, I am not very sure, that there is one unit based on coal in East Germany. For the first time we had ventured to have a coal-based fertilizer unit in our country. I must say that is was a venture. At the same time, I do not know what words I have to use to say whether our experience has been very happy, but I can tell you that till today these two coal-based fertilizer plants have not stabilised. They are not producing to their full capacity.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Then why is it that you have simultaneously had two plants? You should have gone in for one plant and then you should have gone in for the Talcher. Talcher and Ramgundam both were taken up together without perfecting the technology.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : You should have put that question to the Minister who was in charge at the time of putting up these two plants. I think they thought of these two units because in Orissa there is sufficient coal and in Andhra Pradesh also there is sufficient coal in Singareni. So, they thought that these two are the ideal places. They thought of one at Korba also. I think some hon. Member has asked me also what happened to Korba. At that time we had thought of Korba also but because our experience with regard to these two units has not been happy, we have been going very slow with regard to our Korba project.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : What about the recommendations of the Talwar Committee ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I will come to that.

That is why hon. Members wanted to know because a technical team was appointed, an experts team was appointed,

and I think that experts' team is Talwar Committee to which you are referring. They have suggested some short-term measures and long-term measures. With regard to short-term measures, I think the recommendations have been accepted and are being implemented, and with regard to long-term measures, I think we are consulting the World Bank and we have to take necessary action after we consult the World Bank, and in this matter also, it is under consideration, I think, from end to end, if I use the term..

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The recommendations were made more than two years ago.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Sir, most of the short-term measures have already been implemented. In addition, an end-to-end survey of these plants is being undertaken by an expert professional group of West Germany with a view to identify the constraints and suggest remedial measures. So, that will be gone into and after we get the report, whatever further action we have to take, we will take. But here also the main problem in addition to the problem of plants stabilisation and all that, was the problem of power and this was more acute in the case of Talcher. That is why a power plant of 30 MW was installed in Talcher; now the capacity utilisation is coming up. Similarly, of course in Ramagundam the next-door thermal power station is there, therefore the problem of power is not very acute.

With regard to gas-based fertiliser plants, hon. Members wanted to know what is happening to gas-based fertiliser plants. I can tell the House that so far as the gas-based fertiliser plants are concerned, in respect of two units in Thal in Maharashtra I think the mechanical completion is already over, trial production is going on and very shortly they will go into commercial production and in respect of two units at Hazira. I think very shortly within this period the mechanical completion will be over and they would also go into production. Thus out of ten, four gas-based fertiliser projects are going into production during this year 1985-86.

[Shri Veerendra Patil]

Out of the remaining projects one is coming up in Rajasthan, one in Madhya Pradesh and four in Uttar Pradesh. During the last year, i.e., 1984-85 implementation of three gas-based fertiliser projects has also commenced, one in Vijaypur in Madhya Pradesh, one in Aonla in Uttar Pradesh and one in Jagdishpur in Uttar Pradesh.

An hon. Member wanted to know what is happening to Sawai Madhopur. In Sawai Madhopur it is true that the work has not yet been commenced, but there is no inordinate delay. I think the delay is only about one or two months.

(Interruptions)

I tell you, the date of commencement, as we had decided in the case of Sawai Madhopur, is 1.4.1985. We have already written to them and they have sent a reply. We were very particular that they should commence this as early as possible. Although there was a delay of not even one full month, we have already taken action, we have written to the Company as to why they have not taken any action, why they have not commenced the work. But the hon. Member, Mr. Jaipal Reddy has his own reasons for that Company not to start even. I will come to that also.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Am I interested in buying shares or what ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : In Sawai-madhpor, as I said, the work would have commenced on 1-4-85 but the project authorities did not come up with the draft contractual arrangements and they were called upon to explain the delay and the company has intimated that the contractual arrangements would be submitted by the first week of next month, that is May, 1985. And as soon as they submit the contractual agreement and after we approve the agreement, they will take further action.

I wanted to give the details in order to dispel the impression lurking in the mind of the hon. Member that there has been considerable delay in starting this project. It is not so. The delay is only about one

or two months. They will undertake the work as early as possible and we will insist that as per the programme, as per the schedule, they must execute the project and commission the project and go into it.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Who is the consultant ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : That I do not know because they have yet to submit their proposals.

(Interruptions)

I do not know whether the hon. Member heard when I said the company has intimated that the contractual arrangements would be submitted by the first week of next month that is, May, 1985.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvathipuram) : Which company ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : This is Birla Company.

(Interruptions)

I will explain that also to Shri S. Jaipal Reddy. He is under the impression that we in the Government are insisting on a particular consultancy. I want to make it very clear that we are not interested in any consultancy. It is for the company to decide and choose their own consultants.

So far as technology is concerned, I have already explained that this was discussed several times in the last Lok Sabha also.

So far as technology for ammonia and the technology for urea are concerned, Government of India long time back has taken a decision because of the bitter experience in other units, to have one set of technology for all these ten units.

In the case of ammonia, Government of India has selected two technologies, one technology Haldor Topsoe, another technology of Kelloggs. Haldor Topsoe belongs to Denmark and Kellogg belongs to United States of America.

Another technology for urea, that is only one technology. It is only Snam Progetti.

So far as the technology is concerned, I do agree that we insist that for ammonia, they can select any one out of these.

For urea, there is only one technology which is approved by the then Government. They have to take only that technology.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : National Fertilizer Company is your company. It has decided to replace Kelloggs by Haldor Topsoe. According to your own admission, Kellogg is also admissible in the area of ammonia technology. Then why did NFC replace Kellogg by Haldor Topsoe ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I do not think the statement made by the hon. Member is correct because NFL is our own organisation and whatever they have decided, that is according to the Government policy.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The hon. Minister should tell me what is incorrect in my statement.

(Interruptions)

15.45. hrs

[SHRI ZAINUL BASHER *in the Chair*]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : What is incorrect in my statement ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let him finish his reply. Afterwards, you can ask.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : As I was saying, so far as consultancy is concerned, it is entirely left to the company. In the case of Jagdishpur, it was the company which decided to have Snam Progetti and Haldor Topsoe technology for urea and ammonia, respectively. Government is not insisting on a particular technology. It was for them to decide and they have decided.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : On behalf of Gulf Consolidated Company for Services and Industries there was a statement made in the *Economic Times* that it was as per the desire of the Government of India they opted for Haldor Topsoe

for ammonia and Snam Progetti for urea...

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister is not yielding. He is on his legs. So long as he is on his legs, he is not yielding.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : With regard to gas-based fertiliser plant, as I said, in Sawai Madhopur, work is going to be commenced shortly.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You were talking about Jagdishpur.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I have already made that point.

There are two units which have yet to be started. We have not given the letters of intent, that is, in Babrala and Shahjahanpur.

Hon. Member Shri V.N. Patil was asking : what about having a gas-based fertiliser plant in Maharashtra ? The pipeline which is coming from Hazira is for feeding six gas-based fertilizer plants. We have decided this time to have these fertilizer plants in the interior areas; it is because it is better to have these fertilizer plants in the areas where fertiliser is being consumed. That is how we can avoid transportation cost and all that. I do not know whether, after meeting the requirement of these six fertilizer plants, there will be any gas available because if there is any gas available, again we have to think of more units in the areas where fertiliser is going to be consumed..

AN HON. MEMBER : What about Tripura ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : The hon. Member is talking of Tripura. We are not bringing gas from Tripura; we are bringing gas from Bombay High.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He is hoping to get gas in Tripura also.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : There is plenty of gas in Narsapur in Andhra Pradesh.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That will all be exploited.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I can only assure the hon. Members that Government is of the opinion that, hereafter, if gas is available in plenty, it is better to go in for gas-based fertiliser plants than units based on fuel oil or naphtha or coal or anything else. That is our experience. As I said, there is scope in the Seventh Plan. But I am not in a position to say how many units are going to come in the Seventh Plan and where they are going to come.

Therefore, it is too early for me to add anything. I can only say that our programme of improving the production of fertilisers will go on because the demand is going up and we have to meet the demand and wherever gas is available, naturally looking to the economics of all these factors, the units will be located there only.

Hon. Members, as I said in the beginning, were very much concerned about the country not attaining self-sufficiency. I would like to take the hon. House into confidence and tell them that we may become self-sufficient in course of time so far as nitrogen is concerned. But, in the matter of potash and phosphatic fertilisers, we cannot dream of becoming self-sufficient at all..

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Why Sir ?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : For all time to come ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Because for whatever phosphatic fertiliser or the P_2O_5 we are producing here today in the country, the raw material is again coming from outside. We have to depend upon the imports of raw material. The rock phosphate has to come from outside. In some units the rock phosphate is imported and then converted into phosphoric acid and then phosphatic fertiliser or P_2O_5 . Then sulphur is also to come from outside. We do not have sulphur. We do not have rock phosphate..

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : We have plenty of rock phosphates in Purulia.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Whatever rock phosphates are available indigenously is not suitable for producing phosphatic fertiliser. . . .

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : It is available in the district of Purulia in West Bengal.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He will use it. Why don't you say that you will see ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Sir, it is not based on presumptions. We have discussed with our officers. We have discussed with our advisers. We have discussed with our experts. Whatever they have said in the matter I have told you. This is the position with regard to phosphatic fertiliser because we do not have good quality rock phosphates. We do not have sulphur. We are importing phosphatic fertiliser or rock phosphate and produce the fertiliser here. So far as potash is concerned, it is no exaggeration when I say that potash is imported hundred per cent. We are not manufacturing any quantity. How can I say, when this is the state of affairs, that our country is going to be self-sufficient in fertilisers ? That is why I say that in the case of nitrogenous fertiliser, we can become self-sufficient in course of time—not immediately, because it requires a lot of investment also but in the case of phosphatic fertiliser, it is difficult to say.

SHRI R. P. DAS (Krishnagar) : You have not said about Haldia ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I wanted to explain to the hon. Members. So far as their individual points are concerned, I will take up the individual points after I cover all the points.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Allow the Minister to continue in his own way. A large number of members have already spoken.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : About the Halida fertiliser factory he has not said anything. It is under Hindustan Fertiliser Corporation.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : So far as single super-phosphate is concerned, I must say that there is a good response. Government of India also wants to encourage the SSP units. Some units have already come and some units are under implementation. *(Interruptions)* I have made it clear that Government of India is for encouraging single super phosphate units. We have come to this conclusion and that is why I thought I must avail this opportunity to give the information to the hon. Members. We want to encourage the SSP units only in the consuming areas where there is no or inadequate production. According to the criteria that is going to be adopted for licensing more SSP units—

- (i) the size of the plant to be licensed should be of a standard size with a capacity of 200 tonnes per day and 100 tonnes per day of sulphuric acid except in the case of expansion ;
- (ii) the applicants should have facility for the production of sulphuric acid for captive consumption with a capacity of 100 tonnes per day which would leave a margin of 20% of the acid for meeting the requirements of other consumers in the area ;
- (iii) preference should be given to applications for affecting substantial expansion ;
- (iv) medium entrepreneurs should be preferred over MRTP cases ; and
- (v) additional capacity should be licensed only in regions where there is adequate demand for SSP.

These are the guidelines for licensing the additional units. Although we have received about 75 to 80 applications yet we feel the applications should not be taken into consideration as and when received. We want to take into consideration all the aspects and I want to assure the hon. Members that wherever there is scope and demand and no or inadequate production we want to encourage these SSP units in future. Some applications we have already received.

Sir, in order to meet the shortage of phosphatic fertilisers we are thinking of joint ventures also. We already have finalised one joint venture with Senegal. Similarly we have received offers for joint ventures from Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria and Togo. Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria are interested in joint ventures. We want to go in for joint ventures because rock phosphate and gas are available in plenty in those countries and they want to participate along with us. So, we want to encourage joint ventures. Negotiations are going on and we will be able to finalise the proposals as and when they are received.

Then with regard to the price of fertiliser I want to make it clear that the price of fertiliser is uniform. There is no question of a farmer paying one price living very near to the plant and another farmer paying some other price living far off from the fertiliser plant. A farmer whether he is in Cochin or Sikkim will pay the uniform price because the difference is being met by the subsidy that Government is giving.

Hon. Members wanted to know what is the policy with regard to indigenisation of plant and machinery. As I said we have technology for these new units and we have imported that technology. The condition is that the technology should be transferred to us and that is why we have got engineering firms who are associate firms, namely, PDIL, FACT engineering, EIL, etc. There are some engineering units which are associated with that and they are going to absorb this technology. Although we have imported technology yet so far as manufacture of plant and machinery is concerned I must tell the House that 70 per cent of the machinery that is required for the unit is being manufactured in our country.

We decided on one technology. That is because if there is only one technology, it will facilitate the local manufacturers to fabricate the plants. If there are different technologies then they have to have different establishments, different designs, everything for that purpose. So, we supplied the design, they fabricated the plant and machinery and they supplied. In fact, in the case of Thal, I must say that although

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it is going to cost more than Rs. 800 crores the foreign exchange component is not more than 29% of the cost of the project. The rest of the amount is being spent in our own country. We are for indigenisation. We are very particular about this indigenisation.

16.00 hrs.

There is one Member who wanted to know about Haldia fertiliser. Again I must say that Haldia fertilizer has got a chequered history. This is one fertiliser plant where for the first time we tried indigenous technology.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) : Is that responsible or is there any other reasons ? What about Panipet ? What about Namrup ? Don't blame our scientists and engineers.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : It is very difficult to argue with an hon. Member who is not prepared to hear me fully. I have not completed even one sentence. I do not say that it was only technology which was responsible. This is the one unit where we have tried our indigenous technology, where we have tried diversification of products and where we have tried different credits. We received credit from nearly 12 or 13 countries. Only for the sake of credit or utilising that credit we placed order with those countries to supply machinery, with the result that although it was started in 1972 and mechanical completion was over in 1979, when the plant was commissioned and trial run was about to be made, the West Bengal Government's State Electricity Department said that they had no power and that they were not in a position to supply any power and we could not press them also. And we thought of captive power plant, which also has been installed. We are trying for the last 4 or 5 years to see that the Plant goes into production. But before the plant went into commission, breakdown has already started. So, you can imagine the quality of the machinery ; you can imagine the quality of the technology . .

SHRI R. P. DAS : Who is responsible ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : You don't reply to that. You may reply in your own way. This is not the way.

SHRI R. P. DAS : Who is responsible for the breakdown ? The Minister should clarify.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Breakdown started, as I said. Even after spending nearly Rs. 300 crores the plant has not seen the light of the day ! We don't know when it is going to be commissioned. Now our officers say that it will be commissioned by 1st October, 1985. Let us wait till that time and see what is going to happen. That is the position, unfortunately. That is why I said that Haldia project has got a chequered history. But, I am not blaming anybody at all. I am not at all taking this opportunity to blame West Bengal Government or any other Government.

Some hon. Members made certain points about the quality of fertilizers. One hon. Member said that adulteration is there. One hon. Member said that some spurious fertiliser is coming into the market. Although there is a joint responsibility, yet, I must humbly submit this, that so far as the adulteration of fertiliser is concerned, so far as distribution and supply and quality of fertiliser is concerned, it is not the concern of my Ministry. It is the concern of the Agriculture Ministry. I hope that the Demands of the Ministry of Agriculture are going to be discussed in the House. At that time hon. Members will have full opportunity. They can raise this point and get a convincing answer from the Agriculture Minister, my colleague, Sardar Buta Singh.

Then, Sir, some hon. Members were under the impression that our fertiliser import is too much, we are spending thousands of crores of foreign exchange on importing fertilizers. I will give you the figures how much we are importing and the amount we spent on imports. In 1980-81, the value of imports was 925.22 crores of rupees, in 1981-82, it was Rs. 716.62 crores, in 1982-83, it was Rs. 273.53 crores, in 1983-84, it was Rs. 365.05 crores and in 1984-85, it has gone up to Rs. 818.0 crores. Even then, I do not feel that it is a very

high figure. As I said, as and when our production increases, naturally to that extent our import will also come down.

Now, I come to drugs.

SHRI JAIPAL REDDY : Before you deal with drugs, please explain about the gas pipeline.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : So far as gas pipeline is concerned, it is not the concern of my Ministry. It is the concern of the Petroleum Ministry. You can put this question to the Minister in charge of petroleum.

AN HON. MINISTER : He is disturbing the Minister.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : It is the Snamprogetti which is disturbing, not Jaipal Reddy.

16.05 hrs.

[SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI
in the Chair]

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Madam, so far as the drug industry is concerned, I must say that this is one industry where the growth is very satisfactory and it is not correct to say that the country is not producing sufficient quantity of drugs. So far as drugs are concerned, the policy of the Government is to ensure plentiful availability of drugs at the reasonable prices to the consumers and at the same time to ensure reasonable margin of profits to the producers. That is our policy. Sir, the hon. Members are under the impression that the drug prices are soaring and multinationals are making huge profits. It is not so because if you look into the wholesale price index of other commodities, taking 1970-71 as base year and 100 as the index figure, then prices of other commodities in 1980-81 rose to 257.3 whereas the drug and medicine prices were only 137.8. In 1984-85, the wholesale price index for other commodities was 341.7 whereas price of drugs and medicine was only 191.7. If you compare the price index of drugs and medicines with the price index of other commodities....

SHRIMATI GEETHA MUKHERJEE : It is all drugged figures.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I am quoting the figures which are authoritative and authentic. I am here to quote figures based on authentic information. There is no question of any drug manufacturing company or whether it is multinational company, companies under FERRA or Non-FERRA, whatever it is, making huge profits, because 75% of the drugs come under price control. The prices are controlled.

I want to explain the procedure also. They cannot go on increasing the prices according to their whims and fancies. It is not allowed at all. In 1979, the drugs Price Control Order came into force.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Do you accept their costing ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : There is no question of accepting their costing. They may produce anything, but there is an organization called Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices, BICP, consisting of experts, and that organisation goes into every price. For fixing the price for the first time or for revision of the prices, they have to approach the BICP, and it has to make a study and then make recommendations to the Ministry. The recommendations of the BICP are studied in the Ministry and then a decision taken in the Ministry. There is no question of any drug manufacturer increasing the prices or fixing the prices unilaterally without getting the approval of the Government of India. Therefore, 75 per cent of the drugs, particularly the drugs which are life saving, the drugs which are essential drugs, are price controlled and nobody can increase the prices. In the formula itself, it is laid down that the percentage of profit that they can claim is not more than 8-13 per cent.

I was mentioning about the import and export of drugs, that will give an indication how the industry is developing. We are importing as also exporting; we are importing mostly bulk drugs and exporting mostly formulations. So far as the bulk drug import is concerned, in 1980-81, we

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imported drugs worth Rs. 112.81 crores and in 1983-84 worth Rs. 163.34 crores. As regards export, in 1980-81, we exported formulations with Rs. 85.50 crores and in 1983-84 worth Rs. 150.89 crores as against Rs. 85.50 earlier. Almost there is a gap of only 5-7 per cent between what we are importing and what we are exporting. This is because we have got good export market.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : You are exporting formulations produced by the multinationals.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : In the case of bulk drugs, nearly 350 bulk drugs there are in the country, and out of that 220 or 225...I have got the figures with me...we are manufacturing indigenously. Only a few drugs, either the FERA companies are manufacturing or we are importing. We are not in a position to manufacture these bulk drugs, which are of high technology, life saving and essential drugs.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : I raised several points with regard to costing. You have not answered many of them.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : The hon. Member, Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee was very sore and bitter about FERA companies. Our policy about FERA companies is to allow them only in areas where high technology is required and the bulk drugs are produced from basic stage. But there are units which were already there before our order came into existence. I cannot ask them to go away; I have no power. With regard to our policy about FERA companies from 1979, I have told you how we are not encouraging them on the one hand and how we are looking at them. So far as FERA companies are concerned, our attitude is that only core industries of national importance, Appendix I are open to FERA companies.

The second condition is that the process must involve high technology in the production from basic stage. During the period 1978 to 1984, only 45 industrial approvals were granted to FERA companies, while the Indian organised sector

companies have received 732 industrial approvals. India has a rigorous system for introducing new drugs. When even new drugs are approved in advanced countries like USA and others, India insists on independent clinical trials and tests for the safety and efficacy of a new drug. FERA companies are allowed formulations of their own and to produce drugs of high technology, not taking bulk drugs from others and producing formulations. That is not allowed. Supply of non-associated formulations is 50 per cent as against 30 to 40 per cent in the case of Indian companies and public sector. FERA companies are not eligible for fresh loan licences. So these are the restrictions for FERA companies and I must inform the hon. Members that very few FERA companies are left in the country.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : They are in the equity.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Most of the FERA companies, according to our guidelines and according to our directives, have diluted their equity. Now, they are no more FERA companies. They are Indian companies. Only a few FERA companies are remaining and in regard to those few FERA companies also, these are the restrictions, that have been imposed.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Is it true that multi-nationals are mainly engaged in the production of formulations in the country which do not require high technology as things stand today ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I have already explained the position. I have already made it clear with regard to FERA companies, how and in what way we want to encourage the FERA companies and in what areas.

Now, the point that has been made by Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee is that the Government is reviewing the drug policy and according to her, the drug policy is being reviewed only to help the multinational or big business houses which are engaged in the manufacture of drugs. It is not so. It is true that drug policy is under review. My predecessor, I think, Shri Sathe had appointed a Development

Council to go into the policy and as I said, the policy is to see that drugs are made available in plenty, quality should be good and price also should be reasonable and at the same time the manufacturer also should get a reasonable profit. So, in the Development Council, three Working Groups were appointed, Working Group on Industrial Approval, Working Group on Pricing Policy and Procedure and Working Group on Industrial Development. These Working Groups have submitted their report and to consider their report, a Steering Committee was appointed. The Steering Committee considered the report and the report went before the main development council, viz. National Drugs and Pharmaceutical Development Council and that Council has considered the report. I must again say that unfortunately there is no unanimity so far as the recommendations are concerned. There may be one or two points on which there is unanimity.

Madam, again if I take the House into confidence, so far as drug industry is concerned, several lobbies are working. These lobbies are functioning and operating directly opposite to each other. That is the difficulty now. Even in the report also, there is no unanimity. There may be unanimity with regard to mark up and other things or with regard to the number of drugs that are to be price-controlled. That is a different matter.

But my predecessor, after getting this report, after it was considered by the National Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Development Council, made a commitment to the Consultative Committee that the report would be placed before the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers and after ascertaining the views of the members of the Consultative Committee, Government would take a final decision. We are at that stage now. We have not yet placed this report before the Consultative Committee. Now the Consultative Committee has been constituted. I will take the earliest opportunity to place this report before the Consultative Committee, where the Members will have an ample opportunity to discuss this. After hearing their views, Government will take a final

decision. So far, Government has not taken any final decision. Therefore, I am not in a position to say anything with regard to the points that were raised by Mrs. Geeta Mukherjee, about mark-up and other things. That is under consideration, and I hope to finalize it and take a decision on the report as early as possible. I shall be very happy if all the manufacturers unitedly come to an agreement and come to us with unanimous proposals. (Interruptions).

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will it ever happen ? They want very high mark-up. (Interruptions)

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : They may ask even for the Moon. We are not here to give whatever they ask for. We have got our own mechanism, and machinery to find things out. After all, the interests of the consumers and of those who use the drugs are uppermost in the mind of the Government; not that we are going to yield to those manufacturers if they come unitedly with their proposals. But I say that because of divergent views, it is better that they come together, and help the Government in coming to a decision, and in formulating a decision.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : There is also a lobby there.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Those who take the medicines should have the biggest lobby.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : One point which several Members spoke about was the poor performance of IDPL and other drug industries. I admit that we have IDPL, HAL and also 3 or 4 other drug manufacturing industries from West Bengal. Except Smith Stanistreet which has shown some profit or surplus recently, all others are incurring losses. I am not denying this fact. When I say this, I am not holding any brief for these units, particularly for IDPL, because the losses are very heavy in IDPL.

Some Members made observations with regard to IDPL, and one Member, I think Mr. Jaipal Reddy, asked : why is it that although IDPL is incurring heavy losses,

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it has appointed indenting agents ? I can only tell the hon. House, as I said earlier, that I am not holding any brief. I want to make it very clear that the Government is not very happy about the losses which these organizations are incurring. So, I will personally look into this problem. After the session is over, I will take the earliest opportunity to visit IDPL and HAL, and see why the losses are there, how the losses can be minimized and how these units can become surplus units and generate some surplus ?

SHRI S JAIPAL REDDY : Why are these indenting agents there ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : So far as indenting agents are concerned, I will certainly look into it. I agree with the hon. Member that most of these drugs are being supplied to institutions. Trade sales, so far as these organizations are concerned, are the minimum. In the case of IDPL, the trade sales are not even 1.9% of the total sales. All these sales are going only to institutions, i.e. hospital, belonging to the State Governments and Central Government. I agree with the question, viz. when the supply is to Government organizations, why do you want an indenting agent ? I will see that this agency system is discontinued. I want to give details as to why these units are incurring losses.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (BHILWARA) : What about mismanagement in IDPL ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I will come to that point. I wanted to tell Mr. Jaipal Reddy as to why they felt the necessity for appointing these indenting agents. The hon. Member will be surprised to know that although IDPL is our own public sector unit, and although more than once Government of India, and myself after taking charge of this Ministry, have written personal letters to the Chief Minister, there are several State Governments which still prefer their local units. They still prefer their small scale units, and they prefer to take whatever medicines they require, from those units, than to take them from IDPL.

Even when they take medicines, they do not make the payment. I will give you the figure. This is the state of affairs. So, for what reasons they are preferring local units, it is for you to draw your own inference. I do not want to go into that.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I referred to the letter written by the Private Secretary of the former Minister to the IDPL appointing agents for Delhi, MP and U.P.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I have already said I am going to look into this matter. If I am convinced I will see that this practice is discontinued. What more can I do for it ? I have got an open mind. Now, he has brought it to my notice. If there is no valid reason for continuing this system, I will see that this system is dispensed with as early as possible. That is why I want to go into it. I do not want to go into several charges that were made by several members, because it is very difficult to say off-hand. I can only say that I will give greatest credence to the allegations made by the hon. members. That is why I said I do not hold any brief of these public sector undertakings. There may be some scandal going on in some quarters or the other. If the hon. members bring any instance to my notice, certainly we will take action ; if necessary, we will enquire into this matter and whoever is responsible we shall see that he should be punished.

I was saying why these public sector units are incurring losses. It is only because public sector units, IDPL, HAL and other units, they are manufacturing only life saving drugs which come under category 1 and 2 ; they are essential drugs ; they are life saving drugs where the mark up is only 40 per cent and 55 per cent ; this mark up is not the margin of profit ; it includes commission, transportation charges, publicity ; everything ; and then they return about 8 to 30 per cent also. But, in the case of category 1 and category B drugs, the mark up is very limited and these drug industries are manufacturing essential drugs and these units came in to the field of drugs when the private parties were reluctant to come forward ; now private parties have come forward ; so many

multinationals have come forward; so many small scale industries also have come forward for formulation and all that. Now the position is different ; but the position that was obtaining at the time of setting up of IDPL, HAL for penicillin and other essential drugs, at that time, the private sector was not coming forward and the technology was not available in the country ; whatever technology was available, it was taken and ultimately the technology became obsolete and we had to go in for some other technology; and I must tell the House that so far as the drug industry is concerned, the technology is changing so fast because the drug which is there in the market today, you will find a new drug for the same ailment, for the same disease in another six months. So, naturally, when the drug is changing, the demand is also not there ; and the ailing patient or the consumer, he wants to go in for better drugs. Why should he prefer the drugs simply because they are being manufactured or produced by the public sector? So, that is one reason; and then we are relying more on institutional sales. I said, how these State Governments are not making the payment. I can quote the latest figures that I have. IDPL have to get from different institutions Rs. 13.72 crores. State Governments take medicines ; they do not make payment. We write to them; they do not bother about it. On Rs. 13.72 crores, I want the hon. members to work out what is the interest. They do not pay interest also. I shall be happy and grateful if they make prompt payment. I do not want them to pay interest on the payment. But the interest alone comes to Rs. 2.45 crores ever year. Not only that, for HAL, what is the outstanding ? It is Rs. 11.20 crores. They are not getting it at all. What is that they can do ?

They have to sue the State Government or what ? They bring it to my notice and I write to the State Governments ; I write to the Chief Ministers. On the one side, I have to persuade them to use or purchase our medicines, and when they purchase the medicines they do not make the payment ; And, if we insist then they say, that they would not purchase the medicines. It is not a question of cash payment. "Why should I go to IDPL or any other

unit", they ask me sometimes. That is the attitude of the State Governments, unfortunately. And then take technology. As I said, it has become outmoded technology and we have to go in search of new technology. As I said, the percentage of their sales is negligible, their capacity utilisation is low. We are not utilising IDPL and other units to the full capacity. I can quote one incident which came to my notice. There is 100 per cent power cut in Hardwar, where one of the units of IDPL is there. We do not know how to utilise the capacity with one hundred per cent power cut. We have to depend on the State Electricity Board. I wrote to the State Chief Minister, "For God's sake, please spare us". We cannot have captive power plants.

AN HON. MEMBER : All the public sector units are suffering from those constraints.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Howrah) : You should have captive power plant.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: That is why we are thinking of having captive power plants. I have already told the House that for fertiliser projects we have made it a policy to have captive power plants. Similarly in this situation we are thinking of captive power for IDPL also. If the captive power is there, then the cost of production will be higher. Then it will reflect on the cost of production of IDPL also. Or else, we will have to suffer losses or increase the prices of drugs. This is the vicious circle due to which the units are incurring losses.

Similarly, about raw materials also, the position is the same. In Muzaffarpur there is one unit of IDPL. There is no alcohol there. The State Government could not help us. What can the unit there do ? There are several other units ; I think Hyderabad unit also is suffering due to non-availability of alcohol.

These are the constraints because of which the public sector units are incurring losses and we will certainly go into this matter. We are going into the difficulties

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and we will find out how best we can remedy this situation.

Lastly I come to chemicals. I do not think that it is necessary for me to say much on chemicals. We are trying to produce more chemicals. I agree with the hon. Members that whatever we have to establish factories for the production of chemicals, it should be away from the urban areas because of the bitter experience of Bhopal tragedy.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :
What about Haldia Petro-chemical factory ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I am not concerned with it. When the Demands for Grants of that Ministry come up, you ask that Minister.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: We will ; but we ask for your support.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I cannot say anything.

With regard to soda ash, I think our feeling is that we are producing sufficient quantity of soda ash. There are several users who feel that the production is not sufficient and that is why a part of it is under the OGL. I shall look into it.

With regard to alcohol, and molasses, I think Shri Chandrashekharappa wanted to know about that. With regard to alcohol and molasses, I must say that we are short of molasses, even for our necessity and in our distilleries we are unable to produce sufficient molasses.

Recently we had Molasses Control Board meeting. The Ministers from different states who are the members of this, come to attend the meeting. So far as molasses and alcohol are concerned, it is only a few States which are surplus. The others are deficit States. As a coordinator, we have to see that wherever there is surplus, it should go to the deficit areas. We do all that exercise. I must say that of late the demand of potable alcohol is going up

because, it appears to me, that sufficient money is there. Naturally there is more and more demand. I think, the State Governments feel that they will get more revenue if they supply alcohol for potable purposes. It is a fact that Karnataka, which is a marginally surplus State, supplied alcohol to the neighbouring States. The policy is that whenever a surplus State wants to supply alcohol to the neighbouring State, it has to do it with the approval of the Central Government, because we are the coordinating authority. If a particular State is surplus, it must tell us how much quantity is surplus so that we can allot to the other neighbours. I brought this fact to their notice. I said that the first priority, so far as alcohol requirement is concerned, should be for industrial purposes. If there is anything left, then they can distribute or allocate it for potable purposes. Now, the consumption for potable purposes is going up. The limit seems to be the sky. Naturally a lot of revenue is there. The production of alcohol for the current year, according to our estimation, is 6000 lakh litres in the entire country. I do not know whether this assessment also is on the high side. If we take into consideration the demand, it comes to nearly 8600 lakh litres. So, there is a deficit of 2600 lakh litres. How to meet this gap ? That is why, we had a detailed discussion. We appointed a sub-committee and in that sub-committee we had taken a decision that the availability of potable alcohol should be pegged to the level of 1982-83 consumption and industrial alcohol should be made available taking in to consideration the consumption of the last industrial alcohol year plus 10 per cent. This additional alcohol should go from surplus States. So, there is not going to be any deficit so far as alcohol is concerned. Even then, we have taken a precaution to see that whatever alcohol is required for industrial purposes, that can be imported and the duty is zero. Any genuine industrial alcohol user can import industrial alcohol without paying any duty. We have made this arrangement. We are trying our best to meet the situation so far as industrial alcohol is concerned.

I am very happy that the hon. Members have made very many constructive

suggestions and the level of debate has been kept high. I am really grateful to the hon. Members.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY (Katwa) : About industrial alcohol, how you are going to enforce equitable distribution? Are you thinking of declaring industrial alcohol as an article of national importance as you have done in the case of coal and iron and steel. Our bitter experience is that a few years ago the West Bengal industries were suffering for want of industrial alcohol. They wrote to the Maharashtra Government for industrial alcohol. They wrote to your Ministry and got permission to obtain alcohol from Maharashtra.

But then the Government of Maharashtra bluntly denied the alcohol to them and because of that the industry suffered there. So, how are you going to remove this precarious situation?

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Please be brief because you have already replied I think.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I make it clear that so far as distribution or allotment of alcohol is concerned, Government of India is only a coordinator. We make allotment orders. It is true that the West Bengal is not in a position to produce sufficient alcohol because they do not have many distilleries. Alcohol is much in shortage in West Bengal. We are asking the surplus States to make available whatever quantity is genuinely required by West Bengal Government. Sometimes they are reluctant to carry out the orders. We will use all our good offices and see that relief is given to them.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : In spite of the Central Government having made the allotment according to their norms and practices and in spite of the fact that Maharashtra was to deliver a certain quantity of alcohol to West Bengal, the Antulay Government refused to carry out the order and as a result the Alkali Chemicals, employing 4,000 people, had to close down for six months. Therefore,

the question is what is the Government going to do to enforce their own allotment orders?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I would request the hon. Minister to make a note of all the clarifications and reply at the end.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I request you not to stand in the way of the Minister. If the Minister has already yielded...

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have already requested him to make a note of all the clarifications and reply at the end. You want reply, he will reply....

(Interruptions)

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Madam, I was listening very attentively and carefully to the reply of the Minister with regard to fertilizer projects. He said that the Indian public sector organisations are absorbing and assimilating progressively the technology provided by Snam Progetti and Haldor Topsoe with regard to ammonia process. I do not know whether there is anything for them to assimilate because PDIL itself is fully conversant with this process. He also said that 70 per cent of the equipment supply to the plants with this technology, is indigenous. Here I am going to pinpoint something and ask the Minister, firstly, whether Haldor Topsoe has got any other order in any other country after the Government of India gave them the orders in 1980, either for catalyst or for any transfer of technology agreement. Secondly, he talks about indigenisation. The equipment which we ourselves had fabricated and supplied to Durgapur plant, as early as in 1968, is being imported and sold to us by Haldor Topsoe. I will give you the name also. One name is ammonia chillar. Will you scrutinise their list? This is what you are not doing. When I complain here, you talk about various things. I am making a specific point. Will you scrutinise the list of imports of Snamprogetti and Haldor Topsoe. That is how we are prevented from manufacturing and going ahead with this on a self-reliant basis, and they are

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allowed to import. So, will you tell me whether it is a fact? Second—yand that is a very serious thing also—about the PDIL catalyst which we have supplied and which is working everywhere..

(Interruption)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Unnikrishnan, you have started speaking. Please be brief.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN : No, I am asking questions. I know, Madam, you have plenty of patience. I know you are renowned for your patience. Bear with me also for a minute or two.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN : So, these are the things. If you don't want me to ask..

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please be brief.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN : I will keep on raising one after another later on. If you want me to sit down, I will sit down now.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please be brief.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN ; Therefore, the very PDIL catalyst—my complaint is, for two years you have sat on the report, on the expansion report—the demand of PDIL. And then Haldor Topsoe comes with the same obsolete technology. How long are we going to continue? The answer that was given by you the other day was that they have given surplus manpower. What concerned surplus manpower when you threw out the Sindhri plant? Is that an answer? Will you please enlighten me on this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : Well, all these things were discussed already. Nobody is present now, they are all taking coffee or tea. All these things were mentioned by the hon. Members, many of these issues were raised already, for which he has already replied.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let the Minister say that he had already replied.

SHRI T.V. CHANDRASHEKHARAPPA: I want to know one thing from the hon. Minister. The Chief Minister of Karnataka requested the Government of India on 14th February for allotment of one lakh metric tonnes of molasses from Maharashtra and on the same day, i.e., on 14th February you wrote a letter to the Chief Minister of Karnataka stating that there are reports that alcohol is going from Karnataka to units in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh unauthorisedly. In view of the fact that on the one hand they are pleading shortage of alcohol and on the other hand they are selling alcohol to Kerala, have you taken the permission of the Government of India regarding this sale of alcohol or did the Kerala Government ask permission from the Central Government to make use of that unutilised alcohol?

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : The hon. Minister has stated that only a small quantity of rock phosphate is available but Rajasthan is very rich in the matter of rock phosphate. Pyrites are available in large quantity at Saladipur. I would like to know whether a super-phosphate factory can be set up at Saladipur.

I would also like to know something about pesticides. Today, spurious pesticides are available in large quantity in the country due to which the farmers are facing great difficulty and we are also suffering a lot. What action is being taken by Government against those who produce spurious pesticides?

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : I have one question. The Minister has just replied in his reply in regard to the alcohol problem. Is the Minister aware that whenever the Government gives a licence for any pharmaceutical unit, it is duty bound to ensure raw material also and keep under control the molasses which States manufacture and out of which

alcohol comes ? Will the Minister consider it as a matter of national policy for the distribution of alcohol to all the States which needed for the manufacture of drugs ? The Minister says that he visited the IDPL and HAL. Will the Minister also visit Bengal Immunity to see the expansion programme at Calcutta ?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The Minister said the Government had taken a policy decision to adopt the technology of Haldor Topsoe in respect of ammonia and Snam Projectti in respect of urea. I would like to know as to when the Government took the decision, what was the technical report on the face of which this decision was taken.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar) : He has already replied. What is the use of allowing him to speak again.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The Minister is very competent to defend himself, he is capable of defending himself.

(Interruptions).

Secondly, will the hon. Minister tell the House as to why IDPL continues to have an officiating Chairman and why it does not have a full-time Chairman and how do you expect the IDPL to function to its full capacity ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Hon. Member Shri Amal Datta wanted to know what is it that Government is going to do when the allotment order of their own is not honoured by the State Governments. I made it very clear that so far as Government of India is concerned, in the matter of allotment of alcohol and molasses, it is only a coordinating authority. We make allotments and we expect that State Governments, after consulting then how much is surplus and all that, then only we make the allotment and we expect the State Government will honour that commitment. It is true that some such unpleasant cases were brought to our notice. Although the allotment order was there, the State Government did not honour that allotment. That is why I said that we will try our best to use our good offices and prevail upon the State Govern-

ments to honour the commitment and the allotment orders issued from the Ministry. And supposing even after allotting the alcohol, if allotment order is not honoured, as I said just now, we have made it easy to import industrial alcohol duty free and if West Bengal Government feels that even after allotment order, they are finding it difficult to get the alcohol in sufficient quantity, they can bring to my notice their real requirement. To that extent, I will see that they can import industrial alcohol from whatever country they want without paying any duty. *(Interruptions)*

Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan wanted to know before Haldor Topsoe was selected for supply of technology for ammonia, did they have any order from any other foreign countries *(Interruptions)* After or before, I do not know. How can we know ? If the hon. Member is interested *(Interruptions)*, I will certainly try to collect this information and pass on that information.

Similarly, with regard to PDIL catalyst also, I will collect the information and pass on. Recently the hon. Member wanted to know something *(Interruptions)* I am very careful because without knowing the facts there is no point in saying anything off-hand but I certainly want to assure the hon. Members that I am not here to suppress any information or to keep back information. I am here to furnish all the information that is available with us. I will certainly write to the hon. Member.

Shri T. V. Chandrashekarappa wanted to know whether the State Government or the Chief Minister of Karnataka had written a letter to me asking for allotment of one lakh m. t. of molasses. Yes, he had written to me and I asked in the recent Molasses Control Board Meeting, the Excise Minister of Maharashtra whether he will be in a position to give any molasses. He showed some inclination. He did not commit. After that, I wrote to Maharashtra Government to make available at least 50,000 m. t. molasses. I do not know after that what has happened. I had informed the Chief Minister also about the request that I have made to Maharashtra Government. He must have

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received some response after I sent a letter to him.

SHRI T.V. CHANDRASHEKHARAPPA:
What about sale of spirit to Kerala ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : So far as sale of spirit to Kerala and to other neighbouring States concerned, I have already replied and I have said that whatever sale any State Government wants to make to any neighbouring State outside the State, they must always bring it to the notice of the Central Government and take the approval of the Central Government before supplying it to the neighbouring States. I have already made it clear. I do not think it is necessary for me to repeat it again.

Hon. member Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas wanted to that there is sufficient rock phosphate available in his State. That rock phosphate, I think, can be used for single super phosphate units and I have already said that we are here to encourage more SSP units. If there is shortage or SSP in that State and if parties come forward to set up Plants then, we will certainly consider whenever such a proposal is received.

Hon. Member Shri Vyas wanted to know about spurious pesticides coming to the market. I must again say that it is for the Agriculture Ministry to look into this problem, and certainly they will look into the problem if there are any spurious pesticides coming to the market.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : What about pyrites ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Pyrites or whatever it is, it cannot be used for producing di-ammonium phosphate. At the most it can be used for SSP, single super-phosphate. It cannot be used for producing di-ammonium phosphate. I have made it very clear. If SSP units are going to come, they will certainly make use of it.

Hon. Member Shri Jaipal Reddy wanted to know when the decision in respect of Haldor Topsoe for ammonia technology was taken. It was not only Haldor Topsoe technology which was selected; the technology

of Kellogg was also selected for ammonia. There are two technologies and it is for the party to select either of them. About the date of decision, I do not have the dates with me. This decision, I think, was taken some time in 1980-81.

16.56 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

One hon. Member wanted to know about the full time Chairman of IDPL. It is true that the post is vacant. We are trying to put one suitable person in charge because, as I said, the IDPL unit is facing too many challenges and problems and we want to have a competent person to head that organization. Therefore, there has been some delay. We will see that the decision is expedited and taken as early as possible.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put all the Cut Motions moved to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Fertilizers and Chemicals to vote together unless any hon. Member desires that any of his Cut Motions be put separately. . . I now put all the Cut Motions together to the vote of the House.

All the Cut Motions were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put the Demands for Grants to the vote of the House.

The question is :

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the Fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1986, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against.

Demand No. 9

“relating to the ‘Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers’.”

The Motion was adopted.

*Demands for Grants, 1985-86 in respect of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers
Voted by Lok Sabha.*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 25th March, 1985		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
1	2	3		4	
	Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
9.	Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers	2,06,31,51,000	27,27,83,000	10,35,04,22,000	2,58,24,17,000

17.58 hrs.

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demands* Nos. 43 to 45 relating to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for which three hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House whose Cut Motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their Cut Motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the Cut Motions they would like to move.

A list showing the serial numbers of the Cut Motions moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly. In case any Member

finds any discrepancy in the list, he may kindly bring it to the notice of the officer at the Table without delay.

Motion moved :

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the Fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1986, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 43 to 45 relating to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.”

*Demands for Grants 1985-86 in respect of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Submitted to the Vote of Hohnse*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 25th March 1985		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
1	2	3		4	
	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
43.	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	33,31,000	..	1,66,58,000	..
44.	Medical and Public Health	52,67,88,000	17,90,53,000	2,63,39,41,000	89,52,70,000
45.	Family Welfare	88,94,33,000	1,86,33,000	4,44,71,65,000	9,31,67,000

*Moved with the recommendation of the President,

17 hrs.

DR. T. KALPANA DEVI (Warrangal) :

Sir, the Government wants to provide primary health centres at the door-step of the people, but unfortunately even after thirty-seven years since we got independence, people are not getting the care even from a reasonable distance from their door.

In spite of significant expansion of infrastructure for rural health, health care attendance is received by not more than 15 to 20 per cent of the population. If this is the pace, how can we attain the goal of 'health for all by the year 200'?

Where health centres are in operation, lack of motivated skilled staff or lack of essential drugs, does not often inspire sufficient confidence amongst rural population. That is why in rural areas the quacks are flourishing endangering the lives of our rural people. So I request the hon. Minister to improve the medical facilities and provide proper skilled and motivated staff in the health centres and we must also impart health education to our people especially in rural areas and make the people health conscious.

Measures for control of environmental pollution are still in the early stages of development in general and not enough attention has been given to the promotion of food hygiene practices and health education for households. So people should be educated in these fields through health education and through the multi-purpose workers and health guides.

Then, Sir, lack of safe drinking water supplies and inadequate facilities for the disposal of sanitary waste result in the high incidence of diarrhoea, intestinal parasites and skin diseases and nearly 40,000 children die every year because of infection and diarrhoea. Primary health care measures are supplemented by water supply programmes. But in our country there are 190,000 problem villages which have no assured water supply. Whatever water-supplies they get are endemic to water borne diseases like cholera, guinea-worms and excess salinity, iron and fluorides. So I request the Minister to give special

attention to this provision of drinking water to our villages.

Then what is the budget allocation for the control of these endemic and water-borne diseases? Because of the lack of adequate facilities for the disposal of sanitary wastes the incidence of communicable diseases and malnutrition is very high and acute respiratory infections continue to be among the leading causes of sickness and death in rural population and urban slums. Malaria, Tuberculosis, leprosy and infective hepatitis are important public health problems which account for a high morbidity.

The main problems we are facing are :

1. Improper utilisation of existing health facilities.
2. Lack of properly trained and motivated health workers.
3. Net shortage of health resources.

So I feel these problems must be solved by implementing :

1. Community participation.
2. Mechanisms for involving health and health-related development sector.
3. Higher allocation and effective utilisation of the national budget for health development is required.
4. Equitable distribution of resources in primary health care among the population is required.

The high degree of centralisation in health administration tends to inhibit local initiatives and aggravates the neglect of peripheral institutions. Owing to the adverse economic conditions, the government is not able to provide substantial increase in the Health budget which has led to an effective declining in the per capita allocation to health in real terms.

Regarding the National Health Programme, in the field of maternal and child health care studies were made about the extent of deficiency in nutritional supplementation.

Several studies conducted all over the country have revealed that 10 to 15 per cent of the children belong to severe grades of malnutrition (Grade III and Grade IV) and nearly 60 to 65 per cent of children belong to grade II and grade I (mild and moderate) malnutrition. So, it is imperative to start supplementary nutrition and feeding programme throughout the country. Minimum of 10 gms. of proteins and 300 calories should be added to the daily diet of all poor and economically backward children throughout the country. This will facilitate the normal growth and development of children. This supplementary feeding programme should be started in non-ICDS blocks also. At present ICDS blocks are having SNP programme.

Now, a word about immunization services. To give an example in Andhra Pradesh the coverage of immunization since 1st April, 1984 is T.T. in pregnant women (2 doses) 25.8%; BCG 21.9%; DPT (3 doses) 14.0%; Polio (3 doses) 8.4% and D.T. (2 doses) 4.1%. This shows poor coverage of immunization in pregnant women and children. The same is applicable to many States except a few. The coverage is better in ICDS blocks.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister the reason for this low coverage. It seems it is due to shortage of vaccine and irregular supply of vaccine. Then there is lack of cold storage facility for polio vaccine at Taluk and PHC level. Every effort should be made to improve the "cold chain facility at rural areas". Polio vaccination should be stepped up because incidence of poliomyelitis in rural areas is on the increase. Better coverage is also essential in urban slums.

Then, Sir, even though BCG vaccination has been started in 1950's in our country it has unnecessarily faced controversies and the coverage is very poor in rural areas. It definitely protects very young babies from severe forms of tuberculosis, viz., miliary tuberculosis and T. B. meningitis. Freeze dried vaccine production should be increased in the country. School health services should be implemented throughout the country. School going children form nearly 20 to 25 per cent of the population. They

have every right for full health protection. Periodic health check up, protective immunizations like D & T and polio vaccination, typhoid vaccination should be made available in all school health clinics. School health medical officers and school health nurses should be appointed. Midday school health programmes should be started in all backward, tribal and rural areas and in urban slums. Separate budget provision should be made by the education and social welfare departments.

At present there are ten million infective (open) cases of tuberculosis in the country. Every year new cases are being added. Many of the cases go undetected. The facility in rural areas to detect cases of tuberculosis is meagre and non-existent at present. The multi-purpose workers should be better motivated in smear examinations and BCG vaccination coverage. The mass miniature radiography which is at present available only in district headquarters should be made available at bigger Taluk level also. The drugs which are being supplied to TB patients are inadequate and irregular. Only isoniazid and ethambutol are made available. The other patient anti-TB drugs are still very costly and most of poor patients can not afford it. Drugs should be made cheaper and their supply should be regulated.

It has been observed in recent years that more malaria cases are occurring in almost all regions. Many States have reported resistant malaria cases also. Drugs for resistant malaria cases are costly and are not easily available for common man. Their cost should be reduced.

The surveillance and maintenance phases of control programme are not going on energetically in many States. Shortage of insecticides should not hamper effective control programmes. The anti-mosquito drive is neglected in many towns. Shortage of larvicidal drugs is a problem. Every effort should be made to check up the re-emergence of malaria in the country.

I wish to say something about control of blindness programmes. Nutritional blindness due to Vitamin A Deficiency is an important cause of blindness in children

[Dr. T. Kalpana Devi]

in our country. Nearly 40,000 people are becoming blind every year due to this deficiency.

The Vitamin-A Prophylaxis Programme is being implemented in Primary Health Centres; but it is not reaching the rural and remote areas. Certain studies conducted in the country have shown that only 30 to 45 per cent of the children from six months to five years are receiving it. We should be able to extend this programme to cover 100% of the children.

We should have the inclusion of 'primary health care' as an integral component in the health-care system. Definite responsibility should be fixed for effective implementation at all levels.

Now, I conclude with the opinion that the attainment of "Health-for-all by the year 2000 AD" calls for a sustained and strong commitment on the part of the Government itself.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduar) :
I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for immediate steps to check spread of malaria in North Bengal.] (1)

"That the Demand under the Head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide funds for electrification of primary health centres especially those in the districts of Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar, West Dinaypur and Darjeeling.] (2)

"That the Demand under the Head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ensure adequate supply of drugs including life saving drugs in Government hospitals.] (3)

"That the Demand under the Head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide doctors, nurses, mid-wives and other medical staff in primary health centres especially those in Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar, West Dinaipur and Darjeeling districts of North Bengal.] (4)

"That the Demand under the Head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide funds for setting up Herbal Farms, at Baxa Duar, Jainti, Chillapala, Joldhapara and Nagrakata of Jalpaiguri district, West Bengal.] (5)

"That the Demand under the Head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to start a training centre for medical multipurpose workers (both male and female) at Birpara in Jalpaiguri district of West Bengal.] (6)

"That the Demand under the Head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ensure cleanliness and humane treatment of patients in Government hospitals especially in the district of Jalpaiguri, North Bengal.] (7)

"That the Demand under the Head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide funds for a mobile van for forest villages of Buxa range in North Bengal.] (8)

"That the Demand under the Head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to educate the rural masses about sanitation and hygiene through films and other media of Publicity to prevent diseases.] (9)

"That the Demand under the Head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ensure adequate supply of vaccine for D.P.T., Polio BCG, DT, Typhoid and TT for children and pregnant women in North Bengal.] (10)

"That the Demand under the Head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check growth of private nursing homes in urban and semi-urban areas especially in North Bengal districts.] (11)

"That the Demand under the Head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up a 50 bed homoeopathic hospital in the homoeopathic college at Alipur Duar.] (12)

"That the Demand under the Head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up an ayurvedic college at Bispara in view of the abundant availability of herbs in this region.] (13)

"That the Demand under the Head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for special steps to check filaria, kalaazar, leprosy, tuberculosis and japanese encephalites especially in North Bengal districts.] (14)

"That the Demand under the Head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up an iodisation plant at Alipur Duar in Jalpaiguri district of North Bengal.] (15)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The cut motions are before the House.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA (Vaishali) : Sir, I am happy to congratulate the Government for having committed itself to the most desirable goal of the Alma Ata Declaration of "Health for all by 2,000 A. D." This commitment represents a great hope, a brilliant bright new star in the surrounding dark firmament. The dynamic leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi gives us faith that our country will reach the goal despite great difficulties in our way.

Sir, our villages are constantly under the threat of such diseases as Malaria, Kala-azar, Hepatitis, Diarrhoea, Blindness, Measles, Filaria and many more tropical diseases and parasitical attacks which affect our people's capacity to work and which render them incapable to work for long periods, sometimes, even for their whole lives. Even doctors can do very little in the case of many of these diseases, once any of these diseases strike a person. For instance, tape-worms and guinea-worms are some of the worst parasites affecting our people and it is mainly due to poor sanitation. You will all agree that insanitary conditions are prevailing particularly in our slums and rural areas as well as in our congested and ill-planned urban areas.

While we need more and more Doctors and Hospitals for our people, the greater priority is to be given for a workable system of ensuring public health and delivery of those public health services, which alone can lift them from the misery of endemic diseases.

I am sorry to say that in all our discussions, in all our Plans, we speak more of Doctors and Medicines and much less of public health. I do hope that under the sincere and earnest leadership of our new Health Minister this emphasis will change. I urge upon her to do so.

We have been able to achieve some success in eradication of Smallpox. During the last ten years, no case of Smallpox has been reported. This success has given us a great hope that several other scourges could also be eliminated. But, we did not have the same level of success with Malaria which, after being more or less eliminated, has recurred again. The Ministry, in its report, has admitted that there has been an increase of 18.1 per cent in the incidence of Malaria over 1983.

The Ministry, in its report, has stated that action for the eradication of leprosy and control of T.B. has been intensified and higher allocations have been made. The task is stupendous. I do not think that the allocations are in proportion to the magnitude of the problem. Besides, I am afraid the same urgency and anxiety is not being shown by the States. I would

[Shrimati Kishori Sinha]

refer to the conditions in Bihar to impress upon the House the need for more allocations and greater administrative efficiency. I will confine myself to the efforts being made to control the T.B. as there is no time to speak about other national programmes. The programme to control T.B. is not yet a centrally sponsored one. It is being run on 50 : 50 basis. You know that the States in general have not been able to mobilise resources as required and so is Bihar which is chronically poor and backward.

The Centre wants TB Centre in each district but six of the districts in Bihar do not have the Centre. Similarly Bihar has not provided for 2 TB centres on the basis of the population of the District exceeding 20 lakhs. There are 7 districts which qualify for 2 TB centres on the basis of criterion fixed.

According to the plan drawn up by the Centre, there should have been 4 thousand beds for TB patients in Bihar. But we have only 1900 beds, that is, less than half of the required number. It is not a matter to ponder over? The whole of North Bihar does not have a single sanatorium. I strongly plead with the Minister to establish at least 2 TB hospitals with 200 beds each in North Bihar.

The majority of the TB patients are at the primary health centres. But the performance in Bihar at this level is very poor. Under mass TB detection programme at the Primary Health Centres, a target of 3 lakhs and 30,000 of sputum examination was fixed, but the achievement during the last year was only 30,000. Is it the way to detect and control T.B. effectively? The government of Gujarat and others have solved this problem by providing exclusive staff at each primary health centre by posting TB Assistants and TB workers, etc. There is need for such staff. The Centre ought to provide 100% funds for the same. Tuberculosis is the disease of the poor and if the poor are not given generous treatment by the Centre, this problem will assume a more menacing position and will spread to neighbouring areas thus causing colossal waste of natural resources.

Now that the Finance Minister has been good enough to exempt rifampicin from duty, this drug should also be included in short term chemotherapy for TB patients at least in sputum positive cases.

Anyway most of these diseases are the result of bad sanitation and lack of safe drinking water. Provision of drinking water is the responsibility of the Ministry of Works and Housing. I would suggest that even at the Secretaries' level, there should be complete co-ordination between Health Ministry and the Works Ministry. With a proper co-ordination and integrated approach, effective implementation of a package of measures designed for a total village public health like provision of drinking water, sanitation, public health centre, etc. may achieve a break through in public health.

17.19. hrs.

(SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the chair*)

On the subject of primary health centres, I would plead with the Minister not to depend too much on the figures supplied. The claim of the primary health centre being established in major parts of the country is at variance with the reality of the situation. I am saying so on the basis of my personal experience. If there are doctors, there are no medicines. Quite often even the para-medical personnel are not found at the centres.

The Minister recently lamented that despite an incentive of Rs. 400 per month, the doctors are not coming forward to live in rural areas. This will take us to the kind of education imparted. There is need for orientation courses. Living conditions in the rural areas have to be improved. I understand the PHC concept is regard as outdated. Even WHO feels the same way. In its place, primary hospitals could be established with full equipments. Our medical graduates are not able to deal with all kinds of cases. There is need for surgeons, there is need for pathologists. Can we achieve our objectives with single doctor health centre or do we need, a whole set of staff including para-medical staff? We should have a realistic assess-

ment of resources and see how much could be provided and then decide to provide the full complement of personnel and equipment plus drugs at primary hospital centres in place of primary health centres. It should be recognised that modern medicine can only be delivered through an integrated team approach.

The family welfare programmes are crucial to our success in every field. Great success achieved by Kerala and Goa underlines the almost organic link between education and motivation. But in States like Bihar both education and motivations are lacking, perhaps a powerful impulse of a social movement can help progress towards two child norm. In my opinion, this impulse for family planning can be generated through a vast network of voluntary bodies aided and supported by public funds, all party Committees with all India Women's organisations giving the lead. We need a programme of ensuring public health combined with a programme of delivering modern medicine with supportive and expanding base of family planning for taking us towards our goal. The present piecemeal approach is largely self-defeating as can be seen from persisting incidence of tropical diseases, untenanted public health centres and doctors crowding in urban areas.

All this could require large fund. I would plead that ten per cent of our budget should be provided for health, if we are serious about our commitment to have a health for all by 2000A .D.

[Translation]

DR. G. S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say one or two things based on my own experience as we, the Members of Parliament, in Delhi have some sort of experience daily. 20 to 25 persons approach us here for arranging employment for them and 5 to 10 persons approach us to help them in getting admission into hospitals. Perhaps, we may not be able to provide them employment, but the experience of seeking admission into hospitals here is harrowing. I would like to narrate my own experience. About 8 to 10 days back a

person came from my constituency. He told me that he had been knocking at the doors of All India Institute of Medical Sciences, for the last two months, but he had not been able to get admission there. I saw all the documents available with him and decided to have first hand knowledge in this regard. It was a neuro-surgery case and he was told to be present in Rajkumari Amrit Kaur Block at 7.30 hours. I along with that patient reached Rajkumari Amrit Kaur Block at 7.20 hours. The gatekeeper did not allow us to go. He told the people who had one there that they could not enter the ward at that time. In the meantime, a person came and he gave him something. I do not know what was given to him. He allowed him to go inside. I asked him to allow me also, but he refused. I told him that the patient had been asked to be present there at 7.30 hours and now it was 7.25 hours. How will we be able to see the doctor? He said that he would not allow us to go inside. I again asked him to allow us to go for God's sake, but he refused. I told him that I was an M.P. and, therefore, I should be allowed to go. He replied that everybody there called himself as M.P. I showed him my identity card. Thereupon he saluted me and said why I did not tell him earlier that I was an M.P. I said that I had told him that I was an M.P. but that he did not listen. I am narrating the true incident. When I went inside, I requested the doctor. I have the name of the doctor with me here but I do not want to disclose it in the House. It told the doctor that that man might be admitted as he had been knocking at the doors of the hospital for the last two months. The doctor told me that he could not be admitted upto next two months. I said that he had come from Bihar and he might be admitted for God's sake or else how he would get his treatment as he had no other means. He replied that the patient would not be admitted. I asked him the reasons therefor. He said, "who are you to know the reasons?" I told him that I was an M.P. He said, "Are you an M.P.?" I replied in the affirmative. I showed him my identity card. He told me as to why I did not tell earlier that I was an M.P. I told him as to how many people I had to tell that I was an M.P. I asked him whether he

[Dr. G.S. Rajhans]

meant to say that in future every M.P. should wear his identity card round his neck as is done by Government employees and only then would he admit the patient. After this the said patient got admission, was operated upon and now he is alright. I met the head of that department. He took good care of that patient. What I mean to say here is that everything is alright at higher level but at lower level, there is much irregularity. I had met the hon. Minister also. She told me that in such cases Medical Supdt. should be approached. I would like to state something in this respect also. When a telephone call is made to Safdarjang hospital to contact the Medical Supdt., somebody is made to tell that doctor is not present whereas the voice of that doctor bidding that person to say "Not present" is clearly heard on telephone. We can easily understand what the matter is.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are also a doctor.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS : I am a different sort of doctor. I am from newspaper. Shall I give some inside information.

[Translation]

Two-three years back when the Hindustan Times had exposed the functioning Safdarjang Hospital and All India Institute of Sciences, all these people had quered before me and had requested me to stop publishing their irregularities. The lady correspondent who had done this work is unfortunately no more. She had created an impact in the entire country. She had exposed corruption, particularly in All India Institute of Medical Sciences. At that time these people were terrified. I went to All India Institute of Medical Sciences and told them not to compel us to expose their misdeeds again and that they should better listen to the poor. This relates to AIIMS. I will tell you about Safdarjang Hospital also. I am in the Press. Therefore, all the people from Hospital come to me and narrate their experiences to me. Presently, a serious infighting is going on between the senior

doctors and other doctors. With the help of union and a handful of other people, they are indulging in exchange of abusive terms. There is no one to take care of the patients there. Not only this, the loathsome things happening in Safdarjang Hospital, I just do not want to narrate in the House.

Therefore, I appeal to you to constitute a committee of the House to look into the functions of All India Institute of Medical Sciences and Safdarjang Hospital so that the dissatisfaction among the doctors is removed and they come out with the facts. The situation there is most appalling. Junior doctors have been brought in the forefront and the seniors have been pushed back. Their version is that if this bungling goes on, the present situation is not going to improve. To give people timely justice, it is necessary to constitute a committee of the Members of this House to look into the irregularities being committed in these hospitals.

People come to M.Ps. from their far off constituencies for treatment in Delhi. How can M.Ps. help them to procure treatment ? Doctors are not inclined to work because they are not getting justice, why will they listen to us ? Even Medical Superintendent does not listen to us. I am saying this openly. You have arranged for our treatment in Parliament House and Annexe. Same facility should be provided to those persons also who come to us for getting their treatment here. [Interruptions]. I am not asking for opening a separate hospital. There should be a department here itself and such arrangements should be made to enable us to get them admitted in Safdarjang Hospital or All India Institute of Medical Sciences.

One more thing I would like to tell. I come from a different background. When I go to villages I feel I find that the future of the country is dark. Earlier, about family planning, it used to be written everywhere in every village and at every station 'Hum Do, Hamare Do', This did not bring down the rate of our population but on the other hand we were ridiculed. Now we find written on the family planning hoardings : "Mummy, papa do, Mummy papa ke do" or "Mummy papa ke hum

दो". I went to a village in Bihar and asked the farmers why they were not adopting family planning methods. They retorted back that that was meant for mummy-papa. In far flung villages they can understand "Maa baap" and not "Mummy papa". (Interruptions) Yes, the slogans should be written in the language which they understand. You should convey the things about family planning to the rural folk there in a language which they may understand well — may be Hindi or Maithali.

MR. CHAIRMAN, Sir, if you happen to go to countryside, you will find that some places are crowded like bee-hives. Perhaps you are not aware that old Darbhanga District which includes Jhanjarpur also is the most populated place in Asia and this has been accepted by WHO and other agencies. When I go for any meeting there, I find an ocean of human beings. You come across hordes of children who are hungry and naked, who have big heads and shrunken bellies and who, it seems, will die within 6 months, an year or two. On one hand you have done nothing there for the family planning and on the other, you are not doing anything for their health also. I have seen cattle and men bathing in the same pond. Clothes are also washed there and people use this after casing themselves nearby. People drink water from the same pond itself. Hundreds of people die of diarrhoea and dysentery in a single village. No one is worried about that. This is our India of which we are proud of. The real India is in villages and the people residing there are living a life of worms and insects. There is no one to take care of them. If you want to see the life they are living, you go to Indo-Nepal border wherefrom I come. People there are living a life of animals. What are you doing to rid them of this animal life, to improve their lot? The onset of monsoon is still more agonising for them. They die of cholera, kalazar, malaria and there is no one to come to their rescue. They say that their God is dead and in this life their lot is not going to improve. I have seen people in that area growing old at the age of thirty; they have no future before them. Our health policy is such that we do not do anything for them. This is a very

serious matter. First, people do not get medicines and even if they get some, those are spurious. No doctor is ready to live in a village. The conditions are deplorable there. Sir, our health policy should be such that those who have not been born, should not be allowed to take birth but who have already come in this world should be kept healthy. If you do not keep them healthy, they will become liability on the whole of the country. Today, our doctors are going to England, America and Canada, but the doctors living here are not ready to reside in villages because there is no incentive for them.

I wanted to say many things but in brief I shall conclude by saying that there is no use making speeches. We should be practical. You may have seen today's newspapers, the journalists sitting here have commented upon us that the debates going on in Parliament are dry. Demands are to be passed, whatever Members may speak. The whole discussion is meaningless. Therefore, my only appeal is that whatever we are discussing here should be considered seriously.

SHRI KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam): Mr. Chairman, the health hazard is increasing more and more every day and therefore the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is getting its importance in India because India is the biggest and the largest country, as far as population is concerned; and family welfare is actually the main problem which attracts a large number of people of this country; and birth control measures are being taken by the Department of Health and Family Welfare.

I welcome the demands of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and at the same time I want to say one or two points with regard to this. Health must reach the poorest of the poor; health must reach the rural based people.

Though our country is a country of poor people, it is not a country with poor resources. We have got resources enough. But how we should utilise the resources is the matter that has to be decided here. Every year measures are being

[Shri Kolandaivelu]

taken by this Department and allotment of funds is being given, the target is being fixed for this allotment for every State. And, Tamil Nadu is a State which is doing very well in this matter, and it has to be given the gold medal, particularly because the target which has been fixed by the Government of India has been attained by the Tamil Nadu Government. But some of the Northern States have not done well. They have not attained the target. That is why the time is being extended by two more months. What made the Government of India extend the time? To see that the Gold medal should not go to Tamil Nadu or Tamil Nadu should not get it?

MR. CHAIRMAN : You mean the Karve award?

SHRI KOLANDAIVELU : Whatever it may be, the prize or the award and the cash. But unfortunately, the Ministry of Health and Welfare is doing this. On what basis are they doing it? May I know what is the criteria or basis for it? They are doing this because they want to give it to some other State which has not attained the target yet.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I do not think that it is correct.

SHRI KOLANDAIVELU : I think it is correct. The Minister may know it. The Minister knows fully-well that the time has already been extended. And I think proper methods must be taken by the Government. Otherwise I have to bring it to the knowledge of the Prime Minister, why our rights are being denied to us, and why our feelings are being injured.

Another point is, in India we are giving incentive for birth control. In some other countries the new born babies are given incentive. They are given incentive for each and every child. Here in India we are not doing that. That is why we are providing money in the budget and the allotment is being made for this purpose. And I feel this and also request the hon. Ministers, the Cabinet Minister

and also the Minister of State, both, to give wide publicity, so that the message reaches the poorest of the poor. We have got so many methods, vasectomy, tubectomy and laproscopy. I request the hon. Ministers to find out whether we could not evolve a method, by which, by giving some tablets birth control can be achieved. We must find out if there is any possibility of doing so. Because, science is developing every day we should find out this. Laproscopic method is an easy method, that is what they say, but even by means of tablets we should be able to control the birth. It must be a method which can reach the poorest of the poor and I request the hon. Minister for Health and Family Welfare to open many more Primary Health Centres in rural areas. In Tamil Nadu we are having only 400 primary health centres for a population of more than 50 million. You can imagine what 400 primary health centres for 50 million people means. At least for one lakh of people there should be one primary health centre. You must open one hundred more primary health centres in Tamil Nadu. In the whole country, you should see that there is one primary health centre in each and every taluk or each and every block. Therefore I request the hon. Minister of State and also the Cabinet Minister to look into this matter of Tamil Nadu. In this matter we are doing our best. We are exceeding the targets fixed by you. The targets are being exceeded by Tamil Nadu, because almost all the officers and the people are interested in having birth control. That is why I request that you must give incentive to those States which are doing their best. I request that this must be done immediately.

SHRI JAFFER SHARIEF (Bangalore North) : I am glad that the Ministry of Health and Family Planning has come before the House for approval of its Demands for Grants. It is a very important Ministry. As the famous proverb goes, prevention is better than cure, I think, that will have to be the approach of the Ministry for all times to come.

Just now, my hon. friend from Tamil Nadu was talking about family planning and asking for opening of more primary

health centres and more incentives to be given. It is understandable. My other friend was mentioning about his own State, Bihar. I do not know whether there is any State or region which is not getting over-populated. I am doubtful whether any Government, whether at the Centre or in the States, will have the conviction and courage to go very seriously about family planning. Preaching is all right. But we will have more credibility if we practice it also. I am making a practical suggestion. I hope, hon. Members will take it very seriously. For those of us as representatives of the people, who have adopted family planning, it is all right. But as for those of us who are not adopting it, let us not be timids. Let us first adopt family planning ourselves.

My friend was telling about the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Safdarjang Hospital and so on. I have seen in the hospitals that it is a professional jealousy which always create problems. Where there is a need for sanctity, there the whole sanctity goes away. Even with the highest education and specialisation, the noble profession has come to disrepute because of professional jealousy. And the hospitals have also got into a lot of problems. One doctor will not like to accept the responsibility of the other. This attitude should go. I would like to tell the Minister and also our friends** that there is a problem of ego in the minds of doctors. Medical education is a costly affair. Even brilliant people find it difficult to get this education.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon'ble Member should not refer to the Galleries.

SHRI JAFFER SHARIEF : I am not addressing them. I am just making a reference. I am merely reflecting the feelings of the doctors.

It is a costly education. In no way are they inferior to others. They have to get the highest possible marks for getting admission to this. It is a hard study. So, sometimes when others become the masters and dictate terms, they have the feeling. One should appreciate this. Many doctors go abroad for want of oppor-

tunities here and for earning more. There are also doctors who have love for the country, who have love for the people, so, they sacrifice what they can get outside and remain here and serve the people. I think our Government should try to find out the feelings of these people, particularly, I should say, the feelings of the lowest persons in the system—the Aayas and the nurses who take pains to work day and night and serve the mankind. We have to be very considerate to these sections of the people. They are doing the smallest job to maintain the sanctity of the hospitals. We have to see that the doctors also get better treatment so that they do not look at other countries. I was really touched when my friend was telling that doctors do not like to go to the rural areas mainly because they do not get the necessary facilities, even the accommodation. One day when I went to a rural area, the villagers there wanted me to visit the doctor's place which they had proudly provided. I thought it was a good thing for me to encourage them and see the place. When I went there, I found that it was just a small room in a cowshed. I was astonished to see the place. Then I had to criticise the leaders of that village in a Public meeting how they could expect a doctor to live there and said that it was the greatness of the doctor that he lived there and continued to serve them. Then they promised to change the accommodation. So, this is the condition. Neither the people realise nor does the Government do anything about it.

The Prime Minister has given a lot of thrust on the welfare of women and youth. I must congratulate him and compliment him for his concern about the future when he thinks about the youth. Here, if I talk of prohibition, I do not know what the Members will think about we. But the time has come when we have to think of this problem seriously. But we are concerned about the resources. The excise money is more important both for the States and for the Centre. So, we allow alcohol, we allow arrack, we allow them to open any number of centres without caring who takes that liquor—whether it is a farmer, whether it is an industrial

**Not recorded.

[Shri Jaffer Sharief]

worker, whether it is a slum dweller, whether it is a rich man who can afford to spend. There is no standard maintained. When we criticise them, they go to the worst, they take illicit liquor. So, I would request the Prime Minister that when he thinks of the welfare of women and youth, he should think seriously of finding out ways and means so that the people, particularly the poor, do not get this arrack or liquor. If they are fond of it, efforts should be made to see whether something could be offered to them at a lower price.

Secondly, if the Government has the will power for total prohibition, nothing like that; I think we would be going into a new era, even if anybody laughs at us on this.

Another thing is, the drug addiction has become a malady in this country. Some of the psychologists, the specialists in this field, say that if we do not tackle this problem, perhaps our entire future generation is going to suffer very badly. Here, the Government is not serious about it. I do not know what is wrong with us. The very good families, the middle class and the upper middle class families, are badly affected, our entire student community is getting affected, and we are not serious about it. I think it is better if the Government comes out with a law even to penalise or prosecute both the seller and the user so that it will be fair and we will be able to save the future.

(Interruptions).

Since you are ringing the bell, I would make a request to the Health Ministry about one thing. I remember as a Member of the Ministry of Health Consultative Committee when Mr. Khadilkar was the Minister for Health, we had demanded a regional health centre on the lines of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences in Delhi and the PGI in Chandigarh. There is not a single centre in South. You may say that there is one at Pondicherry which came into being during the colonial period, but not the one which was set up by the Government. It was decided then that Bangalore is an ideal place for it climatically and a deci-

sion was taken and the Karnataka Government offered all facilities for that. I feel that it will not be fair on the part of the Government of India to have two centres, one in Chandigarh and one in Delhi within the shortest distance and neglect the side where the poor will not be able to afford to have treatment in the private institutions. Therefore, I would request that a Regional Institute of Medical Sciences on the lines of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences in Delhi and the PGI in Chandigarh, should be opened in Bangalore where it can serve as a centre for the entire South.

Secondly, we are talking more of science and technology, my friend, Shri Shivraj Patil, the Minister for Science and Technology, is also here, I think we should utilise more for early diagnosis and also for the treatment whatever equipment is available from any part of the world to save life. Thirdly, I would also request the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to make use of the mass media, the television that we have. We should increase the network of television much more and educate the people. About the mass media I do not know whether the Health and Family Welfare Ministry would take up with the Labour Ministry and with the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. Even the films that we are producing, what is it that they are going to inculcate? We have to see that all the mass media helps us to educate our people in terms of controlling the population growth, in terms of maintaining health, giving nutrition and also in terms of environment, pollution and everything that is required. Particularly I would request the Ministry to address itself about adulteration and also the sub-standard drugs and even adulteration in drugs. I hope the Ministry will address itself to these questions and see that it goes beyond its limits while not thinking in terms of States and Centre; it is a joint responsibility of both the Centre and the States to see that the people of India live as healthier and better people of the world.

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, April 16, 1985/Chaitra 26, 1907 (Saka).

