

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Eleventh Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, August 4, 1988/
Shravana 13, 1910 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Urdu Encyclopaedia

*121. DR. SUDHIR ROY :
SHRI PURNA CHANDRA
MALIK :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the 'Newstime' dated 20 May, 1988 on uncertain fate of Urdu encyclopaedia wherein it has been stated that if the current pace of printing is maintained, the 12 volumes of this priceless encyclopaedia will not see the light of the day in this century;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in the printing of the encyclopaedia; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to expedite the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The manuscript of the Urdu Encyclopaedia prepared by Maulana Azad Oriental Research Institute needed checking and review as per the recommendation of Taraqui-e-Urdu Board. The Encyclopaedia is being prepared in 12 volumes and is therefore a stupendous task. The work of review could not be started in time as necessary staff could not be got sanctioned as originally contemplated due to ban on creation of posts, and due to time subsequently taken for the location and appointment of Consultants as per alternative arrangement approved.

(c) To accomplish the work quickly, two consultants have been appointed, one each for Humanities and Science Groups to review and revise four volumes. Work on first three volumes on Humanities side has been completed and work on Science side is in progress. Calligraphy of the reviewed material has also started. Appointment of more consultants to review and revise the balance of eight volumes simultaneously and appointment of more calligraphers are the other steps that are being taken.

DR. SUDHIR ROY : Sir the Taraqui-e-Urdu Board was founded in 1970 and it took the ambitious project of publishing Encyclopaedia in 12 volumes. Now, I have been informed by the contributors that they contributed their share some 7 or 8 years ago and the Encyclopaedia was finished in November 1981. The work was started in May 1973. Seven years have already passed. The Minister assured us last year that the first five volumes would be out by March, 1988. But the pace of printing is so slow that it appears that it would see the light in the 21st century. I would like to know why there has been this delay and when the first volume of this Encyclopaedia would be published.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : In the 21st Century.

SHRI L. P. SHAHI : Yes, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : He agrees.

SHRI L. P. SHAHI : It is a fact that Maulana Azad Oriental Research Institute submitted the draft in 1981.

Thereafter, as stated earlier, the Anzuman Tariqui-e-Urdu Board decided that the work should be revised. Then the first attempt was to get some staff sanctioned for this purpose. But in the meantime there was a ban on the creation of new posts. Therefore, the Tariqui-e-Urdu Board decided to have some consultants to review the draft. Two consultants have already been appointed and they are on the work as stated earlier. But in view of the urgency of the work, it has been decided to engage more consultants so that the work is finished in time.

DR. SUDHIR ROY : But what is this 'in time' ? How much time will it take ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : I am sorry to submit that there is considerable delay. I have already taken a meeting in this regard. As the hon. member has been pleased to observe, it is true that as far back as in 1985-86, an undertaking was given in reply to an unstarred question in the Rajya Sabha that during that financial year efforts would be made to see that the copies of the first volume become press-worthy. It is rather unfortunate that it could not be done. I must make a clean breast of it. It seems to be a case where the procedural wranglings as also the policy of the Government in 1984 not to go in for new appointments might have impeded the whole work. It is not possible for me to specifically come out with the exact time as to when the work will be completed, but I would like to assure the hon. members that we will take all possible steps to see that that Encyclopaedia comes into the market as early as possible. It is sought to be put by the officers that it will take at least five years. That is what they have said. But I have already given instructions to speed up the matter and I shall see that it is done at the earliest. It is not possible for me to give the exact time as to when this can be completed.

DR. SUDHIR ROY : Sir, this only shows the lack of will on the part of the Government to develop other modern Indian languages except Hindi. More than five crores of people speak Urdu and this encyclopaedia is going to be a monumental work. Therefore, I would request the Minister to see that the volumes are published as early as possible.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : I have already said that that would be done. I am sorry, I cannot agree with the hon. member. It is not correct to say that the Government is not particular to develop other languages except Hindi. But in this case, I am really sorry. That is why I have already submitted that I wanted to make a clean breast of it. Even in the answer itself we have said that there is delay. I never wanted to articulate something which might mislead the House. I thought it would be better to present the facts as they exist. This is one case where there seems to be something wrong. Of course, there are some explanations which are forthcoming. But those explanations have not convinced me and that is why I thought that I would say that there is delay on our part. As I already said, will make all efforts to see that it comes as early as possible. I have already given the necessary instructions.

MR. SPEAKER : You talk about the Urdu Encyclopedia. Is there any work going on Sanskrit Encyclopaedia ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : I require a separate question Sir.

[*Translation*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE Mr. Speaker, Sir, Urdu is not the language of one religious community but it is studied by other communities also and lakhs of people are getting education through this medium. You have kept this point in mind while giving your reply. In that connection you have stated that due to the ban on recruitment in Government services, considerable difficulties are arising in making new appointments and I think that it is due to the same reason that obstructions are being created in the preparation of the encyclopaedia. It is to be kept in mind

that this is creating difficulties not only for you but the hon. Minister of Railways will inform you that in many sensitive areas like accident control, safety measures etc., where appointments should have been made, vacancies are not being filled due to these orders. This is creating difficulties for every Ministry and every Department. Therefore, I want to know in clear terms whether a decision will be taken after due consultations with the Hon. Prime Minister for lifting the ban from at least the sensitive areas where recruitments are absolutely essential? If you take this decision, then the difficulties which you have mentioned in your statement can be removed.

MR. SPEAKER : Professor, have you also read Urdu ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : Sir, I want to submit, so far as the question of recruitment is concerned...

MR. SPEAKER : Shri P. Shiv Shanker, have you also studied Urdu ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER ; Yes, Sir. My early education was through that language.

MR. SPEAKER : It is very good.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : Sir, I want to submit that so far as the question of recruitment is concerned, this ban was imposed in 1984 but subsequently, as the hon. Member has submitted, wherever it was felt necessary to make recruitments, we have been taking papers to the cabinet and the cabinet has been sanctioning such proposals. In this way all such posts have been sanctioned. This happened in 1984. Subsequently, a new way was found out that consultants would be appointed so that this matter can be settled at the earliest. As regards the suggestions of the hon. Member that the ban should be lifted in areas where it is very essential, we will keep this point in mind.

SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI : Mr. Speaker. Sir, my first question to the hon. Minister is regarding the preparation of encyclopaedia in Indian languages and in this connection, I want to know whether there is any encyclopaedia

sponsored by the Indian Government? My second subquestion is that the hon. Member has stated that Government of India has no interest in any language other than Hindi. But I want to say that Government has not taken any interest in Hindi also and, therefore, the question of other languages does not arise. So far the Government has not taken any interest in any language except English. Therefore I want to urge that encyclopaedias should be available in Hindi, Urdu and in all our 15 languages and this should be the first task of independent India. I have the experience of having worked in various organisations and, therefore, I want to submit that it is not necessary to make Government recruitments here. This is the job of the scholars and not of the Government employees. It is beyond their capacity to prepare dictionaries and encyclopaedias. Only the language experts are capable of this task and therefore they should be entrusted with it. And if this is done, then there is no need for making recruitments, rather there is a need for grants. Hence, the question of recruitments does not arise. I want to know from the Government as to what action is being taken in this matter?

SHRI L. P. SHAHI : Sir, as it was stated earlier the Government officers are not being appointed but reputed scholars are being appointed as consultants for this purpose. As regards other languages also you should be aware that there is a separate Granth Academy for every regional language which was financed by the Central Government initially, and these Granth Academies are working for the promotion of the regional languages. So far as the hon. Member's view is concerned that Scholars are required for this task, there cannot be any two opinions about that. If the dictionaries and encyclopaedias are prepared, The Government will make efforts for their publication.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He wants to say that nationalist scholar should not be taken.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Bala Sahib Vikhe Patil.

AN HON. MEMBER : It is a very important question.

MR. SPEAKER : I also wanted to ask one question in this connection.

SHRI K. N. PRADHAN : I wanted to ask question.

MR. SPEAKER : 15 Minutes are over, the time has passed.

[English]

Increase in Expenditure of Delhi Milk Scheme

*125. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA :
SHRI RAM DHAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a constant increase in the expenditure of the Delhi Milk Scheme over the years ;

(b) if so, the expenditure of the Delhi Milk Scheme during the last three years, year-wise, showing separately the extent of increase on account of salaries of the employees; and

(c) the increase in milk production during these years ?

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

Statement

The table below shows the total expenditure of Delhi Milk Scheme, the expenditure on salaries and wages and production of milk during 1985-86 to 1987-88.

TABLE

Item	Year		
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1. Delhi Milk Scheme expenditure (total) (Rs. in crores)	46.51	55.07	57.12
2. Expenditure on salaries and wages (Rs. in crores)	4.32	5.21	5.86
3. Milk production (Average lakh litres per day)	3.25	3.77	3.96

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Details have been given by the hon. Minister regarding the continuous increase in expenditure in the Delhi Milk Scheme. What are the reasons for the constant increase in expenditure in the Delhi

Milk Scheme ? For instance, there is some reference to loss of milk on account of breakage of half-a-litre bottles—which is not satisfying—amounting to Rs. 13.66 lakhs per year.

Similarly, according to reports, the in-plant purchase of equipments have also resulted in losses and increase in expenditure. Has the Minister examined all these facts and taken some steps to plug these losses ?

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : The increase in the expenditure has been there because of several factors. The hon. Member has spelt out some of them. But one major factor is that there has been an increase in the materials and supplies—i.e. the cost of milk which is procured. It accounts for 80% of the expenditure of the Delhi Milk Scheme; and 20% is covered by operating expenses, maintenance, salaries and wages, and some other expenses.

So far as operating expenditure and maintenance are concerned, they are hardly 10% of the total expenditure. Salaries and wages are also of the same order. Recently, as a result of the 4th Pay Commission's recommendations, there had to be some increase. That is covered under salaries and wages. Therefore, this has been the main reason why there has been some increase in the expenditure.

So far as losses are concerned, i.e. due to some breakages, this is the average expenditure on losses which occur every year. You know that we are supplying milk in bottles; and breakages are there. About there lakh bottles are being supplied every day. So, some breakages are bound to be there.

The third point which the hon. Member has mentioned is about machinery and plants. There have been some machinery recently purchased for automatic filling of pouches—which were introduced recently. They are under trial. They have not come up to the mark. Therefore, there has been some shortfall. Because of that factor also there is some effect on the prices.

SHRI BALAWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : The Public Accounts Committee has recommended that the DMS should be converted into a Corporation. Also the PAC has recommended certain other measures of streamlining the costing system, working of the comparative economics of substitution of fat and raw milk and butter oil, revision of salary, prices of the milk on the basis of

actual production cost and improving the supply of milk through a cooperative system. Has the government any consideration to convert the DMS into a Corporation and also consider the recommendations of the PAC ?

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : In view of the present situation that is prevailing and the present policy to supply milk to the poor section of the population, lower middle classes and wage earners, I think the Report has been considered and it has not been found feasible to accept the proposal that it may be converted into a Corporation because, keeping as it is, there is a lot of help which the government is extending. Therefore, the hon. member will appreciate that this method is working quite satisfactorily well

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM DHAN : Mr Speaker, Sir, as per the Statement of the hon. Minister, the expenditure on the Delhi Milk Scheme is constantly increasing and its burden has to be borne by the consumers and the milk producers are not able to get a remunerative price. In the name of efficiency, Delhi Milk Scheme started the schemes of distributing milk in polypacks in place of bottles but the wastage in this cases is much more. This wastage has resulted in losses and increase in expenditure. I mean that wastage has increased from 2 per cent to 10 per cent. Secondly, the distribution of milk was done through students and they were paid Rs. 280 per month. If they were able to sell more than 30 crates of milk they would be provided with an assistant on a salary of Rs. 120 per month. A total Rs. 400 was spent on it. But this system has been replaced by the system of contractors. There is not a single centre where less than 50 crates are sold. Now the contractors are paid Rs. 750 per month or Rs. 25 daily. You had prepared a scheme for reducing expenditure and increasing efficiency. But we do not find anything like that. Therefore, the hon. Minister is requested to state as to how is this scheme being implemented ? It is neither benefitting the milk producers nor the consumers.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : Sir, as the hon. Minister has stated that milk used to

be sold through students, home delivery agents, ex-servicemen or some organisations. This system is still prevailing although there has been some shortage in milk supply due to the summer season. The senior students are still being paid Rs. 6 for one shift and juniors are getting Rs. 4 per shift. The persons who are engaged for home-delivery service are getting 20 paise per litre. The ex-servicemen are being paise per litre. We have not made any changes in this regard. As regards the increased expenditure, every effort is being made to keep on eye on it so that it can be reduced. You have submitted that expenditure is increasing due to poly-packing, but it is not so. Poly-packing will be much cheaper and wastage is also very less. Several schemes are being implemented for increasing efficiency and reducing losses. We try to have constant vigilance in this regard. The management is being improved and the distribution rules are being streamlined to avoid wastage in every respect. If you take the average of our daily production which has increased substantially then you will find that the expenditure has not increased in that ratio. The average daily production which was 3.25 lakh litres in the 1985-86 has increased to 3.77 lakh litres in 1986-87 and 3.96 lakh litres in 1987-88. Thus there has been a constant increase in the supply of milk and losses has also not been too much and the relevant figures are with you. The controlled price is kept at the minimum which is so low that it is not possible to buy milk at this rate. Our sale price is Rs. 3.30 per litre. You tell us whether you can get milk at this price in the market? We buy milk at more than Rs. 4 per liter from the market. The losses as I have stated are very less. The loss in the bottling system was a little more, but the present system of poly-packing is more profitable and people are able to carry it easily.

[English]

Crop Prospects

*126. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Meteorological Department has reported that the rains this year will be satisfactory in the country and if so,

the position in different States upto July, 1988 ;

(b) the crop position in different States ; and

(c) the position of floods and the consequent damage to the crops reported from different State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir. India Meteorological Department has forecast good rainfall for 1988. Upto 27th July, all the States of the country except Arunachal Pradesh have received normal or excess rainfall.

(b) Sowing and transplanting operations for the Kharif crops so far have progressed timely, except in the case of Saurashtra region and West Rajasthan, where sowing of groundnut and bajra were delayed. With the rains received during July, the situation in these regions also has now improved.

(c) There are reports of floods in the river basins of Bhuriding and Brahmaputra in Assam, Ghagra and Kosi in Bihar, Rapti in U.P., Tista in West Bengal, Godavari and Krishna in Andra Pradesh besides flash floods in other parts of the country. Out of the normal cropped area of about 810 lakh hectares, about 6.7 lakh hectares is reported to have been damaged due to floods.

SHRI S.G. GHOLAP : This year the rains are very good and it is reported in the newspapers that good rains like this year were there only in 1898 and not thereafter. In 1983-84 food production was of the order of 153 million tonnes. What is the target fixed for the production of foodgrains and oilseeds, and what will be the additional production of foodgrains because of the good rains this year ?

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : What will be the production, we cannot forecast immediately, but the target fixed for this year is known. The hon. Member knows, that the Prime Minister took a serious view that the level of production this year was not increasing and he has fixed the target at 166

million tonnes of foodgrains, for this year, that is for 1988-89. Out of this, 92.50 million tonnes are targeted to be produced during kharif season. I think the rainfall has been fairly good throughout the country and it is bound to increase the production. We are sure to achieve this target.

SHRI S.G. GHOLAP : I have already stated that in the newspaper, it has been stated that we had good rains in 1988 only. I want to know whether it is a fact. What is the total loss estimated due to floods in different States? What is the aid sanctioned by the Central Government? What is the number of deaths due to floods?

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : We are already discussing this subject in great detail in the House and the discussion is going on. We have also informed the House the latest position which we have received. I do think the damage to the crop has not been very much. Just early crops, particularly in Assam, has been damaged. Othrewise, sowing season has been going on and rice plantation has also been going on. In some parts where kharif crop, bajra, maize was to be sowed has also been sowed. At present, we do not apprehend any high damage in any part of the country.

So far as the deaths are concerned, we are receiving the information. Now, I do not have the information, I will supply it later.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the monsoons this year have been good and as a consequence the crops too are good but there had been drought in some areas for 2 to 3 years. The rainfall received in such areas created a new situation that as soon as the seeds germinate they are infected with different diseases. In almost the whole of Malwa region every crop has been inflicted with disease. In such a situation dobut is being expressed as to whether the Government will be able to achieve its target. Through you I want to ask from the hon. Minister whether the Central Government will make arrangements in co-ordination with the State Government to save the crops from diseases with the

help of the insecticides in the country. Do you have any scheme to this effect? If so, I would like to know the details thereof so that I could inform the farmers accordingly.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Bairagi has put a very good question. Yesterday, I went to Ludhiana and came to know there that previously you used to give 25 per cent subsidy in Punjab and aerial spray was done there. This time neither any subsidy has been given nor any arrangement for aerial spray has been made. Who will be held responsible if the whole of cotton crops get destroyed? You must look into this because it is an extremely important question. If we fail to save a crop being grown in our country, it would be a drawback on our part. You must look into this matter. I have myself talked to the Governor of Punjab this morning this matter.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, whatever you said is very appropriate. If a disease spreads any place and no effort is made to check it, it will cause damage. We have no information at present that some sorts of diseases have spread. We...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am giving the information... (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER : We are providing you the information...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : You are giving the information, and I am telling you that we have sent one Government official to each State to take stock of the arrangements made with regard to availability of insecticides and steps taken to check diseases to the crops. They visited every State and held talks with the local officials.

MR. SPEAKER : You should also look into the matter with regard to adulteration of pesticides. The pesticides-dealers indulge in a lot of adulteration. They should be apprehended.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : In so far as I understand, no such orders have given on our part with regard to Punjab. However, I will look into the matter and

ascertain the facts as to which level and on whose direction this has been done. We will see to it that spraying of insecticides continues as usual and any subsidy...
(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : You are aware of the situation in Punjab. You should tell us about Punjab. Do you know about the Punjab situation or not ?

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : I will look into it and inform you accordingly. No reduction has been made in the subsidy provided to the farmers. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BALKAVI BAIKAGI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the farmers are being supplied old stock of pesticides which are of no use. It has been in use since the past 2 to 3 years.
(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, he is exercising his fundamental right of ignorance !

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : That is why I have mentioned it. These corrupt people indulge in such practises. Not to talk of pesticides, they do even hesitate in giving spurious medicines which kill the people. It is quite essential to look into this matter. Last year also people indulged in such practises.

[*English*]

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : I shall confine to part (c) of the question. As usual, In Andhra the floods have occurred during this year also. Has the Central Government received any report from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh requesting for immediate assistance? If so, has the Government sent any team to Andhra Pradesh to assess the flood situation there ?

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : There is no doubt they have sent an interim memorandum. I think, only one or two days back we have received the memorandum. That will be looked into, and some necessary steps will be taken.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Janga Reddy to speak. You have come after a long time. What happened to you ?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Today he has even taken off his collar.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : I want to submit to the hon. Minister that the hon. Prime Minister did achieve his target by stopping subsidy to Punjab and Andhra Pradesh. Instead of encouraging the farmers and increasing the amount of subsidy, it has rather been stopped. This will not do and you will not be able to achieve your target by scraping off this 25 per cent subsidy.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : We will look into this matter which has been mentioned by hon Speaker, but no subsidy has been stopped.

SHRI SHANKAR LAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, my submission is, that after a severe drought for the last four years, Rajasthan has received rainfall this year and the farmers want to increase their agriculture production but they do not have resources to increase their production because their purchasing power has gone down due to the drought situation. Will the Government give them some special assistance for purchasing tractors, insecticides, fertilisers and seeds to enable them to increase agricultural production ?

MR. SPEAKER : He is thinking about it.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : We are looking into it.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Shabahuddin, will you speak about agriculture ?

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : 99 per cent people in my Constituency also are dependent on agriculture.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIKAGI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, today Shri Arif Mohammad Khan is tilling his land.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : It is me who is tilling his land. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, god alone knows whether the seeds provided to the farmers after floods last year were substandard or what they were.

MR. SPEAKER : This is an outdated matter.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : I want to ask whether the National seeds Corporation has adequate reserve this year so that it may provide seeds to the flood stricken states when the demand comes from there. Last year they had supplied the foodgrains under the name of high quality seeds by borrowing it from the F.C.I. on the ground that the National Seeds Corporation does not have adequate seed stock. I want to ask the hon. Minister whether he has made sufficient preparations for this year.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : So far as the first question is concerned, I want to say that it has already been debated in this House and reply too has been given after thorough investigation. The intention was not that good quality seed should not be provided. It was told that the seed borrowed from F.C.I. was useful and it germinated well. The State Governments and the Central Government together prepared an estimate of the seeds required this year and according to that every State had as much seeds available with them as required by them. Adequate stock of seeds was available in Bihar for this year Kharif cultivation and no complaint has been received by us regarding the scarcity of seeds. Transplantation work of paddy has already been finished in Bihar. Therefore, I presume that there is no scarcity of it.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Bairagi, have you ever sent an invitation to Shri Shahabuddin ?

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : I am sending him the invitation to come here.

[*English*]

**Conference of State Ministers on
Women's Development**

*127. **SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :**
SHRI V. TULSIRAM :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Conference of State Ministers and Secretaries dealing with Women's development was held in New Delhi on July 4, 1988;

(b) if so, what specific steps were considered and decided upon for women's development and to effectively curb crime against women including dowry deaths; and

(c) the follow-up action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is given below.

Statement

The State Governments endorsed the strategy for women's development contained in the draft National perspective plan for Women. The State Governments were urged to gear up their enforcement machinery to deal with crimes against women and help in meaningful implementation of the laws aimed at women's welfare and development.

The draft National Perspective Plan is being finalized taking into account the views of State Governments, State Social Welfare Advisory Boards, voluntary organisations and representatives of women's

interests, etc. The state Governments have to take follow up action in regard to effectively curb crimes against women in cooperation with the voluntary organisations and women's groups.

[*Translation*]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government is doing a lot for the welfare and development of women and many laws have been enacted in this regard. But these laws are not implemented. Despite enactment of the Sati Prevention Act, Sati practice still continues. A number of so called Shankracharya are emerging. Merely enacting laws will not serve the purpose. There is an urgent need to implement these laws. What is the Government doing in this regard? Girls are being sold in the hands of anti-social elements. There are many reports of dowry deaths these days. What a coincidence that a gas stove explodes only when a daughter in law enters the kitchen. It does not explode when somebody else is in the kitchen; Why is it so? The main reason behind this is greed for dowry. Therefore. I would like to submit that merely enacting laws will be of no use. What is the Government doing to implement them? What step is being contemplated in this regard by the Government?

[*English*]

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : Sir, I am prepared to answer his question but this question was filed specifically about the meeting of the ministers from the States, what was discussed and what were the programmes which were suggested.....

(*Interruptions*)

Sir, I do agree, that one of the subjects which was discussed was the need for mobilising the machinery for implementation of programmes for women, including the prevention of atrocities on women. I may be criticised in places for saying so, but I want to repeat again that the implementation machineries are with the State Governments. I can only call for meeting of the Ministers in charge in the States, appeal to them and request them to strengthen the machinery so that we can altogether prevent

these atrocities and work for the improvement of the status of women. I have no other go except to appeal to the State Governments to cooperate to set up the family courts. Andhra Pradesh has not yet done so, many States have not done so

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Sir, why does she say only Andhra Pradesh ?

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : Because the Member is from Andhra Pradesh. I am requesting him to use his good offices with his administration and help us in implementing the legislation which is passed by the Central Lagislature.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REEDY : Sir, whenever the Minister gives an answer, Andhra Pradesh is always referred to.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : She is your neighbour. Don't the neighbours have love for each other ?

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : The Central Government did not leave any room for us to put pressure on our State Government, as it is already suffering from the pressure put on it by the centre. What more pressure can we put? (*Interruptions*) But remember one thing we are not going to submit to these pressures.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, education is a must for all women if we want to emancipate them and provide them equality of status. The hon. Minister is also aware of this fact. More Universities should be opened so that women can get education easily and be self-dependant, earn a living and save themse lves from dowry seekers, and death. What steps does the hon. Minister propose to take in this regard.

The Padmavati Women University was inaugurated by our Chief Minister Shri Ramarao three years ago but it has not been recognised by the UGC so far. Would the hon. Minister take steps to get it recognised by the UGC? As this question is related to women, this work should be

done and we should also be assisted in similar endeavours. I would like to know whether efforts would be made in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER : This is not relevant.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Sir, from the Statement it is clear that the national perspective plan up to 2000 A.D. is in the process of finalisation. Naturally, being a Member of the Committee I am also aware of it. So, I would like to know from the Minister whether she is aware that a number of women's organisations have requested for a national debate to receive the adoption of the plan finally considering the fact that surely this plan will have very important recommendations and the implementation would be the biggest problem and the most important component will be a campaign among the public, State Governments and all other agencies and all people. I would like to know whether the Minister would consider to have a really national debate on the perspective plan so that it is backed up by our very wide awareness for the real implementation of the perspective plan.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : Sir, the hon. Member is aware of the various stages through which the plan has gone and in fact it was presented for a full discussion also at the national committee on women of which the hon. Member is also a Member.

Sir, we do agree that there must be a general debate and I would like to tell the Member that there were just five organisations which, in a joint statement, called for a national debate. In fact, after that we have had a two-day meeting with representatives of voluntary organisations from all over the country to which about 65 organisations were invited. They have made very valuable suggestions which the core Group has considered and incorporated as far as possible. There have also been discussions at various levels including with Chairpersons of the State Social Welfare Boards. We have had discussions recently in the meeting of Ministers in charge of

women's development in the States, and I am glad to state that all the States had unanimously endorsed the recommendations in the plan without any objection and therefore, Sir, I would like to say that we have made the document public, we have called for recommendations, amendments and whatever comes to us we are prepared to incorporate and change according to. It was only a draft plan which we presented. Before it is finalised, we are also going to have a meeting with all women Members of Parliament so that they also would be able to guide us before it is finalised.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : I wanted to allow only lady Members to make that rest of the supplementaries but now I would make an exception for Dr. Dhillon.

DR. G. S. DHILLON : Mr. Speaker, this question is about women and a woman is the Minister of this Department. There is no Minister in the Cabinet from Punjab and the officers are running the State there. I would like to know that is the progress of women development in Punjab.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : Sir, I can assure the hon. Member that the women of Punjab are far ahead of women in many parts of the country in many respects.

[*Translation*]

DR. G. S. DHILLON : My question has not been replied. Should I take it that the hon. Minister knows everything ?

MR. SPEAKER : She has replied to it indirectly.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a matter of shame that three sisters committed suicide in Kanpur a few days back because their father could not afford to marry them off. It is very unfortunate also. Similarly, a father of three daughters committed suicide last Sunday in our State. Such

things are unfortunate. The Government has enacted many laws to check such incidents. I would suggest that the Government should provide loans and job on priority basis to those unemployed youths who are ready to marry poor girls without taking dowry. This is a serious question. The dream of a poor girl shatters because of dowry demand, and we are helpless...

MR. SPEAKER : Mamataji, Kindly, put the question.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : I would urge the Government to formulate a scheme wherein those unemployed youth who come forward to marry girls without taking dowry should be provided jobs on priority basis.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : I would only like to tell the hon. Member that we are very much in the process of telling young women that marriage is not the only course open to them. They should be educated; they should be able to look after themselves—like the hon. Member who has proved what a woman can achieve by pursuing a career on her own,

(*Interruptions*)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : It is not a simple question, Sir.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Minister, don't give her wrong advice !

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, very little time is devoted on this subject in the House. I am glad that the hon. lady Minister has taken it very seriously. I want to ask the Minister whether the discussion in the House on this subject would lead us to any solution to the problem? Demand of dowry and dowry deaths have become very common now a days. It has become a street talk. Despite enactment of many laws for women, the problem of dowry is assuming serious dimension day by day. Dowry is asked in case

of educated girls also. If a survey is conducted in this regard in all the States you will get the reply. You can find out the number of bride-burning cases from hospitals and courts. This can be checked only when a detailed study is made in this regard. I would like to know whether such a survey would be conducted and the proposal for a family court is being considered ?

[*English*]

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : Sir, we are constantly giving instructions to the State Governments. But there is nothing much that we can.

**Setting up of food and Vegetable
Processing Units to Check
Loss in Transit**

*128 SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI :
SHRI K. KUNJAMBU :

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated annual production of vegetables and fruits in the country;

(b) whether due to climatic and other reasons fruits and vegetables do not reach the consumer in good condition and a large quantity of these items perish in transit;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to set up a network of fruit and vegetable processing units at various places with a view to check this avoidable loss; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise ?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) :
(a) to (d). A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) It is estimated that about 23 million tonnes of fruits and 43 million tonnes of vegetables are produced annually in the country.

(b) It is estimated that about 25 to 30 per cent of the total production of fruits and vegetables go as post-harvest handling loss.

(c) and (d). Following initiatives have been taken by the Government for development of the fruit and vegetable processing industry :

- (1) Modern Food Industries (India) Limited, an undertaking of the Ministry, has diversified into fruit and vegetable processing. A separate Corporation viz. North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation has been set up at Guwahati to promote the marketing and processing of fruit and vegetables grown in that region.
- (2) There is Plan scheme to give financial assistance to State Governments/Cooperative Undertaking for development of fruit and vegetable processing units.
- (3) Requirement of industrial licensing under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act has been dispensed with except in certain cases.
- (4) In order to facilitate modernisation of the industry, import of certain items of machinery and equipment has been placed under Open General Licence. Import duty on certain items of machinery/equipment and packaging material has also been reduced.
- (5) Incentives are provided to promote the export of fruit and vegetable products.
- (6) In the Budget for 1988-89, concessions in customs/excise duty have been given in respect of various items of fruit processing machinery and finished fruit and vegetable products.
- (7) A separate Ministry for Food Processing Industries has been created with a view to check this

loss by encouraging setting up of fruit and vegetable processing units in the small/medium/large/cooperative/State etc. sectors near the producing centres and other places.

SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Sir, is it a fact that the fruit processing units under the Ministry are making loss every year? If so, the causes of this loss and the steps taken to improve the working of these units.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Sir, as far as the Central Government is concerned, we have Modern Food Industries which are not making loss. But I would like to inform the hon. Member that the total number of FPU licences we have issued in 1987 was 3496 with the installed capacity of 5.56 lakh tonnes. We are only producing 2.10 lakh tonnes. That means, the plants are not utilising their own capacity.

SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : The statement says that the Government will encourage the setting up of fruit processing units in the State Sector. I want to know whether there is any proposal to set up such units in Kerala in the near future.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Kerala has already got about 224 units—11 in the large-scale; 17 in the Small Scale sector and another 11 in the aided Small-Scale and Cottage industries.....(*Interruptions*) Let me answer this question please. At present, Kerala produces pineapple, coconut, Cashew-apple, banana and jack-fruit. Even the installed capacity for the total pineapple is not available at this time and fruit machineries are not working. They have to get right from Tripura. So, Government has no intention of opening up any more units. We would like to help as much as possible to see that the full utility of the existing units is fulfilled.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : These vegetables and fruits are very much required in the Gulf countries and there is export possibility especially from the areas where these are grown i.e. in Kerala and Karnataka. Is there any programme for the Government to export large-scale vegetables and fruits to near-by countries and if so

what are they? I would like to know the details.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : I would like to inform the hon. Members that we produce about 23 million tonnes of fruits—this is a rough figure, subject to correct—and 43 million tonnes of vegetables. I would like to inform the House that 25 to 40 per cent is the loss we have on these crops, and 25 to 30 per cent is the total production of fruits and vegetables which go on post-harvesting tending loss. It is roughly equal to about Rs. 5000 to 6000 crores a year. This Ministry has been specifically created to see that we have a chain of cold-storage facilities, we have to see that we get foreign technology to our country and we have to get new hybrid seeds so that everything possible is done. We have asked the Finance Minister certain things and he is coming out with the proposal. They should allow a lot of concessions. I would like to give some examples. For instance, I visited with the Prime Minister Turkey. Previously they were importing fruits and vegetables. Within four years, today they are exporting worth 1.5 billion dollars of fruits and vegetables and one billion Dollars worth of hybrid seeds. Turkey is a country with a population of 50 million people and hardly there is any fresh land. In our country, everything is possible and we have got facilities but we are not even exporting one per cent of the total export. We will make sure...

Mr. Speaker : That is why we have you here today. We can produce much more than 10 times, 20 times.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Yes. That is why, this Ministry has been created. We will make sure everything possible is done to see that we will also export.

SHRI V. SOBHANADRE ESWARA RAO : It is very heartening to learn that Japan is willing to buy fruits and vegetables from our country. Recently, in a meeting held between the Indo-Japan Business Cooperation Committee in Tokyo, they have taken a decision to this effect. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is thinking of setting up facilities for de-infection of mangoes

and other fruits and vegetables through vapour heat treatment process at Delhi, Madras and Bombay. My question to the hon. Minister is whether such facilities will be provided at Vishakapatnam also because Andhra Pradesh produces a lot of mangoes grapes and other fruits and vegetables in a large scale. I would request the Minister to consider this and set up such facilities at Vishakapatnam also in the near future.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : I will consider this proposal. You also please write to me because we would like to do everything possible if we can help the growers and farmers.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Supply of Quality Fertilizers Pesticides to Farmers

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

(a) whether any guidelines have been issued by his Ministry to the States to ensure the supply of quality fertilizers and pesticides to farmers for augmenting agricultural production;

(b) if so, whether State Governments have also been asked to see that the farmers get these inputs in correct measures while buying them ; and

(c) if so, the broad features thereof ?

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

(c) The State Governments have been requested to activate their enforcement machinery, ensure maximum utilisation of analysing capacity of testing laboratories and take vigorous follow up action.

Capitation Fee in Technical Institutions

*123. **SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ :** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have received any complaints regarding certain technical and professional institutions charging capitation fee even after the enforcement of the All India Council for Technical Education Act, 1987;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the action taken against the erring institutions ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) to (c). No such complaint has been received after the All India Council for Technical Education Act, 1987 has come into force. However, the question of curbing commercialisation and devising an alternative system to involve private and voluntary effort in the development of technical education was considered by the All India Council for Technical Education at its meeting held on 6th July, 1988. The Council decided to refer the question to its Executive Committee to examine the same in details and make recommendations for its consideration.

[*Translation*]

Depletion in Soil Fertility Due to Plantation of Foreign Vegetation

*124. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that plantation of some foreign vegetation has caused depletion in soil fertility in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such vegetations;

(c) whether Government propose to take steps to ensure that such foreign vegetations are not grown in the country ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (c). The question does not arise.

[*English*]

News Item Captioned "Govt. Urged to Ban Use of Pesticides"

*129. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :
SHRI C. MADHAW REDDY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in "The Hindustan Times" dated 15 June, 1988 under the caption "Govt. urged to ban use of pesticides" wherein it is stated that advanced countries including the United Kingdom and the United States have banned the use of pesticides like Aldrine, BHC/Luidane, DDT, Dieldrin ; Endrin and Heptachlor, but India is still using most of them;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the extent to which these pesticides have proved harmful ;

(d) whether Government propose to ban the use of these pesticides in the country ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefore ?

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

(b) to (e). The Government of India in August 1984, constituted an Expert Committee to examine the utility in India of pesticides banned or phased out or restricted in use in developed countries and give suggestions for safer substitutes. The Committee has submitted its reports on aldrin, DDT, BHC, dieldrin, chlordane, heptachlor and EDB. The use of BHC has been restricted at its present level. The use of Dieldrin has been restricted to locust control in scheduled desert areas only. Endrin has already been phased out in India. The reports on DDT, aldrin, dieldrin, chlordane, heptachlor and EDB are under examination.

Supply of Milk and Butter to Maharashtra by National Dairy Development Board

*130. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :
PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) has been supplying butter and milk to Delhi and Calcutta ;

(b) if so, since when ;

(c) whether Maharashtra Government has also urged the National Dairy Development Board to supply 4500 MT's of milk powder and 2500 MT's of white butter to the Maharashtra State ;

(d) if so, the action taken by the NDDB ;

(e) whether Maharashtra Government has also requested the Union Government to allow them to import milk powder and butter if the NDDB did not supply these items to them ; and

(f) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : (a) and (b). National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) does not supply milk to Delhi and Calcutta. However, the NDDB (erstwhile Indian Dairy Corporation) has been supplying dairy commodities to the metro dairies of Delhi and Calcutta since 1970 for recombination purpose to supplement local milk supply.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The matter is under consideration.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) In view of the position at (d) above the question of import does not arise at this stage.

Land Sliding Accidents

*131. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of land sliding accidents during the last two years in the country ;

(b) the names of places and the number of persons died and injured in these accidents ;

(c) the precautionary measures taken in this regard to protect the lives and property of the people ;

(d) whether any research has been conducted to minimise land sliding ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

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

Statement

(a) and (b). Only the State Government of Sikkim reported damages due to land slides during 1986 and 1987 and the details are as under :

(1) Name of Places : Shingshore, Bega in West Sikkim, Chamari and Hari Khola, Sirwani in East Sikkim, Lanthey Khola, Nangan Bangha in North Sikkim and Sada Phantam, Tarku in South Sikkim,

(2) No. of Persons : 65
died.

(3) No. of Persons : 125
injured.

(c) Since landslides occur sporadically, it is difficult to anticipate and take effective precautionary measures. However, the implementation of various land development schemes and other measures such as terracing, slope cutting, erection of retaining

walls, providing water drains and protective works like plantations undertaken under various schemes minimise the damage.

(d) and (e). Engineering Geology Division of the Geological Survey of India carries out study of landslides and slope instability. Investigations of specific landslides and instability of slopes along rail and road alignment are carried out as per requests of sponsoring authorities like Border Road Organisations, Railways, State PWDs. etc.

Guidelines for Private Engineering Colleges

*132. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :
SHRI JAGANNATH PATT-
NAIK :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to lay down suitable guidelines for the State Governments to regulate the establishment, recognition and affiliation of private engineering colleges; and

(b) if so, the various aspects on which these guidelines are to be given ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) Yes, Sir. The new Statutory All India Council for Technical Education shall be required, under the Act, to lay down the necessary guidelines.

(b) The various aspects on which guidelines shall have to be given, are --

- a. Courses;
- b. Curricula;
- c. Physical facilities;
- d. Instructional facilities;
- e. Staff Pattern;
- f. Staff qualifications;
- g. Quality instructions;

- h. Assessment;
- i. Examinations;
- j. Starting of new technical institutions;
- k. Introduction of new technical course or Programmes in existing institutions;
- l. Grant of charter to professional bodies or institutions;
- m. Grant of autonomy to technical institutions;
- n. Admission of students;
- o. Preventing commercialisation of technical education; and
- p. such other functions as may be prescribed.

Vacancies in Delhi Region of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

*133. SHRI MUHIRAM SAIKIA :
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of vacancies, category and subject-wise, in Delhi region of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan as on 1 April 1988;

(b) the details of vacancies category and subject-wise filled up in April-June, 1988 ; and

(c) the reasons for delay in filling up the remaining vacancies ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) to (c). A statement giving the details regarding the vacant posts of teachers in the Kendriya Vidyalayas of Delhi Region as on 1.4.1988, the vacancies filled up during April-June, 1988 and the present position in regard to filling up the vacant posts if given below. The action to fill up the posts has been taken in all the cases except in 1 case wherein action can be taken only after vacation of the stay order by the court.

Statement

Post	Vacancies as on 1.4.1988	Vacancies filled up during April-June, 1988	Vacancies as on 1.7.1988	Remarks
Principal	07	07	—	
Vice-Principal	02	—	02	Offers of promotion have been issued to selected candidates.
Headmaster	04	—	04	Offers of promotion have been issued to selected candidates.
P.G.T., English	01	01	—	
Economics	04	02	02	Offer of appointment has been sent to the Selected candidates.
History	01	01	—	
Physics	02	01	01	
Biology	02	01	01	
T.G.T.				
English	05	05	—	
Hindi	03	03	—	
Social Studies	03	03	—	
Biology	05	05	—	
Primary Teacher	09	09	—	
SUPW	09	09	—	
PET	02	01	01	The post has not been filled on account of a stay order by the court.
Librarian	05	05	—	
Music Teacher	04	04	—	
Drawing Teacher	01	01	—	

**Revision of Rates of Fellowship of
Research Scholars**

*134. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have revised the rates of fellowship of senior research fellows in Central agricultural institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to revise the rates of junior fellowships also ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : (a) Yes, Sir. The rate of ICAR Senior Research Fellowship has been revised with effect from 1.4.1987.

(b) The rate was revised based on the guidelines issued by the Government of India through the Department of Science and Technology. The rates are Rs. 1800/ p. m. for the first two years and Rs. 2100/ p. m. for the next 1—1-1/2 years.

(c) to (e). The proposal for revision of rate of junior fellowship is under consideration of the Government.

**Estimated Targets for Foodgrains
Production**

*135. SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :
SHRI H. B. PATIL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated production of foodgrains this year following good monsoon in various parts of the country ;

(b) the targets fixed for each State and the estimated production there against ;

(c) the names of the States which are not likely to achieve the targets on account of scanty rains; and

(d) the remedial measures proposed to be taken in those States to achieve the targets ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : (a) It is too early to indicate the estimated production of foodgrains for 1988-89.

(b) A Statement indicating the targets fixed for each State is given below.

(c) Normal to excess rains have been received during the current south-west monsoon season so far in the country. The prospect of kharif production is good.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Statewise Targets of Production of Food-Grains 1988-89

State	Target (Million tonnes)
Andhra Pradesh	11.47
Assam	3.43
Bihar	11.90
Gujarat	5.69
Haryana	8.52
Himachal Pradesh	1.17
Jammu and Kashmir	1.33
Karnataka	7.20
Kerala	1.16
Madhya Pradesh	16.39
Maharashtra	10.80
Manipur	0.37
Meghalaya	0.15
Nagaland	0.14
Orissa	7.27
Punjab	18.21
Rajasthan	9.75
Sikkim	0.09
Tamil Nadu	7.41
Tripura	0.40

Uttar Pradesh	33.30
West Bengal	9.98
Arunachal Pradesh	0.19
Mizoram	0.06
Goa	0.19
Total : ALL INDIA	166.57

**Decisions taken by all India Council
for Technical Education**

***136. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE :**
SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the main decisions taken by the All India Council for Technical Education in the meeting held on 6 July, 1988;

(b) whether it has been decided to set up a national board for accreditation or a quality Control board for technical education; and

(c) if so, when such a board will be set up and what would be its main functions ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) to (c). The main decisions taken by the All India Council for Technical Education in its meeting held on 6th July, 1988 pertain to assignment of functions to its Executive Committee; authorisation of the Chairman to nominate remaining members on the Executive Committee, set up Boards of Studies and Regional Committees; and referring draft regulations of the Council and schedule of administrative and financial powers to the Executive Committee for finalisation. The Council also approved the establishment of All India Board of Technical studies for pharmaceutical education and the establishment of National Board of Accreditation. The Council further decided to refer to its Executive Committee the draft documents on a number of other important issues including norms and guidelines on admission and fees levels; constitution and functions

of the Board of Accreditation and constitution and functions of the Board of Pharmaceutical Education to examine the same in detail and take decisions on its behalf.

**Proposal for Floating of Highway
Bonds**

***137. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI :** Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 19 November, 1987 to Unstarred Question No. 1842 regarding bonds to raise additional resources for road network and state :

(a) whether the proposal for floating of road bonds for augmenting the funds for development and maintenance of National Highways has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the terms and conditions, interest rates etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Surplus Workforce in SAIL Plants

***138. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of the workforce with the various integrated steel plants of SAIL in the country which is surplus (Plant-wise) and the annual expenditure incurred on the surplus workforce; and

(b) the manner in which Government propose to put the surplus manpower to optimum use ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR) : (a) In-house studies by the Industrial Engineering Department indicate a rough estimate of the present surplus workforce and expenditure on it during 1987-88 as :

	Percentage of Surplus workforce	Expenditure in 1987-88 ————— (In Rs. crores)
Bhilai Steel Plant	4	10.11
Durgapur Steel Plant	5	6.54
Rourkela Steel Plant	2	2.55
Bokaro Steel Plant	3	5.96
HSCO	8	8.18

(b) After accounting for retirements; the surplus manpower will be retrained and redeployed to new areas of work to meet the requirement of improved technological practices.

Development of Western Ghats in Karnataka

*139 SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER :
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESHWARI :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Rs. 212 Crore project for protection and development of forests in Western Ghats has been forwarded to Union Government by the State Government of Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Union Government propose to assist the State Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details of the assistance likely to be provided ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) :

(a) No Sir,

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

News-Item Captioned "Credit System Helping Rural Rich"

*140. SHRI MANIK REDDY :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "credit system helping rural rich" appearing in the Financial Express dated 20 June, 1988 wherein it is stated that banking and co-operative credit system in most of the States has failed to relieve the rural poor from a stranglehold of money lenders;

(b) whether Government propose to set up special institutions for providing credit to smaller peasants; and

(c) what other measures are contemplated to ensure that banking and co-operative credit system in the country actually helps the needy rural poor ?

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

(b) and (c). Disbursement of agricultural credit through existing credit institutions has been increasing over the years. The total disbursement rose from Rs. 885.16 crores in 1970-71 to Rs. 9644.46 crores in 1987-88. More and more banking and co-operative institutions are being opened in the rural areas to meet the credit requirements of the rural poor.

Development of New Metals

1202. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether new metals similar to the natural ones like gold, silver and iron could be developed artificially in the laboratory through their atoms according to research made by the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur;

(b) whether such man-made metals could be more effective and stronger than their natural counter-parts;

(c) whether any experiment has been made in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether Government would consider to develop such metals to meet the shortage of natural metals in view of their ever increasing demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) to (d). No Sir. However according to the research conducted at Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, thin films of suitable materials deposited on metals can have physical appearance of specific metals like gold and silver. Such coatings are more effective and have mechanical hardness higher than the conventional metals. These coatings have been deposited by thin films deposition processes like magnetron sputtering and activated reactive evaporation.

(e) No process is available for developing new metals at this stage.

SAARC Study for protection and Conservation of Environment

1204. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the scope and methodology for the proposed study for protection and conservation of the environment of SAARC countries was discussed by environmental experts from seven countries at their meeting held in Kathmandu during June, 1988;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) whether any fund is being raised for the purpose and if so, India's contribution thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) The scope and methodology for the proposed study for protection and conservation of the environment of SAARC countries was discussed by environmental experts from

seven countries at their meeting held in Kathmandu from July 13th to 15th, 1988.

(b) It was decided that, in the first instance, the problems would be studied at national level, in a common format, Based on these studies, areas of regional concern and studies required at a regional level would be identified. These would be presented to the SAARC summit for consideration and decision.

(c) No, Sir.

Lime-Stone Quarrying in Dheradun

1205. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether rapid increase in construction activities has threatened ecology of Dehradun;

(b) if so, the details of the forests denuded on account of lime-stone quarrying and other construction activities;

(c) whether ground water level in Dehradun has gone down rapidly;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken to save the ecology of Dehradun ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) :

(a) Increase in construction activity has resulted in some adverse impacts on the environment.

(b) The lime stone quarrying and other construction activities have resulted in denudation of forests in the area. The actual extent of denudation has not been assessed.

(c) and (d). The extraction of limestone through quarrying operations has adversely affected the ground water levels due to the following reasons :

(i) The limestone is a natural aquifer and quarrying operations disturb this aquifer thereby reducing the ground water levels.

- (ii) The dumping of debris and denudation of forest in the catchment areas result in reduced recharging of the ground water sources.

(e) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has constituted Doon Valley Board to look into the environmental implications of all development/activities in Dehradun. Besides, an ecological Task Force has been deployed in this area for ecological restoration of the valley.

Meat and Wool Production

1206. SHRI AMARSINGH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether while the demand of meat and wool is increasing the production is decreasing year after year;

(b) whether a meeting of the Central Sheep Development Advisory Council was held recently in this regard in New Delhi;

(c) if so, the details of the discussions held and suggestion made; and

(d) whether any special assistance is likely to be given to adivasi people who are solely dependent on sheep breeding and their products ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) The demand and production for meat and wool is increasing every year.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. A meeting of the Central Sheep Development Advisory Council was held at New Delhi on 25th May, 1988. In this meeting stress was given to increase the wool production in the country (i) through cross breeding programmes and (ii) to improve the pasture for grazing of sheep.

(d) There is no such proposal at present.

Modernisation of Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur

1207. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur is undergoing modernisation; and

(a) if so, what will be its impact on production, manpower and profitability ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Stage II modernisation-cum-expansion scheme of Alloy Steels Plant, Durgapur was completed in April, 1988.

(b) As a result of the implementation of this modernisation-cum-expansion programme, the crude steel capacity has gone up from 1,60,000 tonnes to 2,60,000 tonnes per annum. No addition to the manpower is envisaged. However, added facilities are to be operated through re-deployment and training of existing manpower. It is expected that profitability of the plant will improve progressively.

{Translation}

DTC Bus Service Between Delhi and Nahtor (U.P.)

1208. CHOWDHRY AKHTAR HASAN : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of buses being run by the Delhi Transport Corporation from Nahtor in Bijnor district of Uttar Pradesh for Delhi;

(b) whether there is any proposal to operate more buses from Nahtor to Delhi in view of the heavy traffic;

(c) if so, by what time; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) At present, no bus is being plied by this Corporation on this route.

(b) to (d). Inter State operations are undertaken by DTC on the basis of traffic requirements and in terms of the bilateral agreement between the State Government of Uttar Pradesh and Delhi Administration. The provision of bus service by DTC on Bijnor—Delhi route is not covered under the bilateral arrangements.

[English]

Diamond Yielding Rocks

1209. SHRI R.M BHOYE : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether survey and drilling operation by the Department of Mines has indicated the existence of diamonds yielding rocks in some parts of Rajasthan;

(b) whether similar survey has also been conducted in other States also; and

(c) if so, the details thereof together with its findings ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTFDAR) : (a) The Geological Survey of India and the Departments of Mines and Geology, Govt. of Rajasthan have been carrying out search for diamond bearing conglomerates in Chittorgarh, Jhalawar and Kota districts since 1985. Apart from the discovery of one piece of diamond weighing 10 cents from 60 kg. sample from Kesarpura in Chittorgarh district by the Deptt. of Mines and Geology, no other incidence of diamonds have so far been reported.

(b) and (c). Under the National Diamond Project the Geological Survey of India in collaboration with National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC), Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd. (MECL) and Directorate of Geology and Mining, Government of Andhra Pradesh had carried out planned and systematic exploration for diamonds since the Field Season 1980-81 onwards, over the pipes, conglomerates and gravels in the diamond belts of Andhra

Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. Investigations so far have not resulted in any viable deposit being found except a modest resource of marginal grade in the Hatupur conglomerate block of Panna belt in Madhya Pradesh. Incidence of diamonds has been noticed in the pipe rocks of Wajrakarur-Lattavaram area, Anantapur district, conglomerates of Banganapalle-Racherla area, Kurnool District and the gravels on the northern bank of Krishna river. The treatment of conglomerates excavated from Shahidan block of Panna belt is in progress.

Proposals for Financial Assistance for State Roads of Inter-State or Economic Importance

1210. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of proposals received from State Governments for providing financial assistance for State roads of Inter-State or Economic Importance during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise;

(d) the number of schemes sanctioned, State-wise; and

(b) the reasons for rejecting the other schemes, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). During the current (1985-90) Plan period, April, 1987, the Central Government invited proposals from all State/Union Territory Governments for providing loan assistance under the centrally sponsored scheme of Inter-State or Economic Importance. A list indicating the number of proposals from the various State Governments received within the specified date for submission and those approved under the afore-said programme is contained in the statement below.

(c) Due to financial constraints in the Central Sector Roads programme and other priority considerations, it has not been possible to approve the remaining projects.

Statement

Number of proposals received from various State Governments for financing under the Centrally Aided Programme of inter-State or Economic Importance as part of the 7th Five Year Plan and those approved by the Central Government for inclusion in the package programme.

S. No.	Name of State/UTs.	No. of proposals received	No. of Projects approved for 7th Plan.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—
3.	Assam	11	—
4.	Bihar	1	—
5.	Chandigarh	—	—
6.	Delhi	—	—
7.	Goa	1	—
8.	Gujarat	4	—
9.	Haryana	1	*1
10.	Himachal Pradesh	9	—
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	7	—
12.	Karnataka	18	—
13.	Kerala	7	—
14.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—
15.	Maharashtra	57	2
16.	Manipur	6	2
17.	Meghalaya	—	—
18.	Mizoram	—	—
19.	Nagaland	—	—
20.	Orissa	5	1
21.	Pondicherry	1	1
22.	Punjab	4	—
23.	Rajasthan	16	7
24.	Tamilnadu	4	—
25.	Uttar Pradesh	4	*1
26.	West Wengal	3	1
27.	Sikkim	2	—
Total		165	16

*Cost to be shared equally between Haryana and Uttar Pradesh Governments.

**Japanese Assistance for Setting up
of Second Oil Jetty at Haldia**

1211. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Overseas Economic Co-operation Fund (OECF) of Japan has agreed to finance the setting up of the second oil jetty at Haldia;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the project including the civil construction work;

(c) whether any negotiations have been started with the Japanese bidders for the financing and construction of this project; and

(d) if so, the stage at which the matter stands at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). The Overseas Economic Co-operation Fund (OECF) is giving financial assistance for the construction of the Second Oil Jetty at Haldia. The estimated cost of the project as originally sanctioned is Rs. 3571 lakhs.

(c) and (d). The work for Contract-I has been awarded on July 30, 1988 by Calcutta Port Trust.

**Ecological Imbalance Due to
Mining Activities**

1212. SHRI MATILAL HANSDA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have drawn an action plan to restore the ecological balance of mining districts in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) :

(a) and (b). Advance Environmental Management plans have so far been prepared for three coalfields, namely, Talcher, North Karanpura and Singrauli. These plans include action plans for carrying out environmentally compatible mining operations and for ecological restoration of mined areas. Such plans are also being prepared for seven more coalfields, viz., Jharia, Raniganj, Godavari Valley, Wardha Valley, Ib Valley, East Bokaro and West Bokaro Coalfields. Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited (CMPDIL) has also carried out a survey of all abandoned Coal mines and suggested reclamation including ecological restoration of over five hundred of such mines.

**Allocation for Development and
Maintenance of National
Highways During 1988-89**

1213. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state the amount allocated for development, maintenance and repairs of National Highways during 1988-89, Statewise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : A statement indicating the amount allocated for the development of National Highways and the funds released so far for the maintenance and repairs of National Highways in the States/Union Territories during 1988-89 is given below,

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Amount allocated for the development of National Highways during 1988-89	Funds released so far for the maintenance and Repairs of National Highways during 1988-89
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2000.00	362.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	70.00	7.50
3.	Assam	1000.00	170.00
4.	Bihar	1500.00	356.00
5.	Chandigarh	15.00	3.00
6.	Delhi	350.00	17.00
7.	Goa	1000.00	46.50
8.	Gujarat	3900.00	227.00
9.	Haryana	1800.00	52.00
10.	Himachal Pradesh	800.00	86.00
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	650.00	52.50
12.	Karnataka	1600.00	152.00
13.	Kerala	1000.00	125.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1800.00	233.00
15.	Maharashtra	3000.00	332.00
16.	Manipur	350.00	32.50
17.	Meghalaya	850.00	38.00
18.	Nagaland	120.00	1.00
19.	Orissa	1200.00	198.00
20.	Pondicherry	50.00	3.00
21.	Punjab	2700.00	102.00
22.	Rajasthan	1885.00	242.00
23.	Tamilnadu	2700.00	268.22
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3600.00	422.00
25.	West Bengal	1500.00	345.00

Incentives to Handicapped Teachers

1214. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any incentives are being offered to the handicapped teachers;

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

(c) whether Government propose to provide incentives to such teachers ; and

(d) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) to (d). Blind and orthopaedically handicapped teachers of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan are being paid conveyance allowance @ 5% of Basic Pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 100/ per month. Information in regard to teachers working in schools of other Central organisations is being collected.

I.I.T. And A Central University in Assam

1215. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have approved the proposal for proposal for setting up of a Central University and an Indian Institute of Technology in Assam; and

(b) if so, the likely date by which these would be opened ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) The Government proposes to set up a Central University and an Indian Institute of Technology (I.I.T.) in Assam.

(b) Necessary planning and preparatory work is in hand. These institutions will

start after necessary formalities including legislation have been completed.

Financial Problems with Central Universities

1216. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether most of the Central Universities are facing financial problems ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the budget of all Central Universities is pending with the University Grants Commission for its approval ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Losses Suffered by Kudremukh Iron ore Company

1217. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kudremukh Iron Ore Company has been incurring losses during the past three years-1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 ; and

(b) if so, the details of losses incurred each year and the main reasons for such losses ?

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

(b) Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited (KIOCL) has incurred the following losses during the last three years operations :

Year	Loss (Rs./Crores)
1985-86	21.93
1986-87	14.82
1987-88	27.09

The losses were mainly due to demand in the international market being lower than the production capacity of the company and production having to be limited to off-take. Reduction in the prices of iron ore in the international market also contributed to the losses.

Funds to States Under DW CRA

1218. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the funds allocated to the States under the Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI) : The requisite information is given in the Statement below.

Statement

Funds released under Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas from 1985-86 to 87-88 (Government of India and UNICEF Share)

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	State/UTs.	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1.	Andhra Pradesh	41.52	23.84	12.12
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.22	—	15.20
3.	Assam	25.17	10.10	11.60
4.	Bihar	53.21	67.66	30.30
5.	Goa	2.13	5.47	6.38
6.	Gujarat	23.41	28.17	10.83
7.	Haryana	15.15	24.20	2.02
8.	Himachal Pradesh	13.26	13.65	10.10
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	9.18	10.10	10.10
10.	Karnataka	27.87	27.42	10.10
11.	Kerala	23.21	10.10	19.72
12.	Madhya Pradesh	18.60	62.25	74.78
13.	Maharashtra	19.38	20.20	40.40
14.	Manipur	6.50	10.10	—
15.	Meghalaya	6.25	—	—
16.	Mizoram	1.82	7.74	2.78
17.	Nagaland	7.34	11.18	—

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Orissa	40.40	68.04	56.66
19.	Punjab	22.90	53.31	—
20.	Rajasthan	33.33	31.31	12.63
21.	Sikkim	7.76	—	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	25.87	43.44	44.99
23.	Tripura	11.66	10.10	—
24.	Uttar Pradesh	58.76	75.01	95.80
25.	West Bengal	11.42	10.26	30.30
26.	A & N Islands	—	—	—
27.	Chandigarh	—	—	—
28.	D & N Haveli	—	—	—
29.	Delhi	0.77	—	—
30.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—
31.	Lakshadweep	1.59	—	3.04
32.	Pondicherry	0.76	7.60	6.41
Grand Total		510.44	631.25	506.26

Slag Based Cement Plants

1219. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether slag based cement plant of Bhilai Steel Limited is earning significant profits from the first year of production ;

(b) if so, whether similar units in Rourkela and Bokaro Steel Plants are also earning profits ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor as well as steps taken to improve their working ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). No steel plant under SAIL has set up any slag cement plant.

(c) Does not arise.

Coverage of Crop Insurance Scheme

1220. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Crop Insurance Scheme introduced in 1985 does not cover individual farmers but the crop failure in an entire area ; and

(b) if so, the manner in which the benefits of Crop Insurance Scheme can reach the individual farmer in case his crop fails due to unforeseen circumstances ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b). The Comprehensive

Crop Insurance Scheme introduced in Kharif 1985 is based on area approach. If the average yield for a given crop in the defined area in a season falls short of the threshold yield fixed for that area, then, each of the insured farmer of such area is eligible for payment of indemnity depending upon the shortfall in the yield and the sum insured. The scheme does not envisage payment of indemnity amount to the farmers based on the yields of individual farmers.

Stoppage of Crop Insurance cover to Second Paddy Crops Kerala

1221. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided not to give crop insurance cover the second paddy crops (Kharif Crops) in Kerala;

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

(c) whether the Kerala Government has requested the Centre to revoke this decision; and

(d) if so, the details and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Setting up of Meat and Skin Processing Unit

1222. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a meat and skin processing unit in the country ;

(b) whether the Soviet Union has shown interest in providing financial aid for that purpose ; and,

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) :

(a) to (c). The Soviet Union has expressed interest in the establishment of modern abattoirs in India for processing of meat for export. The Soviet side has signed protocols of understand with M/s. Phoenix and M/s. Sawant Food Products for studying the possibility of joint ventures in India in modern abattoirs. The Soviet Union has also shown interest in establishing joint ventures on fur animal production and skin processing unit on commercial basis. The proposal is still under examination with the Government of India and AGROPROM USSR in all its aspects including financial aspects.

Amendment of Indian Forest Act, 1927

1223. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to amend the Indian Forest Act, 1927; and

(b) the essential features of the proposed amendment and when the bill is likely to be introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of the proposed amendments have not yet been finalised. It is not possible at this stage to state as to when the bill is likely to be introduced.

Proposal to Increase Subsidy to Private Shipyards

1224. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will be Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to increase the subsidy allowed to private shipyards; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the objective in view ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Scheme to study Tribal Art

1225. SHRI P.A. ANTONY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to give financial assistance for the scheme to study tribal art forms and culture in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the amount likely to be given ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) There is no specific proposal to give financial assistance for the scheme to study tribal art forms and culture in Kerala. However, there are schemes operated by the Government of India in the Department of Culture, Sangeet Natak Akademi and Lalit Kala Akademi for the promotion and dissemination of Tribal and Folk Art and Culture, which inter-alia envisage financial assistance for studies and projects of Research Survey and documentation on tribal Arts and Culture. These schemes are being operated on all India basis.

(b) Does not arise.

Decrease in Forest cover in Kerala

1226. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any estimate has been made of the loss of forest cover in Kerala during the last three years and;

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (c). A study conducted by the National Remote Sensing Agency using satellite imagery

has estimated the loss of natural forest cover in Kerala between the year 1983-84 to 1985-86 as 86.74 sq. kms.

Industries Polluting Yamuna River

1227. SHRI H.G. RAMULU : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have identified the industries polluting the river Yamuna;

(b) if so, the details of these industries; and

(c) the action taken by Government against these industries ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) :

(a) and (b). Will no expert study has so far been undertaken to identify all the industries polluting the river Yamuna, about 150 industries in the States of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh and in the Union Territory of Delhi are known to be polluting the river. These include chemical, paper, food products, pharmaceuticals, textiles, general engineering industries, etc.

(c) The action taken by Government includes the following :

(i) Industries have been directed to instal effluent treatment plants to meet the standards prescribed for effluent discharge.

(ii) Prosecutions have been launched against major defaulting industries.

Mother Dairy Vegetable Booths in Noida

1228. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Mother Dairy has set up vegetable sales booths in NOIDA for sale of vegetables to public at cheaper rates;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the source from where these vegetables are procured; and

(d) the system by which rates and quality of vegetables are monitored regularly ?

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

(b) Six retail outlets have been set up in different sectors of NOIDA.

(c) The fruit and vegetables are procured from the farmers directly, from co-operatives/corporations handling fruit and vegetables and from the Mandi.

(d) The sale rates are monitored through a computerised system on the basis of rates collected from major markets in the city. The quality is monitored through staff, based on availability and seasonal variations.

[*Translation*]

Janata Adalat of D.T.C.

1229. SHRI VILAS MÜTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Transport Corporation has started holding Janata Adalat;

(b) if so, the number of Adalats held so far; and

(c) the number of complaints received by them, the number of complaints, out of them, disposed of by these Adalats on the spot and the number of complaints disposed of later on as also the number of complaints which could not be disposed of ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) No, Sir, However DTC is holding Open House Meetings on last Sunday of every month.

(b) So far 15 Open House Meetings have been held.

(c) The details of complaints and suggestions received and attended to are as follows :

(i) the total number of complaints/suggestions received, 1357.

(ii) the total number of complaints/suggestions disposed of on the spot. 748.

(iii) the total number of complaints/suggestions disposed of later on. 515.

(iv) the total number of complaints/suggestions under process for disposal. 94.

[*English*]

Autonomous Colleges in Delhi

1230. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up some autonomous colleges in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these colleges will be given autonomous status;

(c) whether some sections of the teaching community in Delhi expressed their resentment against setting up of autonomous colleges; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) and (b) The National Policy on Education-1986 visualises the development of autonomous colleges in large numbers in view of the mixed experiences with the system of affiliation. About 500 colleges are proposed to be developed as autonomous colleges by the end of the VII Plan. The UGC has formulated detailed guidelines for implementation of this Scheme. Every University has been requested to select suitable colleges with the approval of the concerned State Governments. The autonomous status has to be conferred by the

University concerned in accordance with the provisions of its Act and Statutes. According to the existing provisions in the Delhi University Act, only those colleges conducting courses of study in Medicine, Technology, Music or Fine Arts can be given autonomous status. A Bill to amend this provision to enable the University to confer autonomous status on any college affiliated to it is now before Parliament. It will be for the University to confer autonomous status on its colleges after this amendment becomes effective.

(c) Some teachers' organisations including the Delhi University Teachers Association have expressed some reservation against the Scheme of autonomous colleges. They apprehend that autonomy will delink the colleges from the parent University; management of colleges will become arbitrary; their terms and conditions of service will be modified to their disadvantage; the scheme will promote elitism; etc.

(d) The Scheme of autonomous colleges is conceived as an experiment in decentralisation of academic administration. It will enable colleges to frame their own courses of study, prescribe their content, hold examinations, etc.

**Re-Despatch of Contaminated farm
Products to third world
Countries**

1231. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the newsitem appearing in the Times of India dated 24 June, 1988, under the caption Radio-active food of then sent back to third world;

(b) whether the European Economic Community countries are redespating from products contaminated by Chernobyl Nuclear disaster to third world; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to impose ban on all farm products from the European Economic Community and other countries like Turkey as has been recently done by Japan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir. Government's attention has been drawn to the news item.

(b) In this regard, no information is available.

(c) Necessary arrangements have been made with the European Economic Community (EEC) that the dai commodities despatched from the European countries must be accompanied by a certificate stating that the consignment is free from radioactive contamination. Similarly, on arrival of commodities in India, arrangements have been made with the Bhaba Atomic Research Centre (BARC) and their environmental laboratories at the port towns in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta for testing of the samples for determination of radioactives residues from the shipments of the commodities received under Operation Flood from the EEC countries. Samples of skim milk powder, butter oil, white butter are being sent to BARC by the erstwhile Indian Dairy Corporation (now National Dairy Development Board) for testing and certificates obtained.

School at Paschimpuri, Delhi

1232. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a school building in 4-B area, Paschimpuri, Delhi has been constructed by DDA; and

(b) if so, the time by which the school is likely to start functioning there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAH) : (a) and (b). The building at 4-B, Paschimpuri, Delhi is nearing completion. As soon as the possession is handed over by the D.D.A., it will be used for the school.

**Four Laning of Edapally-Always
Section of National Highway
in Kerala**

1233. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for widening of Edapally-Always section of the National Highway in Kerala into four-lanes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). In the 7th Five Year Plan, there is a provision of Rs. 150.00 lakhs for widening to 4-lane Always-Ernakulam Section. Technical proposals and estimates are awaited from the State Government.

1235. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Institute of Nutrition has conducted a survey of the nutritional level of the tribes living in different States;

(b) if so, the findings of the survey so far as Maharashtra is concerned :

(c) whether the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme has made any study about the pre-School going tribal children : if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the action being taken to tackle the problem of malnutrition among the tribals and children in Maharashtra through schemes partially or fully financed by the Centre ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the findings of the Survey is given below.

(c) A study of reports for June, 1988 from 430 tribal Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) projects reveals that 32% children were malnourished and 7.69% children were severely malnourished.

(d) The Government of India has initiated several programmes for prevention and control of malnutrition. These are :

- (1) The ICDS;
- (2) Massive Vitamin 'A' supplementation;
- (3) Prophylaxis against anaemia;
- (4) The Wheat-based Nutrition Programme ; and
- (5) Creches/Day-care centres for children of working and Ailing women.

Benefits of these programmes are available, among others, to the tribal areas of Maharashtra.

Statement

As reported by the Indian Council for Medical Research, the main findings of the National Institute of Nutrition on nutritional status of tribals in Maharashtra are as under :

- (1) The problems of splenomegaly (12%), upper respiratory infection (8.0%) and skin infections (1.5%) were encountered.
- (2) Goitre prevalence was around 15.0% (all age groups) with peak prevalence of 19.0% in adolescents.
- (3) Protein-Energy malnutrition and deficiencies of Vitamin A and Vitamin B complex, were considerably less among tribal children of pre-school age, when compared with their non-tribal rural counterparts.

- (4) Vitamin A intake level was deficient when compared with the 'Recommended Dietary Allowance' (RDA).
- (5) Almost the entire population suffered from anaemia of some degree or other.
- (6) 3% or pre-school children were having less than 60% of the "Standard" body weight. This figure was much less than the figure for their non-tribal rural counterparts.

Acquisition of Land for a Museum

1236. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether necessary land was acquired to Ghantasala Village of Krishna district in Andhra Pradesh to construct a museum to preserve the loose sculptures ;

(b) if so, the steps taken for the construction of the museum building at Ghantasala; and

(c) the estimated cost and other details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Opening of Taj Mahal During Moonlit Night

1237. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the date since when Taj Mahal is closed to visitors during night ;

(b) whether Government are losing a huge amount of foreign exchange due to this reason ;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to open Taj Mahal to visitors during moonlit nights ; and

(d) if so, since when and efforts made in that direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) From 1st June, 1985 onwards.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

[Translation]

Rejection of NRI Films for Exhibition

1238. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Non-Resident Indian films were rejected during 1985-86;

(b) if so, the number thereof and the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether some of the Non-Resident Indian films are still under consideration of the Central Board of Film Certification ; and

(d) if so, the number of such films and the time by which a decision is likely to be taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The number of NRI films rejected during the years 1985, 1986 and 1987 was 4, 21 and 18, respectively. These films were refused certification by the Central Board of Film Certification for contravening one or more of the Guidelines for sanctioning of the films for public exhibition, issued by the Central Government in exercise of the

powers conferred by Section 5B (2) of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952).

(c) and (d). As of 27-7-88, 9 applications in respect of NRI films, submitted during 1988, are pending out of which 4 have been seen by the Examining Committee. Of these four, one has been recommended for refusal of certification, one has been referred to the Revising Committee by the Chairman, while the remaining two are likely to be issued certificates within the next two weeks. Decisions in respect of the remaining 5 NRI films are likely to be taken in about 3 months' time.

[English]

Industries in Crowded Localities of Delhi

1239. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI :
SHRI BIMALKANTI GHOSH :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any studies have been made about the industries which are located in crowded localities in Delhi and whose emissions of gas are harmful to the public;

(b) if so, the results of those studies and the action taken/proposed to be taken thereon; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A survey of hazardous and polluting industries in crowded localities of Delhi was carried out jointly by the Central Pollution Control Board, the Department of Industries of the Delhi Administration and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi during May-September, 1986.

On the basis of this survey, many industries were asked to instal pollution control devices. Some of them have done so and others have been directed to do so.

(c) Does not arise.

Target of Steel Production in Seventh Plan

1240. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL :
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the requirements of steel of the country in the remaining period of the Seventh Five Year Plan is likely to be met indigenously by our steel plants ; and

(b) if so, the details of the requirements and the targets of the production in the Seventh Plan Period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) While the full requirements of steel may not be met indigenously during the remaining period of the Seventh Plan, efforts are being made to maximise indigenous production for this purpose.

(b) The requirement and availability of finished steel in the current year and in the next year, the terminal year of the Seventh Five Year Plan have been assessed as follows :

Year	Assessed Demand	(Million tonnes)
		Estimated availability
1988-89	13.93	12.65
1989-90	15.16	13.89

[Translation]

Supply of Soyabean and Pulses Seeds to Himachal Pradesh

1241. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of the different improved variety of seeds of soyabean and pulses supplied to Himachal Pradesh for sowing Kharif crop during 1988 ; and

(b) the variety of potato seeds developed by the Government Potato Seed Farm in

Himachal Pradesh during the last two years and the details of the production thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) The Government of India does not supply any seeds to the States. However, National Seeds Corporation, a Govt. of India Undertaking, supplies seeds to the State Governments on receipt of firm indents subject to availability. The National Seeds Corporation has supplied for kharif, 1988, 600 quintals of soyabean of Bragg variety, 115 quintals of mung of puqa Baisakhi variety and 516 quintals of urd of T—9 variety.

(b) The variety of potato seeds developed by the Central Potato Research Institute, Shimla, is Kufri Swarna. About 50 tonnes of foundation-I seed of Kufri Swarna have been produced during last two years at the rate of 25 tonnes per annum.

[English]

Complaints of Commuters Against Private Buses.

1242. DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHANKAN :
DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI :
SHRI HARISH RAWAT :

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of complaints regarding harassment of commuters by way of charging from the pass holders, rash driving, teasing the women passengers, missing the trips etc. have been received from the commuters against the private buses operating under the Delhi Transport Corporation; and

(b) if so, the effective remedial steps taken or contemplated to remove these complaints ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT

(SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Yes, Sir. Complaints of this nature have been received.

(b) In order to attend to the complaints, besides the Central Complaint Cell at DTC Headquarters and Central Communication Centre at Pragati Maidan, regional complaint cells have been set up. On receipt of complaint, show cause notice is issued to the private operators wherever necessary and on the basis of findings, penalties/fines are imposed and even the operation of the bus is suspended taking into consideration the gravity of the offence. In case of serious complaints, the agreement of the bus is terminated.

In case of fatal accidents, if the accident occurred prima facie due to negligence of the driver, the agreement of the bus is terminated and the driver is black-listed so that he cannot be engaged by others. In addition to the above, other steps taken include conducting of checking through police authorities of speed control devices. Private Operators have been directed to have two sets of drivers and conductors so that each set of drivers and conductors work in a single shift. They have also been asked to send the particulars of private bus driver and conductor to police authorities for verification and display the Particulars prominently inside the bus.

Implementation of Revised Pay Scales for University and College Teachers

1243. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the revised pay scales for university and college teachers are being fully implemented in all States and Union Territories ;

(b) if not, the names of States/Union Territories where these revised scales have not yet been paid to teachers ; and

(c) the steps being taken to expedite the enforcement of the revised scales in those States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) and (b). The revised pay scales for University and College teachers were communicated to the State Governments in June, 1987 for consideration and adoption. Some amendments to the Scheme were communicated on July 22, 1988. According to information available, the State Governments which have decided to implement the scheme as recommended by the Central Government are : Arunachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Jammu and Kashmir (for University teachers only), Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka (for University teachers only). In most of the remaining States, the proposals are reported to be at different stages of consideration.

(c) The decision to implement the Scheme has to be taken by the State Governments concerned. The Central Government are pursuing the matter with the State Governments.

Flash Floods

1244. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANI-
GRAHI :
SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been flash floods in some parts of the country ;

(b) if so, the details of areas affected and loss inflicted to properties and crops ; and

(c) the details of relief measures taken and central assistance given to the States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) (a) and (b). Statewise details of extent of damages to life and property caused due to recent floods are given in the Statement below.

(c) Concerned State Governments are reported to have taken necessary relief measures in the affected areas. These measures include evacuation of marooned people, opening of relief camps, distribution of gratuit-out relief and other essential commodities, disinfection of water sources.

Central share of Margin Money of Rs. 3.625 crores has been released to Assam.

Statement

Information Relating to Flood (Provisional)
As on 1.8.88

S. No.	Name of State	No. of Distts.	No. of affected distts.	Area affected (lakh ha.)	Population affected (lakh ha.)	Human lives lost	Cattle lives lost	Cropped area damaged (lakh ha.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23	11	2.04	1.00	42		2.04
2.	Assam	16	15	3.82	17.29	56*	1172*	1.18
3.	Bihar	31	10	2.27	22.95			1.47
4.	Gujarat	19	2		0.56	98	6199	
5.	Haryana	12	5	0.05		6	26	0.05
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	9	0.15		21	587	0.15
7.	Kerala	14				19		
8.	Maharastra					30		
9.	Manipur	8	3	0.10				0.10
10.	Meghalaya	5		0.38	0.31	10	206	0.21
11.	Orissa	13	2	0.20				0.18
12.	Punjab	12	10	0.41	0.54	14	25	0.28
13.	Sikkim	4	4	0.10			35	0.08
14.	Tripura	3	3	0.08	0.14		14	0.04
15.	Uttar Pradesh	57	22	2.27	14.41	53	32	0.83
16.	West Bengal	17	9	0.07	12.06	7		0.07
Total		248	105	11.94	69.26	356	8296	6.68

* = Includes information from 18-5-1988 to 29-7-1988.

**AD-HOC Appointments in Kendriya
Vidyalaya, Moscow**

1245. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of teachers appointed on an-ad-hoc basis in Kendriya Vidyalaya, Moscow; and

(b) the circumstances which necessitated such appointments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) One teacher has been appointed on ad-hoc basis against the post of post Graduate Teacher (History) in Kendriya Vidyalaya, Moscow.

(b) Since the academic session had started, pending posting of a regular teacher, the Vidyalaya Management Committee appointed a local Indian teacher against the post of PGT (History) on ad-hoc basis.

**Action Programme with Targets
Food Processing Industries**

1246. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a programme of action with specific targets has been drawn up in regard to food processing industries;

(b) if so, whether it includes better utilisation of capacity of existing food processing units; and

(c) whether growth of food processing industry would be largely based on domestic capital and enterprise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). To utilise the existing capacity available in the Food Processing Units as well as to process the surplus production of

agricultural produce available in the country, a detailed plan of action is being drawn-up.

(c) As far as possible growth of food processing industry in our country will be based on domestic capital and enterprise. Introduction of foreign technology will be considered only on merits where domestic capability is inadequate.

Kharif Rice Production in Orissa

1247. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :
SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the production of rice during Kharif in 1987-88 went down by about 13.54 lakh tonnes compared to 1986-87 in the state of Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the targets fixed and factors responsible for reduction in the production of rice and steps taken in this regard ?

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

(b) The targets for rice production in Orissa during Kharif 1987-88 was 55.09 lakh tonnes. The adverse weather conditions resulted in damage to the rice crop, more so in the rainfed rice areas, which is about 72% of the total rice area in the State. The adverse weather conditions resulted reduction in coverage of area and damage to early sown crop, The standing crop was also severely effected due to break in monsoon. To minimise the effect of adverse weather conditions, steps are being taken to popularise short-duration high yielding rice varieties particularly in rainfed areas. For increasing the production, a Centrally Sponsored Special Rice Production Programme and Special Food-grain Production Programme-Rice and Central Sector Minikit Programme are under implementation in the State.

**Non-Clearance of Zuwani Agro-Chemicals Fertilizer Project
Rajasthan**

1248. DR. DATTA SAMANT : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have not cleared Zuwani Agro-Chemicals Fertiliser Project in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the number of committees appointed to study the environmental aspect of this project; and

(c) the recommendation made by these committees ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) :
(a) Necessary environmental clearance has not so far been accorded by Government for this project.

(b) Two Committees were appointed earlier and on Committee has been set up recently to study the environmental aspects of this project.

(c) These Committees have not found the sites suggested so far for this project, suitable from the environmental point of view.

Letter of intents for gas-based fertilizer projects

1249. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had issued letter of intents for some gas-based fertilizer projects be set up in different parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the names of those companies, the date of issue of letter of intents and present position of these projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) and (b). Yes, sir; The details are given below :

Name of the Company	Date of issue of Letter of Intent	Location of the Project	Present Position of The Project
1	2	3	4
Hindustan Fertiliser Corporation Ltd.	19-11-79 (Issued Industrial licence directly)	Namrup—III	Has gone into commercial production
Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilisers	4-2-80	Thal	LOI converted into Industrial licence. Has gone into commercial production
Krishak Bharti Coop. Ltd. (KRIBHCO)	21-11-80 (Issued to the sponsors M/s IFPCO)	Hazira	LOI converted into industrial licence. Has gone into commercial production.

National Fertilisers Ltd.	24-7-84	Vijaipur	LOI converted into Indl. licence. Commercial production expected to be declared shortly
Indian Farmers Fertiliser Coop. Ltd. (IFFCO)	21-3-84	Aonla	LOI converted into Industrial licence. On trial production
Indo-Gulf Ferts. and Chemicals Corpn. Ltd.	27-2-84	Jagdishpur	LOI converted into Industrial Licence. Mechanical completion expected in August, 1988.
Aravali Fertilizers Ltd.	16-10-84	Sawai Madhopur	The site selected by the promoters has not been given clearance from the environmental angle. Alternative site being identified
Tata Fertilisers Ltd.	21-6-85	Babrara (U.P.)	Promoters are taking necessary steps for implementation of the project
M/s. Apeejay Fertilisers Ltd.	21-8-85	Shahjahanpur (U.P.)	Validity of LOI not extended beyond 20-2-88 since promoters did not take effective steps for the implementation of the project. Alternative arrangements are being explored.

[*Translation*]

Battery Operated Buses in Delhi

1250. SHRI MADAN PANDEY : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether battery operated buses are being run in Delhi;

(b) if so, when these buses were purchased and the price of each of these buses;

(c) whether a number of buses out of them stopped operating as soon as their guarantee period expired; and

(d) if so, the number thereof and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Against the order of hundred buses placed by Delhi Administration during 1985, 76 buses have already been received. The cost of each bus is approximately Rs. 2 lakhs plus taxes.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Universities not Following UGC Guidelines

1251. SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the universities are not fully abiding by the University Grants Commission guidelines in regard to academic matters;

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

(c) the details of violations committed by these universities;

(d) whether the University Grants Commission proposes to derecognise those universities; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) to (c) According to Section 12 of the UGC Acs, 1956, it is the duty of the Commission to take, in consultation with the Universities or other bodies concerned, such steps as it may think fit for the promotion and coordination of University education and for the determination and maintenance of standards of teaching, examination and research in Universities. In pursuance of this provision, the UGC has been formulating a number of programmes and framing guidelines for their implementation by the Universities. While sanctioning grants for implementation of the programmes, variations, if any, from the guidelines are taken note of by the Commission.

(d) There is no provision in the UGC Act under which the Commission can derecognise a University.

(e) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Increase in Vegetable Prices in Delhi

1252. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the prices of vegetables are increasing considerably in Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to provide vegetables at cheaper rates to the residents of Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The prices of important vegetables in Delhi have shown an increase during the last few months. The main reasons for higher prices has been the seasonality factors.

(c) For increasing production of vegetables and thereby to make vegetables available at cheaper rates, Delhi Administration is providing agricultural inputs and extension services to vegetable growers in Union Territory of Delhi, under their scheme for integrated horticulture and vegetable development. Government of India have also implemented a contingency plan for increasing production of vegetables through distribution of vegetables seed minikits during Rabi, 1987 and Kharif, 1988 in whole of the country including Delhi.

The Mother Dairy is also selling vegetables from their retail outlets at reasonable prices.

[English]

Achievement of Road Safety Week

1253. SHRI AMAL DATTA :
DR. SUDHIR ROY :

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Road Safety Week was observed in the Capital recently;

(b) if so, the achievements thereof; and

(c) how far this has brought about improvement in work culture of the DTC including the private operated buses under the DTC operation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) A 'Road Safety Week' was observed all over India from 6-6-88 to 12-6-88.

(b) and (c). The Road Safety Week was intended to create consciousness in the public about compliance with traffic rules, development of traffic sense on the part of operators and users and increasing the awareness on the part of all concerned on the need for road safety. In Delhi, the Transport Directorate of Delhi Administration, Delhi Traffic Police and DTC participated in observance of this week and

took various measures such as (a) display of special banners, special stickers, (b) arrangement of courses, workshop etc. on road safety, (c) organising publicity regarding road safety through audio-visual methods etc. The object of the week was to create awareness of the need for road safety among all concerned and the steps taken were effective. It is not possible to quantify the extent to which improvement has been brought about in the work culture of DTC and private operations as a result of observing the week.

Acquisition of Agricultural Land

1254. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the disputes relating to land acquisition have been on increase in the recent years;

(b) whether several State Governments have acquired agricultural land for the purpose of housing;

(c) whether there is any criterion for declaring the agricultural land as non-agricultural; and

(d) if so, the norms in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) While it would be difficult to categorically state whether disputes relating to land acquisition have been increasing or not, land owners and/or affected persons when dissatisfied sometimes do take the disputes to courts.

(b) Several State Governments acquired land for the purposes of housing some of which may also be agricultural land.

(c) and (d). Different States have different provisions in their land laws/rules regarding conversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural use and the norms to be applied for this purpose.

Fixation of Support Price of Cereals

1255. SHRI D.B. PATIL :

SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :

SHRI NARSINGH SURYA-
VANSI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the support price for ensuing season for sugarcane, cotton, rice, wheat, jowar and other cereals and all oilseeds have been fixed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the cost of production of these items;

(d) whether some of the State Governments have recommended higher prices than those fixed; and

(e) if so, the State which have recommended higher prices, the extent thereof and the basis thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b) The Government have fixed the procurement/support prices for fair average quality of the 1988-89 crops at the following levels :

(Rs. per quintal)

Raddy (Common)	Jowar, Bajra, Maize and Ragi	Groundnut- in-shell	Soyabean		Sunflower seed	Sugar- cane*	Cotton	
			Black	Yellow			F-414/	H-4 H-777
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
160	145	430	275	320	450	19	500	600

*—Linked to a recovery of 8.5% with a proportionate premium for every 0.1% increase above that level.

The procurement/support prices for the rabi crops of 1988-89 like wheat, etc. are yet to be fixed.

(c) The estimates of cost of production are given in statement I below. The Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), while suggesting procurement/support prices, takes into account changes in inputs costs for updating the estimates of cost of production.

(d) and (e). Some of the State Governments have recommended prices higher than those fixed by the Govt. as they felt that the prices recommended by the CACP were on lower side. The details are given in Statement—II below.

Statement—1

Estimates of Cost of Production

<u>Crop/State</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Cost of production (Rs. per quintal)</u>
PADDY		
Assam	1984-85	115.77
Orissa	1984-85	114.29
Punjab	1984-85	137.00
West Bengal	1984-85	126.12
JOWAR		
Madhya Pradesh	1984-85	113.38
MAIZE		
Rajasthan	1984-85	120.62
BAJRA		
Haryana	1983-84	135.53
COTTON		
Madhya Pradesh	1984-85	361.52
Maharashtra	1983-84	445.34
Punjab	1984-85	357.28
GROUNDNUT		
Gujarat	1983-84	411.04
Karnataka	1983-84	282.94
Orissa	1984-85	288.68
Tamil Nadu	1983-84	294.49
SOYABEAN		
Madhya Pradesh	1984-85	214.73
Uttar Pradesh	1984-85	306.70
SUNFLOWERSEED		
Maharashtra	1983-84	317.70
SUGARCANE		
Haryana	1986-87	12.80
Karnataka	1985-86	11.02
Uttar Pradesh	1984-85	13.99

Statement-II

Higher Prices suggested by State Governments

Crop/State	Price Range (Rs. per quintal)
PADDY (Common)	
Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissi, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal	162-262
JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE AND RAGI	
Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh	175-316
GROUNDUT-IN-SHELL	
Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, and Uttar Pradesh	435-850
SOYABEAN	
Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh	345-450
SUNFLOWERSEED	
Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka	500-624
COTTON	
Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Harayana, Karnataka, Punjab and Taimil Nadu	660-970
SUGARCANE	
Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Goa, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh	19.50-36.00

Depletion of Ozone Layer

1256. PROF. P.J. KURIEN :
SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT
AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the ozone layer in the
atmosphere is getting depleted due to
atmospheric pollution ;

(b) if so, how serious is this problem in
our country; and

(c) the precautionary steps proposed to
be taken to stop the depletion of ozone
layer in the atmosphere ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT
AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) :
(a) There is Scientific evidence to prove
that the ozone layer in the upper atmos-

phere is being depleted by certain gases generated by human industrial activity.

(b) While the effects of the ozone depletion are not completely or conclusively known so far, scientific studies indicate likely effects in the areas of health, agriculture, aquatic eco-systems and climate in all countries including India.

(c) The United Nations Environment Programme has promoted agreements which seek gradual reduction of global production and consumption of chlorofluoro carbons which deplete ozone layer.

Forest Clearance Projects of Madhya Pradesh

1257. SHRI SHIVENDRA BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of forest clearance projects from Madhya Pradesh especially from Rajnandgaon district pending with the Ministry; and

(b) the steps taken for speedy clearance of these projects ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) :

(a) Only 5 proposals of Madhya Pradesh for diversion of forest land to non-forest use received under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 are pending in this Ministry as on 30.6.1988 and there is none from Rajnandgaon district in these 5 pending proposals. Two hundred and four proposals including one from Rajnandgaon district received from the State Government are treated as clotted because of non-receipt of essential details from the State Government within the stipulated period of three weeks.

(b) Detailed guidelines have been issued to the State Government, for formulating proposals with all the essential details for speedy clearance of the proposals.

Capacity Utilization of Shipyards

1258. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 10th March, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 2427 regarding Performance of Shipyards and state :

(a) the number of Shipyards in the country and the investment made in each one;

(b) the man-power employed and capacity utilised in each of the above shipyards during the last three years and the current year along with the yearly profit/loss of each one;

(c) whether the above shipyards fully cater to the needs of the nation; and

(d) if not, the details of the shortcomings and the steps taken during each of the above years to bridge the gap arising out of the lower output ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). There are approximately 40 Shipyards consisting of large, medium, small shipyards as well as ordinary boatbuilders in the country. As most of the shipyards are in the private sector, there is no centralised list of exact number of shipyards, their names and locations available with the Government. However, there are 7 public sector shipyards, the names and locations of these yards are as follows :

- (1) Cochin Shipyard Ltd. (CSL)
located at Cochin.
- (2) Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. (HSL)
located at Visakhapatnam.
- (3) Mazagon Dock Ltd. (MDL)
located at Bombay.
- (4) Goa Shipyard Ltd. (GSL)
located at Goa.
- (5) Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited (GRSE) located at Calcutta.

- (6) Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Ltd. (HDPE) located at Calcutta
- (7) Rajabagan Dockyard of M/s. CIWTC located at Calcutta.

The information pertaining to investment made in each one of these 7 shipyards and the manpower employed and capacity utilisation of each unit during each of the last three years along with yearly profit/loss of each one may be seen in statement-I below.

(c) and (d). There are two distinct sectors pertaining to our national demand, namely, (i) Large ocean going sector and (ii) small crafts sector. While small craft sector by and large meets our national demand, excepting very specialised crafts; a large part of our ocean going ships are imported due to the following reasons :

- (a) Limitation of capacity

- (b) Higher cost of production compared to international price.
- (c) Longer delivery period.

The steps taken by the shipyards to rectify these shortcomings are as hereunder :

- (i) Introduction of latest production technology such as pre-outfitting modular construction etc. by the shipyards.
- (ii) Introduction of computers in shipbuilding.
- (iii) Modernisation of shipyards.
- (iv) More effective production planning and control system.
- (v) Improving quality control system.

Statement

In Lakhs

S. No.	Name of Shipyard	Investment made upto 1987-88	Manpower Employed		Capacity Utilisation (in per cent)													Profit (Loss)	
			1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	
1.	HSI	12.376	7621	7562	7463	*SF 57 @NC 88	157	39	183	46	203	(3098)	(4052)	(3488)					
2.	CSI	13,857.99	2540	2533	2689	SF 17 NC 38	106	4	106	21	133	(863.67)	(1021.04)	(2350.00)					
3.	HDPE	847.50	2253	2218	2033	SE 55 NC 57	148	61	77	25	71	(308.22)	(289.97)	(224.00)					
4.	CIWTC**	5139.73	2160	2062	1980	SF 75 NC 60	111	76	109	67	91	(135.66)	(200.74)	(166.71)					
5.	MDL	241.86	26220	15374	14231	SF 82 NC 100	138	33	156	27	78	(19.36)	(20.88)	(27.40)					
6.	GRSE	4990	10544	10448	10427	SF 53 NC 7	123	55	78	36	154	(789.00)	(1314.00)	1568.00					
7.	GSL	1311.30	2115	2186	2243	SF 110 NC 99.48	101.78	99	127.55	79	91.82	563.30	147.31	100.00					

** Investment made is given in respect of Company as a whole and not only for Rajabagan Dockyard alone, where as Manpower deployed is specific to Rajabagan lockyard.

* SF : Steel Fabrication.
⑦ NC : No. of Crafts.

Development of Visakhapatnam Port

1259. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA-MURTY : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Visakhapatnam Port Trust proposed to upgrade the iron-ore handling facilities to handle 1,70,000 DWT iron ore carriers ;

(b) whether augmentation of berth capacity, modernisation of cargo handling equipments and development of infrastructural facilities are also proposed ;

(c) whether any proposals to develop the Island Oil Berth in the outer harbour has been chalked out to accommodate 1.5 lakh DWT tankers ;

(d) if so, the details of the above proposals including the financial outlay involved in each case ; and

(e) whether Visakhapatnam Port Trust has been discussing with the Asian Development Bank for financial assistance amounting to Rs. 18.46 crores for converting two, second world war jettys into regular quay berths for loading bauxite at the inner harbour; if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The oil berth in the outer harbour is alrerdy capable of handling tankers of size 1.5 lakhs DWT. The Port has ordered a tractor tug to facilitate the berthing of the said tankers.

(d) The Detailed Project Report for upgrading the iron ore handling facilities has not been received by Government and as such the financial outlay etc. are not known. The Oil Berth in the outer harbour was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 43.11 crores which included Rs. 28.27 crores for construction of berth and other allied surface transport facilities and Rs. 14.84 crores for laying of pipeline from the berth to the refinery.

(e) Discussions were held with the Asian Development Bank but it has been decided not to avail of this offer.

Production of Rice

1260. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the production of rice during the last three years ;

(b) whether the price of rice has increased or decreased in the last three years with details thereof ;

(c) the international price of Basmati rice; and

(d) whether any success has been achieved in the production of high yielding varieties of Basmati rice ; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) The estimates of production of rice during the last three years are as follows :

Year	Production (Million tonnes)
1985-86	63.83
1986-87	60.42
1987-88 (Provisional)	55.78

(b) The all India average of monthly index number of wholesale prices of rice with 1970-71 as base year for the last three years are :

1985	= 281.9
1986	= 296.6
1987	= 317.0

(c) The international price of Basmati rice varies widely depending upon the quality of rice traded and the competitive prices

offered by the suppliers. The average monthly price of Basmati rice during January to May 1988 for the Singapore Market was Rs. 1485 per quintal.

(d) Several high yielding varieties of Basmati rice have been developed and released over the years in different parts of the country

These include :	ADT-32	Recommended for Tamil Nadu
	Basmati 217	Recommended for Haryana
	Basmati 370	Recommended for Haryana
	GR 101, GR 102	Recommended for Gujarat
	Punjab Basmati-1	Recommended for Punjab
	Sabarmati	Recommended for Delhi, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh.
	Pusa—33	Recommended for Bihar.

Agriculture Minister's Visit Abroad

1261. SHRI SITARAM J. GAVALI :
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the foreign countries visited by him during the second week of July, 1988; and

(b) the outcome of the talks held by him in the countries visited ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b). The Minister of Agriculture visited Stockholm (Sweden) on the invitation of Director, International Cooperative Alliance (ICA) and Bangkok (Thailand) on the invitation of the Director General, Food and Agricultural Organisation

(FAO). At Stockholm, the Minister for Agriculture participated in the 29th Congress of the ICA. The important themes of discussions at the Congress of ICA were the basic values in cooperatives and development. At Bangkok, the Minister of Agriculture participated in the FAO Regional Conference for the Asia and Pacific. The issues for discussions covered, inter alia, food production for nutritional adequacy, progress and problems of livestock development in the region, promoting agro-forestry for improved land husbandry, the activities of the Consultative Group on International Agriculture Research besides a general review of the food and agricultural situation in the region and the activities and programme of work of the FAO in the region during 1988-89.

Setting up of Agricultural Colleges

1262. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise number of Agricultural Colleges proposed to be set up during the year 1987-88; and

(b) the ratio of unemployed Agricultural Graduates and Post-Graduates to those of employed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI) : (a) Sir, During the year 1987-88 two Agricultural Colleges were set up in Madhya Pradesh and one in Maharashtra.

(b) No specific information on this point is available.

Modernisation of Steel Plants with USSR Assistance

1263. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a high level Indian delegation visited USSR for talks with Soviet leaders regarding expansion, modernisation and construction of various steel plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the expansion and modernisation of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant in Karnataka was also discussed; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). A high level Indian Delegation visited USSR in July 1988 and discussed with Soviet Leaders, inter alia, various strategies for meeting the growing demand of steel in the country, including the plans for ensuring production at Bhilai Steel Plant at its rated capacity, of 4 million tonnes and expansion of Bokaro Steel Plant from 400 MT to 45 MT.

(c) and (d). While no detailed discussions on the expansion of the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant in Andhra Pradesh were held, the need for timely supply of equipment for meeting the commissioning schedule of existing project was discussed.

Delegation of More Financial Power to Port Trust

1264. SHRI GOPALA KRISHNA THOTA : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to delegate more financial powers to various port trusts; and

(b) if so, how much amount can now be spent by the various port trust ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The amount that can be spent by the various port trusts depends on their approved budget estimates and plan outlays. As far as delegation of powers to sanction new projects or to enter into new contracts is concerned it varies from port to port.

National Water Sports Centre

1265. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the work in connection with the National Water Sports Centre at Alleppey has been completed;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the proposals under the scheme; and

(d) the total cost of the project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) to (d). In order to tap natural talent from coastal areas for modern aquatic sports like kayaking, canoeing and rowing, the Sports Authority of India (SAI) has set up a Water Sports Centre at Alleppey in 1987. Construction work of the boat-house is being looked after by the Director (Sports) Kerala. It is expected that the boat house would be ready by the end of this year.

The construction work of the boat-house got delayed due to pre-occupation of Kerala with the holding of II National Games during 1987. The present spell of monsoon has also affected the construction work of the boat-house.

Under this water sports project, efforts are being made to tap natural talent from coastal area of modern aquatic sports like kayaking, canoeing and rowing. Once the talent is spotted, training is imparted, to them for excellence. Some talent has already been spotted and training programmes in kayaking, canoeing and rowing have been introduced from September 1987 and are progressing satisfactorily as per schedule.

For construction of the boat-house at Munroe island (Alleppey), SAI has released a sum of Rs. 13.35 lakhs in favour of Director (Sports) Kerala. For completion of the work, Kerala Government has also

made available a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs. Thus, the total cost of boat-house as on today is estimated at Rs. 23.35 lakhs. It is proposed to construct a hostel, in the second phase, near the boat-house. Accordingly, Kerala Government has been requested to make available 5 acres of land for hostel purposes, in the vicinity of Munroe island (Alleppey). The blue print and estimate of hostel will be prepared once the land is made available.

Bharat Gold Mines

1266. SHRIMATI VYJAYANTHI-MALA BALI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state .

(a) whether diversification and expansion of the activities in the Bharat Gold Mines in Kolar have been taken up in order to make the company viable; and

(b) if so, whether any displacement or retrenchment of employees has taken place or is anticipated ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR) : (a) and (b). With a view to make the operations of Bharat Gold Mines Limited (BGML) viable, it has been decided that (a) the three mines in the Kolar Gold Field the reserves of which are nearing in exhaustion would be phased out over a period of seven years (b) the diversifications activities of the company would be expanded and strengthened (c) exploration and exploitation of other shallow gold deposits would be given a filip (d) surplus manpower would be reduced by redeployment on diversification programmes and by introduction of Voluntary Retirement Scheme and, if found unavoidable through retrenchment. BGML has undertaken diversification activities in the fields of engineering, mine construction and exploitation of new Gold deposits which are economically viable. The company has also drawn up an action plan for phased closure of Kolar Gold Field Mines and re-deployment of workmen in a phased manner in various fields of diversification being undertaken. No displacement or retrenchment of employees has taken place.

Industrial Pollution

1267. DR. G.S. RAJHANS :
SHRIMATI MADHUREE
SINGH :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have urged the industries to achieve the level of 'Zero-discharge' of effluents through product recoveries and better house-keeping; and

(b) if so, the details of the guidelines issued in this connection, if any, and the further steps Government propose to take to achieve the zero-discharge effluents from industries ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). The industries are required to meet the standards for air emission and water discharge. Technological innovation should aim at Zero-discharge of pollutants.

The guidelines issued for general pollution control include the following :

- (i) Standards have been prescribed for major air and water polluting industries.
- (ii) Industries are directed to instal necessary pollution control devices on a time bound basis to comply with the prescribed effluent and emission standards.
- (iii) Consents for continuing industrial activity are issued to industrial units subject to the pollution control measures taken within a stipulated time-frame.
- (iv) Guidelines have been formulated for siting of industries.
- (v) Fiscal incentives for adoption of pollution control measures have been provided.

[*Translation*]

Sale of Unsold Vegetables by Mother Dairy, Delhi

1268. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the use of unsold fruit and vegetables of Mother Dairy in Delhi; and

(b) the income earned by the Mother Dairy on sale of unsold fruit, vegetables during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): a Unsold fruits and vegetables of Mother Dairy, Delhi, which are not suitable for human consumption, are not marketed.

(b) Does not arise.

National Highways in Bihar

1269. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the total length in kilometres, of National Highways in Bihar and the details thereof;

(b) the total amount spent by Government on the maintenance of these Highways during the last three years and the name of the agency through which the said amount was spent;

(c) whether Government are aware that the condition of the National Highways is not satisfactory; and

(d) if so, the remedial steps proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) The total length of National Highway in Bihar is 2153 kms. as detailed in the Statement below.

(b) The total amount spent on the maintenance of National Highways during the last three years i.e. 1985-86 to 1987-88 is Rs. 22.42 crores. This amount has been spent by the State Government of Bihar, who are the agency of the Central Government for execution of works on National Highways.

(c) and (d). National Highways in Bihar are generally in traffic worthy condition except in few stretches, which were damaged due to unprecedented rains and floods in 1987. Estimates for remedial measures amounting to Rs. 524 lakhs have been sanctioned during 1987-88 and the works are likely to be completed within a period of 2-3 years.

Statement

Length of National Highways in the State of Bihar

S. No.	NH No.	Total Length in Km.
1.	2	394
2.	6	22
3.	23	296
4.	28	267
5.	28A	67
6.	30	229
7.	31	451
8.	32	93
9.	33	334
Total :		2153 Kms.

[*English*]

Training of Teachers in Vedic Mathematics

1270. DR. A.K. PATEL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to start the teaching of Vedic Mathematics in

Navodaya Vidyalayas and Kendriya Vidyalayas and later on extend it to Government schools when sufficient number of trained teachers are available;

(b) if so, the steps taken to train the teachers in Vedic Mathematics; and

(c) the details of the training centres and board features of the training ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) to (c). No, Sir, There is no proposal, at present to start the teaching of Vedic Mathematics in Navodaya Vidyalayas and Kendria Vidyalayas.

Fall in Chemical Fertilizer Production

1271. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

	(000 MT)		
	Nitrogen	Phosphate	Total
Target	4055	1510	5565
Actual	3895	1126	5021
%age shortfall	4	25	10

(b) Yes, Sir, the targets of production for the year 1987-88 were not fully achieved.

(c) The main reasons for shortfall were equipment breakdown, power cuts/failure, labour problems, shortage of water, shortage of inputs like rock-phosphate, coal and naphtha; high stocks of fertilizers, etc. There was a reduced import of Phosphoric acid in the Second Semester of 1987 in order to bring down accumulated stock of DAP.

Prices of Agriculture Based Articles

1272. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the prices of agriculture based primary articles have increased;

(a) whether there was a steep fall in chemical fertilizer production in the first 9 months of the year 1987-88;

(b) whether the target specified for production has not been achieved so far; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) ; (a) Yes, Sir. There was a shortfall in the production of chemical fertilizers during the first 9 months of the year 1987-88. Targets and actual production of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers during this period were as follows :-

(b) if so, whether Government propose to introduce any schemes for giving relief to the farmers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Between January and June, 1988, the monthly Index Number of Wholesale Prices for Primary (Food) Articles increased from 370.7 to 387.5 (provisional).

(b) and (c). In addition to fixing minimum support/procurement prices, which are at remunerative levels, the Government has introduced reliefs for the farmers, like 7.5%

discount over the notified price of fertilizer of urea by the fertilizer companies; full exemption from excise duty and reduction of customs duty for a number of pesticides and pesticides-intermediate; reduction in the rate of interest on crop loans upto 7,500/- from 12.5% to 10% and on crop loans above Rs. 7,500/- to Rs. 15,000/- AND from 14% to 11.5%.

Subsidiary Industries at Rourkela

1273. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MAHANTY : Will the Minister of STEEL MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of licences issued to subsidiary industries at Rourkela and how many of them have started functioning and how many of them although secured licences since years have not taken any initiative to start the industries; and

(b) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Rourkela Steel Plant does not issue licences to subsidiary industries but only registers them after they have gone into production. The Plant does not therefore, maintain information regarding the subsidiary industries which do not reach the production stage. Such monitoring is done by the Industries Department of the State Government.

[*Translation*]

D.T.C. Bus Service Between Delhi and Certain towns of Uttar Pradesh

†1274. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to operate Delhi Transport Corporation buses from Delhi to Almora, Ranikhet, Bagheshwar and Pithoragarh in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, by what time; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Almora, Ranikhet etc. being hilly area, buses with small wheel base are required for operating this service. Proposal to procure such buses is under consideration.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Ganga Action Plan

1275. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ganga Action Plan has reduced the level of pollution near the ghats of Varanasi;

(b) if so, the level of improvement; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Under the Ganga Action Plan 31 schemes at a cost of Rs. 34.86 crores have been sanctioned for Varanasi. Out of these, 9 schemes are for Interception and Diversion, 3 are Sewage Treatment Plants, 3 are for Low Cost Sanitation and 4 are for river front facilities such as sulabh sauchalayas and the remaining 12 are for other schemes, biological conservation, improvements in circulation etc. Work on 5 schemes have been completed, 2 other schemes namely the Sewage Treatment Plants at BHU and DLW are nearing completion and are likely to be commissioned shortly. Most of the schemes will be completed during the 7th Plan period. The work on the STP at Dinapur and the Pumping Station at Konia will spill over to the 8th Plan period.

(b) The qualitative improvement in the river can be assessed only after the works are completed.

(c) Does not arise.

**Highway Projects in Karnataka
with World Bank Assistance**

1276. SHRI SRIKANT DATTA NARASIMHARAJ WADIYAR : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some highway projects are going to be constructed in Karnataka with world Bank assistance;

(b) whether some State roads are also going to be improved with World Bank aid; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (c). For the Second package of National Highways Schemes under negotiations widening to two-lanes and strengthening km 184 to km 290 of Sholapur-Hospet Section and km 0 to 130 of Chitradurg-Hospet Section of NH No. 13 in Karnataka adding to a total length of 236 km has been projected for World Bank Loan assistance.

(b) No, Sir.

Modernisation of SAIL's Power Plants

1277. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India Limited has launched any schemes to modernise its power plants;

(b) if so, the details of the same and the funds allocated for the purpose; and

(c) when the modernisation programmes are expected to be completed and what will be the increase in steel production as a result of those programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). SAIL have conducted some preliminary

studies on the working of its existing captive power plants with a view to estimate the cost of renovation schemes for these power plants, the funds for which are expected to be made available from SAIL's internal sources.

It is not possible to precisely estimate the increase in steel production as a result of this renovation. However, there will be an increase in operational reliability of the plants.

**Increase in Prices of Commercial
Crops**

1278. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any increase in the prices of commercial crops like coconut, pepper etc., during the last three years;

(b) if so, the percentage of increase in the prices of each of these crops during this period;

(c) whether the percentage of increase is comparable to the manufactured goods; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. The prices of some of the commercial crops have increased during the last three years. The statement given below of the All-India Monthly Index Numbers of Wholesale prices of important commercial crops (base 1970-71=100) and manufactured goods for the year 1985, 1986, 1987 and 1988 suggests that this rise in wholesale prices for some commercial crops has been higher (during 1986-88) than manufactured goods.

Statement**All-India Monthly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Important Commercial Crops**

(BASE 1970-71 = 100)

% change (+ / -)

S. No.	Commodity	June 1985	June 1986	June 1987	June 1988	1986/85	1987/86	1988/87
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Black Pepper	621.0	684.8	833.8	542.9	10.3	21.7	(-) 34.9
2.	Cuminia	250.9	307.3	515.5	600.8	22.5	67.7	16.5
3.	Cloves	69.2	70.6	84.8	80.0	2.0	20.1	(-) 5.7
4.	Cardamom	229.5	173.3	221.4	268.2	(-) 24.5	27.7	21.10
5.	Condiments and Spices Group	290.2	149.9	231.2	337.5	(-) 32.8	18.6	46.0
6.	Copra	266.2	262.8	438.0	422.5	(-) 1.3	66.7	(-) 3.5
7.	Jute (Raw)	427.4	172.2	194.6	239.7	(-) 59.7	13.0	32.2
8.	Cotton (Raw)	230.2	165.9	269.6	223.4	(-) 27.9	62.5	20.0
9.	Oilseeds Group	280.0	316.7	419.3	437.9	10.0	32.4	4.4
	Manufactured Goods	341.8	356.5	373.3	407.1	4.3	4.7	9.0

Import of Dairy Products

1279. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total import of milk powder including skimmed powder, butter and butter oil under concessional and non-concessional schemes during the last three years;

(b) to what extent such import was under operation flood II and III schemes;

(c) whether the import of milk powder, butter and butter oil have affected domestic milk prices; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : (a) and (b). The National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) received a total quantity of approximately 53,410 MT of milk powder (including skimmed milk powder), 21,493 MT of butter oil and 10,351 MT of butter on gift and commercial basis during 1985-86 to 1987-88. Out of the above quantities of commodities, NDDB received gift supplies of approximately 37,375 MT of skimmed milk powder 6189 MT of butter oil and 10,351 MT of butter from European Economic Community (EEC) during 1985-86 to 1987-88 under Operation Flood programme.

(c) and (d). There has been no adverse effect of such import on domestic milk prices. On the contrary, there has been steady rise in the producers' price over the years.

Compensation for Losses to Coconut Growers due to Diseases Affecting Trees

1280. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme to compensate fully the losses suffered by the coconut growers due to the diseases affecting the trees ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b). Coconut Development Board is implementing a scheme for integrated farming in coconut small holdings in Kerala for productivity improvement from 1987-88. Under the scheme subsidy is provided to the farmers @ Rs. 75/- for each diseased palm cut and removed. 50 percent subsidy on the cost of seedlings replanted and 25 percent on the cost of pumpset/irrigation source, with a ceiling of Rs. 1000/.

Improvement of National Highway No. 6 in West Bengal

1281. SHRI BIMALKANTI GHOSH : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any plan for improvement of National Highway No. 6 in West Bengal during 1988-89 in addition to maintenance and repair works;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the amount sanctioned for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) In 1988-89 Annual Plan, there is a provision of Rs. 125 lakhs for strengthening of pavement in a length of 10.2 kms.

(c) The estimates for these works are awaited from the State Government.

National Commission on Self-Employed Women

1282. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE :

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government have received the report of the National Commission on Self-Employed Women and Women in the Informal Sector ;

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof ;

(c) whether Government have considered the report and taken decision thereon ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) Not yet, Sir.

(d) The Question does not arise.

Statement

The main recommendations made in the report are as follows :

- (i) All data collecting efforts should enlarge the definition of women workers to include all socially productive and reproductive labour paid and unpaid performed within the home or outside as an employee or on own account.
- (ii) The Mahila Mandals need to be energised which could provide a network throughout the country through which women could be organised.
- (iii) Atleast 50% of the developmental plans should flow to women in view of their contribution to family income and national income.
- (iv) The women should be given control over assets, which can make their economic ventures viable in the long term.

(v) 30 percent reservations in training programmes should be made for women.

(vi) In the State Governments, the responsibility for planning, coordinating, monitoring, evaluation of women's programmes should be entrusted to an officer of the rank of Financial Commissioner.

(vii) Setting up of an exclusive credit body for women, which should be effectively linked with voluntary agencies.

(viii) Alternative channels for providing marketing outlets for women need to be explored like consumer societies, cooperative societies, super markets, State Emporia etc.

(ix) The right to employment should be made a fundamental right and this should be coupled with a right to a reasonable wage.

(x) Setting up of Equal Opportunities Commission with teeth to oversee the implementation of laws and policies involving women.

(xi) Establishment of Tripartite Boards in which workers will have as many representatives as the Government and employers with women workers getting representation in proportion to their numerical strength.

(xii) Setting up of a Central Fund from which welfare and social security measures for women could be financed.

(xlii) Providing Child Care and Supportive services to women.

(xiv) Measures for sensitisation of administrative machinery for bringing women into the mainstream of development.

Sugarcane Production

1283. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether there was increase in sugarcane production during 1987-88 despite severe drought, if so, the details thereof ;

(b) the production and yield per hectare of sugarcane, during the last three years and in the current year, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether despite the increase in sugarcane production, the prices of levy and non-levy sugar have shown a continuous hike during the last three years; if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the reasons for hike in prices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) As per the current assessment, the all-India production of sugarcane during the crop year 1987-88 is estimated at 179.8 million tonnes as compared to 182.5 million tonnes in 1986-87.

(b) A Statement giving production and yield per hectare of sugarcane during the years 1984-85 to 1986-87 is given below. The estimates for the year 1987-88, are not yet available for all the States.

(c) The price of levy sugar was raised from Rs. 4.80 per kg. to Rs. 4.85 per kg. with effect from 15th December, 1986; This was further raised to Rs. 5.10 per kg. with effect from 1st January, 1988. The prices of non-levy sugar remained in the range of Rs. 595/- to Rs. 650/- per quintal from December, 1985 upto mid-May, 1988. However, the prices showed some increases in June and July, 1988.

(d) The price of levy sugar was raised due to the increase in the statutory minimum price of sugarcane fixed by the Government to be paid by the sugar factories from year to year and also due to increase in conversion cost of sugar as recommended by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices. The prices of non-levy sugar are governed by the market forces of demand and supply.

Statement

Production and Yield of Sugarcane

P= Production in '000 tonnes.

Y= Yield in Kgs./hectare.

State		1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Andhra Pradesh	P	9791	9675	8827
	Y	71105	72632	65098
Assam	P	2687	1971	2128
	Y	50702	41243	45538
Bihar	P	3737	4001	3613
	Y	33325	33622	32259
Gujarat	P	7582	6490	5566
	Y	73401	71471	80442
Haryana	P	5190	5150	6740
	Y	41855	48585	54355

Karnataka	P	13392	13815	14015
	Y	77860	80554	81012
Kerala	P	428	426	412
	Y	54808	54564	54184
Madhya Pradesh	P	1390	1218	1770
	Y	32634	32731	36196
Maharashtra	P	26367	24706	20892
	Y	90114	89354	85378
Orissa	P	3700	3700	2848
	Y	64912	64014	70846
Punjab	P	4920	5050	6110
	Y	62516	64744	62990
Rajasthan	P	1369	1010	1291
	Y	44458	38094	44044
Tamil Nadu	P	17594	20005	21642
	Y	103801	104682	102324
Uttar Pradesh	P	70888	73037	85249
	Y	45936	49018	50500
West Bengal	P	770	812	757
	Y	57455	62953	60592
Others	P	514	582	630
	Y	32125	38800	42000
All India	P	170319	170648	182480
	Y	57673	59889	59732

**Financial Assistance to People Engaged
in Performing Arts**

1284. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-
SEKHARA MURTHY :
SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RE-
SOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to
state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to give
financial assistance to professional groups

and individuals engaged in specified art
projects in the field of performing arts ;

(b) if so, the details of the professional
groups of performing arts to whom such
assistance will be given ; and

(c) the criteria for giving such assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND
CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Such assistance will be given to dramatic groups, theatre groups, music ensembles, solo artists and all genres of performing art activities.

(c) Assistance by way of grant/subsidy is given annually to groups/individuals who are selected by an Expert Committee constituted under this scheme for approved projects or programmes. Special consideration is given to the groups practising in the rare art forms and other traditional forms.

Grow More Rice Programme

1285. SHRI G. DEVARAYA NAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of districts identified in Karnataka State for "Grow More Rice" programme;

(b) the total amount allotted to Karnataka and released so far in this regard; and

(c) the State Government's contribution in this programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) A total number of eight districts namely, Belgaum, Hassan, Coorg, Chikmagalur, North Canara, Dharwar, Shimoga and South Canara have been identified in Karnataka State for implementation of Special Foodgrains Production Programme-Rice, during 1988-89.

(b) An amount of Rs. 306.80 lakhs has been allocated and released to the State Government.

(c) The entire Scheme is implemented by the State Government with the 100 per cent grant from Govt. of India.

Ganga Action Plan

1286. SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Farrukhabad and Fatehgarh have been included under Ganga Action Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Four schemes at a total cost of Rs. 143.22 lakhs have been sanctioned for Farrukhabad-Fatehgarh. Of these, two schemes at a cost of Rs. 29.46 lakhs are for Low Cost Sanitation. One scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 11.69 lakhs is for the improvement Ghatia Ghat which includes provision of steps and river front facilities. The Fourth scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 102.27 lakhs is for the interception, diversion and treatment of waste water flowing into Ganga from parts of the town.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Loss to SAIL

1287. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India has suffered loss during the year 1987-88; and if so, the amount of loss so suffered; and

(b) the causes thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Technological Upgradation of RSP

1288. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state ;

(a) whether despite a massive sanction of Rs. 4156 crores for technological upgradation of Rourkela Steel Plant (Phase-I), the Steel Authority of India Limited has not given any schedule for its completion and consequent increase in production of steel;

(b) what role has been assigned to the Heavy Engineering Corporation and the Hindustan Steel Works in supplying part of the equipment required; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to float global tenders for obtaining equipment required for modernisation of Rourkela Steel Plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No, Sir. Phase I of modernisation of Rourkela Steel Plant is scheduled to be completed in five years from July 1988. Consequent increase in the production of crude steel from the base capacity of 1.4 million tonnes to 1.56 million tonnes per annum is envisaged.

(b) Tenders for the main turn key packages of modernisation work are yet to be finalised.

(c) No global tenders are proposed to be invited for phase I of modernisation.

Deputations/Appointments in Indian Road Construction Corporation Limited

1289. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of deputationists selected and absorbed in the Indian Road Construction Corporation Limited and the number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes among them;

(b) whether the 40 Point Roster was followed while absorbing them;

(c) the number of appointments made post-wise on regular basis and promotions given by relaxing the qualifications and

experience during the last three years and the number of SC/ST out of them; and

(d) whether experience relaxation is being allowed by the DPC and if so, the number of SC and ST candidates benefited by such relaxation in experience as provided under the rules ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Out of 57 deputationists absorbed in Indian Road Construction Corporation, one each belonged to SC and ST.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Position of post-wise appointments made on regular basis during the last 3 years is given in the statement below. Out of 55 promotions, relaxation in qualifications and experience was made only in 2 cases of General category candidates.

Statement

Year 1985

CM (A/cs) Chief Manager (A/cs)	— 1
Sr. Manager (Civil)	— 1
Dy. Manager (Mech.)	— 1
Section Officer (Mech.)	— 1
Assistant	— 4
Jr. Assistant	— 6
Jr. Steno	— 2
Jr. Hindi Translator	— 1
Dak Sorter	— 2
Driver	— 1
Peons	— 2
Total	— 22

Year 1986

DM (Dy.) Manager (Mech.)	— 1
Section Officer (Civil)	— 2

Clerk/typist	— 1
Peon	— 1

Total	— 5

Year 1987

Clerk/typist	— 1

Total	— 1

Losses of Indian Road Construction Corporation Limited

1290. SHRI SIMON TIGGA : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) since when the Indian Road Construction Corporation is incurring losses and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the corporation is being closed due to incurring losses;

(c) the policies of Government for such Corporations which are running under loss due to reasons not within the control of the corporation;

(d) whether the corporation has been given any opportunity in other fields to offset its loss; and

(e) the action being taken for making good the loss incurred by the corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Indian Road Construction Corporation Limited has been incurring losses since 1984-85 on account of non/delayed payments by some of the foreign clients resulting in time and cost over-runs.

(b) and (c). No policy decision has been taken by the Government regarding future of loss-making Public Sector Undertakings.

(d) and (e). The Corporation has been permitted to take up World Bank aided National Highway Projects in the country.

Techno-Economic Study on Narmada River

1291. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have already taken up techno-economic study on Narmada with Dutch assistance for declaring the river as National Waterway; and

(b) if so, when such study was taken up and the details regarding the time schedule fixed for completion of the study including the amount allocated for that purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). For declaration of National Waterway, studies of hydrographic survey and techno-economic feasibility are pre-requisites. The feasibility study comprising three phases was initiated in 1984 with Dutch technical assistance. The phase I study has been completed. The phase II and III of the study including hydrographic surveys would depend on the completion of four major dams, planned across this waterway. However, in the meanwhile Govt. of Netherlands have agreed to taking up the drafting of project document for development of downstream stretch of the river. The expenditure on these studies are borne by the Govt. of Netherlands.

Study on Ecological Imbalance due to Pooyankutty Hydel Dam Project

1292. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the strong protest lodged by environmentalists and some scientists against sanctioning of Pooyankutty Hydel Dam Project in Idukki district of Kerala;

(b) whether Government have made a study of the ecological imbalances which may be brought about the project; if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that it will create barriers in the Western Ghat System, destroy thousands of acres of evergreen monsoon forests and affecting flora and fauna of the region; and

(d) whether Government have already cleared the project ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSIRI) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. The project authorities are to carry out such a study and formulate Action Plans for prevention of adverse impact.

(d) This project was accorded approval from environmental angle in June, 1985 with conditions that following environmental safeguard measures will be implemented with execution of the project :

- Fuel arrangements for the labour force.
- Compensatory Afforestation Plan.
- Studies of flora, fauna and wildlife of submergence area.
- Rehabilitation Master Plan.
- Protection of wildlife.
- Constitution of Monitoring group to oversee the effective implementation.

These details have not been complied with so far by the project authorities.

The project involves diversion of 3001 ha. of semi-ever green forest for non forest use which requires approval under the

Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. Proposal for diversion of forest land can be taken up for consideration only when complete details sought from the State Government are received.

[*Translation*]

Supply of Milk to DMS and Mother Dairy

1293. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rajasthan is supplying adequate quantity of milk to Delhi Milk Scheme and Mother Dairy in Delhi;

(b) if so, the total quantity of milk supplied to these organisations from Rajasthan vis-a-vis other States;

(c) whether these organisations are providing as much facilities to Rajasthan as they do for other States;

(d) if not, whether Government have formulated any plan to provide more help to milk producers of Rajasthan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b). The daily average supply of milk by Rajasthan and other States to Delhi Milk Scheme and Mother Dairy during November, 1987 to July, 1988 is given below :

(In litres)

Name of State	Supplied to	
	D.M.S.	Mother Dairy
Rajasthan	21,996	56,483
Uttar Pradesh	12,321	24,732
Haryana	1,020	10,520
Punjab	12,841	30,078
Madhya Pradesh	1,901	5,384
Gujarat	—	60,220
Delhi	1,49,505	—

(c) Yes, Sir.

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

[English]

Localities Connected with Mini Buses etc. in Delhi

1294. **SHRI SWAMI PRASAD SINGH** : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain localities of Delhi have been provided with the services of mini buses, buses under STA permits and battery operated buses;

(b) if so, the names of such localities where such services have been provided and the criteria if any, for selecting such localities;

(c) whether there is any proposal to provide such buses in the remaining localities of Delhi;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). Delhi Administration have intimated that the Mini buses under STA permits, are at present allowed to operate from localities of Janakpuri, Madangir, Ashok Vihar, Rani Bagh, Uttam Nagar, Seema Puri, Sayeed Village, Paschim Vihar, Najafgarh, Saket, Nangal, Dakshinpuri, Vinay Nagar, Tilak Nagar, Kalkaji, Naraina, Lajpat Nagar, Nirankari Colony, Khureji etc. These operation from and to these localities are allowed with a view to supplement the transport facilities.

Battery operated buses have been provided in the thickly populated areas such as the walled-city and trans-yamuna areas with a view to reduce air and noise pollution.

(c) to (e). Delhi Administration has intimated that no such proposal is under consideration at present. The existing level of services is generally considered as adequate.

[Translation]

Construction of Indoor Games Training Centre in Himachal Pradesh

1295. **SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY** : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the work of construction on the proposed biggest Indoor Games Training Centre of Asia for Porters Hills and Shilru in Himachal Pradesh is progressing satisfactorily;

(b) if so, the time by which the construction work on both these games centres will be completed and the details of the expenditure proposed to be incurred thereon; and

(c) if not, the main reasons for the hurdles therein and the action taken so far by Government to remove them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SMT. MARGARET ALVA) : (a) to (c). The work on Indoor Stadium at Potters Hill, Shimla has not yet started. The construction activities at Shillaroo have been taken up for Hockey field and Athletic track. Some buildings earlier belonging to the State Agricultural Department have since been acquired and renovated for accommodation for sportspersons. Shillaroo Centre has become partly operational and recently National Summer Camps for Athletics and Boxing were held there.

In the VII Plan, a provision of Rs. 2 crores has been made for these Centres. It is expected that the construction of Hockey field and Athletic track which is going on at Shillaroo will be completed by March, 1989. So far as the Indoor Stadium at Potters Hill, Shimla and other facilities at Shillaroo are concerned, the estimates and time farmers are yet to be worked out.

There has not been much progress in undertaking/execution of construction activities at this Centre as the land for these

centres was transferred in March 1986 against expected transfer in March 1985. Besides, the permission from Government of India for cutting of trees for the proposed Centre at Shimla is yet to be obtained.

[English]

**Abolition of Royalty on Minor
Forest Produce**

1296. SHRI SAMAR BRAHMA CHOUDHURY : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government propose to issue directives to State Governments for abolition of 'royalty' in respect of minor forest produce for ensuring better income to tribals; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to ensure better remunerative prices to tribals for their forest produce ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) :
(a) No, Sir.

(b) The following steps have been taken by the Government to ensure better remunerative prices to tribals for minor forest produce :-

- (i) Entry of non-tribals has been restricted in tribal belt,
- (ii) Collection of minor forest produce through state owned agencies is encouraged so as to eliminate middlemen.
- (iii) Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation on India Limited (TRIFED) has been set up as a national level apex Cooperative marketing federation to provide marketing support to State level cooperatives/organisations. It will collect minor forest produce of tribals and establish interstate and international marketing linkages for the same.

**Central Social Welfare Board
Assistance to State Social
Welfare Boards**

1297. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ :
SHRI R.M. BHOYE :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding the programmes and assistance given in case of unemployment, under-employment, old age, sickness and disability by the Central Social Welfare Board for the last three years;

(b) the names of State Social Welfare Boards and voluntary agencies which received assistance from the Central Social Welfare Board alongwith the amount of assistance and the reasons thereof; and

(c) the State Social Welfare Boards and voluntary agencies which have not fully utilised the assistance given ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SMT. MARGARET ALVA) :
(a) No financial assistance is given by the Central Social Welfare Board to individuals in the case of un-employment, under employment, old age, sickness, disability etc. The Social-economic programme of the Central Social Welfare Board, however, aims at providing needy women, such as those who are economically backward, destitute, widowed, deserted and also physically handicapped with opportunity for 'Work and Wage' on full/part time basis for supplementing the meagre income of their families.

Financial assistance is provided in the form of grants to the voluntary organisations for setting up of various categories of Units, such as Production Units, for Small Industrial items; Units as Ancillaries to large industries; Handloom Units and Handicrafts Units, Agro-based Units like Dairy Units; Piggery, Goat rearing; Sheep breedings and Poultry and for Self-employment Units

such as Sewing Machines, Knitting Machines vegetable vending etc.

(b) and (c). These lists are too lengthy to be compiled and circulated.

Problem of Land Erosion in States

1298. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the problem of land erosion in certain States is on increase year after year and a large part of land has been eroded;

(b) if so, the names of the States which have been affected by the land erosion and the area of total land eroded in each State :

(c) whether a Central Committee has been appointed to know the problem of erosion;

(d) if so, when the Committee was appointed and whether it has submitted its report; and

(e) if so, the findings and the suggestions made to check the erosion in those areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b). There are no comprehensive and periodic State-wise surveys providing precise data on the extent of lands subject to erosion and degradation or no the dynamics of their change. However, various estimates including that of National Commission on Agriculture (1976), National Committee on Backward Area Development (1981), Rashtriya Barh Ayog (1980), Land Utilisation Statistics (1981-82) etc., indicate that an area of about 173 million ha. is affected by soil erosion and land degradation of different types. The State-wise break-up of the estimated problem area is given in the statement below.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Do not arise, in view of (c) above.

Statement

State-Wise Information on Estimated Problem Areas

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Problem Area due to		
		Soil erosion	Land Degradation	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	115.02	7.29	122.31
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	24.44	2.10	26.54
3.	Assam	22.17	7.82	29.99
3.	Bihar	42.60	22.92	65.52
5.	Gujarat	99.46	26.40	125.86
6.	Harayana	15.91	25.71	41.62
7.	Himachal Pradesh	19.14	—	19.14
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	8.83	0.10	8.93
9.	Karnataka	109.89	4.14	114.03

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Kerala	17.57	1.78	19.35
11.	Mndhya Pradesh	196.10	11.07	207.17
12.	Maharashtra	191.81	6.65	198.46
13.	Manipur	3.74	3.60	7.34
14.	Meghalaya	8.37	2.65	11.02
15.	Mizoram	4.21	1.89	6.10
16.	Nagaland	4.05	6.33	10.38
17.	Orissa	45.78	32.25	78.03
18.	Punjab	10.07	22.23	32.30
19.	Rajasthan	199.02	174.92	373.94
20.	Sikkim	3.03	—	3.03
21.	Tamil Nadu	36.40	1.82	38.22
22.	Tripura	1.67	1.12	2.79
23.	Uttar Pradesh	71.10	60.05	131.15
24.	West Bengal	10.33	32.70	43.03
25.	Goa	2.00	—	2.00
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.59	—	2.59
27.	Chandigarh	0.01	—	0.01
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.12	—	0.12
29.	Delhi	0.14	0.01	0.75
30.	Daman and Diu	—	—	—
31.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—
32.	Pondicherry	0.03	—	0.03
33.	Total	1,266.20	455.55 14.65**	1,721.15 15.65**
34.	Grand Total	1,266.20	470.20	1,736.40

**There is no state-wise breakup for this area—mostly sandy soils,

Desilting of Chilka Lake

1299. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI ANANTA PRASAD
SETHI :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether as a result of several rivers and rivulets opening into Chilka, an estimated 30 million tonnes of silt enters the lagoon annually resulting in shrinkage of its size; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to desilt the Chilka lake ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) :

(a) As per information furnished by the State Government the silt load is estimated at about 13 m. tonnes per annum.

(b) The State Government has prepared an action plan including soil conservation measures like gully control, construction of water harvesting structure, control bunding, stone terracing of adjacent hills and slopes and afforestation programme. The Dredging Corporation of the State Government has been asked to carry out a study of Magarmukh area.

**Cross Breeding of Sheeps for
Better Yield of Wool**

1300. SHRI PARASRAM BHAR-DWAJ : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the average yield of wool per sheep in the country is less than the yield obtained from sheeps in other countries; and

(b) if so, whether adequate research efforts have been made to cross-breed/local varieties with imported rams for more wool yield of finer staple ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. A large scale cross breeding programme has been taken up in various States where local varieties of sheep are crossed with exotic rams for production of more wool of finer staple.

**Loss to Steel Plants Due to Power
Shortage**

1301 SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the steel plants which are suffering loss of production due to shortage of power ;

(b) the percentage of loss in production thereof during the last three years, year-wise and plant-wise details thereof;

(c) the total requirement of power for each steel plant, plant-wise; and

(d) the steps so far taken to meet the requirement of power for the steel plants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) All the steel plants of SAIL namely, Bhilai, Durgapur, Rourkela, Bokaro, Indian Iron and Steel Company, Burnpur and Alloy Steels Plant, Durgapur have incurred production losses on account of shortage of power.

(b) The loss of production on account of shortage of power at these plants has been as under :

Year	Loss of Production (As % of Actual production of Saleable Steel)		
	BSP	DSP	RSP
1985-86	0.10	6.2	31.2
1986-87	Nil	13.3	15.1
1987-88	0.47	3.5	43
	BSL	IISCO	ASP*
	5.3	0.5	3.38
	15.0	0.5	8.0
	47	0.8	1.6

*In terms of Crude steel.

(c) The total estimated power requirement of SAIL plants for is as under :

Plant	Requirement of Power (in MVA)
Bhilai	160
Durgapur	30
Rourkela	70
Bokaro	100
HSCO, Burnpur	25
Alloy Steels Plant, Durgapur	36

(d) The power supply position to the steel plants by public utilities is under constant review at the Inter-Ministerial level. Wherever possible, additional power supply is arranged from other grids. The existing captive power generation is maximised whenever there is shortage in power supply from public utilities. As a long-term measure and to reduce dependence of steel plants on external power supply, additional captive generation capacities are being created by setting up captive power plants at Bokaro, Durgapur and Rourkela Steel Plants.

Captive Power Plants for Steel Plants

1302. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of steel plants having captive power plants together with production of those plants;

(b) whether there is any plan to set up captive power plants in all the steel plants ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) All five integrated steel plants of SAIL, namely, Bhilai, Durgapur, Rourkela, Bokaro and IISCO have been provided with Captive Power generation facilities. Their actual generation in the 1st quarter of 1988-89, has been as under ;

Average Generation 1988-89 (in MW)
(I quarter)

Plant	Captive Power Plant No. 1	Captive Power Plant No. 2
Bhilai	25.1	31.5
Durgapur	6.0	16.3 (Unit I & II)
Rourkela	38.8	56.6 (Unit I and II)
Bokaro	59.6	38.9 (Unit I)
IISCO Power Plant	16.4	—

(b) to (d). In order to reduce dependance of SAIL plants of external power supply, additional captive generation capacities are being created by setting up 3 x 60 MW captive power plant at Bokaro Steel Plant and a 2 x 60 MW captive power plant each at Durgapur and Rourkela Steel Plants.

Cooperation to Fishing Industries for Acquiring Indigenous Fishing Vessels

1303. SHRI H.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to extend full cooperation to the fishing industries in acquiring indigenous fishing vessels ;

(b) if so, whether some suggestions have been received from the Association of Indian Fisheries Industries in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction on Union Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Full cooperation is extended to fishing industries for acquiring indigenous deep sea fishing vessels. The following concessions/incentives are extended to the industry for acquisition of indigenous deep sea fishing vessels :

(i) Provision of 33% subsidy on the cost of indigenously constructed deep sea fishing vessels.

(ii) Provision of Soft loan at lesser rate of interest for acquisition of indigenous vessels as compared to imported vessels.

(iii) Permission to import components upto 30% of the total cost of the indigenously constructed deep sea fishing vessels.

(b) The association of Indian Fishery Industries has suggested that the Government should take appropriate action to expedite delivery of trawlers by the indigenous yards within the contracted delivery period in respect of orders already placed on the yards with SDFC loan. Alternatively, the association has suggested that the interest charges from entrepreneurs may be waived till actual delivery of the vessels.

(c) Government have decided that a team of officers from SCICI and Ministry of Surface Transport will study the problem of delayed delivery of indigenous vessels.

Production of Rails by Bhilai Steel Plant

1304. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bhilai Steel Plant is unable to meet the Railway's requirement of rails to enable them to maintain their requirement of track renewal ;

(b) if so, what is the rated capacity of the Bhilai Steel Plant to produce rail per year and its actual production at present ; and

(c) the steps being taken to gear up the production of rails at Bhilai Steel Plant to meet the Railway's demand and thus save precious foreign exchange involved in their import ?

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

(b) The information on the production of rails at Bhilai Steel Plant is given below :

Annual Capacity	Year	'000 tonnes
5 lakh tonnes	1987-88 (Production)	379
	1988-89 (Plan)	450
	April-July 1988 (Plan)	147.0
	April-July (1988) (Actual)	146.8

(c) SAIL are working out a programme to revamp the Rail and Structural Mill of Bhilai Steel Plant consistent with the requirement pattern of the Indian Railways for these rails.

Study in Desert Development

1305. DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether two Belgian agricultural scientists have developed a product called 'black milk' which can make deserts bloom;

(b) whether this technique has been studied by some Indian experts; if so, their finding on water evaporation ; and

(c) whether any experiments in this regard have been carried out ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) to(c). Yes, Sir. The term 'black Milk' refers to the by-products (Bitumenous emulsions and Asphalt) from Petroleum Refining Industry. Belgian and American scientists have reported the possibility of using these as soil conditioners for improving the soil structure and for wind erosion control. Experiments carried out under Indian conditions have been only of preliminary nature and the results are not conclusive for practical recommendations of these compounds on a field scale.

Implementation of Special Foodgrains Production Programme in West Bengal

1306. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the crop lending target set for West Bengal under the Union Government's Special Foodgrains Production Programme during 1988-89 and the districts identified for the purpose ;

(b) whether some portion of the Sunderbans area which has a potential for rice production will also be included in this Programme ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) The crop lending amount for seven districts covered under special Foodgrains Production Programme in West Bengal has been estimated at Rs. 85 crores for 1988-89. The programme is being implemented in the districts of (1) Nadia (2) Hooghly (3) Burdwan (4) Birbhum (5) 24-Parganas (6) Midnapur (7) West Dinajpur.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Change in Fuel Technology for Steel Plants

1307. SHRI MOTILAL HANSDA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a change in fuel technology for the steel plants ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether these changes are as equal to the foreign technologies ; and

(d) the extent to which these changes will prove beneficial to national economy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The fuel technology for steel plants is under review with regard to economics of using imported coal in place of indigenous coal and natural gas due to its improved availability in different parts of the country.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The use of larger percentage of natural gas and or imported coal is expected to improve the productivity of the plants and quality of the steel products. This will, therefore, be beneficial to national economy.

Funds to States Under Rural Development Programmes

1308. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the funds earmarked for the major rural development programmes during the Seventh Plan, sector-wise;

(b) the amount allocated to different States so far, State-wise ; and

(c) the amount spent under different schemes, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) As per the Seventh

Plan (1988-90) documents, sector-wise outlays provided for the major rural development programmes in the Seventh Plan are as under :

(Rs. in crores)

Programme	Central Sector	State Sector	Total
Integrated rural development and related programmes i.e. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) Desert Development Programme (DDP), etc.	1864.38	1609.61	3473.99
National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)	1250.81	1236.66	2487.47
Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP)	1743.78	—	1743.78
Rural Water Supply and Sanitation.	1236.83	2350.00	3586.83

(b) and (c). Statements I and II are given below.

Statement—I

Allotments (including State-share) and utilisation under major Rural Development Programme during 1985-86 to 1988-89

S. No.	Name of the States/ UTs	IRDP		NREP		RLEGP		DPAP	
		Allocation	Utilisation	Allocation	Utilisation	Allocation	Utilisation	Allocation	Utilisation
1.	Andhra Pradesh	156.76	139.95	283.96	183.49	249.92	186.09	41.01	32.02
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13.93	8.17	2.43	1.29	2.23	1.37		
3.	Assam	54.93	50.94	50.56	53.65	52.94	28.73		
4.	Bihar	303.68	238.32	438.19	319.04	359.82	261.00	30.96	25.53
5.	Gos	4.16	3.10	3.39	2.20	3.27*	1.83		
6.	Gujarat	80.06	68.49	119.51	93.99	84.21	64.59	25.52	20.42
7.	Haryana	24.57	27.98	28.13	19.40	23.56	18.56	5.13	3.73
8.	Himachal Pradesh	15.03	19.35	18.11	12.40	15.11	9.49		
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	24.30	18.71	42.66	37.83	18.36	10.29	7.60	5.74
10.	Karnataka	54.67	74.96	160.25	112.55	120.33	85.76	42.31	25.97
11.	Kerala	62.61	55.68	120.43	77.25	110.42	81.17		
12.	Madhya Pradesh	262.88	178.43	280.98	212.19	207.78	129.37	28.67	21.52

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
13.	Maharashtra	162.58	131.29	206.23	118.39	185.08	113.04	44.51	32.04
14.	Manipur	5.29	5.85	4.60	2.96	2.78	1.62		
15.	Meghalaya	7.64	8.53	3.60	2.26	3.66	1.76		
16.	Mizoram	6.08	7.25	2.17	1.13	3.91	3.26		
17.	Nagaland	7.18	6.90	3.79	2.90	3.08	2.95		
18.	Orissa	122.71	94.96	126.76	90.52	114.85	84.80	22.59	16.27
19.	Punjab	27.74	34.40	33.21	20.68	27.76	23.46		
20.	Rajasthan	102.20	79.11	193.97	165.71	91.75	75.93	17.74	14.11
21.	Sikkim	1.74	1.03	2.61	2.03	1.99	2.10		
22.	Tamil Nadu	155.02	128.16	241.18	172.37	210.11	159.53	24.63	16.63
23.	Tripura	6.30	11.80	10.67	7.17	8.21	6.80		
24.	Uttar Pradesh	416.05	332.70	558.20	345.25	448.02	329.01	50.40	40.30
25.	West Bengal	175.19	133.92	219.02	123.40	194.52	109.75	19.46	12.75
	U.Ts.								
26.	A and N Island	1.52	1.05	2.70	1.98	2.26	0.82		
27.	Chandigarh	0.75	0.02	0.68	0.37	0.47	0.13		
28.	D and N	0.45	0.38	1.25	0.81	1.14	0.69		

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
29.	Delhi	2.07	1.86	1.06	0.57	1.52	0.54		
30.	D. and Diu	0.34	0.10	0.22	—	0.11	—		
31.	Lakshadweep	1.19	0.66	1.19	0.97	0.69	0.41		
32.	Pondicherry	1.62	1.85	2.51	1.69	2.29	1.60		
	All-India	3252.52	1865.01	3172.23	21.65.93	2544.38	1800.77	350.53	267.04

Utilisation as reported till the end of July, 1988

* Includes Daman and Diu.

Statement—II

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No	Name of the State/ Uts.	DDP Allocation	Utilisation	RWS Allocation	Utilisation
1.	Andhra Pradesh			82.66	56.16
2.	Arunachal Pradesh			10.24	0.99
3.	Assam			56.14	47.86
4.	Bihar			102.54	56.52
5.	Goa			1.61	0.70
6.	Gujarat	6.53	5.04	50.23	32.30
7.	Haryana	12.51	8.76	24.08	21.85
8.	Himachal Pradesh	6.00	4.01	27.93	27.91
9.	J and K	8.50	5.79	22.12	0.48
10.	Karnataka			73.46	47.65
11.	Kerala			43.24	30.49
12.	Madhya Pradesh			103.34	87.83
13.	Maharashtra			103.30	61.90
14.	Manipur			16.60	11.38
15.	Meghalaya			16.60	14.35
16.	Mizoram			3.92	5.33
17.	Nagaland			16.88	12.84
18.	Orissa			47.44	37.10
19.	Punjab			67.68	19.44
20.	Rajasthan	108.96	76.57	129.68	87.53
21.	Sikkim			13.26	12.30
22.	Tamil Nadu			74.77	40.08
23.	Tripura			14.05	10.24
24.	Uttar Pradesh			137.99	128.48
25.	West Bengal			66.66	24.81

1	2	3	4	5	6
UTs.					
26.	A & N Islands			1.75	0.96
27.	Chandigarh			—	—
28.	D & N Haveli			0.36	—
29.	Delhi			0.26	—
30.	Daman & Diu			0.56	—
31.	Lakshadweep			0.30	—
32.	Pondicherry			0.87	0.52
All India		142.50	100.17	1367.61	933.77

Allocations to States out of Central Road Fund

1309. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE :
SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH
GOSWAMI :

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state the amount allocated to each State out of the Central Road Fund during 1988-89 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : A Statement indicating the allocation to States during 1988-89 out of Central Road Fund is given below :

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of State	Allocation for 1988-89
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8.00
2.	Assam	15.00
4.	Bihar	12.00
4.	Gujarat	195.00
5.	Haryana	20.00

6.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.77
7.	Karnataka	68.23
8.	Madhya Pradesh	40.00
9.	Maharashtra	64.00
10.	Manipur	5.00
11.	Nagaland	6.00
12.	Tamilnadu	15.00
13.	West Bengal	25.00

Strengthening of Co-Operative Societies

1310. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 20th April, 1987 to Starred Question No. 715 regarding election to cooperative societies and state the response of State Governments to the suggestions made by Union Government for strengthening the cooperative societies and also to hold regular elections.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : 'Co-operative Societies' is a

State Subject. Action on the suggestions made by the Union Government has, therefore, to be taken by the State Governments. However, the matter is reviewed by the Union Government from time to time. The last such review was made in the Conference of State Ministers of Co-operation held in Delhi in December, 1987. By and large, the State Governments have responded positively to the suggestions for strengthening the cooperative societies and holding elections.

**Setting up of Adarsh Sanskrit
Pathshalas**

1311. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has been taken for opening of the Adarsh Sanskrit Pathshalas during the remaining two years of the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the details of the places in which the Adarsh Sanskrit Pathshalas would be set up; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which the decision would be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). Inspection Committees constituted by Government have inspected some institutions in Himachal Pradesh and Bihar. The reports of the Committees will be placed before the duly constituted Grants Committee, which is likely to meet at the end of August, 1988. The details about the places where the Adarsh Sanskrit Pathshalas would be set up, will be known only after the decisions taken by the Grants Committee become available.

**Cultural Exchange Programme
with Spain and Italy**

1312. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any cultural exchange programmes between India and Spain and India and Italy are proposed to be formulated for better understanding between the two countries; and

(b) if so, the details there of ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) We already have cultural exchange programmes with Spain and Italy.

(b) The Indo-Spanish Cultural Exchange Programme was finalised and signed in Delhi on 31st January, 1986 and is valid till 31st December, 1988. Similarly, the Indo-Italian Cultural Exchange Programme was also concluded in Delhi on 12th March, 1987. This Programme is valid till 31.12.1989. Both the Programmes envisage collaboration/co-operation in the fields of education and science, art and culture, radio and television and sports and youth, more particularly through :

1. exchange of academicians/scholars experts/specialists/professors/performing artistes in the fields of Indian Art/Architecture/Archaeology/Philosophy/History/Archives/Libraries/language and literature;

(2) exchange of books, publications and micro-films of mutual interest;

(3) exchange of scientific information and co-operation in the area of science and technology;

(4) award of scholarships to each other's nationals;

(5) holding of exhibitions, film weeks and participation in international film festivals organised in both the countries;

(6) collaboration between national bodies of radio and television of the two countries; and

(7) exchange of youth delegations, visual and printed material on sports.

**Reconstitution of Central and State
Social Welfare Boards**

1313. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Social Welfare Board and a number of State Boards are due for re-constitution as on date;

(b) if so, the date by which the new boards would be established; and

(c) the pattern of the composition of the boards alongwith various interests which are represented on the boards ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) and (b). The Central Social Welfare Board is not due for reconstitution. 12 State Social Welfare Advisory Boards are due for reconstitution. The State Social Welfare Advisory Boards are constituted by the respective State Government/U.T. Admn. in consultation with the Central Social Welfare Board. Since the notification regarding reconstitution is issued by the concerned State Government/UT Admn. it is not possible to indicate the date by which the new boards will be established.

(c) The Composition of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board is decided by the concerned State Government/U.T. Administration in consultation with the Central Social Welfare Board. Half of the members of the State Social Welfare Boards excluding the Chairman are to be nominated by the concerned State Government/UT Administration and the other half by the Central Social Welfare Board. The Chairman of the State Board is to be a woman social worker appointed by mutual consent of the State Government/U.T. Admn. and the Chairman of the Central Social Welfare Board. Normally there is one member to represent each district in the State. In addition, officials representing the various Departments as nominated

by the State Government are included in the State Boards. The General Body of the CSWB consists of the Chairpersons of the State Boards, professionals from fields such as law, medicine, social work, education, social development and social work, education, social development and Social work, representatives of Government of India Ministries. Members of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha and the Chairperson and Executive Director of the Central Social Welfare Board.

[*Translation*]

**Food Processing Units in Barabanki
and Kheri-Lakhimpur Districts
of Uttar Pradesh**

1314. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT :
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA :

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up food processing units in Barabanki and Kheri-Lakhimpur districts of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). Government has no proposal at present to set up any food processing units in Barabanki and Kheri-Lakhimpur Districts of Uttar Pradesh. However, two units for manufacture of fruit juice/pulp have been registered in Barabanki District. Approvals have also been accorded for setting up 3 units in Barabanki and one in Kheri-Lakhimpur District respectively for manufacture of wheat products.

Plantation of Trees

1315. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government propose to plant trees under afforestation programme during the current year; and

(b) if so, the number of trees, State-wise, likely to be planted during this year ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a)

and (b). The afforestation programme for the current year envisages planting of 400.27 crore seedlings. The State-wise break-up of this target is given below in a Statement.

Statement

(No. of Seedlings in lakhs)

S. No.	States/U.Ts.	Targetts for 1988-89
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3200
2.	Assam-	600
3.	Bihar	3600
4.	Gujarat	2600
5.	Haryana	750
6.	Himachal Pradesh	700
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	500
8.	Karnataka	3300
9.	Kerala	1750
10.	Madhya Pradesh	4400
11.	Maharashtra	3300
12.	Manipur	200
13.	Meghalaya	270
14.	Nagaland	230
15.	Orissa	3000
16.	Punjab	500
17.	Rajasthan	1300
18.	Sikkim	150
19.	Tamil Nadu	1800
20.	Tripura	260
21.	Uttar Pradesh	5100
22.	West Bengal	1800

1	2	3
23. A and N Islands		100
24. Arunachal Pradesh		140
25. Chandigarh		4
26. Delhi		50
27. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		35
28. Goa		75
29. Lakshdweep		0.50
30. Mizoram		300
31. Pondicherry		10
32. Daman and Diu		2
Grand Total		40026.50

[English]

Grant of Autonomous Status to Colleges during Seventh Plan

1316. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI :
SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA :
SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to grant autonomous status to colleges under the new education policy;

(b) the criteria laid down for the selection of colleges for the grant of autonomy;

(c) if so, the number of colleges proposed to be granted the status of autonomy during the Seventh Plan;

(d) the number of colleges which have been approved to be given autonomous status till now state-wise;

(e) whether no college in the Orissa has been granted autonomous status so far; and

(f) whether there is any proposal to grant the autonomous status to Bhadrak College, Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) The National Policy on Education-1986 envisages the development of autonomous colleges in large numbers. In pursuance of this, the University Grants Commission has formulated detailed guidelines for conferring autonomous status on selected colleges by the Universities concerned.

(b) According to the guidelines framed in January, 1987, each University has to set up a Standing Committee to examine the suitability of colleges for autonomous status. The criteria suggested in the guidelines for identification of colleges are academic reputation and previous performance in University examinations and academic/co-curricular activities; academic

attainments of the faculty; method of selection of teachers and students; physical facilities; institutional management; financial resources, etc. The selection of colleges by the Standing Committee is subject to concurrence by the State Government and the UGC. There after the University concerned can confer autonomous status on the selected colleges.

(c) The Programme of Action to implement the National Policy on Education envisages the development of about 500 autonomous colleges by the end of the Seventh Plan.

(d) The number of colleges which have been approved for autonomous till now, state-wise, is as follows :

Tamil Nadu	— 40
Andhra Pradesh	— 21
Madhya Pradesh	— 16
Rajasthan	— 4
Gujarat	— 1
	—————
Total :	82
	—————

(e) and (f). No, Sir. None of the Universities in Orissa has of far recommended any college for autonomous status.

Regular Monitoring of Pesticides

1317. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of contamination of water due to effluent run-offs from pesticide factories ?

(b) if so, whether any regular monitoring on hundred different pesticides in use is made; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) There are no reports of large-scale contami-

nation of water bodies in the country due to effluent run-offs from pesticide factories although there are some reports of minor contamination.

(b) and (c). Regular monitoring of the river Gānga and a few of its tributaries has been started since November 1986 on a monthly basis by collecting water samples from 27 different locations in UP, Bihar and West Bengal. The water samples have been analysed for residues of 12 major pesticides and their metabolites/isomers. The analytical data collected so far did not show any definite pattern of variation. The residues for three commonly used pesticides are also monitored in sediments at 173 stations all along the coast line of the country. Manufacture and use of pesticides are regulated by the Insecticides Act, 1968.

Compensation to Drought Affected States

1318. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the proposals regarding the grant of compensation to the States for the loss caused to their economy due to drought; and

(b) the details of the proposals and when these are going to be considered ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) There is no proposal under consideration for grant of compensation to the States for the loss caused to their economy due to drought. The policy for financing the expenditure in the wake of natural calamities including drought is based on the recommendations of the Finance Commissions appointed from time to time and Government's decision thereon. The present policy is based on the recommendations of the Eighth Finance Commission, which is in vogue from the year 1985-86. Central Government extends assistance to the affected State as per existing policy.

(b) Does not arise.

Conservation of Medicinal Plants

1319. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the rate of deforestation leading to extinction of medicinal plants;

(b) if so, the steps taken to preserve the endangered medicinal plants; and

(c) whether Government have set up any germplasm banks for medicinal plants; if so, the details thereof, indicating the number and names of main species covered ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) :

(a) Studies carried out by the National Remote Sensing Agency with the help of Satellite Imagery have shown an estimated annual rate of deforestation of 1.3 million hectares between 1972-75 and 1980-82. However, no specific studies have been undertaken on the rate of extinction of medicinal plants.

(b) The following steps have been taken to preserve the endangered medicinal plants :-

(i) Trade and commerce in endangered species of flora have been regulated

under Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES).

(ii) Some rare plants of medicinal importance have been cultivated in the Indian Botanical Garden and experimental gardens located at different parts of the country.

(iii) Scientific propagation of medicinal plants is being done by organisations under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

(iv) A scheme of "Captive Breeding of Endangered Plant Species" is being implemented by Botanical Survey of India.

(v) Threatend species of plants are protected in Wildlife Sanctuaries, National Parks etc. as a part of conservation of natural eco system.

(c) No separate germplasm banks have been set up for medicinal plants. However, some Botanical gardens maintain a collection of such plants. Some of the important species of medicinal plants available in these gardens is given in the Statement below.

Statement

List of some of the medicinal plants grown in Botanical Gardens :-

S. No.	Botanical name	Local/trade name
1.	<i>Abutilon indicum</i>	— Nagabala
2.	<i>Aconitum heterophyllum</i>	— Aconite
3.	<i>Balerina prionitis</i>	— Sahacharam
4.	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	— Brhami
5.	<i>Colchicum luteum</i>	— Yellow autumn crocus
6.	<i>Coleus vetereroides</i>	— Jalam
7.	<i>Commiphora wightii</i>	— Gugal
8.	<i>Coptis teeta</i>	— Mishmee teeta

1	2	3
9.	<i>Costus speciosus</i>	— Anakoova
10.	<i>Curcuma longifolia</i>	— Nisa
11.	<i>Datura metel</i>	— Daturum
12.	<i>Discorea bulbifera</i>	— Alukabhada
13.	<i>Discorea esculenta</i>	— Kachal
14.	<i>Holostemma adakodien</i>	— Jeevanthi
15.	<i>Kaempferia galanga</i>	— Rasna
16.	<i>Piper longum</i>	— Pippali
17.	<i>Rauwolfia serpentina</i>	— Sarpagandha
18.	<i>Sassurea lappa</i>	— Kuth
19.	<i>Sida retusa</i>	— Bala
20.	<i>Tricosanthes cucumerina</i>	— Patolam

**Pollution from Stone Crushers
in Delhi**

1320. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the News-item appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 9 May, 1988 regarding high percentage of air pollution from stone crushing units causing tuberculosis to the people of Rajokri in Delhi; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Steps taken by Government include the following :

(i) Standards for dust emissions from stone crushing units were notified in the Gazette under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

(ii) The Central Pollution Control Board is taking necessary steps.

**Canadian Assistance for Mineral
Exploration**

1321. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :
SHRI MANIK REDDY :
SHRI SITARAM J. GAVALI ;
SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY :

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

(a) whether Government have recently invited Canadian cooperation and assistance for mineral exploration;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the foreign exchange likely to be provided by Canada for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR) : (a) and (b). No direct cooperation/assistance has been invited from Canada for Mineral Exploration. However, under CIDA (Canadian International Development Agency) loan agreement a twin otter Aircraft with integrated multi-sensor system for carrying out aerial geophysical surveys and a number of other sophisticated geophysical instruments namely Mini Sossie, Maxi-probe EMR-16, DRS-V etc. have been

procured for geophysical exploration by the Geological Survey of India which form a part of Mineral Exploration activity.

(c) The CIDA line of credit for the Aircraft with integrated geophysical system and other equipment would be to the tune of 7.84 million Canadian dollars.

Gap between Demand and Supply of Aluminium

1322. PRGF. RAMKRISHANA MORE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the gap between demand and supply of aluminium at the end of 1987 and the percentage of requirement met indigenous;

(b) the extent of annual imports of aluminium (with value) and the percentage of demand met with the imports; and

(c) the quantity (with value) of aluminium³ proposed to be imported during the current year and the steps taken by Government to augment the indigenous production of aluminium to reduce imports ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR) : (a) and (b). During the year 1987-88 against a consumption of 350,000 tonnes of aluminium, the indigenous sale was about 269,000 tonnes which constituted 82 per cent of the consumption, and the balance quantity of about 61,000 tonnes constituting 18 per cent was met by the Minerals Metals Trading Corporation of India Limited (MMTC) through imports including their stocks. A quantity of 55,000 tonnes of aluminium valued at Rs. 130 crores approximately was imported by MMTC during 1987-88.

(c) About 10,000 tonnes of aluminium is expected to be imported during the current year valued at about Rs. 30 crores. Further, Government have brought import of aluminium including rods under Open General Licence with effect from 26-7-1988. Indigenous production of aluminium is also increasing with the progressive commissioning of National Aluminium Company

Limited (NALCO) smelter and it is expected that the country will have adequate availability of aluminium meet the demand.

Alind Aluminium Industries of Kerala

1323. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal for reviving Alind Aluminium Industries Limited (Kerala); if so, the details thereof;

(b) the main factors that led to the sickness in that industry; and

(c) the terms of revival and the latest position of the project for revival ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR) : (a) to (c). The Government has not received any proposal for revival of Alind Aluminium Industries Ltd., Kerala. However, Aluminium Industries Ltd., Kundara, Kerala has made a reference to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) under Section 15(1) of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985. The reference has been registered by the BIFR, a quasi-judicial body, and is engaging its attention.

Accidents involving DTC Buses

1324. SMT. PRABHAWATI GUPTA : Will the minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of accidents involving DTC buses and private buses under DTC operation, separately during the last two years;

(b) the number of persons killed and injured in those accidents; and

(c) the steps taken to check these accidents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) The information is as follows :

Year	Number of accidents	
	DTC buses	Private
1986	4362	1548
1987	3604	1749

(b)

Year	Number of persons			
	Killed		Injured	
	DTC buses	private buses	DTC buses	private buses
1986	170	106	1675	930
1987	162	103	1632	976

(c) Driver Training, including refresher training, on enforcement of speed limits, provision of speed governors in city route buses, incentives in the shape of cash awards and recognition of best drivers are some of the measures adopted by DTC to improve safety.

Deaths Due to Heat Stroke

1325. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the heatwave death toll was unprecedented in almost all parts of the country during the months of May and June, 1988;

(b) if so, the number of persons died during this period, State-wise; and

(c) the main reasons and the relief provided to dependents of affected persons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b). Reports of heatwave deaths have not been received from any State/Union Territory except Uttar Pradesh where 165 persons in 11 districts are reported to have lost their lives during May-June, 1988.

(c) It is primarily the responsibility of the State Government to provide relief measures in the wake of natural calamities. Annual margin money (shared on 50:50 basis between Central and State Government) is available with all the States to enable them to take emergent relief measures. The Government of India only supplements the efforts of the State Government by providing Central assistance for relief measures in case specific request seeking Central assistance is made.

Establishment of Wholesale Markets of Agricultural Produce in Delhi

1327. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a perspective plan regarding the establishment of wholesale markets of agricultural produce and its allied items at selected locations in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The Delhi Agricultural Marketing Board has in hand the following projects for the development of agricultural markets in Delhi :

- (i) Fruit and Vegetable Market, Keshopur
- (ii) Fodder Market, Mangolpuri
- (iii) Fish, egg and poultry market, Gazipur
- (iv) New Grain Market, Najafgarh
- (v) New Grain Market, Narela
- (vi) Extension of Fruit and Vegetable Market, Azadpur.

Contamination in Foodgrains Due to Use of Aluminium Phosphide Fumigants

1328. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Aluminium Phosphide is a common fumigant that protects stored foodgrain from pests;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware of the warning of the Doctors of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences that Aluminium Phosphide is contaminating the foodgrains resulting in the death of several hundred people due to the consumption of contaminated foodgrains; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and corrective measures proposed to taken ?

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

(b) No such warning has been issued by the doctors of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences.

(c) In view of the reply to part (b), question does not arise.

Linkage between Agriculture and Industry

1329. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether absence of effective linkage between agriculture and industry is resulting in continuous erosion in purchasing power of farmers and need of Government subsidies in agriculture sector; and

(b) if so, the corrective steps taken or contemplated by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b). The Government, in March, 1980, amended the terms of reference of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP). Accordingly, the CACP, while making its recommendations, keeps in view the changes in the terms of trade between agricultural and non-agricultural sectors which include not only the rise in prices paid by the farmers for the commodities purchased for their home and farm consumption but also the prices received by them for their produce sold in the market. In an agricultural economy like India, susceptible to vagaries of nature, fluctuations in production are too frequent and sometimes too severe to permit a stable link (parity) between the prices of agricultural and non-agricultural commodities. In fact, the stability of terms of trade is a medium term concept which cannot be applied to year to year fluctuations,

A number of programmes have been undertaken for increasing productivity

levels in the agricultural sector. The Government is also providing subsidy on farm inputs like fertilisers, plant protection and agricultural implements under Central/Centrally Sponsored programmes.

[Translation]

**Destruction of Santhal Pargana
Forests**

1330. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that medicinal plants and trees in the forests of Santhal Pargana in Bihar are being destroyed affecting adversely the Adivasis;

(b) if so, the measures taken by Government to save these medicinal plants and trees; and

(c) the action taken against the persons who are indulging in illegal felling of these plants and trees ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c). Details are being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

**Purchase of Machines by Delhi
Milk scheme**

1331. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA :
SHRI RAM DHAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether several big machines were purchased by the Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS) during the last three years to increase its capacity and efficiency;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the date of purchase of each machine, its price and functions;

(c) the estimated and actual improvement in the capacity and efficiency of the plant with the installation of these machines; and

(d) the details of the machines which are still lying idle and the reasons therefor.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) to (d). In order to increase the processing capacity, Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS) purchased the following machines during the last three years :

S. No.	Name of Machine	Date of purchase	Cost price+ Sales Tax (in Rs.)
1.	Milk (Silo) Tank plus ancillary equipment-2 Nos.	14.4.87	21,72,653.00
2.	Polypack (filling) machines-9 Nos. (6 for replacement of one Bottling Plant and 3 for expansion programme).	20.4.87	31,98,943.00
3.	Refrigeration Plant (Ice Bank of 200 Tons refrigeration capacity Cold Store of 60 T.R.	16.4.87	57,18,928.59
4.	Power Transformers and ancillary equipments—2 Nos.	8.4.88	22,82,282.00

All the machines procured are under installation, testing or commissioning.

In addition, DMS also purchased the following machines as replacement for the old/out-dated machines :

S. No.	Name of machine	Year of Purchase	Cost price + Sales Tax (in Rs.)
1.	HTST Pasteurisers capacity 10,000 litres per hour as replacement of old Pasteurisers 2 Nos.	1988	16,65,000.00
2.	Continuous Butter Maker 600-800 Kg. per hour as replacement of old machine 1 No.	1988	8,53,000.00
3.	5 litres Pouch filling machine as replacement of Can filler. 1 No.	1986	3,90,000.00

[English]

**Concessions to Industries based on
Agricultural Products**

1332. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided recently to give more concession to the Industries based on agricultural products so that agriculturists may get proper price;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken for bringing in new technology in food processing ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING
INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) :
(a) and (b). A statement is given below.

(c) Organisations such as Central Food Technological Research Institute, Regional Research Laboratories, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Khadi and Village Industries Commission and Defence Food Research Laboratory, Bangalore among other organisations are constantly engaged in the up-dating and developing new technologies for use by the Food Processing Industries.

Statement

Regarding Concessions to Industries Based on Agricultural Products.

S. No.	Items	Concessions
	<u>Excise Duty</u>	
1.	Agro based items like sauces, ketchups, juices; dehydrated vegetables, potato chips etc.	Excise duty on preparations from vegetables, fruits, nuts or other parts of the plants like jams, fruit juices etc., reduced from 10% to 5% ad-valorem. If such products are manufactured in the rural areas by Registered Co-operative Societies KVIC, State Khadi and Village Industry Board will have no excise duty altogether.
2.	Refrigeration equipment for cold storage and trucks.	Excise duty on parts and accessories going into installation of cold storage plants has been reduced from 40% to 15% ad-valorem.
	<u>Customs Duty :</u>	
1.	34 specific items of machinery for food processing and packaging including aseptic packaging.	Customs duty has been reduced from 55% to 35% ad-valorem.

[Translation]

Purchase of Wood for Sleepers by Railways

1383. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether as a result of restriction imposed on the purchase of wood for railway sleepers, a large quantity of wood already cut before the imposition of ban on felling of trees in Nagaland and other North-Eastern States, is likely to get damaged;

(b) whether Government of Nagaland and other North-Eastern States have requested him that at least the wood already cut should be allowed to be purchased by the Railways so that this costly wood is saved from destruction; and

(c) if so, the time by which a decision is likely to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). Some States in the North-Eastern Region including Nagaland have requested for additional quota of wooden sleepers for their States for 1988-89 on the plea that the sleepers already available would otherwise get damaged.

(c) This is under examination in consultation with the Railway Ministry and a decision is likely to be taken before the end of September, 1988.

Protection of Monuments in Madhya Pradesh

1334. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of centrally protected monuments in Gwalior, Shivpuri, Guna, Mandasaur and Morena District of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) the steps taken for proper protection and maintenance of these monuments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) A list of Centrally

Protected Monuments/Sites in the District of Gwalior, Shivpuri, Guna, Mandasaur and Morena of Madhya Pradesh is given in Statement below.

(b) Besides upkeep and annual maintenance of monuments/sites in the Districts of Gwalior, Shivpuri, Guna, Mandasaur and Morena of Madhya Pradesh, structural repairs and chemical preservation are also carried out as per actual needs of the monument/site.

Statement

List of Centrally Protected Monuments in the Districts of Gwalior, Shivpuri, Guna, Mandasaur and Morena of Madhya Pradesh

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|
| 1. | Amrol | Mahadeva temple |
| 2. | Antri | Tomb of Abdul Fazl |
| 3. | Gwalior | Gwalior Fort |
| | | i. Badal Mahal or Hindola Gate |
| | | ii. Chaturbhuj temple |
| | | iii. Ganesh Gate |
| | | iv. Gwalior or Alamgiri Gate |
| | | v. Lakshman Gate |
| | | vi. Mansingh's Palace |
| | | vii. Rock-cut Jain Colossi |
| | | viii. Sas Bahu temple |
| | | ix. Teli ka Mandir |
| | | x. Urwahi Gate. |
| 4. | Gwalior | i. Tomb of Mohammad Ghaus |
| | | ii. Tomb of Tansen |
| | | iii. Two Mosques |
| 5. | Pawaya | Ancient site |
| 6. | Pawaya | Tila Monument. |
| Suivpuri Dtstrict | | |
| ----- | | |
| 1. | Mahua | Large Shiva temple |
| 2. | —do— | Small Shiva temple |

- | | | |
|-----|---------|-------------------|
| 3. | Ranod | Monestery |
| 4. | Surwaya | Monestry |
| 5. | —do— | Open Air Museum |
| 6. | —do— | Siva temple |
| 7. | —do— | Surwaya Gadhi |
| 8. | Tarahi | Monajamata temple |
| 9. | —do— | Monastery |
| 10. | —do— | Torana gate |

Guna District

- | | | |
|-----|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. | Budhi Chanderi | Jain temples 1 to 5 |
| 2. | Chanderi | Bada Madarasa |
| 3. | —do— | Badal Mahal gateway |
| 4. | —do— | Battisi Boadi |
| 5. | —do— | Chanderi Fort |
| 6. | —do— | Jama Masjid |
| 7. | —do— | Kati Ghati |
| 8. | —do— | Koshak Mahal |
| 9. | —do— | Nizam-ud-din's tomb |
| 10. | —do— | Shahzadi Ka Roza |
| 11. | Kadwaha | Monastery |
| 12. | —do— | Temples 2 to 7 |

Mandasor District

- | | | |
|----|---------|------------------------------------|
| 1. | Dhamnar | Brahmanical rock-cut temples |
| 2. | —do— | Buddhist caves |
| 3. | Kher | Nav Torana temple |
| 4. | Sondhi | Yasodharaman's Pillars of Victory. |

Morena District

- | | | |
|----|----------|---------------------------|
| 1. | Mitaoli | Ekottarso Mahadeva temple |
| 2. | Padhavli | Gadhi |
| 3. | —do— | Temple |
| 5. | Suhania | Kakanmath temple |
| 5. | Naresar | Temples 1 to 22 |

Remunerative Prices to Rural Milk Producers

1335. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the rate at which milk is procured and supplied by Mother Dairy;

(b) whether Co-operative Milk Societies of various States are paying higher price for milk to the farmers in their respective States but are being compelled

to supply milk to Mother Dairy in Delhi at cheaper rates; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure remunerative price for milk to the farmers around Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Mother Dairy is procuring milk from the State Dairy Federations at the following rates :

	Mixed Milk (6.5% Fat and 9% SNF)	Cow Milk (4% Fat and 8.4% SNF)
	Rs. per kg.	Rs. per kg.
Flush Season -----		
(November, December, January and February)	4.85	4.38
Transitory Season -----		
(March, August, September and October)	5.25	4.38
Lean Season -----		
(April, May, June and July)	5.75	4.38
Weighted Average Price for the year	5.15	4.38

(b) and (c). After negotiations with the State Dairy Federations an increase of about 27% has been agreed to over an above the last year's price. No State Dairy Federations are compelled to supply milk to Mother Dairy at cheaper rates.

[English]

Recognition to Mahila Vishv Vidyalaya of Andhra Pradesh

1336. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representation has been received from the State Government of

Andhra Pradesh to declare Mahila Vishv Vidyalaya of Andhra Pradesh fit for receiving grants from the University Grants Commission;

(b) if so, whether the Vishv Vidyalaya has been declared fit; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) and (b). The Sri Padmavati Mahila Vishva Vidyalayam at Tirupati in Andhra Pradesh was established by the State Government in 1983. This Vishva Vidyalayam was

declared fit to receive Central assistance in March, 1987 by the University Grants Commission.

(c) Does not arise.

Sunflower Cultivation

1337. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :
SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to promote sunflower cultivation in the country;

(b) if so, in which States and the areas selected;

(c) the funds allocated for the purpose; and

(d) the extent to which the production is likely to be increased ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir. Two Centrally Sponsored Schemes, namely, National Oilseeds Development Project (NODP) and Oilseeds Production Thrust Project (OPTP) are in operation to provide fill up to the sunflower cultivation in the country.

(b). The Agrioclimatically potential districts in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu have been selected.

(c) Under OPTP a sum of Rs. 199 lakhs has been allocated for sunflower during 1988-89. During 1988-89, an allocation of Rs. 1301 lakhs has been made to the States for development of suitable Oilseed crops including sunflower under NODP.

(d) By successful implementation of these schemes, sunflower production is expected to be raised to 8 lakh tonnes by 1988-89.

Setting up of Hatcheries in Maharashtra

1338. SHRI BANWARI LAL
PUROHIT :
PROF. RAMKRISHNA
MORE :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Maharashtra Government to set up big hatcheries in the State under the United Nations Development Programme as is being done in other States;

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

(c) the time by which a decision to set up big hatcheries in Maharashtra is likely to be taken ?

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

(b) The UNDP Project has a provision for setting up of a total of five pilot Brackishwater Fish Farms and five pilot Shrimp Seed Hatcheries in the country so that atleast one Hatchery or one Farm under UNDP Project is located in each of the haritime States. The selection of sites for these farms and hatcheries has been made on the recommendations of the UNDP experts according to which one UNDP pilot farm has been selected for Maharashtra. The Government of Maharashtra have been informed accordingly.

(c) Does not arise.

Mirkarwada Fishing Harbour Project, Maharashtra

1339. SHRI BANWARI LAL
RUROHIT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Maharashtra Government has sought approval to the revised administrative cost of Rs. 14.59 crores towards the Mirkarwada fishing harbour project which is under execution;

(b) if so, the decision taken in this regard;

(c) whether due to delay in approving the project there is cost escalation of the said project; and

(d) the time by which Government would approve the said project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir. A re-revised cost estimate for Rs. 14.58 crores has been forwarded by the Government of Maharashtra towards Ratnagiri (Mirkarwada) Fishing Harbour Project.

(b) A revised cost estimate for Rs. 11.07 crores was cleared by the Public Investment Board in August, 1986 against the original cost of Rs. 3.66 crores sanctioned in 1977. The Government of Maharashtra have not given proper justification for further increase in the cost in the re-revised estimate of Rs. 14.58 crores. The State Government have been informed accordingly.

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

Setting up of Working Group for Deep Sea Harbour

1340. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have recently set up a working group to identify the location for a deep sea harbour on the North-West coast;

(b) whether the location of fishing harbour projects at Agariland in Raigad District is also under considered; and

(c) the details of the other locations likely to be considered on Maharashtra Coast for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) A group has been consti-

tuted to identify a suitable location along with North-West coast for the development of a deep sea fishing harbour.

(b) While exploring a suitable location on the North-West coast, the Group is also expected to consider the location at Agardanda in Raigad district.

(c) No other specific locations on the Maharashtra coast have been indicated to the Group.

Research Projects of the Indian Council of Historical Research

1341. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : SHRI UTTAM RATHOD :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of research projects sanctioned by the Indian Council of Historical Research as on 1 April, 1988 with break-up by year of sanction;

(b) the total amount spent on these projects up to 31 March, 1988;

(c) the number of fellowships awarded by the Council upto 31 March, 1988 with the total amount spent thereon and the number of research papers published by the fellows; and

(d) the number of national fellowships awarded by the Councils so far with number among them who have not yet submitted their final report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) and (b). 117 research projects were sanctioned by the Indian Council of Historical Research during the last five years, i.e., from 1983-84 to 31st March, 1988. The year wise break-up is as follows :—

Year	Research Project
1983-84	10
1984-85	30
1985-86	30
1986-87	23
1987-88	24

The total amount sanctioned for the above projects upto 31st March, 1988 is Rs. 15,70,648/-.

(c) 495 fellowships were awarded by the Council during the last five years, i.e., from 1983-84 to 31st March, 1988. The total amount sanctioned for these fellowships upto 31st March, 1988, is Rs. 1,48,44,602/-. The information regarding the number of research papers published by the fellows is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(d) 5 national fellowships were awarded by the Council during the last five years, i.e., from 1983-84 to 31st March, 1988. None of these national fellows has completed the tenure of fellowship so far. The question of their submitting the final report does not arise at this stage.

Achievements of Primary Education

1342. SHRI MOHD. MAFOOZ ALI KHAN :
PROF. RAMKISHNA MORE :

Will the minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the latest assessment regarding enrolment of children for primary education by the end of the Seventh Plan as against the target;

(b) the percentage of drop-outs at the primary level at the end of 1987 as compared to 1985 and 1986;

(c) the States which have not been able to achieve the targets of the primary education and what is the rate of drop-outs in these States; and

(d) the reasons for unsatisfactory performance of these States and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) The target of the Seventh Plan was additional enrolment of 106 lakhs children in classes I-V. According to the midterm appraisal made by Planning Commission, this target is likely to be exceeded.

(b) and (c). According to the latest available information pertaining to 1982-83, the overall drop-out rate in the country at primary stage was 52.1%. Statewise details are given in the Statement below.

(b) The main reasons for unsatisfactory progress in most of the States are; socio-economic factors due to which many children remain unenrolled or dropout at an early stage; inadequately provided schools and inefficient teaching in schools, perception of the curriculum not being related to local needs; indifference of particularly first generation learners leading to non-utilisation of existing educational facilities etc.

The National Policy on Education, 1986 aims to achieve the objective of free and compulsory education for all children upto the age of 14 years by 1995. As advocated in the policy document, States have been advised to adopt an array of meticulously formulated strategies based on micro-planning to ensure children's retention in school and to achieve the target of Universalisation of Elementary Education. Accordingly, Centrally assisted schemes have been started to (i) provide essential facilities to primary schools through 'Operation Blackboard', (ii) strengthening and reorganisation of the non-formal education programme to provide education to school dropouts, children

from habitations without schools and girls who cannot attend whole day schools, and working children. (iii) reorganise and restructure Teacher Education through establishment of District Institutes of Education and Training to increase teacher competence and provide academic support, (iv) new text books in accordance with the National Policy on Education, 1986 are being developed upto elementary level in a time bound programme by NCERT, and State Governments are expected to follow suit. Various incentive programmes like free supply of uniforms to girl students, free mid-day meals, free text books and attendance scholarships are being implemented by the State Governments/UT Administrations.

Statement

Drop out Rates in Classes I—V
(Primary Stage)

Name of State/Union Territory 1982-83

1	2
Andhra Pradesh	60.24
Assam	63.42
Bihar	67.49
Gujarat	54.05
Haryana	31.77
Himachal Pradesh	31.34
Jammu and Kashmir	44.85
Karnataka	57.89
Kerala	3.13
Madhya Pradesh	49.78
Maharashtra	52.89
Manipur	76.02

1	2
Meghalaya	71.66
Nagaland	70.63
Orissa	50.32
Punjab	57.31
Rajasthan	49.30
Sikkim	61.97
Tamil Nadu	23.29
Tripura	57.07
Uttar Pradesh	42.89
West Bengal	65.56
A and N Islands	28.76
Arunachal Pradesh	70.77
Chandigarh	35.06
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	67.56
Delhi	24.20
Goa, Daman and Diu	31.99
Lakshadweep	N.A.
Mizoram	60.92
Pondicherry	5.14
India	52.10

Dropout rates at Primary stage during
the years =

Enrolment in class I preceding 4 yrs—
enrolment in class V during the year x 100

Enrolment in class I preceding 4 years.

Source : Planning and Monitoring Division (Statistics Unit), Ministry of HRD.

Flood in Brahmaputra River

1343. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total loss due to recent floods in Brahmaputra river in Assam;

(b) the number of persons affected due to the floods; and

(c) the financial assistance released by Union Government for flood relief ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : (a) and (b). The loss (provisional) due to recent floods as reported by the State Government is given below :-

1. Districts affected	15
2. Area affected (lakh ha.)	3.82
3. Population affected (lakh)	17.29
4. Human lives lost	56
5. Cattle heads lost	1172
6. Cropped area damaged (lakh ha.)	1.18

(c) The Central share of margin money amounting to Rs. 3.625 crores has been released.

Setting up Sponge Iron Plant in Orissa

1344. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up a major sponge Iron plant at Daitari in Orissa ;

(b) whether the Steel Authority of India wants to participate in the establishment of that Sponge Iron Plant ;

(c) the estimated cost of the plant ;

(d) whether the plant is likely to be set up in 1988-89 financial year ; and

(e) if so, the steps taken in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (e). SAIL is at present examining the feasibility of setting up of a sponge iron Plant based on natural gas at different locations including Daitari in Orissa.

Use of Aluminium in Place of Wood

1345. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether stress has been given by his Ministry on the use of Aluminium in place of wood in order to overcome the energy and fuel crisis ;

(b) if so, the details of the efforts made by his Ministry in this regard ;

(c) the opinion expressed by the National Aluminium Company (NALCO) in this regard ; and

(d) the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR) : (a) to (d). Government are concerned with conservation of forest resources in the country. The Department of mines is keen to work out a suitable replacement strategy for encouraging use of aluminium as a substitute for wood and other metals. A study has been entrusted to National Institute of Design (NID), Ahmedabad for design and fabrication of furniture items made from aluminium for use in Government offices and schools in replacement of wood. National Aluminium Company (NALCO) has supported the proposal.

Chrome Ore Reserves

1346. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-NAIK : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated reserves of chromite in the country and their location, State-wise;

(b) whether measures have been taken for the proper exploration of the available Chrome Ore reserves ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR) : (a) The total estimated reserves of Chromite in the country at present is 141.05 Million tonnes (MT), The State-wise estimated reserves of chromite in the country are as under :

Bihar : 0.46 Million Tonnes.

Karnataka : 2.90 Million Tonnes.

Maharashtra : 0.19 Million Tonnes.

Orissa : 137.24 Million Tonnes.

Tamil Nadu : 0.26 Million Tonnes.

(b) and (c). The Geological Survey of India in Collaboration with Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited, Directorate of Geology and Mining, Orissa and Orissa Mining Corporation Limited had conducted a time bound intensified exploration for Chromite in Cutteck; Dhenkanal and Keonjhar districts of Orissa from 1977. As a result of this exploration the resources of Chromite reserve in India increased from 17 MT to 129 MT by 1980. Exploration for Chromite in Bihar, Manipur-Nagaland and Andaman and Nicobar Islands was carried out by Geological Survey of India. Further Exploration for Chromite by Geological Survey of India is in progress in Orissa.

Exploitation of Tuna Fish Resources

1347. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-NAIK : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) the efforts made for better exploitation of tuna fish resources in the country ; and

(b) the details of steps proposed to be taken during the Seventh Five Year Plan to increase the export of tuna fish ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). In order to increase exploitation of tuna resources in the country, systematic survey of tuna resources has been conducted by Fishery Survey of India in Indian Exclusive Economic Zone since 1981. Survey results are published and made available to fishing Industry. Training is also imparted in tuna long lining to deep sea fishing operatives.

Acquisition of tuna long liners, tuna purse seiners and pole and line vessels by Indian Companies through import, indigenous construction and charter of foreign fishing vessels is given priority under 1987 Deep Sea Fishing Policy.

Steps proposed to be taken during Seventh Plan to increase export of tuna are as follows :

(i) Introduction of tuna fishing vessels under various schemes for operation in Indian waters to be encouraged.

(ii) Cash compensatory support at the rate of 12% of the FOB value is granted to exporters of frozen fish including tuna.

(iii) Marine Products Exports Development Authority contributes to equity share capital of companies engaged in deep sea fishing including tuna fishing.

**New Steel Plant with USSR
Collaboration**

1348. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up a new steel plant in the country in collaboration with USSR; and

(b) if so, the name of the State where the Stell Plant is likely to be located ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Suspension of Production in NALCO's Orissa Plant

1349. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have suspended the production of the National Aluminium Company's Smelter plant in Orissa ;

(b) if so, since when and the reasons therefor ;

(c) the steps taken to identify the defects in the operation of the plant ; and

(d) the time by which the plant is expected to start production again ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR) : (a) and (b). The production from the Aluminium Smelter of National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) has not been suspended at any time. However, out of the 194 pots which had been energised by April, 1988, 64 had to be switched off on account of problems of stabilisation coming to surface in May 1988.

(c) and (d). A high level team of experts was immediately deputed by M/s. Aluminium Pechiney (AP) of France, the know-how suppliers and consultants.

Necessary Technical and managerial steps have been taken to identify the defects and remove the same. As a result thereof, out of the 64 pots delinked in May, 1988, two have been restarted and the balance will be restrated progressively.

Social Forestry Programme

1350. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have enhanced the allocation for implementing Social Forestry Programme during the Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, the amount likely to be spent on Social Forestry, State-wise during its plan period ; and

(c) the area of land proposed to be brought under Social Forestry Programme by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) :

(a) Yes, Sir. It is expected that a total provision of about Rs. 2,405 crores would be available for afforestation programmes under various schemes in the Seventh Plan period as compared to only about Rs. 1,167 crores from 1950 to 1985.

(b) The State-wise expenditure incurred on all afforestation schemes during 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 and the plan allocations for 1988-89 are given in Statement-I below.

(c) Area coverage figures from 1985-86 to 1988-89 are given in Statement-II below. The target for the last year of the 7th Plan has not been fixed.

Statement—I

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	Expenditure		Allocations*	
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,538.01	3,290.56	3,022.70	3,538.09
2.	Assam	1,564.77	1,799.93	1,784.50	2,188.00
3.	Bihar	3,129.01	4,048.92	3,281.00	5,298.04
4.	Gujarat	2,280.81	2,936.94	2,859.25	3,168.00
5.	Haryana	1,316.62	1,327.34	1,460.80	1,921.50
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1,232.99	1,637.53	1,919.50	2,257.50
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	659.39	843.56	970.25	1,124.63
8.	Karnataka	2,276.37	2,076.83	2,085.00	2,710.50
9.	Kerala	1,528.40	1,717.50	1,812.75	2,374.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3,234.95	4,279.89	4,238.25	4,672.00
11.	Maharashtra	2,896.82	4,032.69	3,663.55	4,194.25
12.	Manipur	224.25	249.40	306.50	703.50
13.	Meghalaya	522.48	521.88	670.75	756.00
14.	Nagaland	351.14	401.96	519.00	518.00
15.	Orissa	1,536.06	1,985.50	2,416.45	2,667.25
16.	Punjab	747.56	853.40	851.00	1,035.25
17.	Rajasthan	1,545.99	2,892.17	2,741.75	3,202.00
18.	Sikkim	182.98	188.78	228.25	235.90
19.	Tamil Nadu	2,738.96	3,243.10	3,143.25	3,479.50
20.	Tripura	389.91	416.90	434.50	462.75
21.	Uttar Pradesh	3,659.33	6,443.28	6,191.00	7,589.75
22.	West Bengal	2,135.46	2,574.08	2,228.20	3,292.88
23.	A and N Islands	136.60	122.00	143.50	259.50
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	374.60	399.00	438.00	451.75
25.	Chandigarh	28.60	23.25	24.35	23.50
26.	D. N. Haveli	56.80	46.50	68.25	111.25
27.	Delhi	67.90	80.75	113.80	85.50
28.	Goa, Daman, Diu	106.70	114.50	139.65	163.00
29.	Mizoram	368.36	537.59	4.75	658.00**
30.	Pondicherry	22.60	31.00	52.507	48.00
31.	Lakshadweep	3.60	4.25	38.50	7.25
Total :		37,858.02	49,120.98	48,326.55	49,196.01

*Anticipated.

**Includes Rs. 45.00 lakhs for Daman and Diu.

Statement—II
State-wise Area Coverage Under Afforestation Programme
From 1985-86 to 1988-89

(Area in hectares)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89 (Target)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	157,800.00	143,707.50	152567.00	160,000
2.	Assam	19,800.00	31,275.40	24893.50	30,000
3.	Bihar	76,150.00	135,550.00	157600.00	180,000
4.	Gujarat	124,850.00	113,550.00	107075.00	130,000
5.	Haryana	46,850.00	37,079.00	19000.04	37,500
6.	Himachal Pradesh	33,600.00	33,564.00	30754.50	35,000
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	23,350.00	28,526.00	20000.03	25,000
8.	Karnataka	127,300.00	115,837.00	157610.50	165,000
9.	Kerala	58,300.00	75,962.00	77772.00	87,500
10.	Madhya Pradesh	175,050.00	196,000.00	204523.00	220,000
11.	Maharashtra	108,250.00	119,085.00	153998.00	165,000
12.	Manipur	6,250.00	7,440.00	9012.50	10,000
13.	Meghalaya	6,550.20	7,900.00	11878.50	13,500
14.	Nagaland	13,450.00	27,175.00	10000.00	11,500
15.	Orissa	96,500.00	116,336.00	117002.00	150,000
16.	Punjab	29,500.00	28,379.50	24776.00	25,000
17.	Rajasthan	47,900.00	67,051.50	58693.50	65,000
18.	Sikkim	4,100.00	5,751.50	6693.50	7,500
19.	Tamil Nadu	60,750.00	99,064.00	95587.00	90,000
20.	Tripura	10,000.00	13,150.00	13356.50	13,000
21.	Uttar Pradesh	177,400.00	243,250.00	221035.50	255,000
22.	West Bengal	55,750.00	70,800.00	69554.00	90,000
23.	A and N Islands	4,750.00	6,116.00	5021.50	5,000
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	5,150.00	6,254.00	6352.00	7,000
25.	Chandigarh	76.00	191.50	179.50	200
26.	D and N Haveli	1,550.00	1,700.00	1561.00	1,750
27.	Delhi	1,250.00	3,151.50	903.00	2,500
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	2,250.00	3,396.50	3761.50	3,050
29.	Lakshadweep	12.50	14.50	12.00	25
30.	Mizoram	35,000.00	23,902.50	13875.00	15,000
31.	Pondicherry	550.00	649.50	516.00	300
All India Total :		1,510,038.50	1,761,869.00	1,775,564.03	2,001,325

Area notionally computed @ 2000 saplings per hectare.

1351. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are taking action to legislate for regulation of production, supply and distribution of infant milk foods; and

(b) if so, the proposed time-schedule of the legislation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No time schedule has been proposed for this purpose.

Conference on Neem and Insecticides of Plant Origin in Nairobi

1352. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Conference was held on Neem and other insecticides of Plant Origin last year in Nairobi which was attended by Indian Scientists and if so, the recommendations made ; and

(b) the follow up action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI) : (a) Sir, a conference on neem was held in Nairobi in 1986 and it was attended by Indian Scientists. The conference made seven recommendations concerning various aspects of neem tree cultivation and its usages.

(b) A National Centre on Agro-forestry has been set up to look after the cultivation aspects of Neem and other trees.

Development of Sports and Sportspersons

1353. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated any perspective plan for developing sports and sportspersons in the country;

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

(c) how much money has been allotted this year for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) and (b). No perspective plan linked with a time frame for development of sports and sportspersons in the country has yet been formulated. However, the broad objectives and strategies for development of sports are laid down in the National Sports Policy and the Seventh Five Year Plan. Recently Government has formulated an excellence development programme "Operation Excellence" (Policy and Guidelines) 1988-90 under which National Sports Federations are required to formulate Long Term Development Plans for different sports disciplines. These plans include details of coaching programme, calendar of national and international events and requirement, foreign coaches and competitive exposure.

(c) A budget provision amounting to Rs. 59.82 crores has been made for the year 1988-89 for sports.

Autonomous States of Colleges

1354. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the response to the University Grants Commission scheme of promoting autonomous colleges has been rather poor;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof :

(c) whether the University Grants Commission would review the pattern and

extent of assistance given under the scheme so as to secure a better response, and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken to achieve the targets set for the Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) and (b). The Scheme of autonomous colleges was initiated by the UGC in 1978. At the end of 1986, only 20 autonomous colleges were functioning in the country. Following the emphasis placed on the Scheme of autonomous colleges in the National Policy on Education, and the revision of the guidelines for its implementation in January, 1987, 62 new colleges have been selected for conferment of autonomous status till June, 1988. According to information available, proposals for autonomous status from 85 more colleges are at various stages of consideration by the Universities/State Governments, etc.

(c) and (d). In the revised guidelines the Commission has agreed to enhance the financial support to autonomous colleges. An autonomous college will now be eligible for grants ranging between Rs. 4 and Rs. 7 lakhs per annum (depending upon the number of courses) as against an annual assistance Rs. 2 lakhs in the previous scheme. The Government and the UGC are also pursuing the implementation of the Scheme with the State Governments and Universities so that the proposal to develop 500 autonomous colleges by the end of the VII Plan is implemented.

Ship Repairing Yard at Haldia

1355. DR. SUDHIR ROY : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the inadequate existing facilities for ship repairs in our country and mounting expenditure on repairs abroad Government propose to reconsider the decision on the proposed ship repairing yard at Haldia; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) There is no proposal before the Government for creation of ship repair yard at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Concern Over Construction of Big Dams

1356. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA :
SHRI H.G. RAMULU :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether leading environmentalists have warned Government against the dangers posed by big dams;

(b) whether recent tremors witnessed in areas near Idukki reservoir confirm these worst of environmentalists;

(c) whether a proper environmental assessment has been made on such dams using mathematical models; and

(d) if so, the details of studies made ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Environmentalists have expressed concern, particularly in the recent years, regarding possible adverse environmental effects of big dams.

(b) A number of tremors of magnitude ranging between 3.5 to 4.5 on Richter Scale were experienced in June 1988 about 25 km. east of Idukki reservoir. The main reasons these tremors, as per studies made by the Central Water Commission and the Kerala State Electricity Board, are the following :

- Idukki area is seismically active and such tremors had been experienced even before the project came up.
- Natural slippage of rocks.
- Large withdrawal of ground water from deep bore wells. The investigations by Kerala State Electricity Board has revealed that the

foreshocks common with reservoir induced seismicity were not present in these recent tremors in Idukki area.

(c) and (d). Environmental Impact Assessment of reservoir projects is undertaken on the basis of ecological information environmental action plans prepared by the project authorities to meet possible adverse environmental implications. Certain parameters such as seismicity, hydrology, landuse planning, etc., are studied also by using mathematical models.

Grants to New Universities

1357. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has been taken by Union Government not to give grants to new universities in the States :

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such a step is likely to have deterrent effect on the speed at which the new universities are being opened; and

(d) the reaction of the States thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) The U.G.C. Act was amended in June, 1972 to make a provision that no grant shall be given by the Central Government or U.G.C. to a University after the date of commencement of that amendment (17th June 1972), unless the Commission has declared such university fit for grants. There have been further amendments to this provision.

(b) to (d), Do not arise. However, since June, 1972, 50 new Universities have been established, of which 10 are still to be declared fit by the U.G.C. Another Seven Universities were declared fit by the U.G.C. are not being sanctioned any grants since the assurances given by the State Governments concerned to make good the deficiencies have not so far been fulfilled.

Oilseeds Technology Mission

1358. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Technology Mission on Oilseeds Production was successful in improving oilseeds output despite drought in 1987-88;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the increased output was in regard to the traditional oilseeds crops or new ones like soyabeans and sunflower;

(d) whether there has been progress in oil palm cultivation and oil extraction from the palm;

(e) whether there is any plan to make use of such highly nutritious oils like rice bran oil; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Despite one of the worst droughts of the century in 1987-88 which witnessed excess or normal rainfall in only 40% of the meteorological sub-divisions in the country, the production of oilseeds is estimated to be around 120 lakh tonnes. This compares favourably with 114.5 lakh tonnes in 1986-87 (60% normalcy) and 108.3 lakh tonnes in 1985-86 (74% normalcy). Record production has been reported in both traditional and non-traditional oilseeds, rapeseed-mustard, sunflower and safflower.

(d) Oil Palm India Ltd. has progressively planted 3705 hectares in Kerala and 1263 tonnes of oil were extracted during 1986-87.

Since it is a relatively new crop having a long gestation period, an Oil Palm Demonstration Project is being undertaken in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra to popularise its cultivation.

(e) and (f). The Government is taking steps to promote the use of rice bran oil for edible purpose. As a result of fiscal and other incentives provided by the Government, the production of edible grade rice bran oil has increased from 33,000 tonnes in 1985-86 to approximately 1,00,000 tonnes in 1986-87.

[*Translation*]

Industrial Pollution

1359. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state the details of the industries in Uttar Pradesh which are still discharging effluents into the Ganga river ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : Of the 34 industries from Uttar Pradesh which have been identified as gross polluters, 21 units are continuing to discharge effluents into the river, 2 units have closed down for reasons of their own and 11 units have provided effluent plants, whose performance is yet to be evaluated. The above industries belong of the categories of fertilizer, sugar, textile, chemical, distillery etc.

[*English*]

Relaxation for Acquisition of Ships

1360. SHRIMATI BASAVARA-JESWARI : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether he had discussions with the shipowners during the month of April, 1988;

(b) if so, the difficulties mentioned by the shipowners;

(c) whether Government have agreed to give further relaxation for the acquisition of ships by shipowners; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Shipowners mentioned about delay in acquisition permission, revision of existing pari-passu guideline, relaxation of cut off age restrictions on acquisition of second hand vessels, deduction of income tax at source in the case of floating staff without giving them the benefit of NRI status greater cargo support for Indian bottoms etc.

(c) and (d). Government have revised the acquisition procedure and as per the revised procedure, Government expects to take a decision on the acquisition request within 6 to 8 weeks time. Government has also issued orders about the cut off age of various vessels.

Government have also agreed to reduce the pari-passu obligation from 21.28 lakhs DWT to 5 lakh DWT. The revised pari passu guidelines are given in the Statement below.

Statement

Revised Pari Passu Guidelines

(a) An Indian Shipping Company purchasing new ships (bulk carrier/support vessel/tanker/passenger vessel/break-bulk liner etc.) abroad will be required to place order for ship building at an Indian Shipyard.

This provision would also apply to specialised vessels.

(b) Pari-Passu obligations in case of acquisition will continue to be in DWT. The obligation will however be not less than one vessel for every three vessels purchased abroad. Pari passu obligation in respect of second hand acquisition will continue to be in terms of value and to the extent of price paid for second hand vessels.

(c) The pari passu obligation would arise only after the Shipping companies tonnage exceeded 50,000 DWT.

(d) The stipulation regarding the limit of 5 years of operation of a company is done away with.

- (e) The orders for meeting pari passu obligations must be placed, before the company comes up for a proposal for further acquisition.
- (f) Clauses pertaining to liquidated damages, performance guarantee, non-fulfilment of contract, delays in delivery etc. which are normally found in the contracts executed with foreign shipyards would also be incorporated in the contracts with the Indian Shipyards.
- (g) The price of the ship ordered on Indian shipyards would be governed by the policy formulated by the Government. This price should be a fixed price subject to escalation upto a ceiling of 7% and should be determined before an order is placed. The delivery of the vessel from the Indian ships should take place not later than 36 months from the date of firm issue. The present system of determining international parity price would continue.
- (h) Government would also provide exemptions from the Pari-Passu obligations, if basic conditions such as price, delivery period etc. are not satisfied.

Amount Allocated for Promotion of Sports

1361. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) the amount earmarked for promotion of sports and games in 1988-89;
- (b) the details of the amount allocated to different States for this purpose; and
- (c) the details of the amount sanctioned to Assam, West Bengal and Karnataka for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) to (c). A budget provision of Rs. 57.83 crores in this Department's budget is allocated for promotion of sports and games during 1988-89.

Under the scheme of 'Grants to State Sports Councils, etc.' financial assistance is provided to States and Union Territories for creation of sports infrastructure. Rs. 15.64 crores has been provided for the scheme during 1988-89. The financial assistance is provided on receipt of viable proposals from State Govts./UTs etc. in accordance with the approved pattern of assistance. The details of funds released to State Govts./UTs including Assam, West Bengal and Karnataka during the last three years are given in the Statement below.

Statement

**Grants Released to States/UTs. For Development of Sports Infrastructure
During 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 (as on date)**

Sl. No.	STATE/UT	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89 (as on date)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1154,300	26,02,500	—
2.	Assam	26,06,000	28,55,300	37,500
3.	Bihar	12,50,000	10,00,000	—
4.	Gujarat	15,05,000	11,06,250	2,54,350
5.	Goa	74,200	80,58,375	—
6.	Harayana	30,53,000	28,20,250	7,50,000

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Himachal Pradesh	28,11,200	29,07,500	74,800
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	18,59,450	19,21,890	—
9.	Karnataka	38,76,950	7,57,250	1,27,750
10.	Kerala	1,27,93,500	1,17,72,000	16,94,500
11.	Madhya Pradesh	35,54,000	8,99,000	11,63,510
12.	Maharashtra	35,25,000	95,91,250	37,72,725
13.	Manipur	6,87,000	10,26,440	—
14.	Meghalaya	43,13,000	5,91,750	4,15,500
15.	Mizoram	56,91,000	77,19,000	52,34,380
16.	Nagaland	14,75,000	6,25,000	—
17.	Orissa	76,80,900	24,60,500	50,000
18.	Punjab	48,33,000	25,00,000	2,50,000
19.	Rajasthan	37,33,900	77,04,537	1,46,490
20.	Sikkim	6,73,500	—	—
21.	Tamil Nadu	37,73,225	20,62,500	—
22.	Tripura	19,00,000	75,000	—
23.	Uttar Pradesh	1,68,82,500	52,50,000	—
24.	West Bengal	4,45,08,700	6,63,42,620	17,97,664
25.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	6,64,450	—
26.	Daman and Diu	—	30,34,000	—
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	—
28.	Chandigarh	—	20,00,000	—
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	62,000	62,000	—
	Islands			
30.	Pondicherry	40,000	—	—
31.	Delhi	2,50,000	14,66,000	—
32.	Ns-Nis, Patiala.	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000	—
	Total :	14,45,66,325	14,98,75,342	1,57,69,169

Financial Position of Mother Dairy, Delhi

1362. **SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the loss/profit of Mother Dairy, Delhi during the year ending 1986-87 and 1987-88 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : The profit and loss of Mother Dairy, Delhi, as per their audited Balance Sheet for the years 1986-87 and 1987-88 are as under :

(Rs./Lacs)		
Accounting year	Profit	Loss
1986-87	15.97	—
1987-88	—	412.09

Review of Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation Programme

1363. **SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA**;
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK ;
SHRI H.B. PATIL ;
SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK ;
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA ;
SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of Secretaries of the Rural Development in the States to view the rural development and poverty alleviation programme was held in New Delhi recently ;

(b) if so, the details of discussions held and the details of suggestions made for creating more rural jobs ;

(c) the steps being taken for the implementation of those suggestions; and

(d) whether some measures are being

contemplated to stop the flow of rural workers towards cities ?

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

(b) A Statement indicating the major consensus reached in the meeting is given below.

(c) The recommendations emerged in the meeting of State Secretaries are being pursued.

(d) This issue was not discussed in the meeting.

Statement

Major consensus reached in the meeting of Secretaries in charge of Rural Development of States held on 29-6-88.

- Under IRDP, the consensus was to initiate innovative projects and to link the production capability of IRDP groups of beneficiaries to strong purveyors of public demand.
- The States welcomed the thrust on training under TRYSEM for wage employment besides self-employment.
- Concept of standardisation of produce of DWCRA beneficiaries for marketing their produce was approved.
- The meeting approved provision of free tool kit costing not more than Rs. 500/- to be given in kind to the youths trained under wage employment.
- The proposal for merger of National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) was welcomed by the States.
- Release of funds under Rural Employment Programmes direct

to the DRDAs/Zilla Parishads was generally favoured.

7. Under Social Forestry, the State secretaries desired that Social/Water conservation works along-with water harvesting structures taken up to ensure survival of plantation be eligible charge on the earmarked social forestry funds.
8. The State Secretaries did not favour the release of funds under Rural Employment Programmes to the village panchayats as in that case the distribution of funds will be too thin and it would not be possible to take up worth-while works.

Proposal to give up Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme

1364. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Union Government of giving up Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Delay in Clearance of Nagarjuna Sagar Left Canal Project

1365. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kakarla Major, Rangapuram Major and other projects under Nagarjuna Sagar Left Canal System in Krishna district of A. P. are pending of with the Ministry for clearance ;

(b) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has submitted any alternative compensatory afforestation proposals ; and

(c) the likely date by which the clearance will be given ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Proposals for diversion of 231.797 ha of forest land for Kakarla Major, Rangapuram Major and other projects under Nagarjuna Sagar left Canal System in Krishna, Nalgouda and Khamman Districts have been received and are awaiting decision under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

(b) and (c). State Government who have proposed Compensatory Afforestation only in degraded forest land have been requested to identify non-forest land for this purpose. The proposal can be taken up for consideration only after the requisite information is made available by the project authorities.

Control of Black Shank Diseases in Tobacco

1366. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Tobacco Research Institute, Hunsur has successfully used ridomil 25 per cent WP for controlling damping off and black shank diseases in tobacco;

(b) if so, whether the Registration Committee will approve the use of ridomil for control of pests on tobacco; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). M/s Hindustan Ceiba Geigy Ltd. the sole manufacturer of this product has not applied for registration of ridomil 25% WP for use on tobacco crop and, therefore, the question of approving the use of this formulation for the control of pests and diseases of Tobacco does not arise.

**New Schemes for Development of
Coconut**

1367. PROF. P.J. KURIEN :
SHRI K. MOHANDAS :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the new schemes formulated by the Coconut Board for the development of coconut during the last three years and in the year 1988-89;

(b) the allocation made during this period, year-wise for this purpose : and

(c) the result in terms of increased production, increase in the income of growers etc. ?

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

(c) As coconut is a perennial crop, the result of the schemes in terms of increase in production and in the income of growers will manifest after 4-5 years.

Statement

(in Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the new Scheme	Yearwise Financial Allocation			
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1.	Establishment of four DSP Farms of 40 ha. each in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Assam and Tripura.	—	—	4,000	12.870
2.	Integrated Farming in coconut small holdings in Kerala for productivity improvement.	—	—	8.558	9.285
3.	Integrated control of leaf eating caterpillar in Orissa and Karnataka.	—	—	3.370	1.818
4.	Project for setting up of a publicity and propaganda unit under the Board.	4.700	5.000	5.000	5.000
5.	Project for surveys and evaluation studies.	0.485	0.147	0.300	0.300
6.	Scheme for coconut plantation on canal embankment in Karnataka.	—	—	—	2.610
7.	Pilot project for coconut development on the coastal saline area around the gulf of Khambat in Gujarat.	—	—	3.437	1.193
Total :		5.185	5.147	24.665	33.076

Loss of Coconut Due to Diseases

1368. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the annual loss of coconuts due to the various diseases affecting coconuts trees ;

(b) the total loss in monetary terms being suffered by the State of Kerala on this count ; and

(c) the effective measures being taken to check the spread of these diseases as well as to save the affected trees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b). No firm estimates of loss of coconuts due to various diseases affecting coconut trees are available. However, in accordance with the report received from the Government of Kerala the loss on account of root-wilt in Kerala which is a major disease in the State, is of the order of Rs. 280.00 crores per annum.

(c) Coconut Development Board is implementing a "Scheme for Integrated Farming in Coconut Small Holdings in Kerala for Productivity Improvement" from 1987-88, for converting uneconomic coconut holdings into economically viable, by removing disease affected palms, replanting with quality seedlings, developing irrigation sources/installing pumpsets and improved fertiliser application. Besides, Indian Council of Agricultural Research is implementing research programmes for developing effective measures for controlling the diseases.

Floor Price for Coconut

1369. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had considered fixing a floor price for coconut ;

(b) whether it was abandoned subsequently;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ?

(d) whether there is a downward trend in the coconut prices ;

(e) if so, the main reasons thereof ; and

(f) by what time the decision to fix the floor prices is likely to be taken ?

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

(b) and (c), The CACP in its Report on price policy for copra for 1988 season has recommended that, in view of the current buoyancy of edible oil market and shortfall in oilseed production, the price of copra is not likely to touch unremunerative levels, during 1988 crop season and such, the minimum support price for copra for 1988 season may not be announced. The Government has accepted this recommendation.

(c) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Government has decided not to fix minimum support price for copra for the 1988 season.

Loss Suffered by DTC Due to Pilferage

1370. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state the extent of loss suffered by the Delhi Transport Corporation as a result to pilferage of spare parts, tyres and other machinery during the last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : According to information furnished by DTC, the Losses on this account during 1986-87 and 1987-88 come to Rs. 1.28 lakhs.

Distt. Science Centres in Andhra Pradesh

1371. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the districts in Andhra Pradesh where District Science Centres have been opened during the last three years ;

(b) the names of those districts in Andhra Pradesh where such centres are expected to be opened during the next two years i.e. by the end of the Seventh Plan ; and

(c) the details thereof including financial assistance provided ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) No District Science Centre has been opened in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years .

(b) The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has expressed interest in setting up two District Science Centres at locations still to be finalised. The project is expected to be completed only in the Eighth plan period;

(c) The National Council of Science Museums, Calcutta, at autonomous organisation fully financed by the Central Government, is engaged in setting up Science Centres all over the country in collaboration with the concerned State Governments. For setting up each District Science Centre, the State Government is required to make available 5 acres of land free of cost and share 50% of the cost of setting up each Centre. The present estimated cost for the setting up of a District Science Centre is Rs. 40 lakhs.

Navodaya Vidyalayas in Andhra Pradesh

1372. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the places in Andhra Pradesh where Navodaya Vidyalayas have been opened so far and the number of vidyalayas which do not have pucca buildings at present ;

(b) the details of opening of such vidyalayas in Andhra Pradesh by the end of the Seventh Plan ;

(c) whether one such Vidyalaya is proposed to be opened in District Mahboob Nagar ;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) A Statement containing the names of the places where Navodaya Vidyalayas have been opened so far in Andhra Pradesh is given below. All the Vidyalayas have been functioning in pucca buildings provided by the State Government., in some cases on temporary basis and in others on permanent basis.

(b) to (e). As envisaged in the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme, one vidyalaya in each district of the country is to be established during the Seventh Five Year Plan period. Out of 23 districts in Andhra Pradesh, 19 districts have already been provided with such Vidyalayas and Vidyalayas in the remaining 4 districts, including district Mahboob Nagar, are expected to be established by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan subject to availability of funds.

Statement

S. No.	Details of 19 Navodaya Vidyalayas sanctioned in Andhra Pradesh	Year in which sanctioned to be established
1.	Chalukurthy Camp., District Nalgonda	1986-87
2.	Nizamsagar, District Nizamabad	"
3.	Chopadandi Ganga Dhara Block, District Karim Nagar	"
4.	Horsley Hills, District Chittoor	"
5.	Peddapuram, District East Godavari	1987-88
6.	Kagaz Nagar, District Adilabad	"
7.	Lepakshi, District Ananthapur	"
8.	Vargal, District Medak	"
9.	Pellur, District Prakasam	"
10.	Kommadi Village, District Visakhapatnam	"
11.	Gajuladinne Project Area, District Kurnool	"
12.	Village Madirala, District Guntur	"
13.	Village Paleru-Kusumanehi Mandal, District Khammam	"
14.	Village Gachhibowli, District Rangareddy	"
15.	Village Cheryyery (Project Area) District Cuddapah	"
16.	Krishnapuram, District Nellore	"
17.	Vennelavalasa, District Srikakulam	1988-89
18.	Pedavegi, District West Godavari	"
19.	Venugopalpuram, District Vizianagaram	"

**Setting up a Seeds Corporation
for Procurement and
Marketing of Oil
Seeds**

1373. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a seeds corporation for procurement and marketing of Oilseeds; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the location of the proposed seeds corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

**Recommendations of Chattopadhyaya
Commission**

1374. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the report of the empowered committee to examine the recommendations of the Chattopadhyaya Commission on school teachers has since been received;

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay and the steps Government propose to take to expedite the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recommendations made by the Chattopadhyaya Commission and Government's reaction thereon have already been laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

**Racket Issuing Fake Driving
Licences in Delhi**

1375. L.R. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a racket issuing fake driving licences has been unearthed in Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the particulars of persons involved; and

(c) the action taken against them so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the information furnished by Delhi Administration, Delhi Police unearthed a racket in fake driving licences in 1-6-88. Items of incriminating evidence such as blank driving licences, rubber stamps of licensing officers etc. were unearthed. The following seven persons were arrested :

(1) Shri Khem Chand

(2) Shri Nirmal Kumar

(3) Shri Darshan Lal (Kala)

(4) Shri Ayodhya Parsad

(5) Shri Des Raj Arora

(6) Shri Raghubir Singh

(7) Shri Moban Singh

(c) Police have registered a F.I.R. and commenced investigations.

**Indo-Soviet Agreement to set
up Joint Industries in
Agriculture**

1376. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an agreement has been reached recently with the Soviet Union to set up industries jointly in the field of agriculture;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these industries will be set up;

(c) whether Soviet Union will also have a share in those industries to be set up in India; and

(d) if so, the extent thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) to (d). Discussions were held between the Delegations of the Ministry of the Republic of India and Gosagroprom of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in New Delhi in June 1988 on various areas of cooperation inter-alia covering modern abattoirs, production/processing of soyabean, citric acid fruit processing. Agreed minutes of the discussions between the two sides were signed setting out inter-alin developments, conclusion, etc. It was noted that the Soviet side had signed Protocols of Understanding with Indian firms/organisations for studying the possibilities of joint ventures in India in modern abattoirs, processing of soyabean, citric acid, essential oils and fruit processing. Further details regarding the likely time-frame out which these industries are likely to be set up, the degree of participation of Soviet Union in these ventures will be firmed up after the proposed studies are completed.

[English]

Competitiveness of Indian Shipyards with Foreign Shipyards

1377. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the purchase of ships from abroad was justified by the Shipping Corporation of India on the ground that the delivery schedule of Indian Shipyards was five years and more as against 18 to 30 months taken by foreign yards;

(b) if so, the reasons for the Indian Shipyard not being able to compete with foreign yards in terms of price, delivery Schedule and other conditions;

(c) whether Government have now allowed the Indian Shipping Companies to purchase one ship on India for every three ship purchased from foreign yards; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) The purchase of ships from abroad, by Shipping Corporation of India is decided on a number of factors which include the capability of Indian yards to build the required ship, the delivery schedule, the price etc.

(b) The reasons for the Indian Shipyards not being able to compete with foreign yards in terms of price, delivery schedule etc. are, among other :—

- (i) Indigenous inputs like steel, cable, gas, paints, electordes, etc. are substantially higher in price.
- (ii) Indigenous components supplied by the engineering industry are substantially costlier than the similar equipments of imported origin.
- (iii) Local purchase are subject to excise duty and sales tax which the overseas shipyards do not pay.
- (iv) Non-Availability of adequate infrastructural facilities.
- (v) Productivity and skill of manpower.

(c) and (d). Government have decided that an Indian Shipping company purchasing new ships abroad would be required to place order for ship building at an Indian Shipyard. This obligation would be not less than one vessel for every three vessels purchased abroad. This is subject to the willingness of Indian yards to supply the ship within a stipulated period and to related conditions.

The requirement of Indian shipping are far in excess of the capacity of Indian ship-

yard to build. At its best indigenous ship-building capacity can cater to about 20% of the acquisition targets of the Seventh Plan. Permission to acquire ships from abroad are given after taking all the relevant factors into account and the indigenous order book position.

Effect of Power Cut on Zinc Production

1378. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindustan Zinc Limited Vizag Unit is receiving 3 MW; if so, the effect of power cut on the production of zinc;

(b) whether due to decline in production Government had to increase the import of zinc;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of times the price of zinc was increased during the last three years; and

(e) the total loss incurred by the Hindustan Zinc Limited due to power cut ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR) : (a) Vizag Unit of Hindustan Zinc Limited was receiving power upto 4 MW only w.e.f. 14th March to 28th July, 1988 against the requirement of 20 MW. As a result of the 80% power cut imposed by Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board, the loss in zinc production from April to July, 1988 was 5200 tonnes.

(b) and (c). On account of factors like shortage of power and water, the domestic zinc production declined from 76,366 tonnes in 1986-87 to 60,577 tonnes in 1987-88. The total imports of zinc by MMTC increased from 42029 tonnes in 1986-87 to 62528 tones in 1987-88.

(d) The price of zinc has been increased 13 times during last 3 years (September 1986 to August, 1988).

(e) The net loss of production of zinc by Hindustan Zinc Limited on account of power cut for the year 1988-89 (upto July 88) is 2955 tonnes, taking into account the production loss which could be off-set to some extent by increasing power availability through operations of captive D.G Sets.

Central Allocations for Adult Illiteracy

1379. SHRI SOMNATH RATH ; Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the central allocations for eradication of adult illiteracy during the years 1985-86 to 1988-89; and

(b) the percentage of allocations of adult education to the total central allocations for education during the said period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) An allocation of Rs. 75.50 crores has been made in the Central Sector for 1988-89 under Adult Education.

(b) The percentage of allocation for adult education in the Central Sector to the total allocations for Education during 1985- 86 to 1988-89 is given in the table below :—

Year	Percentage
1985-86	19.15
1986-87	17.90
1987-88	9.44
1988-89	9.44

Implementation of Technology Mission in Kurnool District (A.P.)

1380. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kurnool district in Andhra Pradesh has selected for the implementation

of Technology Mission on drinking water; and

(b) if so, the number of villages of Kurnool district taken up by the Technology Mission for supplying potable drinking water and the progress achieved so far ?

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

(b) 499 villages of Kurnool Mini Mission district have been taken up under the Technology Mission for supplying potable water. The progress achieved upto June, 1988 in the Mini-Mission district is as under :—

- (i) 181 borewells drilled in 168 villages out of 223 villages selected for drilling after source finding in 316 villages.
- (ii) Water Quality tested in 844 villages.
- (iii) Piped water supply schemes implemented in 13 villages whereas 7 villages were supplied potable water from other sources.
- (iv) 7 checkdams constructed for conservation and recharging of water.
- (v) Guineaworm eradicated in 5 villages.
- (vi) Excess Fluorosis problem controlled in 4 villages.
- (vii) Brackishness problem removed in 8 villages.

Against the total release of Rs. 206 lakhs for the Mini-Mission district, an expenditure of Rs. 100.45 lakhs is reported till June, 1988.

Increase in yield of Sugarcane

1381. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the anticipated demand of sugar by 2001 AD;

(b) the production and per-hectare yield of sugarcane at present; and

(c) the steps taken to increase production and productivity of sugarcane ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAŁ YADAV) : (a) The total requirement of sugar including exports during 1999-2000; has been estimated at about 178 lakh tonnes by the Working Group on Sugar Industry constituted to formulate targets for the period 1985-1990.

(b) The average production of sugarcane in the country during the last three years is about 175 million tonnes and the yield per hectare is about 59 tonnes.

(c) In order to increase the production and productivity of sugarcane, the following strategy is being adopted :—

- (i) Production and distribution of quality seed cane;
- (ii) Increasing irrigation facilities;
- (iii) Judicious use of fertiliser application;
- (iv) Better management of ratoon;
- (v) Larger coverage under plant protection;
- (vi) Transfer of technology through various extension systems including demonstrations with companion crop;
- (vii) Training of sugarcane development personnel; and
- (viii) Greater participation of sugar factories in cane development.

Oil Palm Cultivation

1382. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether agricultural research has proved that growing of oil palm extensively in the country's vast coastline would be found most profitable to meet the shortage of edible oil in the country;

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

(c) whether Government propose to promote oil palm cultivation in the country; and

(d) if so, the incentives, if any, to be given for the cultivation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI) : (a) to (d). Sir. Research on oil palm carried out in Kerala State has shown that oil palm cultivation is profitable. Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture has constituted a Working Group to make an assessment of the potentialities of oil palm cultivation in India and to identify suitable areas for its cultivation. A decision regarding incentives and other related matters will be taken on receipt of the report.

Growing of Sea Cucumber

1383. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of sea cucumber grown within the country during the last two years ;

(b) whether Central Seafish Research Centre in Cochin has developed technology to grow sea cucumber in artificial environment ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) whether Government propose to grow sea cucumber artificially on commercial basis ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI

HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI) : (a) At present sea-cucumbers are not cultured in the country, However, during 1986-87 and 1987-88 about 47 and 46 tonnes respectively processed sea cucumbers have been exported from the country which were exploited from nature.

(b) and (c). Recently, Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI) has achieved a breakthrough in experimentally induced breeding of one species of sea cucumber *Holothuria scabra* under controlled conditions and rearing through its various stages of development.

(d) No. Sir.

Delhi City Museum

1384. DR. G. S. RAJHANS ;
SHRIMATI MADHUREE
SINGH :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's plans are underway for the designing of the Delhi City Museum which is proposed to be set up in the walled city area ;

(b) if so, the time by which the said museum is likely to be set up; and

(c) the details of the objects which are proposed to be exhibited in the museum ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) to (c). Delhi Administration proposes to set up the City Museum in 18 to 24 months' time, depending upon the availability of funds. The Museum will have objects which will reflect the history and culture of Delhi.

Oil Slicks Pollution in Indian Ocean

1385. DR. G. S. RAJHANS ;
SHRIMATI MADHUREE
SINGH :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the newsitem appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 22nd June, 1988 under the caption "Oil slicks polluting Indian Ocean";

(b) if so, whether the oil slicks from tanker ships are polluting the Indian Ocean thereby threatening the marine life on the surface;

(c) the effect of pollution on marine life; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to make the Indian Ocean pollution free?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

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

Loss of Lives and Property Due to Natural Calamities

1386. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated loss of property and the number of lives lost due to natural calamities in each State during the last one year; and

(b) the quantum of relief provided by Union Government to various State Governments/Union Territories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHAYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b). Information on loss of life and property due to floods of 1987, hailstorms/heavy rains during April to October, 1987, hailstorms/heavy rains during February/March, 1988 and extent of damages due to drought of 1987 is given the Statements I, II, III and 4 respectively. Statement-V indicates the State/Union Territory-wise details of Central assistance for floods/hailstorms, etc., and Statement-VI gives State/Union Territory-wise details of assistance given for drought occurred during this period.

Statement—I

DAMAGES
(As Reported by States)

(Floods 1987) (Provisional)

S. State and No. Total No. of Distts.	No. of Distt- Affec- ted	No. of Villages Affected	Area in lakh ha.	Popula- tion Affected in lakhs	Damage to Crops		Damage to Houses		Cattle Lost Nos.	Human Lives Lost Nos.	Damage to pub- lic Utili- ties Rs. lakhs.	Total Damage to Crops Houses and Public Utilities Rs. lakhs (Col. 8+10+13)
					Area in lakh ha.	Value in Rs. lakh	Area in lakh ha.	Value in Rs. (000's) lakhs.				
1. Andhra Pradesh (23)												
(i) Flood	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	—	—
(ii) Cyclone	9	1410	—	32.03	9.60	12578	110.6	—	632	119	10371	22949
2. Arunachal Pradesh (11)	11	N.R.	0.20	0.20	0.10	254	3.9	N.R.	128	—	1824	2078
3. Assam (16)	16	13031	26.70	99.00	5.96	10630	276.00	N.R.	70123	123	430	11060
4. Bihar (31)	30	24518	47.50	286.62	34.00	67881	1705.0	N.R.	5302	1283	59406	127287
5. Himachal Pradesh (12)	1	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	0.05	200	33	11	300	500
6. Sikkim (4)	4	N.R.	0.35	0.74	0.35	635	0.8	N.R.	518	23	974	1609

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
7. West Bengal (17)	4*	277	2.34	3.39	0.69	2172	203.4	1626	380	74	N.R.	3798		
8. Uttar Pradesh (57)	9	5948	5.82	38.24	3.16	N.R.	143.8	N.R.	1001	165	—	—		
9. Nagaland (7)	7	792	0.68	2.50	0.68	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	682	682		
10. Manipur	8	112	0.27	1.39	0.27	2742	7.6	51	65	5	692	3485		
11. Meghalaya (5)	5	215	0.09	0.28	0.09	179	6.1	N.R.	1663	3	838	1017		
Total :	113	55121	100.64	550.07	14.17	114078	3193.26	1877	78659	1694	87990	203945		

*—Supplementary Memo. — 3 districts same affected earlier.

N.R. = Not Reported.

Statement-II
(Hailstorms, Heavy Rains—1987)

DAMAGES

(As Reported by the States)

State and Total No. of Distts.	No. of Distts. Affected	No. of Villages Affected	No. of Area Affected in lakh ha.	Population Affected in lakhs	Damage to Crops		Damage to Houses		Cattle Lost Nos.	Human Lives Lost Nos.	Damage to Public Utilities Houses Rs. lakh	Total Damage to Crops and Public Utilities Rs. Col. lakhs	
					Area in lakh ha.	Value in Rs. lakhs	Nos. (in '000)	Value in Rs lakhs					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I. Jammu and Kashmir													
(14)													
(i) May-June, 1987.	12	N.R.	5.14	162.00	5.14	11000	19	440	196	62	5856	17296	
(ii) Oct. 87	6*	N.R.	1.37	20.48	1.37	37.53	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	37.53	
II. Punjab													
(April-May, 87)	9	8166	7.40	N.R.	7.40	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Total :	21	8166	13.91	182.48	13.91	11037.53	19	440	196	62	5856	17333.53	

N.R. = Not Reported.

*—The 6 districts were affected earlier also.

Statement—III

Hailstorm and Heavy Rains—February-March, 1988 (Provisional)

(As Reported by State Government)

S. No.	State/U.T. and Date of receipt report	No. of distts. affected	No. of villages affected	Area affected (lakh-ha.)	Popula- tion affected (laks)	Damage to crops		Damage to Houses (Nos.)	Cattle lost (nos.)	Human lives lost (nos.)
						Area (in lakh ha.)	Value (in lakhs)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Bihar (14-4-88)	8	1654	0.74	N.R.	0.74	1821	19157	17	NIL
2.	Haryana (12-5-88)	8	241	0.16	N.R.	0.16	572	NIL	NIL	NIL
3.	Himachal Pradesh (6-6-88)	12	NIL	0.99	NIL	0.99	1362	78	141	5
4.	Jammu and Kashmir (4-4-88)	1	N.R.	0.02	N.R.	0.02	N.R.	NIL	N.R.	NIL
5.	Madhya Pradesh (20-5-88)	19	1528	1.30	6.19	1.30	1368	7098	147	NIL
6.	Maharashtra (11-4-88)	3	N.R.	NEG.	N.R.	NEG.	30	887	7	NIL
7.	Orissa (1-3-88)	4	208	0.06	0.75	0.06	N.R.	2967	69	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8.	Rajasthan (23-3-88)	12	266	0.13	N.R.	0.13	401	50	NIL	NIL
9.	Punjab (4-4-88)	6	75	0.17	N.R.	0.17	104	NIL	NIL	1
10	Uttar Pradesh (8-4-88)	38	9249	12.29	N.R.	12.29	17281	1118	189	14
Total :		111	13221	15.86	6.94	15.86	22424	31355	570	24

N.R. = Not Reported.

NEG. = Negligible.

Statement—IV

Drought Situation during Monsoon Period of 1987
(As per Memoranda)

S. No.	State/U.T. (Total No. of Districts)	No. of Distt. effected	No. of Villages affected	Popula- tion affected (in lakhs)	Provisional	
					Cropped area affected (Lakh ha)	Cattle population affected (in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh (23)	18	5,351@	272.90	34.00	120.00
2.	Gujarat (19)	17	14,832	215.14	73.81	400.64
3.	Haryana (12)	12	6,351	94.00	13.97	40.00
4.	Himachal Pradesh (12)	12	15,277	35.70	4.21	27.93
5.	Jammu and Kashmir (14)	12	3,394	25.00	3.70	33.75
6.	Kerala (14)	14	1,450	254.50	9.82	5.99
7.	Karnataka (20)	18	16,059	110.50	37.80	71.73
8.	Maharashtra (31)	9	4,797	41.91	17.28	20.04
9.	Madhya Pradesh (45)	21	24,291	130.00	17.80	253.03
10.	Nagaland (7) §	7	792	2.50	0.68	N.R.
11.	Orissa (13)	8	25,000	106.00	23.77	178.67
12.	Rajasthan (27)	27	32,270	262.69	237.63	352.45
13.	Punjab (12)	11†	N.R.	N.R.	4.96*	10.00
14.	Tamil Nadu (20)	14	6,554	455.95	3.01	108.00
15.	Uttar Pradesh (57)	55	98,868	840.64	102.28	325.00
16.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands.	2	180	0.53	0.16	0.19
17.	Chandigarh	1	21	0.31	0.02	—
18.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1(UT)	71	1.03	0.22	0.66
19.	Delhi	5(Blocks)	229	4.81	0.75	2.16
20.	Daman and Diu	2	27	N.R.	0.02	N.R.
21.	Pondicherry (327 Distt. + 6 U.Ts.)	1(UT)	26	0.28	0.11	0.20
Total :		267	2,55,837	2854.19	586.00	1681.11

† Meteorological districts—As per IMD report.

@ Facing Drinking Water Problem.

* Area unsown.

N.R.=Not Reported.

§ =Including damages due to floods.

Statement—V

Details of Assistance Extended for Floods etc. of 1987

(Rs. in crores)

S. No.	State	Assistance extended	
		Upto March, 88.	1988-89
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10.960	—
2.	Assam	62.545	0.045
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.860	0.030
4.	Bihar	86.450	0.075
5.	Haryana	—	0.51
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.930	—
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	(12.210 0.92	—
8.	Manipur	—	1.66
9.	Meghalaya	—	2.27
10.	Nagaland	1.900	—
11.	Punjab	1.480	
12.	Sikkim	4.225	0.015
13.	West Bengal	(67.750 13.400	0.030 —
14.	Uttar Pradesh	20.490	—
Total		290.120	4.635

Note : Includes assistance sanctioned for special schemes viz., Fodder and Vegetable Production.

Statement—VI**State-wise Central Assistance Extended for Drought of 1987**

(Rs. in crores)

S. No.	State/U.T.	Assistance Extended	
		Upto March, 1988	April to June July, 1988
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	68.899	2.169
2.	Gujarat	251.12	117.730
3.	Haryana	37.275	0.62
4.	Himachal Pradesh	18.705	0.405
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	18.981	0.131
6.	Karnataka	46.638	0.948
7.	Kerala	31.852	1.002
8.	Madhya Pradesh	63.379	35.214
9.	Maharashtra	37.679	17.619
10.	Nagaland	3.876	0.026
11.	Orissa	60.785	1.95
12.	Punjab	29.386	0.051
13.	Rajasthan	364.028	216.258
14.	Tamil Nadu	28.197	3.232
15.	Uttar Pradesh	155.736	2.066
16.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.28	—
17.	Chandigarh	0.08	—
18.	Delhi	0.36	—
19.	Pondicherry	0.594	0.004
Total :		1217.845	399.425

Note : Includes assistance sanctioned for Special Schemes viz., Fodder and Vegetable Production, assistance for Handicraft/Handloom sector, completion of identified irrigation projects.

**Guidelines for Technical Education by
All India Council for Technical
Education**

1387. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK:
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Council for
Technical Education has formulated any
guidelines, norms and standards for overall
improvement in various branches of techni-
cal education so as to make them compara-
ble to the very best in the World ;

(b) whether Government propose to
strengthen the base of technical education
in the rural areas where 78 percent of the
population live ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND
CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI L. P. SHAHI) : (a) The necessary
norms, guidelines and standards on various
aspects of technical education are in the
process of being formulated by the new

Statutory All India Council for Technical
Education.

(b) and (c). Government propose to
strengthen the system of Community
Polytechnics to promote facilities for techni-
cal skill training and transfer of technol-
ogy to rural areas.

Illegal Felling of Trees

1388. DR. A. K. PATEL : Will the
Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND
FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any complaints have been
received during the last three years on
unauthorised cutting and denuding of
forests; if so, from which States ; and

(b) the details of the action taken in
this regard, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT
AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) :
(a) and (b). The number of complaints
received regarding unauthorised cutting and
denuding of forests in different States/Union
Territories and action taken thereon are
shown in the statement below.

Statement

S. No.	States/UTs.	No. of complaints received	No. Persons arrested/ prosecuted	No. of persons convicted
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	68593	17593	1244
2.	Assam	2920	2006	885
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	886	92	119
4.	Bihar	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
5.	Goa	1554	479	6
6.	Gujarat	32932	687	687
7.	Haryana	9288	529	527

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Himachal Pradesh	11882	2570	1915
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	5329	212	N.A.
10.	Karnataka	22274	7357	371
11.	Kerala	15627	2899	2653
12.	Madhya Pradesh	211592	93914	69411
13.	Maharashtra	55656	64405	55760
14.	Manipur	43	137	75
15.	Meghalaya	268	11	161
16.	Mizoram	748	748	10
17.	Nagaland	N.A.	432	14
18.	Orissa	82842	100342	4947
19.	Punjab	12901	11421	3995
20.	Rajasthan	29260	1470	2027
21.	Sikkim	73	1	Nil
22.	Tamil Nadu	56658	66065	8378
23.	Uttar Pradesh	34920	43611	30319
24.	Tripura	6318	6900	4745
25.	West Bengal	50233	52418	614
26.	A and N Islands	245	245	244
27.	Delhi	216	216	Nil
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	741	670	22
29.	Chandigarh Admn.	20	20	18

Production of Iron Ore

1989. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :

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

(a) the quantity of iron ore being produced and utilised in the country annually;

(b) the quantity of iron ore exported annually with names of the countries; and

(c) the steps being taken to locate more iron ore mines to increase the production and to earn more foreign exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The quantity of iron ore being produced and utilised in the country during the last three years is as under .

Qty. in million tonnes)

Year	Production	Domestic consumption
1985-86	46.9	17.44
1986-87	50.0	16.4
1987-88	49.00	19.17

(b) The quantity of iron ore exported annually during the last 3 years is as under :—

1985-86	30.05 million tonnes
1986-87	32.52 million tonnes
1987-88 (Prov.)	21.30 million tonnes

It is mainly exported to Japan, Rumania, S. Korea, Italy, GDR etc.

(c) Due to the generally depressed international market, there is no proposal at present to locate new mines for the purpose of export of iron ore. However, the existing Bailadila-14 mine is being

deepend and some modifications are proposed to augment the production in Bailadila Sector.

[Translation]

Environmental Clearance of Electrification Projects

1390. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of electrification projects of hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh pending with the Ministry for the last three years under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980;

(b) the number of projects cleared and rejected so far; and

(c) the reasons for rejecting these projects ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Of the fifty proposals of electrification projects received for clearance under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, during the last three years, seven projects are now pending with this Ministry for clearance.

(b) Forty two proposals have been cleared and one proposal rejected.

(c) One proposal was rejected because the work was started without prior approval of Government of India in violation of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

Protest Against Plantation of Pine Trees in Uttar Pradesh

1391. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some organisations including Chipko have launched a movement to uproot the pine plants that are grown by the Uttar Pradesh Forest Department in Garhwal Division of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether there is a great resentment among the people of hill areas of Uttar Pradesh over the large scale plantation of pine trees in this region; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to encourage plantation of other trees in these areas insted of pine trees ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Clearance of Dhauli-Ganga Project

1392. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Hydel Power Corporation (NHPC) has requested for the clearance of Dhauli-Ganga Project under the provisions of the forest (Conservation) Act, 1980; and

(b) the steps taken by Government for early clearance to this project ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal has been examined and certain information essential for processing the case further have been sought from the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

[English]

Increase in Price of Mother Dairy Milk

1393. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the price of milk supplied by Mother Dairy in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the impact of such price rise on middle class family budged has been worked out; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b). A proposal is under consideration.

(c) and (d). All relevant factors are taken into consideration while formulating the proposal.

Fertiliser off Take in Bihar

1394. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether off take of fertiliser in Bihar has improved after the recent rains;

(b) if so, whether adequate stocks of fertilisers are available in North Bihar, particularly in areas devastated by flood last year;

(c) if not, what steps have been taken to provide fertilisers to the farmers door-step; and

(d) if no, steps have been taken, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) to (d). Adequate stocks of fertilisers are available in the State. There are no reports of shortage of fertilisers from the State.

Displacement of Persons due to Pooyankutti Hydel Project

1395. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons likely to be displaced from the areas which would get submerged on account of Pooyankutti Hydel Project; and

(b) the extent of land required for rehabilitating these displaced persons ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). As per the information furnished by the project authorities, the implementation of the Pooyankutty Hydel Project will result in the displacement of 16 families but the details of the land required for rehabilitation have not been furnished by the project authorities.

Incentives to Sports Talents

1396. **SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN :** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to offer new incentives to sport talents;

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

(c) whether any new schemes/awards have been introduced during the current year to accord recognition to existing/past outstanding sports persons; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) to (d). There are several schemes under the Department of Youth Affairs and Sports and Sports Authority of India for encouraging talented sports persons. These schemes include Cash Prizes to those Winning Medals in specified International Competitions, National Sports Talent Contest Scheme, the Special Area Games Scheme, Sports Hostels Schemes, Incentive Scheme for Promotion of Sports and Games in schools through prize money, Scholarship Schemes, and Financial Assistance to National Sports Federations for conducting coaching camps and National/International tournaments for juniors and sub-juniors. No new scheme has been introduced during the current year. However, the pattern of financial assistance to the National Sports Federations and to State Governments for conducting Rural and women's sports

championships has been liberalised during the current financial year.

Development and Repair of National Highways in Kerala

1397. **PROF. K.V. THOMAS :** Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allotted for the development and repair of National Highways in Kerala during 1988-89; and

(b) the details of the major projects that are likely to be completed and started during 1988-89 in Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Rs. 1000.00 lakhs has been allocated for the development and Rs. 125.00 lakhs has so far been released for the maintenance and repairs of National Highways in Kerala during 1988-89.

(b) No major projects on National Highways in the State is likely to be completed during 1988-89. The Major National Highway projects that are likely to be started during 1988-89 are detailed below :

(i) Phase I of link road on HN 47-A and construction of a minor bridge; and

(ii) Kuttipuram railway over-bridge and approaches on NH. 17.

Conveyance Advance to the Employees of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

1398. **SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH :** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the norms that govern grant of conveyance loan/advance to the employees of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan;

(b) the amount of advance for purchase of a car/scooter/motorcycle; and

(c) whether the amount of advance is the same as admissible to the employees of Union Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (c). Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has adopted mutatis mutandis the rules prescribed by the Government of India for grant of conveyance advance to its employees.

Details of the various types of conveyance advances are as under :

- (i) Motorcar advance : Officers-drawing basic pay of Rs. 3,500/- p.m. or more are only eligible for the grant of the advance. The amount is restricted to Rs. 80,000/- or 16 months' basic pay or the price of the car to be purchased, whichever is the least. The amount of advance is to be recovered in not more than 200 equal monthly instalments.
- (ii) Scooter advance : Officials drawing the basic pay of Rs. 1,500/p.m. or more are only eligible for the grant of the advance. The amount is restricted to Rs. 13,000/- or 8 months basic pay of the anticipated price, whichever is the least. The amount of advance is to be recovered in not more than 70 equal monthly instalments.
- (iii) Cycle advance : Non-gezzetted Government servants whose basic pay does not exceed Rs. 1,750/- p.m. are only eligible for the grant of the advance. The amount is Rs. 400/- or the anticipated price including sales tax, whichever is less. The amount of advance is to be recovered in not more than 25 equal monthly instalments.

Theft of Imperial Farmans from the Arabic and Persian Research Institute, Tonk

1399. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether priceless scroll and imperial farman 2000 years old record of the Islamic Civilisation and an order of the Mughal King Akbar Shah II respectively were stolen from the Arabic and Persian Research Institute, Tonk (Rajasthan) in October, 1986;

(b) whether the valuable documents were later recovered in December, 1986 after about 50 days;

(c) if so, whether the security arrangements at the Arabic and Persian Research Institute have since been reviewed with a view to avoid repetition such losses in future; and

(b) whether Government would consider takeover of these ancient, priceless documents by the Archaeological Department as a safeguard against antique thefts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) and (b). As per available information, two farmans were taken by a person who claimed to be the owner, against a receipt. As he did not return them, the Director, Arabic and Persian Research Institute, Tonk (Rajasthan), approached the police who recovered the documents after 49 days on 29-11-1986.

(c) and (d). The question does not arise, as the said Institution is under the control of the Government of Rajasthan.

[*Translation*]

Import of Tin and Copper

1400. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the value of tin and copper imported during the 1986-87 and 1987-88; and

(b) the value of tin and copper produced in the country during the said period ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR) : (a) The

value of tin and copper imported by MMTC during 1986-87 and 1987-88 is :

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Tin	Copper
1986-87	Rs. 27.38	Rs. 78.31
1987-88	Rs. 18.82	Rs. 215.07

(b) The value of tin and copper produced in the country in the same period is :

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Tin	Copper (Wire Bar)
1986-87	—	Rs. 102.62
1987-88	Rs. .06	Rs. 129.13

[English]

Drought Relief to Rural Labour

1401. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any special programmes have been launched by Government till June, 1988 to provide relief to rural labourers in the drought affected areas of Punjab;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) to (c). No, Sir as drought conditions are not prevailing in Punjab during the current year.

Scrap Requirements of Mini Steel Plants

1402. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the steel scrap required by the mini steel units and whether this requirement could be met from the indigenous sources;

(b) whether Government are considering to permit mini steel plants to import steel scrap under open general licence; and

(c) in case Government do not propose to allow import of steel scrap under OGL, whether STC or MMTC is being asked to import adequate quantities of scrap for supply to mini steel plants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir, the requirement of steel melting scrap for electric arc furnace based mini steel units has been assessed at 3.80 million tonnes during 1988-89. This entire requirement cannot be met from indigenous sources

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Government plans to import adequate quantity of steel melting scrap through MSTC during 1988-89 to met the requirements of mini steel units.

Standard of Teaching in Navodaya Vidyalayas

1403. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have noticed some deficiencies in the studies in the Navodaya Vidyalayas;

(b) if so, the details of deficiencies in the teaching component especially in the teaching of English; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to improve the teaching in Navodaya Vidyalayas and bring them at par with prestigious Public Schools ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. Navodaya Vidyalayas being new and growing institutions, regular in-service courses for teachers are being organised by the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti for their professional growth/development.

Nickel and Cobalt Extraction

1404. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the manner in which the requirement of Nickel and Cobalt is being met in the country;

(b) whether Government have plans of exploiting indigenously the lateritic ores for producing nickel and cobalt;

(c) if so, the places selected for exploiting the lateritic ores; and

(d) the names of countries and terms offered to those countries for making nickel and cobalt from lateritic ores ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR) : (a) The requirement of Nickel and Cobalt metals in the country is met through imports.

(b) No, Sir.

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

Damage to Paddy Crop in Kuttanad Region of Kerala

1405. SHRI VAKKOM PURSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention to Government has been drawn to the damage caused to paddy crop in Kuttanad region of Kerala due to floods;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to support the growers in region whose crops have been damaged ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND

COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. According to the reports received from Government of Kerala, there have been widespread damage. Standing crops have been badly damaged.

(c) State Government is taking action to provide assistance to farmers to restart paddy cultivation.

Prices of N.C.E.R.T. Books

1406. SHRI C. JANGA REEDY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the prices of various books for School Children published by NCERT have been increased recently;

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

(c) whether in many States the books are in short supply; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to make the NCERT books available to the students without any difficulty ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The price of some the new and reprint text books pulished by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) this year has increased by Rs. 0.05 to Rs. 5.45 per title due to increased cost of inputs and increased in number of pages, illustrations, colours in printing etc.

(c) and (d). At the State level, the State Textbook agencies are responsible for publishing and distributing school text books in their respective States. NCERT caters to Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) affiliated schools including Kendriya Vidyalayas, Navodaya Vidyalayas, Central Tibetan Schools, Sainik Schools and Indian Schools abroad. While the reprint editions of the NCERT textbooks have been generally made available in time, there has been some delay in publishing new text

books for 1988-89 brought out by the Council. Arrangements have been made this year for Assistant Commissioners of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan to lift their requirements of new text books for their respective zones from the NCERT at Delhi so as to ensure their availability in Kendriya Vidyalayas in the shortest possible time.

Wildlife Development Schemes

1407. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the financial allocation made during the Seventh Plan for wild life development schemes in Gujarat;

(b) the details of schemes and progress made so far; and

(c) the central assistance released to Gujarat against each of the scheme upto 1987-88 ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) :
(a) Central financial allocations for wild-life development in the Seventh Plan are not earmarked Statewise.

(b) and (c). Details of the funds released to Gujarat are as given below. These funds have been fully utilised.

Scheme	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Assistance to States for development of National Parks.	0.05	0.90	18.35
Assistance to States for development of sanctuaries.	—	2.93	15.84
Assistance for Nature Education and Interpretation programme.	—	1.25	—
Assistance for control of poaching and illegal trade in wildlife.	—	3.00	1.75

Industrial Pollution

1408. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of pollution causing units in Delhi;

(b) whether Government have issued guidelines to curb pollution;

(c) if so, the reasons why these units are not taking pollution control measures; and

(d) the action taken against these units ?

(a) The number of major pollution causing industries so far identified in Delhi is 63.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). While many of these units have already taken many pollution control measures, some are in the process of implementing such schemes. Action taken against the remaining defaulting industries include the following :-

(i) Show cause notices for closure have been issued against some industries under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

(ii) Prosecutions have been launched against many of the defaulting industries.

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) :

(iii) The Central Board for the Prevention and control of Water Pollution has refused consent to many of the defaulting industries.

Value of Output of Major Items of Food Processing Industry

1409. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state the present value of the output of major items of food processing industry in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Denudation of Shimilipal Forest

1410. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Shimilipal forest in Orissa is fast depleting;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether any scientific method is proposed to be adopted to increase forest cover; and

(d) the details of steps proposed to be taken to check the felling of trees in that forest ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Low Lactose Milk Process

1411. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have developed low lactose milk process;

(b) whether such processed milk can be used by infants as well as adults; and

(c) if so, the Institute or Laboratory where such type of milk is processed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) :

(a) The process has been developed on Laboratory scale.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal.

Production of Oilseeds

1412. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the total quantum of oilseeds produced in the country in 1987-88; State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : The estimates of production of total nine oiseeds in the country during 1987-88, State-wise, are given below :

State	Likely Production (Provisional) (Lakh tonnes)
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	18.54
Assam	1.54
Bihar	1.64
Gujarat	3.66
Haryana	3.04
Himachal Pradesh	0.01
Jammu and Kashmir	0.42
Karnataka	15.06
Kerala	0.08
Madhya Pradesh	14.66
Maharashtra	12.63
Orissa	8.56
Punjab	2.35

1	2
Rajasthan	10.04
Tamil Nadu	13.25
Uttar Pradesh	9.68
West Bengal	2.70
Others	0.15
ALL INDIA	118.01

Exploitation of Orissa Coast by Multi-Purpose Fishing Boats

1413. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether multi-purpose fishing boats are exploiting shrimp illegally from Orissa Coast;

(b) whether there was substantial drop in output of fish and shrimp as a result of illegal activities of multi-purposse boats; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to ensure strict implementation of Marine Laws so as to protect the interest of fishermen of Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c). Fish and shrimp production in Orissa during the last three years is given below :

Year	Shrimp production (in tonnes)	Marine Fish production (in tonnes)
1985	5099	52420
1986	6651	56470
1987	5932	56000 (Prov.)

Figures above do not indicate any declining trend in output of fish and shrimp, although a marginal fall is noticed in 1987 which is attributed to natural fluctuation. Marine fishing in territorial water of Orissa State is regulated by the Orissa Marine Fishing Regulation Act, 1982 which came into force w.e.f. 1-2-1984.

Display of Revised Fare Charts by Autorickshaw Drivers

1414. SHRI SWAMI PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that auto-rickshaw drivers in Dehli are not displaying the revised fare charts and are over-charging the passengers;

(b) whether there is any machinery under the Directorate of Transport, Delhi which ensures that the revised fare charts are displayed by the auto-rickshaw drivers;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the remedial steps taken by them in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Directorate of Transport, Delhi Administration have intimated that such cases have come to their notice.

(b) and (c). Enforcement Wing of Directorate of Transport is the agency which takes action in such cases, including for offences of non-display of fare charts.

(d) 6942 auto-rickshaw drivers have been prosecuted by Directorate of Transport during January-July, 1988, for various types of offences including non-display of charts.

Environmental Impact of Narmada Project

1415. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA : SHRI NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state : The details of safeguards provided to minimise

the adverse environmental impact of Narmada Project ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : Narmada Sagar Project, M.P. has been accorded approval in June, 1987 with the condition that Action Plans on the following aspects are to be implemented *pari-passu* with the construction works :

- (i) Rehabilitation Master Plan;
- (ii) Phased Catchment Area Treatment Scheme;
- (iii) Compensatory Afforestation Plan;
- (iv) Command Area Development;
- (v) Survey of Flora and Fauna;
- (vi) Carrying capacity of surrounding area;
- (vii) Seismicity; and
- (viii) Health aspects.

Action Plans are to be planned and executed as to be completed ahead of commencement of reservoir filling.

Revival of Coconut as Oilseed Crop

1416. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kerala Government has submitted to Union Government blue-prints of several projects for revival of coconut as an oilseed crop in consonance with the report of the Technology Mission on Oil-seeds;

(b) if so, whether Union Government have taken any decision in matter; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The State Government has submitted certain proposals to the Government of India which are under consideration.

Environmental Clearance of Kuriyaikuttu-Karippara Project

1417. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Kerala had submitted a proposal for the clearance of multi-purpose Kuriyaikuttu-Karippara irrigation scheme;

(b) if so, whether Union Government have cleared the scheme; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. This project has been rejected on the environmental considerations as its implementation would have damaged wet ever green forest of Western Ghat and the cash crop plantations. The creation of Kuriyaikuttu reservoir would have affected the Anamalai Game Sanctuary for a length of 6 Kms.

ADB Assistance for Development of National and State Highways

1418. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Asian Development Bank has agreed to provide financial assistance for the development of National and State Highways;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when will the work be taken up for execution ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (c). The matter regarding providing loan assistance for the development of National and State Highways is under discussion with the Asian Development Bank. The details of projects to be taken and their commencement dates will be known after Asian Development Bank has agreed for the loan assistance.

Threat Posed by Pooyankutty Dam

1419. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposed dam project on the Pooyankutty river in Kerala is likely to destroy the finest breeding ground of the Asiatic elephant in Idukki district of Kerala according to environmentalists; and

(b) if so, the steps Union Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) :

(a) This Project involves diversion of 3001 ha. of semi-evergreen forest, which is the habitat of elephants.

(b) This proposal is yet to be processed for clearance under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 as the necessary information including the preventive and mitigative measures for protection of wildlife has not so far been received from the project authorities.

Coconut Development and Research Centres

1420. SHRI VIJAY N PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the States where Coconut Development and Research Centres have been set by Union Government;

(b) the States selected by the Centre for coconut saplings plantation schemes;

(c) whether Union Government have considered the suitability of opening Coconut Development and Research Centres in Maharashtra for the benefit of coconut producers; and

(d) if so, the details of such schemes for Maharashtra ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Coconut Development Board has been set up in Kerala for integrated

development of coconut in India. It has regional offices at Bangalore and Patna and State Centres in Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam, Tripura and Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The Central Plantation Crops Research Institute under Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) looks after research on coconut. ICAR has also set up Research Centres in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal.

(b) The Area Expansion Programme of the Coconut Development Board for new planting is being implemented in all coconut growing States.

(c) The Regional Office of Coconut Development Board at Bangalore looks after development of coconut in Maharashtra. There is, a coconut research centre at Ratnagiri under the All India Coordinated Research Project.

(d) Under the Area Expansion Programme a subsidy @ Rs. 3000/- per hectare is provided for taking up new planting of coconut in Maharashtra. In addition, subsidy @ Rs. 1000/- is granted for developing irrigation source/installation of pump-sets.

Modernisation of Rajabagan Dockyard

1421. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since cleared the modernisation scheme for the Rajabagan Dockyard of the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation which had been with it for the last five years or so;

(b) if so, the broad features of the proposal and the capital outlay involved;

(c) the foreign assistance anticipated or agreed to be provided for this project; and

(d) the time schedule laid down for the completion of this plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The project involving a capital outlay of Rs. 66.09 crores has been sanctioned on 21-7-1988. The Modernisation scheme of Rajabagan Dockyard covers Civil Works for ship repairs and Ship building facilities, electrical installation, mechanical services, equipment and machinery.

(c) The foreign exchange component of Rs. 20.77 crores will be met out from the Dutch financial assistance.

(d) 42 months from the date of sanction.

Modernisation of Lighthouses

1422. SHRI SANT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Lighthouses and Lightships has prepared any plan for the modernisation of Lighthouses during the Seventh Plan period; and

(b) if so, the important projects for bringing improvement envisaged during the current Plan period and the estimated cost thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The important projects included in the Seventh Plan and the estimated cost are given below, item (iv) below is currently under revision.

(Rupees in lakhs)		
S. No.	Project	Estimated cost
1	2	3
(i)	14 New Lighthouses	359.00
(ii)	Two new Lighted Beacons in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.	23.314

1	2	3
(iii)	Replacement of 5 Nos. existing Radio Beacons and establishment of 6 Nos. new Radio Beacons.	371.00
(iv)	Replacement of existing Bombay and Calutta Decca Navigator Chains.	1450.00

Release of Amount to Kerala in Cooperative Sector

1423. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the actual amount released to Kerala till now out of the amount provided during the Seventh Plan in the co-operative sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : During the first three years of the Seventh Plan (1985-86 to 1987-88), a total amount of Rs. 1787.45 lakhs was released to Kerala under the various Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the cooperative sector as also under the schemes sponsored by National Cooperative Development Corporation.

Frog Killings Affecting Crops

1424. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether frogs caught and served as delicacy in Five Star Hotels and inadequate use of pesticides by farmers has resulted in an increase of "army worms", a black variety of caterpillar in Goa threatening to destroy the dwindling paddy crops in Goa;

(b) if so, the measures Government propose to take in the matter; and

(c) whether Government propose to take any steps to prevent killings of frogs from the environmental point of view ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAVA) : (a) and (b). The Government has received no reports regarding frog killing for serving as delicacy or the inadequate use of pesticides in Goa. Farmers reportedly use pesticides when necessary. The black variety of army worms is a sporadic pest and its incidence on paddy in Goa has already been controlled satisfactorily without loss to the crop.

The Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approach advocated by the Government, envisages the conservation and augmentation of natural enemies including frogs, a judicious and needbased application of pesticides, use of resistant varieties and other cultural practices.

(c) Instructions have been issued to State Governments not to issue any trapping licences for frogs for commercial purposes. Trapping of frogs only for the purposes of educational and scientific use is allowed. Export of frog legs and frogs out of the country is totally banned with effect from 1-4-1987.

Simplification of Procedures for IRDP

1425. DR. B.L. SHAILESH :
SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a high level Committee has suggested a series of steps to simplify the procedures for the Integrated Rural Development Programme which is a major instrument in alleviating poverty of rural people; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations made by the Committee and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Committee to review the existing procedures under the Integrated Rural Development Programme

(IRDP) was constituted on 22-1-1987 under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Rural Development with representatives of Reserve Bank of India, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), Punjab National Bank and the Ministry of Finance (Banking Division) as Members.

(b) The main recommendations of the Committee are given in the statement below. The State Governments have been requested to take immediate steps for implementing these recommendations.

Statement

Main recommendations made by the Committee on Simplification of Procedures under IRDP :

1. Survey of Beneficiaries :

The Committee recommended that the survey of new beneficiaries should be completed before March every year so that the cases of identified families can be sponsored right from the commencement of the financial year.

The meetings of Gram Sabha may be arranged on non-banking days to enable the bank officials to participate in these meetings.

2. Loan Application Form :

The Committee recommended that the new application form of IRDP loans which had been introduced w.e.f. 1-4-1987 should only be used and the old forms may be discontinued. All applications should be serially numbered and each application must bear signature/thumb impression of the beneficiary. Block office and the bank branch should maintain proper records of receipt of applications along with the date of receipt so as to keep an effective watch on delays.

3. Documentation :

The Committee recommended that the agreement-cum-hypothecation of assets and the undertaking for paying higher rate of

interest, wherever necessary, could be combined into one. The number of forms is thus reduced from 5 to 4.

4. Security Limit for Loans :

It was reiterated that the banks should not ask the beneficiaries to produce third party security or collateral if the amount of loan was less than Rs. 10,000 for Agriculture and allied activities and Rs. 25,000 in the case of ISB Sector.

5. Prompt Disposal of Loan Applications :

The Committee while accepting that the present time limit of 15 days for the banks to sanction the loan application may continue, desired that there should be even flow of applications from block officers to the banks to avoid bunching of applications and the consequent pressure on the bank branches.

6 Adjustment of Subsidy :

The Committee observed that inspite of issue of guidelines for automatic adjustment of subsidy, some State Governments were still following the old procedure requiring Banks giving 15 days notice to DRDA before disbursement of amount. It therefore, reiterated adherence to the revised guidelines. For this purpose, the DRDAs should ensure that adequate funds for adjustment of subsidy are available in their bank account, otherwise they will be liable for payment of interest.

7. Credit Camps :

The Committee recommended that present system of organising credit camps may continue. All cases upto the stage of sanction should be finalised at the credit camps. The loan and subsidy might be disbursed later.

8. Insurance of Assets :

The Committee recommended that it was not necessary to get the death certificate of animal insured under the livestock

policy signed by veterinary surgeon. The existing procedure under which a certificate signed by any of the two designated village officials should be taken as valid, may continue.

9. Loan Pass Books :

The Committee were informed that by banks are issuing the Loan Pass Books to beneficiaries. It was reiterated that banks should not only issue the pass books but keep them up-to-date.

10. Observance of Non-Banking Day :

Banks are required to observe one day in a week as non-banking day to enable the bank officials to go to field and attend to the problems of beneficiaries. The Committee accepted this procedure.

Proposal from Workers of Kamani Tubes, Bombay for Taking Over Management

1426. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from the workers of Kamani Tubes, Bombay for taking over management of the company; and

(b) if so, at what stage the proposal is pending with Government and the time by which a final decision will be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR) : (a) and (b). The Kamani Employees' Union has framed a scheme for revival of the Company. The Supreme Court of India has directed, inter-alia, that the matter be placed before the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) for consideration whether it should proceed to pass an order in terms of the proposed scheme as revised in consultation with Industrial Development Bank of India. The matter is presently under consideration of the BIFR, a quasi-judicial body set up by the Government of India under the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985.

Co-operation with China in Farm Sector

1427. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to establish co-operation with China in the farm sector;

(b) whether any pact has been signed between the two countries to expand ties in the above field; and

(c) if so; the details of schemes worked out by both the countries for expansion of co-operation in the agricultural sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) to (c). There is an on-going programme between the Government of India and the Government of China for Scientific and Technological Exchanges in pursuance of the official level talks in Beijing in July 21-24, 1986. It is, inter-alia provided that visits of experts in the field of agriculture and agricultural research will take place. It has been envisaged that exchange of visits would cover a number of areas including dry land agriculture, animal husbandry, fertiliser and fisheries etc

12.00 hrs

[*English*]

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Sir, I have given notice of an Adjournment Motion on Nagaland.....

MR. SPEAKER : What can I do ? I cannot do anything.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot do anything. The Governor is there. The Constitutional provision is there. We have nothing to do.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : The Home Minister can make statement.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : If you speaker one by one then only I would listen.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : There is nothing in my powers. Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. I am on my legs. What are you doing ?

[*Translation*]

Why are you speaking ? What are you doing ?

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : The question is this. You have some rules and I can act under those rules.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : You can direct the Home Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot do anything except under the Constitutional provisions. Under the Constitution, the Governor is there, the State Legislature is there. Now, you listen to me.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : You do not listen to me. If you do not want to listen, it is alright. You go on. Nothing goes on record.

(*Interruptions*)**

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Why all of you speak at the same time ? Please Speak one by one.

(*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I have got no power. If they want to make a statement, they are welcome to do. But I cannot force anybody. I have got no power to direct anybody. I have got nothing in my power to direct because the Governor is there, the State Legislature is there. If they want to do it, they can do it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot allow it. I cannot do it.

*(Interruptions)***[Translation]**

MR. SPEAKER : Let me listen to his problem.

*(Interruptions)***[English]**

MR. SPEAKER : I am not able to listen to anybody. Nothing goes on record.

*(Interruptions)***

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I demand that the Prime Minister should lay the letters on the Table of the House. He has to do it. I demand it. I have given it yesterday.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I will give you a reply.

*(Interruptions)***[English]**

MR. SPEAKER : I will give you a reply. I will reply after I see it.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I say that I have written a letter. I demand that the full text of the letter be placed on the Table of the House.

*(Interruptions)***[Translation]**

SHRI MANOJ PANDEY (Bettiah) : He should apologise to the House.

SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI (Kanpur) : He should be asked to apologise. This letter contains the signatures of. Shri Madhu Dandavate.

*(Interruptions)***[English]**

MR. SPEAKER : I want to ask the Hon. Members one question.

*(Interruptions)***[Translation]**

MR. SPEAKER. Please sit down.

[English]

Can you answer that? Can one man sitting here listen and answer to hundred Members? Is it possible?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have asked one of them to speak. But nobody listens to me. What can I do?

(Interruptions)

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : We have given notices.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Those who have given notices, you can ask them.

MR. SPEAKER : No question. Look here. I can listen to one Member.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I asked and I replied to the best of my knowledge. What I can do is according to the Constitution.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : You please listen to us.

(Interruptions)

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : We have given notices, please listen to us.

MR. SPEAKER : Look here, there is no question of listening. It is under my consideration.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : There is no rule for listening like this.

(Interruptions)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati) : A minority Government is ruling there.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : My power is to listen under the rules. If there is no rule, I can't do it.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : 50 persons are speaking at the same time. What can I do ?

[English]

I cannot do it.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : What about the ruling you gave yesterday when I said that the Prime Minister has misinterpreted the letter ?

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : there is no use of becoming angry with me. I cannot do it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Prof. Saheb, you do not listen to me. You are just stressing your point. Please listen to me. I have said that I have received your notice and I will decide after examining it according to the rules. That is what I have said.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will look into your point also. There what is the controversy ? I will go according to the rules. I will not do anything which is against the rules.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : There is nothing to listen, Goswamijii.

[English]

The question is, is it in my authority to allow something which is unconstitutional to be brought here ? I cannot do it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You come and convince me.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

12.09 hrs.

[English]

Rice Milling Industry (Regulation and Licensing) Amendment Rules, 1988.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Rice Milling Industry (Regulation and Licensing) Amendment Rules, 1988 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 807 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd July, 1983, under sub-section (4) of section 22 of the Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6343/88]

Notifications under the Asiatic Society Act, 1984

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under

sub-section (3) of section 15 of the Asiatic Society Act, 1984 :

- (i) G.S.R. 25 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th January, 1988 containing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 888 (E) published in Gazette of India, dated the 3rd November, 1987.
- (ii) G.S.R. 26 (E) Published in Gazette of India dated the 13th January, 1988 containing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 470 (E) published in Gazette of India, dated the 25th June, 1984.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6344/88]

Notification under Essential Commodities Act, 1955

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 682 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th June, 1988 containing Order indicating the supplies of fertilisers to be made by domestic manufacturers of fertiliser to various States/Union Territories Commodity Board during the period from 1st April, 1988 to 30th September, 1988 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6345/88]

Remove on the working of and Annual Report of Kudremukh Iron ore Company Ltd., Bangalore for 1987-81

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR) : On behalf of Shri Yogendra Makwana I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1987-88.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6346/88]

Notifications under the Major Port Trust Act, 1963

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. NAMGYAL) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 124 of the Major Port Trust Act, 1963 :

- (i) G.S.R. 554 (E) Published in Gazette of India dated the 6th May, 1988 approving the Tuticorin Port Trust (Licensing of Stevedores) Amendment Regulations, 1987.
- (ii) G.S.R. 555 (E) Published in Gazette of India dated the 6th May, 1988 approving the Cochin Port (Issue of Stevedoring Licences) Regulations, 1987.
- (iii) G.S.R. 637 (E) Published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd May, 1988 approving the Calcutta Port Trust Contributory Provident Fund Regulations, 1988.
- (iv) G.S.R. 640 (E) Published in Gazette of India dated the 24th May, 1988 approving the Visakhapatnam Port Employees (Conduct) Amendment Regulations, 1988.
- (v) G.S.R. 642 (E) Published in Gazette of India dated the 24th May, 1988 approving the Kandla Port Employees (General Provident Fund) (4th Amendment) Regulations, 1988.
- (vi) G.S.R. 667 (E) Published in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 1988 approving the Calcutta Port Trust Non-Contributory

provident Fund Regulations, 1988.

(vii) G.S.R. 668 (E) Published in Gazette of India dated the 17th June, 1988 approving the Mormugao Port Employees' (Conduct) (Amendment) Regulations, 1988.

(viii) G.S.R. 715 (E) Published in Gazette of India dated the 20th June, 1988 approving the Madras Port Trust Pension Fund (Amendment) Regulations, 1988.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6347/88]

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Where shall we discuss it ?

MR. SPEAKER : We cannot discuss it here. Come and tell me, I am not convinced. Without any rule I cannot do it. It is not within my power.

(Interruptions)

12.10 hrs.

PETITION RE : IMPROVEMENT
IN SOCIAL ECONOMIC AND
POLITICAL STATUS OF
WOMEN

[English]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : I present a petition signed by Smt. Nirupama Rath, President, National Federation of Indian Women and five others regarding improvement in social, economic and political status of women.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-6348/88]

ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

12.10-1/2 hrs.

[English]

(i) National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND

COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : 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.

(ii) National Welfare Board for Seafarers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT
(SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : I beg to move :

“That in pursuance of Rule 4(i) of the National Welfare Board for Seafarers Rules, 1963, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the National Welfare Board for Seafarers, subject to the other provisions of the said Rules.”

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That in pursuance of Rule 4(i) of the National Welfare Board for Seafarers Rules, 1963, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the National

Welfare Board for Seafarers, subject to the other provisions of the said Rules."

The motion was adopted.

(Intrusions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : We are walking out in protest.

Shri Basudeb Acharia and some other Hon. Members then left the House

12.12 hrs.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT

[English]

Recommendation to Rajya Sabha to Elect Member

KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI (Palamau): I beg to move :

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do elect one member of Rajya Sabha according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Shri K. Gopalan from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the name of the member so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do elect one member of Rajya Sabha according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Shri K. Gopalan from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the name of the member so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The motion was adopted.

12.13 hrs.

[**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER** *in the Chair*]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

(i) **Need to provide railway terminal at Dombivili, Maharashtra**

SHRI S.G. GHOLAP (Thane) : Approximately 3 million commuters travel by Central Railway daily. During the preceding decade, the commuter traffic had been increasing at the rate of 10% per annum. In the absence of matching capacity having been created for carrying commuters, considerable gap between the demand and capacity has resulted. Consequently there is very heavy over-crowding on suburban trains, particularly during peak hours. The EMU rakes have a capacity of seating for about 900, but more than 3500 commuters travel by these rakes during peak hours.

Dombivili is an important railway station on Central Railway wherefrom lakhs of passengers commute daily. It is an admitted fact that almost all passengers of Dombivili do not get sitting accommodation as the trains coming from Kalyani are fully packed and all Dombivili passengers including ladies have to go to Bombay standing.

It is their long standing demand to have a terminal at Dombivili. Therefore, I request the Railway Minister to look into the problem personally and provide a terminal at Dombivili or find out some other way so that at least some trains in morning are started from Dombivili to Bombay.

(ii) **Need for early clearance to Pakdigudam tank Medium Project of Chandrapur District of Maharashtra**

SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE (Chandrapur) : Pakdigudam Tank Medium Project of Tehsil Rajura district Chandrapur Maharashtra State requires only 16.94 Ha of forest land. The project is capable of irrigating 3820 Ha of agricultural land. Compensatory afforestation proposal has been submitted to the Ministry of Environment for clearance by Government of Maharashtra.

Forest clearance is essential for development of agriculture in this region which is a backward region. I request the Government to clear the project at an early date.

- (iii) Need to amend the Coffee Act to prevent the Karnataka Government from imposing Purchase Tax on Coffee in order to help Coffee growers

SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA (Chikmagalur) : The Government of Karnataka imposed Purchase Tax on the Coffee delivered to the Coffee Board by the growers, for the periods 1975-76 to 1980-81.

The Coffee Board went to court against the levy. The case was lost in the High Court. The Supreme Court upheld the High Court judgement and ordered on 11-5-1988 recovery of Purchase tax with retrospective effect up 1983—a total amount of Rs. 59,44,33,687.82.

The Coffee growers are facing enormous problems. The Coffee price in the International Market is stagnant. The Government is yet to waive export duty on coffee.

At this juncture when coffee growers are undergoing hardship and economic pressure, it is impossible for them to cope up the enormous amount of Rs. 100 crores towards purchase tax.

I request the Ministry of Commerce to the rescue of the coffee growers and the Coffee Board by making necessary amendments to the Coffee Act to prevent the State Government from imposing Purchase Tax on coffee.

- (iv) Need to take steps to check the sea erosion of northern Coast line of Orissa to Save Paradip Port

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack) : Tidal onslaughts from the Bay of Bengal are fast eroding Orissa's Northern coast-line and posing a grave threat to the Paradip Port. The northern part of the port area where the Nehru Guest House and the residential flats are located, and the islet of Hukitola, 10 km north of the port are facing the greatest danger.

Recent findings by the Orissa Remote Sensing Application Centre through satellite pictures reveal that the tidal bores started devouring the coastline about three decades ago, following fast changes in the Bay of Bengal's geographical situation. The alarming rate of destruction wrought by the sea is evidenced by the fact that Hukitola islet which measured 15.83 sq. in 1929 has been reduced to 2.35 sq. km. The area around the Mahanadi river mouth has been deprived of the sand it needs to prevent the tidal batterings.

The break waters built to protect the port on its southern side has affected the movement of sea waters. As a result sand and other material carried by the sea currents are deposited in the southern area of the break waters and not carried northward where the tidal bores continue to wreck the shore.

Unless some scientific methods are adopted the tidal bores will continue to pose a threat to the port. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to draw a 100 per cent Centrally aided time-bound programme to check erosion of northern coast line and also to desilt Mahanadi river bed near the Mouth so that the Paradip Port is saved from any threat.

- (v) Need to restrict the Shankaracharya of Puri from glorifying Sati and untouchability

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri) : The practice of Sati has been banned since long. Such practice is against the sacred scriptures of Hindus. But Shankaracharya of Gobardhan Math, Puri has now started campaign for glorification of Sati custom. He asserts that women who have become widows have no other way but to commit Sati or remain as widows. It is perverse and irreligious. By such expressions, he has involved himself in a very serious offence of abetting the murder of widows.

He has also now started campaign against entry of Harijans into the Hindu temples. The practice of untouchability and the customary restriction of Harijan entry in Hindu temples has been eliminated

since ages. It has been statutorily banned. He has revived again a dead issue with an ulterior motive to establish a Hindu fundamentalist order. His attempt to disrupt the unity and integrity of the Hindu society is deplorable. More so, he has issued several statements glorifying Sati custom and untouchability while occupying an important office of head of Gobardhan Math of Puri, which is significant and may create confusion in Hindu society.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to take appropriate action against him for indulging in activities which are not secular and democratic.

[*Translation*]

- (vi) Need to accelerate the work of setting up the water treatment plant at Jajmau (Kanpur)

SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI (Bilhaur) : Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, in 1985, when this Government came to power under the leadership of our Hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi he had announced to undertake the important and the sacred programme of cleansing the Ganga. Under that programme, it was decided to set up a water treatment plant in Kanpur also like other places. So the Government decided to set up that plant at Jajmau and work has also started on the plant, but progress of the work is very slow and pollution of Ganga in Kanpur, is very acute.

So, I will request the Government to accelerate the work in progress at the water treatment plant in Jajmau. In addition to this, penal action should be taken against the factories which are polluting the Ganga.

[*English*]

- (vii) Need to reconstitute the Central Haj Committee

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : The Central Haj Committee has failed to offer facilities to the Haj pilgrims to make their pilgrimage pleasant. It is a failure of the Haj Committee that about 500 pilgrims could not board the flights to

Jeddah on time and missed the Haj-e-Akbar.

The Ministry of External Affairs must conduct an enquiry into the mismanagement of the Central Haj Committee and assume total responsibility of the matters connected with Haj pilgrimage.

As of now, the Haj Cell in the Ministry of External Affairs does not accept any responsibility for any mishaps as it feels that it merely coordinates the affairs concerning Haj and that too on a limited scale.

I urge upon the Central Government to disband this Committee and take up the entire process of Haj pilgrimages for the future.

In any case, if the Central Government feels that there is a need of a Committee like this, then the present Committee should be reconstituted and made broadbased. The Committee should have its headquarters at Delhi instead of Bombay as Haj flights are now operated directly from Delhi, Hyderabad, etc.

The Jammu and Kashmir State should have proper representation on the proposed reconstituted Committee as a Muslim-majority State.

- (viii) Need to start work on Darbhanga-Samastipur broad gauge conversion project

DR. G. S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : A raw deal has been given to Bihar as regards railways. A few years ago, work had started for the conversion of Darbhanga-Samastipur metre-gauge into broad-gauge. But due to unknown reasons, the railway tracks were dismantled and the whole project was shifted to a neighbouring State :

It is requested that the above project be restarted at an early date and completed expeditiously.

At the same time, efforts be made to lay railway tracks in Santhal Pargana and Chotanagpur on a massive scale so that there may be economic growth of these regions.

12.24 hrs.

**FOOD CORPORATIONS
(AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.**

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We shall now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Sukh Ram, on the 28th July, 1988, namely :

“That the Bill further to amend the Food Corporations Act, 1964, be taken into consideration.”

Shri Sukh Ram to continue his speech.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : Sir, while replying to the debate on this Amendment Bill the other day, I had tried to cover all the points raised by the hon. Members. A concern was expressed about the high rate of storage and transit losses and some administrative expenditure.

I simply want to mention in this regard that FCI has been taking effective steps for the last three years to reduce the avoidable expenditure. For instance, in 1986-87, against the target of Rs. 195.30 crores, the FCI could reduce the expenditure to the extent of Rs. 238.42 crores and in 1987-88, against the target of Rs 232.20 crores, the achievement was Rs. 276.11 crores. Similarly, during the current financial year, against the target of Rs. 53.16 crores, Rs. 15.97 crores reduction has already been effected. As far as as this storage and transit losses are concerned, in the year 1982-83, it was 2.37 and we could reduce it to 1.63 during 1986-87. So, all necessary steps have been taken to reduce avoidable expenditure but there are certain expenditure which are unavoidable. For instance, as far as wheat for 1986-87 is concerned, procurement incidental comes to 34.80 p. per kg. Out of this procurement incidental, 26.66 p., that is, nearly 76 per cent of the expenditure is such that it cannot be controlled. It consists of interest charges, payment on borrowing from banks, mandi charges, cost of gunny bags, purchase and sales tax by the State Governments. It is

only 8.15 p. on which reduction can be made and we are taking necessary steps to reduce the expenditure. So, I think that I have covered all the points raised by the Members and I welcome any suggestions from any Member which can be given in writing or any Member can meet me. I will definitely consider their suggestions. if they can effect any improvements in the performance of the FCI, it will be a most welcome step. As I stated the other day, the scope of the amendment is very limited as the hon. Members know that FCI does not generate its own resources. FCI gets money from the Government in the shape of loan, grant, subsidy or from financial institutions. It was at the instance of the Finance Ministry that this enabling Clause has been introduced. So, it is from the non-banking sector also that the FCI is being empowered to raise funds for its working capital and investment, etc. I think most for its working capital and investment, etc. I think most of the Members excepting one Member, who expressed some apprehension that money may not be properly utilised—I simply want to say in this connection that the activities and the performance of the FCI is being reviewed regularly by the Secretary quarterly and I also review it. And then all the activities of the FCI are being scrutinised by this House and outside also. So, there is no question of misutilisation of the funds being procured by the FCI from other agencies.

With these words, I thank the Members who have participated in the debate and I will request that this amendment be passed accordingly.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN (Murshidabad) : I want a clarification. In the Consultative Committee meeting.....**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You cannot refer to the Consultative Committee minutes here. Nothing will go on record.

I shall now put the consideration motion to the vote of the House. The question is :

**Not recorded.

"That the Bill further to amend the Food Corporations Act, 1964, be taken in to consideration".

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1 (short title)

Amendment made :

"Page 1, line 4,—
for "1987" substitute "1988". (2)

(SHRI SUKH RAM)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

Amendment made

Page 1, line 1,—
for "Thirty—eighth" substitute
"Thirty-ninth"

(SHRI SUKH RAM)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Long Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

The Long Title was added to the Bill

SHRI SUKH RAM : I beg to move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

The motion was adopted.

12.34 hrs.

LABOUR LAWS (EXEMPTION FROM FURNISHING RETURNS AND MAINTAINING REGISTERS BY CERTAIN ESTABLISHMENTS) BILL.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker I beg to move :

"That the Bill to provide for the exemption of employers in relation to establishments employing a small number of persons from furnishing returns and maintaining registers under certain labour laws, be taken into consideration".

Since independence, a large number of enactments have been approved by Parliament for protecting the rights of workers in respect of wages, bonus, provident fund, health insurance, welfare etc., pertaining to industrial establishments, shops and establishments, transport companies and mines.

These laws necessarily require the concerned Establishments to maintain several registers and books and to periodically submit returns, so as to fulfil the legal provisions. However, it has been represented by smaller establishments that they are required to maintain too many registers and file too many returns under the various laws

and rules. There is consequently, a considerable administrative and financial burdeon on small establishments or industrial units.

Accordingly, Working Group was appointed to study the matter and suggest whether it was possible to reduce the number of registers and forms to be maintained by the small establishments, by consolidating similar registers and returns prescribed under different Acts. The commendations of the Working Group were examined and considered in consultation with the representatives of workers and employers.

As a result, the Labour Laws (Exemption from Furnishing and Maintaining Registers by Small Establishments) Bill was introduced in the House.

The Salient features of Bill that the establishments engaging less than 20 persons have been grouped into :

(a) Small Establishments—where number of employees is not less than 10 but not more than 19; and

(b) Very Small Establishments—where the number of employees is not more than 9.

This Bill aims to reduce the number of forms and returns required to be furnished by small and very small establishments without sacrificing vital information necessary to protect workers' rights.

Small establishments will be required to maintain only three registers, and submit one annual core return

Very small establishments will be required to maintain only one register, and to one core return.

However, the establishments would not be exempted from maintaining or submitting reports/returns in respect of Employees State Insurance, Provident Fund, Gratuity and Maternity Benefits, because it involves an accountability of public funds and covers all important aspects of social benefits like Health, Insurance, Gratuity, Provident Fund dues, etc.

There will be no exemption for reporting accidents, retrenchments and closures as required under existing laws.

Adequate penalties have been proposed to ensure strict compliance of the provisions of the new enactment proposed in the Bill by employers of small and very small establishments. I would also like to mention that after the Bill was introduced in August, 1987, certain minor errors of drafting were noticed. Accordingly, I have also proposed certain official amendments for consideration and passing also.

With these words, I move the Bill and request that the Bill be taken into consideration.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

‘That the Bill to provide for the exemption of employers in relation to establishments employing a small number of persons from furnishing returns and maintaining registers under certain labour laws, be taken into consideration’.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Sir, this Bill is a misnomer. It is not the law for the labours but law for the employers whereas the title of the Bill is ‘Labour Laws’. This Bill aims to protect the interesets of the employer, so-called the small and very small employer. It is not a simple Bill.

Sir, our experience is that there are a number of enactments, a number of laws which have been enacted by this House like, the Factories Act, the Minimum Wages Act, the Employees State Insurance Act, the Plantation Act, the Maternity Benefit Act, the Life Contract Act, the Equal Remuneration Act and so on. But in spite of all these Act, the Labour Department do nothing against the employers who very often violate these laws. I do not know how many of them have been punished for flouting the Labour Laws, or various other Acts passed by Parliament.

Sir, this Bill is being brought here because some small employers and very small employers represented that they have

to maintain a number of registers and that they have to submit various forms.

But in spite of the prevailing rules and regulations, most of these small employers violate all norms. They do not even maintain the returns properly. They do not maintain the registers in connection with the provident fund accounts of their employees. There are a number of cases where all these things are being violated. Also, they do not bother to deposit their employees' provident fund amounts in their accounts. Though the provident fund amount is deducted from the salaries of the employees, yet it is not deposited in their accounts. Sir, every year the arrears of provident fund go on accumulating. In the year 1985-86 the amount not deposited by the employers was to the tune of Rs. 5830 lakhs. And in the year 1986-87, it increased to Rs. 7497.44 lakhs. Such a huge amount though deducted from the salary of the employees is not deposited by the employers, by the so called small or very small employers ! In this way, they often violate the rules, and they do not even maintain proper registers.

Sir, there is the Minimum Wages Act. Every year, the State Governments declare minimum wage for the industrial and agricultural workers. But this minimum wage is not paid. Rs. 11 is the minimum wage decided in the last Labour Conference. What is the rationale behind deciding the minimum wage at Rs. 11 only when the minimum wage decided by a number of States is much more than Rs. 11/- ? But my main contention is that even this amount is also not paid to the workers by the small employers and the contractors, for whom you are kind enough to bring forward this Bill. Also, on action is taken against these employers. I do not know how many of these small or very small employers have been punished for not paying minimum wages as decided by the Government.

Similarly, there is also the Equal Remunerations Act. But this Equal Remunerations Act too is being violated. The National Labour Institute have published a very good report in which they have observed as to how this Equal Remuneration Act is not being implemented and how it is being violated. I quote from the

report of the National Labour Institute which says that "Though there are several enactments in our statute book ensuring equal remuneration and status to women workers yet there is much to be desired in the implementation of all this legislation. The laws, in a large measure remain unimplemented, One such law, is the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976. In spite of the known prevalence of disparity in wages between men and women, there are not many reports about violation of the Act."

I would like to know from the Minister whether this particular legislation to exempt the small and very small employers from maintaining registers or from furnishing the number of return forms was discussed with the representatives of Central Trade Unions and whether this matter was discussed in the last Labour Conference. If so, what was your observation....

DR DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : He claims that it was discussed in the ITUC.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : I would like to know whether the decision was unanimous and whether all the Trade Unions agreed to exempt the small employers and very small employers from maintaining registers registers and from furnishing the number of forms.

A Working Group was also constituted when these employers represented before the Government. It has been stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that the Working Group has recommended for these exemptions. What are the recommendations of the Working Group ? Why this Working Group ? What is the reason behind taking such steps ?

In a unit where there are less than 9 employees is called a small employer. In a unit where there are less than 9 employees is called a very small employer. What is the rationale behind the definition of small and very small employers ? I would like to know what action the Government had taken against those employers who have violated the labour laws, such as the Equal Remuneration Act, the Employees Provident

Fund Act, the Minimum Wages Act, the Child Labour Act? Though there are a number of enactments, a number of laws, but these are not being observed or employed because there is no law-enforcement authority. In each block of the country, there is a provision that there should be a Minimum Wages Inspector or a Minimum Wages Officer. But this Minimum Wages Inspector is not provided in all the blocks of the country. As a result, there is no provision to see whether the minimum wages are being paid to the workers or not.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : It is with the State Governments.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : May be; but the law enforcement authority should be there.

Last year, there was a very alarming report that the women workers in the State of Orissa working in a railway siding were sexually exploited by the contractor. There was a report of the committee constituted by the Department of Labour. The present Minister of Labour is also a trade-union leader. I think he is still the president of INTUC of Bihar.

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY : I am no more the president there.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : When he became the Chief Minister of Bihar, I remember his first interview with the Press, wherein he said that his first task would be to wipe out the tears from the eyes of the workers of Bihar. But during his tenure, the workers of Bihar had to shed the maximum tears.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Why are you bringing in matters relating to the State Government here ?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : I oppose this proposal of the Government to exempt the so-called small employers who often violate the various labour laws. I oppose this piece of legislation. It is a misnomer to call it a labour legislation. Its only purpose is to protect the interest of the employers. So, I oppose this piece of legislation.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska) : I rise to support this Bill....

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : Because your party has directed you to do so.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Only your party gives such directions. You are guided not only by your party in India, but by a party outside India. (*Interruptions*) That is your yardstick. For us, the yardstick is decided within India. But your yardstick is decided outside India.

This Bill has been brought in after due consideration, A working group had been appointed, and as per its recommendations and suggestions, this Bill has been brought in. This Bill is meant to give some relief to, and to lessen the burden of the small business and industrial establishments.

As the hon. Minister has already stated, these small business and industrial establishments have to maintain so many records and submit so many returns. There is a financial constraint faced by them. So, to relieve them of that difficulty and to give them that protection, this Bill has been brought in, at the same time maintaining and also protecting the interests and security of the workers. I only want to say that my friends from the Opposition have a habit of opposing any Bill brought in by the Government. They oppose the Bills for the sake of opposition.

They don't go into the details of the Bill. That is most unfortunate. I invite their attention to Section 5 (a)—it protects the interest of the workers — which reads as follows :

“Provided further that every such employer shall continue to—

(a) issue wage slips in the Form prescribed in the Minimum Wages (Central) Rules, 1950 made under sections 18 and 30 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, etc.”

This Bill protects the interest and also the security of the workers, as such, there

is no point in saying that this Bill is brought forward only to protect the employers. It is not correct.

I do agree that there are many Acts passed in our country by the States as well as the Centre to interest of the workers. But what is lacking is the true and correct implementation of those Acts. We need not have many Acts. If the existing Acts are truly and honestly implemented, then we can give protection to the workers. 90 per cent of the workers are in the unorganised sector; only 10 per cent of the workers are in the organised sector of which my hon. friends on the other side are trade union leaders and they speak about them only. They forget about the un-organised labour which constitute 90 per cent of the total workers. It is the Prime Minister of India who spoke for the first time about the unorganised labour: it is not they, who oppose the Bill; and they are more interested in becoming the office-bearers of some union; that is their interest. But the interest of the Government of India is to protect the interest of all the labour including un-organised labour.

I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister through you to The Schedule of this Bill. In this Schedule, so many Acts have been mentioned. In addition to this, there is an Emigration Act of 1984. According to this Act, many workers of India are sent abroad by many construction companies and contractors, but they do not maintain any register; they also do not submit any report to the government. They exploit thousands of rupees are collected from them. May I request the hon. Minister through you to make rules in those Acts so that the construction companies or the contractors who send workers outside India should maintain a register and submit returns periodically and also to see that the interest of the workers outside India is protected? There are some construction companies at Delhi which have sent workers abroad after having exploited them and extracted thousands of rupees from them through labour *sardars*. First they are asked to work inside India without even minimum wages being paid to them for years together

and then they are sent abroad. It has come to light. It is not that the Labour Department is not aware of this fact. There is a 10 per cent wages cut and crores of rupees by way of that have been distributed either by the construction companies or labour *sardars* contracted especially of Orissa. What action has been taken by the hon. Minister against those construction companies or labour *sardars* who exploit these workers and do not even pay their wages. They come under the purview of the Income Tax also, as they have not paid any income tax. What action the Labour Department is going to take to punish them according to the law?

Similarly, there is the Inter-State Migrants Act. As per that Act, licence was given by the Government to certain labour contractor *sardars* to send the workers from one State to another State. But they do not submit any return. They do not say who are the persons sent from one State to another State. They do not care if they are exploited in other States and even if they die compensation is not paid. So, I request the Hon. Minister, through you, to see that the provisions are made in the Inter-State Migrants Act, by way of rules, so that the contractor or labour *sardars*, who are given licence to send the workers from one State to another State are asked to maintain a register.

In nutshell, I want to mention that the consultative committees of labour department have submitted two reports about the unorganised labour, one on the agricultural labour and the other about non-agricultural labour. I would like to know from the hon. Minister when the suggestions given by those concerned committees are going to be implemented. If implemented, many of the problems of the workers, as mentioned by me and my hon. friend on the other side, can be mitigated. As such stress has to be laid on the implementation of the labour laws. I suggest, through you, and request the hon. Minister to see that those suggestions are implemented, the matter may be discussed by all the Labour Ministers of the country and decisions arrived at at an early date.

13.02 hour.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till
Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after lunch
at Ten minutes past Fourteen of
the Clock,

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

LABOUR LAWS (EXEMPTION
FROM FURNISHING RETURNS
AND MAINTAINING REGISTERS
BY CERTAIN ESTABLISHMENT)
BILL—CONTD.

[English]

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, Shri
Shantaram Naik.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) :
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I stand here to
welcome the Bill on Labour Laws introduced
by the hon. Minister. When Mr. Acharia Ji
spoke on this Bill, my colleague Shri
Somnath Ji rightly commented that the
Opposition was opposing this Bill only for
the sake of opposition. In fact, every word
that Acharia Ji said today, showed that he
was speaking really for the sake of opposi-
tion. Without understanding the objective
of this Bill, he went on criticising the same
as employers' Bill, but he has not analysed
any of the aspects of the Bill to show that
it is an employers' Bill.

The object of the Bill, as I see it, is
very noble. In fact, its root lies in the
twentieth point of the 20-Point Programme
which says that we shall simplify procedures,
delegate authority, enforce accountability,
etc. Now this Bill has been introduced as
a result of this twentieth point of the
20-Point Programme. I would like to
congratulate the hon. Minister because this
is perhaps the only Bill which has been
introduced in this House directly
connected with this point. No doubt,
other financial Bills have come, but they
have not been related directly to
the simplification of procedure. They were
introduced as a consequence of certain pro-
visions of the Budget. Therefore, I

congratulate the hon. Minister for introduc-
ing the present Bill which seeks to simplify
the procedure relating to submission of
certain forms.

In fact, I would request the Central
Government in this very connection that
both the Centre and the State Governments
should take a stock of all the legislations
which are existing in the country and
which require this protection which has
been given to the various Acts which have
been listed in the Annexure. These legisla-
tions which are existing at the Centre,
must be scrutinised to see how best these
laws which are enforced by the State
Governments and also by the Central
Government, can be simplified. We have a
number of legislations on various subjects
I am not a critic of the existence of
legislations. Sometimes some Members do
criticise as to why we have too many
laws. In fact, I am not in favour of that
proposition. I would only say that if laws
are enacted by a State Legislature or by
the Parliament, they should be implemented.
Existence of laws does not create any
hurdle if they are enacted for the welfare
of the society. Therefore, the need today
is for: (1) implementing the laws; and (2)
simplification of the existing legislations,
and this twentieth point of the 20-Point
Programme stresses on those aspects.
Secondly, not only we have to simplify
our legislations, but we have to simplify
our schemes of various projects also.
Sometimes the text of a scheme which is
implemented is not that simple that a
common man in the village, who is supposed
to understand it, can understand it.
Therefore, along with the legislation, I
would urge upon the Government to
simplify the schemes that are existing.

Now I come to the provision contained
in clause 4(1) which reads as follows :

“On and from the commencement of
this Act, it shall not be necessary for
an employer in relation to any small
establishment or very small establish-
ment to which a Scheduled Act applies
to furnish the returns or to maintain
the registers.....”

Now, this particular form A can simply
be amended by a notification. From time

to time, if forms are amended by notification, no one will get that amended form. If I lay a hand on this Act—subsequently when it is passed—I will go through this Form. I will never know where the notifications are which have subsequently amended this Form. Therefore, this particular provision of amending the forms by way of notification, will ultimately go against the principle of simplification.

Therefore, such provisions which nullify the object should not be there because they have to ultimately simplify and compile our forms and Acts and rules at one stage. So, this is one of the submissions I would like to make with respect to this Bill.

Secondly, I would also like to state that the Labour Ministry as such should take up literacy drive with respect to labour legislation. We have before us several labour legislations which will go to the masses only when our labour leaders like Yogeshji or Achariaji explain to the people in a given circumstance. But I would say that each labourer should know the basic labour laws enforced in his territory whether there is a labour dispute or not. He should know his right, he should know who is the authority which takes away their right, what are the powers given to various authorities, what he can do to redress his grievances in a given circumstance. This basic knowledge with respect to labour laws or schemes under labour laws must be known to the labourers and therefore, we should not wait for any labour leaders to explain, but the Ministry itself should have a drive on labour laws literacy so that people in the country are aware of this legislation.

Lastly, Sir, I would like to make a submission with respect to my territory Goa. The hon. Minister may pay a little attention as far as this aspect is concerned that in Goa we have an office of the Assistant Labour Welfare Office. This is not full-fledged. The staff is also scanty, the machinery provided to this is also sometimes partly taken away by the Welfare Commissioner without considering the needs of the office of the Assistant Labour Welfare officer of Goa. And now that Goa is a State, I would urge upon you not to link Goa with any other State's office of Welfare Commissioner, but

now we are entitled for an independent office of Welfare Commissioner. Because Goa is a small State, you cannot just link it to the office of some other Commissioner. Goa is independent State within the framework of the Constitution. The Constitution has given it the status of a State. Therefore, it should not be linked with any other Commissioner's office and at the earliest you should establish a full-fledge Welfare Commissioner's office in Goa. Thank you.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): Sir, this Bill looks very innocent. But really it is a killer. It is going to kill the industrial edifice and also...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Innocent killer !

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Yes, innocent killer. What is going to happen, I do not know. Whether the hon. Minister has taken this matter with the Finance Minister is not known because the implication of this Bill on financial aspect, that is, when you exempt the industries of any kind, small or big, permitting them not to maintain the register, naturally it will have an effect on the economy of the country because now it is very easy for the entrepreneur to cut down the size of his unit to avoid income-tax and avoid any other tax payment to the Government. Through one example, I will explain to you that the fragmentation of estates is going to take place on this count. Mainly it will happen in Tamil Nadu. I have just received a memorandum from the workers of Tamil Nadu Estate Units presenting a picture of what is going to happen there. That is, the entire plantation will be fragmented into small units and if the estates are fragmented into small small units, they need not file returns, they will be exempted from the Minimum Wages Act, they will be exempted from income-tax and they can put it in wife's name or sister's name or daughter's name whatever may be, they fragment the entire estate. Then what will happen? It will affect the production.

It will affect the payment of taxation; it will affect very serious the economy of the country. I think, very innocently the hon. Minister has brought

forward this Bill. Only two uarring sections are there. One is, as per the Schedule, this industry will be covered by this and this Act will be covered by this. Schedule reads like this : "See section 2(1)(d) of the Act. The Payment of Wages Act ; the Weekly Holidays Act etc." As I submitted, the immediate effect is that no return should be filed of if at all filed, that should be in a consolidated form, without giving proper opportunity to verify the record of the estate owener who is having 1,000 acres. He would divide it into various segments and makes it small units, having employment register showing not more than nineteen persons. Then, it becomes small establishment. If he makes the register not more than nine persons, it becomes very small establishment. What happens is, he need not file the return under the Payment of Wages Act. So, the whole workers would be deceived on this account.

The second exemption is the Weekly Holidays Act. The right of workers for Weekly Holidays is a right universally accepted and people have fought and got it. If a person can fragment the big unit, what would happen. I give you another example other than tea plantations. Take the textile industry, powerlooms. Powerloom can be given to individual sources. If a person is clever, he can organise thousand people and put the powerloom in each man's name and put them under one roof and say, these are thousand small units. In that case, he need not maintain the accounts.

Though the person is having thousand looms, because of the mere fact that he has put thousand people as owners of that unit, he can take the entire benefits out of this Bill and cheat the Government by not paying the tax and also cheat the workers by not paying the dues to them. So, the Payment of Wages Act is affected. The Weekly Holidays Act is also affected, if he says that only 9 employees are there. Now the weekly off for the workers, is a right accrued to the workers. I do not know how the hon. Minister who was chairing the INTUC in the country has the misfortune to pilot this Bill. I think, it might have been drafted earlier, because somebody else's child, he is carrying.

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY : You please go through and read the Bill carefully.

(Interruptions)

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : I have gone through and read them, clause 2, clause 4, the Schedule and the Forms prescribed. How would you find out the culprits? When the comprehensive forms were there, they were prepared, filled and given to you and the executing authority could find out the culprits. When you exempt them from preparing such elaborate forms and accounts, he can easily escape the responsibility. Under this Bill, what you are going to give to the entrepreneurs is that you need not maintain all the forms but maintain only certain consolidated forms. I had gone through the details and I was shocked about it. I received this memorandum where INTUC has said this:

"The INTUC representative suggested that in view of the fact that there is a noticeable trend on the part of the planters to resort to fragmentation which inevitably results in loss of employment, a new section be introduced to provide for the prevention of such fragmentation. The fact that the plantations are exempt from the purview of land ceiling legislation wholly on consideration of importing viability to their operations is an added reason why steps need to be taken to prevent fragmentation. The Chairman said that the matter would be examined keeping in view the provision of the Land Ceiling Act and other related issues."

So, the fact is that on the one hand, the people who are agitating against fragmentation, because of this Bill, will advocate, pronounce and persuade the employers to fragment the estate because they can get exemption under the category of "small establishment" and "very small establishment".

The fundamental objection is that "small establishment" and very small establishment which you have given under this Bill, enable the big owners to make their unit small and avail the facility and cheat the community. That as my submission,

I felt that this Bill has got a very bad reaction in our society and this will help the people to escape from the liability of laws which we are now imposing for the benefit of workers. My fundamental objection is that this Bill will take away the benefits given under the laws like the Minimum Wages Act.

Sir, if the minimum wages are not paid to the workers, the employer can be prosecuted 10 times of the wages which are due to the workers. Even the employer can be sent to prison. Now, if a person is capable of making his unit into small units and keeping a record in the manner in which he wants, that is exempted from the Minimum Wages Act and the law enforcement authority cannot detect what mischiefs the employer has played. What the Government is going to do in that case? The Government is giving them the benefit of keeping certain records because the units are small in nature. Ultimately, what is the effect? The effect? The paramount law, one of the mandatory laws in our country assures the Minimum Wages to the workers. The Supreme Court and all other bodies have said that the employees cannot be denied of their rights. They get the benefit out of this law

Sir, the Factories Act is there. It is a well-known fact as to what are things which are to be provided in the factories. Good drinking-water should be provided. The factories should be maintained in healthy conditions. Hazardous nature of all things should be prevented in the factories. Therefore, all these safeguards are there in the Factories Act. Then, the Factory Inspector will go and inspect the factory. Suppose a person is capable of fragmenting his industry into small units or dividing it into small units employing less than 30 people—I have already pointed out the Textile Industry where powerlooms can be put in many persons names and brought under one roof—that person escapes the responsibility of maintaining the register which has to be maintained as per the Factories Act. When he is not liable to maintain the register, naturally he will not give the facilities to the workers. For example, there is the Plantation Act. Squarely, it comes under this. About this matter, I have already handed over a petition to the hon. Minister also.

This is an issue on which the workers are agitating. People say that fragmentation of an industry should be prevented because that affects the economy of the country. I have stated many examples about Tamil Nadu. Fragmentation of many units has taken place in Tamil Nadu and Kerala. For example, Ooty, which was once a plantation area is now made into small estates and the small estate dealers have fragmented the plantation area and sold to big landlords of this country. In Kerala also, there is the Vadakakalam Estate. There are many other Estates also. They have been fragmented and given to the landlords. Of course, all these benefits are given. I would like to state here that statutory protection given to such culprits will enable them to fragment further and make the industry and other units very small and escape from their responsibility of furnishing the necessary documents. There are nine Acts which are exempted—like the Working Journalists Act, the Contract Labour Act, Sales Promotion Employees Act, Equal Remuneration Act et.—where registers and other things need not be maintained. Surely, it will have a very bad effect on the working-class and the economy of this country and people will be prompted to do all the wrong things, which otherwise had been prevented, because of this Act coming into force.

Sir, under Clause 4, the establishments are also classified. Clause 4 is a charming clause in this Bill. It says what is to be done and in what manner they are giving the protection. Both these things look very small, but having a big repercussion. Sir, through you, I would like to point out that the heading of this Bill is "The Labour Laws (Exemption from furnishing Returns maintaining Registers by certain Establishment)." When this Bill is passed it would become Labour Laws (Exemption) Act. Is there any labour law in particular in this country? There is no codified labour law in this country yet. No attempt has been made by the Government in this regard. The Government has failed in this matter for which the working-class people in this country are demanding. There are about 130 laws and regulations in this country regarding labour laws. All those laws, by virtue of the caption of this Bill, will come under the perivew of this when it becomes

an Act. Therefore, this will take away the very fundamental and germane rights of the working-class and will enable the entrepreneurs to cheat the society and cheat the Government and take away the money of this country.

[Translations]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I think my friend Shri Thampan Thomas has not studied the entire Bill. I support this Bill. He said that there is no provision of weekly holiday in the bill, but it is there. Those who know something about the industry will agree with me that these big or medium scale industrialists form small 'Benami' units in the names of their relatives, friends to escape from the provisions of the law. For example, there are many big export houses in Delhi. They are carrying on their business in garments on a large scale. They have established certain small units in the names of their relatives, which are free from certain taxes and do not fall under the jurisdiction of various provisions of the law. You take the plastic industries in Delhi. Plastic goods are made here in small units. The Government has made a provision of 19 employees for small units and 9 employees for very small units. So first of all. They do not reveal that there is the production going on in their unit. If they have to maintain a register, then they will not show the number of permanent employees more than nine. They always keep casual labourers and terminate their services as and when they like. The worker is the one and the same, but his name will be Ram for the first three months, he will be Shyam for next three months, then he will be employed in the name Mohan for three months and then again in the name for Hari for further three months. To escape the provisions of law, he will never be made permanent. What does your Labour Inspector do is known to me and you both.

SHRI NARAYAN CAUBEY (Midnapur) : Please tell us what does he do.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS : He does the same thing what you do. When it was made obligatory for the small units to file

the returns, then there was possibility of cross-checking, but now cross-checking is not possible to be undertaken. Now they will keep less number of registers and whatever return they file will be accepted.

A provision has been made in this Bill regarding the accidents. How many accidents have been there in the unit and how many employees have been paid overtime allowance. There is no need of giving more details. If any worker has been penalised with fine, a mention to this effect will be enough. Explanation in this matter is not needed. So if the Government wants to prescribe a single form for both the small and very small units it should be comprehensive enough so that no one is able to evade the provision of the law. Those people who come from eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bihar to work in Delhi, Punjab and Haryana are badly exploited. They do not get anything like amenities. They don't even get their proper wages, but they keep quiet because they don't even get these wages in their States. We also keep quiet because we know that at least they are maintaining themselves. Actually, what happens is that they never get proper wages and justice. It has been stated in the statement that this arrangement has been done to see that there is no inconvenience to the small and very small units and there is no financial burden to them. But I don't find any financial burden or inconvenience in it. I am afraid that under the cover of this provision, big and medium industrialists will exploit the workers more. A provision of penalty has also been made in this Bill. Whenever someone will violate these provisions, he will have to pay the penalty for it. But that penalty is negligible.

I will just read out from the Bill and tell you what penalty has been provided under the law. Probably it is a fine of about Rs. 1000 and 3 months' imprisonment. Could you provide the details as to how many employers have been punished for violating the labour laws so far and how many of them have been fined? I have said earlier also in the House that the big industrialists throw the responsibility on their Managers in case there is an accident in their factory or when a case of violation of labour law is noticed. Not

only this, the Manager also goes scot free. No doubt, some fine is imposed on the factory owner, but nobody is punished or a major penalty imposed for contravention of the labour laws, I dare say that the big companies do not contribute to the Provident Fund or towards the Gratuity. The contribution of workers is deducted but the employer does not contribute his own share. This is a usual practice. When the big companies in the country behave in this manner, who bothers about the small companies. I would once again urge the Government to reconsider the Bill and bring forward a comprehensive legislation so that the loopholes are plugged and nobody is able to circumvent the provisions of the law.

Lastly, I would like to say one thing more. The labour laws in the country are very old. I would like to cite an example. The labour laws provide that creches should be provided in the industrial establishments where ladies work, so that their children could be looked after. Now-a-days ladies work in offices and throughout the day they undergo mental tension regarding their children. They cannot afford to put their children in the care of an *ayah*. Therefore, there is a need to bring about necessary amendments in this law. There should be a provision in this law that the female staff should be allowed to bring one or two children to her place of work. This would not only increase the productivity but also the mental satisfaction. I, therefore, request you to reconsider this Bill because there are still some loopholes left. What is needed is that the Bill should benefit the workers and it should not be used as a handle to shield the industrial establishments. Otherwise these units will show that they have a few workers on their rolls and the workers will continue to suffer and be exploited.

[English]

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL (Erandol) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is now a well-established fact that the small scale industries and very small industries are contributing to the rapid growth of production in this country. But at the same time, they are facing many problems starting from raw material, power and the problem of

marketing. That is why, the Government of India and the State Governments are trying to help them by bringing them and encouraging them to be in one cluster, that is, in the industrial estate. But even in the industrial estates, small scale industries have to face so many problems. One of them is the submission of forms, maintaining the information which is unnecessary for an honest industry owner. Many a time, you find that family members are involved in the small scale industries.

The main thrust given by the Central Government towards small scale industries is for khadi, handloom, coir and the things like that. These are the industries which are mainly spread in the rural areas. But what Mr. Thampan Thomas and my friend Dr. Rajhans have tried to explain is about the cunningness, about the ways found out by the big industrialists to escape the provisions of law, by showing some small scale units within their towns or within the big towns. You want that these industries should spread into rural areas. If it goes to rural areas, the owner of that industry has to go time and again to submit these forms, to submit these information to the officers in the town and it will be very problematic for him.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : There is not even the capital limit fixed in the Bill.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : My friend Mr. Thampan Thomas was mentioning about the minimum wages provision. Of course, we do agree that there should be some minimum wage prescribed as we are trying to prescribe it even for the agricultural labour. But when we try to see at the other side of the picture, in the organised sector where the labour is organised, where the industry is earning more in the name of monopolies, there the labour is getting Rs. 4500 as minimum wages and other perks also. Even small scale labour are more in Bombay. So, should we say that there should be some limit for luxury salaries because this is at the cost of the nation's income? Because of that, industrial produce increased in the name of monopoly product, sophisticated items and the like.

So what we are trying to point out is that there are always loopholes if somebody has find them in any enactment. This enactment is brought with a general view and after many representations from the small scale industrial units and owners. Here again, we should be glad that the Minister has tried to maintain some of the compulsions on the owners to fill the proformas which are newly prescribed. In the case of trade and other business also, we are hearing of one window system. It is nothing but an effort to simplify the procedures, to minimise the visits to the Government offices by the industrial owners and small scale entrepreneurs.

In future, the Government of India is going to encourage woman entrepreneurs also where the management will be consisting of a majority of women, so also the workers. And when such women entrepreneurs will be starting small scale industries, this provision, this new amendment, will also be helpful to these people.

We know that for the last fifteen years the small scale industries have made vast progress and the production has increased about ten times. If you want to keep this pace going at the same rate and looking at the fact that with the same level of investment, as compared to bigger industries, the small scale industry has the potential of employing nine times the workers, for small scale industries whatever concessions we are able to give, we should give. Otherwise what happens is that, sometimes we see that labour laws are made for the benefit of labour, but some labour unions take undue advantage of that and it results in problems to the industry—whether it is small or big—and in some pockets the industrial atmosphere is vitiated. I don't want to mention....

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : ...the name Dr. Datta Samant;

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Not Dr. Datta Samant. You are from Bengal. What we are observing is that many industries are shifting outside West Bengal. There are other States like Gujarat where the industrial atmosphere is such that even from industrially advanced states like

Maharashtra people would like to set up industries in Gujarat.

So if we want to create industrial atmosphere and industrial growth—along with industrial growth there will be more employment potential, more development and more prosperity—we should not just for the sake of opposing oppose this Bill by saying that it has got some loopholes or some people will take undue advantage of it. The purpose is good, the time is appropriate when this Bill has been brought and I support this Bill.

The Minister and his colleague are the persons who have throughout their life worked for the welfare of the workers. They come from an area where large number of people are employed in mines and other factories and at their hands I am sure the welfare of the workers will be looked after in a better way. The bills which encourage industrial growth especially the spread of industries in rural areas like this are welcome. So I support this Bill.

[*Tsansion*]

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY (Hazari-bagh) : Mr. Deputy Sepeaker, Sir, I rise to support this Bill. Some of the hon. Members who spoke prior to me spelt out in detail the circumstances which led to bringing this Bill and said that the step was very timely. But the opposition Members outrightly opposed this Bill and raised many such points which are not relevant at all.

Shri Acharia said at the outset that the hon. Minister was a representative of I.N.T.U.C. and, therefore, it was just possible that he took special interest in it. Then it was also said that he became a Minister by virtue of his being a member of I.N.T.U.C. Thereafter, Shri Tomas said that the bill might have been drafted by his predecessors but in spite of being in I.N.T.U.C., the hon. Minister did not pay attention to it. All these things have been said to mislead the House. I want to ask Shri Acharia whether the representatives of CITU have not ever become labour Ministers in the Bengal Government? Is the present Chief Minister not the president of any Union? I would like to inform the Members of the Opposition Party that our

Party has been instrumental in passing many laws for the welfare of the labourers and no other Party can do anything better. A person who is familiar with the labour movement and has deep interest in it has been entrusted with this responsibility. I believe that the Bill brought forward by the hon. Minister is a step in that direction and there is nothing wrong in it. Some people want to create differences in the relationship between the workers and owners. They think that neither the workers nor the owner can exist without each other. But this is not true in today's context. There will be workers only in future Dr. Rajhans has mentioned about small-scale industries.

[*English*]

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : There is no definition about the small scale industries. Even if Rs. 30 million investor employees three or ten people and uses a computer he is also exempted under this law.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY : You listen to what I say. Dr. Rajhans wanted to know as to what were the present provisions. This Bill has not been passed yet. In spite of the fact that there are several laws which are in force at present and about which we are saying that there should be no amendment in the law, none of them is being enforced. For example, we have the Minimum Wages Act but is it being implemented? The Act provides that the forms giving details in respect of every industrial establishment should be duly filled. But there are complaints that all that is done in the name of-implementation is harassment at the hands of Inspectors and nothing else. I would like to know why the Rohtash Industries was closed down in spite of the existence of all the laws in the country. Shri Ashok Jain is the proprietor of a very big newspaper and he blackmails everyone through it but at the same time, arrears worth crores of rupees are outstanding against him on account of Provident Fund. The Supreme Court has given its decision that action should be taken against him. The law is there, but if Shri Ashok Jain publishes something in his newspaper, we will all consider it to be the eternal truth because a newspaper has published it. You

will create an uproar in the House during zero hour on this matter. This much must be very clear that if you want to bring the culprits to book, you cannot do it merely by formulating laws or filling up a particular form. These people know how to circumvent law. If you ask for 10 forms they will fill up 20 forms and thus go scot free. They will even have a separate office for filling up forms, whether they have work or not is immaterial. The question of recovery of arrears in respect of Provident Fund and E.S.I. from big employers has been raised in this House a number of times. Besides, questions have also been asked in this very House about illegal lock outs, violation of laws governing holidays and other labour laws. All of us are aware of it because we are engaged in the same thing. In spite of the existing laws, we have not been able to take the right step in this direction. Even if we have taken any step, it was not that mature. Now what has been done in this direction is that the work has been entrusted to an expert and he has been asked to get all the information and take right steps, so that such a chaotic situation is not created in future. This is a good step for the labourers but even then there are complaints against it. What else should we do? It is an unfortunate situation that this thing does not suit you. You want chaos and lawlessness because if that will not be there, then you will not get an opportunity to raise your voice here and fetch votes in the elections. You should not create such a situation to fetch votes or to get an opportunity to create an uproar here. All that is needed on your part is to try to bring order in the House.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : So long as you remain here, there is no alternative. What we are doing is right.

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY : The question is, that you should adopt some other means to get votes. The citizens of this country do not like you because you want to fetch votes by spreading chaos. Had you adopted a positive approach and understood the right thing, this situation would not have arisen today. This Bill does not have a provision for minimum wages. The Minimum Wages Act is a separate one. That Act has nothing to do with this Bill. There is no provision in

this Bill regarding provident fund or holidays. Therefore, whatever has been mentioned by Shri Thomas is not relevant to this Bill. As at present, there are several labour laws and each of these laws require every entrepreneur to fill up at least 10 forms and hence the need for bringing this Bill. It may be true that there are some big employers who indulge in malpractices. They keep a separate provision for that. But there are many honest industrialists also in the country who do fill up their own forms in time, otherwise, how the nation can be run with scoundrels alone. There are noble people also by virtue of whom the nation runs. There are people who want to follow the provisions of the law but at the same time, there are such people also who do not want to follow them. Now a provision has been made that only those people who are not in a position to make such an arrangement, and employ upto 9 persons will be exempted from filling up these multiple forms. On the one hand you say that there should be large scale industrialisation in the country and that cottage and small scale industries should be set up in every house, but on the other hand if 9 persons work in a house, then the inspector arrives there and asks about some or the other form.

At present what is the position ? An Inspector goes to a small scale unit and asks for a number of forms which are required to be maintained by the owner of the unit. On failure to show the requisite forms to the Inspector, the owner of the unit is forced to grease the palms of the Inspector. The rules which create inconvenience to the owners of small scale units, where 8 to 10 persons are employed, have been simplified, you people do not take even such steps in good taste. Now all forms have been amalgamated into one single form in which all necessary information to be furnished is contained at one place. This would be very beneficial if the procedure is simplified and the people know as to what is required to be done on their part. The form should be simple and provide column for every item. At present, separate forms have been prescribed for separate laws. But these forms are so complex that in order to get these forms filled properly, one has to take the services of management expert. There may be units where even a matriculate is not working

there. In that case, he has to employ a labour officer or a management trainee to get the forms filled properly which he would be unable to afford. It would be difficult for the country to progress in such prevailing conditions. So I want that there should be industrialisation in the country, small scale industries be allowed to flourish, facilities be provided to the small entrepreneurs so that they would work smoothly. This Bill does not put an embargo on implementing minimum wages Act and other laws relating to workers. There is a separate law for it. You people pass the laws. It is you people who sit in the Labour Ministry to ensure compliance of labour laws. These laws are passed not merely to decorate the statute book, in absence of non-implementation thereof. It is not correct to say that these laws will not be implemented unless various forms and returns are maintained by the establishments. Enforcement of minimum wages is a separate issue and it has to be enforced. Similarly, provisions regarding working hours and weekly holiday have to be enforced. We should not link these issues with the filling of forms. I am unable to understand as to how implementation of those provisions is interrelated to the maintenance of so many forms and registers. You should lend your helping hand to us in implementing the provisions of the laws and taking concrete steps in this direction. Probably you may also be thinking at times in terms of extending your help to the Government because sometimes you people also have good ideas for betterment of country. But you should not think on the line that whatever is done by the Government is done for making harm to the general public, giving you an opportunity to say something against it in order to get votes and allowing you to take advantage of the opportunity. This is not a good thing on your part. You should not find fault with everything. It is a serious controversy. You should take it granted that nothing will be brought here which goes against the interest of labourers. Industrial Dispute Act and Trade Union Act which were enacted in 1926 have now become obsolete to a great extent. A lot of hate and cry was made that an act passed as long as in 1926 has been still in vogue. When Industrial Relation Bill was brought forward to amend the Industrial Dispute Act, you raised

objection because you do not believe in harmonious relations, you believe in continuance of disputes. What a funny thing it is. I fail to understand as to what is in their mind. No action of the Government satisfies you. You have to reconcile at one stage. You should think in terms of development of the country. The Trade Union Act enacted as long as in 1926 is still valid in the country, though country has made much progress since then. You are still taking recourse to the Trade Union Act enacted long long ago because you do not believe in industrial relations, you believe in disputes.....that is why.....

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : INTUC says that this master and servant relationship will be brought back if that Bill is implemented. That is the criticism of the INTUC. I do not know whether Mr. Damodar Pandey is aware of it or not.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : It is sabotage for the Tata Birla Bill. Why are you backing it ? Let us discuss about it.

[Translation]

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY : This is your own view of seeing things. It might be that you are so intimately close to Tatas and Birlas that you see everything in terms of Tatas and Birlas. But we talk about workers. We are aware of their contribution for the development and industrialisation of the country. Today, India holds tenth position among the industrialised countries of the world. In view of this, we cannot achieve our goal if we allow the same age old labour laws systems and traditions to continue. We will have to change with the passage of time. We will try to persuade you in this regard. Opposition of a positive effort cannot be tolerated. This is a progressive measure. There is nothing in it that should pinch you. No harm is going to be done by it. We are only simplifying the forms. Industrial Relations Bill is likely to be brought forward very shortly in the House. You should take initiative and impress upon the Government to bring this Bill soon. I

would like to say that if any mistake is found by you, you must suggest improvement. I do not say that this Bill should be passed in the form it has been introduced in the House. You are welcome to hold talks in this regard. We will join hands with you if any suggestion is made for improvement. Trade Union is expected to help in taking the country forward with support of one and all. With these words, I support the Bill.

15.01 hrs.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I listened to what Mr. Pandey said. It seems Mr. Pandey is well versed in drawing sword in the air. Who told that Shri Dubey should not be made a Minister ? Has anyone spoken against him ?

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY (Hazari-bagh) : Acharyaji had objected.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : What can I do if you could not understand the English of Acharyaji... (Interruptions) I say that Shri Dubey should reply the points raised by Shri Thampan Thomas. Shri Patil talked about small scale industries only as if nothing were more important than that, these people believe that if the small forms, those three forms, are simplified and amalgamated into one, every problem will automatically be solved as more recital of 'Siyavar Ramshandraji Ki Jai' do the work.

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY : You have become 'astik' these days.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : I have become 'Astik' on you.

(Interruption)

AN HON. MEMBER : You have mistaken 'Astik' for 'Ashik'.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : That is pronounced as 'Astik'. You should get your ears checked.

Small scale industries face the problems of raw material, power and market. Besides,

they face finance problem too and nobody bothers about these problems. It will help in increasing the number of big houses. Mere simplification of forms will not do the needful. I fear that the workers will have to bear the brunt due to this Bill. They have been suffering and will go on suffering, otherwise we do not have any objection. We want that facilities should be provided to the small scale industries so that they can compete with the medium and big industries. We have no objection of this Bill if raw materials and power are supplied to them properly. Then we will certainly support the Bill. But that is not the thing.

I want to submit one thing. Suppose I have employed 19 persons as workers in my factory with a capital also investment of Rs. 3 crores or Rs. 2 crores and which well equipped with computer facilities and production is also very good and is also capable of having a good market. What facilities would be provided to it in comparison to an unit where 15 workers are employed and having out-dated machinery, involving greater cost of production with no market? What will happen in this case? These aspects have not been given due consideration in the Bill. In the light of these facts I submit that such differentiation should be looked into. Only one aspect that is the number of workers employed in the unit has been taken into account. It goes to prove the same old adage "Andher nagari chaupat raja, take ser bhaji take ser khaja" that everything is sold in the market at the same rate irrespective of the quality of the goods. I would like to say that it is quite imperative for the national economy to make the small scale industries self dependant by extending some facilities to them. Otherwise, the monopoly houses like Tata will set up small units one by one, with 20 employees in each such unit which will manufacture either soap or detergent powder or something like that. Thus they will exploit the situation. Mr. Dubey knows that small scale industries have multiplied in our country. These are all related things. He may please tell us, how he will implement the law.

I want to say that lakhs of people are working in factories. They have their own

difficulties. What is their condition today? Mr. Dubey, I want you to look to it that the labourers and the owners have deposited their share of provident fund, but your officers, whether it is in Bombay, Calcutta, Addhra Pradesh or Madras, are not working properly.

[English]

The offices of the Provident Fund Commission are completely a mess.

[Translation]

It is shameful for them because the people do not get the amount of their provident fund and other dues for a long period say two, three or four years after their retirement. You may realise the difficulties of these people.

There are different minimum wages in different states. They are different even in different districts. You can see that wages are slightly higher in Delhi. You will find lesser minimum wages at other places outside Delhi.

[English]

Why these things are happening?

[Translation]

You know that purchasing power of the people has reduced and you want it to remain at that level. You are aware that an agriculture labourer gets Rs. 11 in Bihar Rs. 20 in Andra Pradesh... (Interruptions)... I have not said that he gets Rs. 15 because if I had said so, it would have agitated them and they would have been on their legs. You are talking about Andhra Pradesh, even the prescribed minimum wages are not paid to them at a single place. Please leave the instance of Delhi.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora):
In your state, the oil was adulterated.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: That oil was supplied by your mill. It had been brought from Madhya Pradesh. You are

observing that Cholera has broken out in Delhi in the 20th century.

• SHRI HARISH RAWAT : What assistance have you given ? Your Chief Minister provided an assistance of mere Rs. 3 thousand each...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : I was talking of the contract labour. You may give him only Rs. 15 but Contract labourer is not being given minimum wages in Bihar, Bengal and Orissa. You should make some provision for it which you have not been able to do so far.

[English]

I do not blame you in person. You require more number of inspectors provided they are honest.

[Translation]

I have a suggestion to make. For the construction of roads, labourers are engaged and maximum number of them are tribals or belong to scheduled castes. They work day and night. Labourers working in Delhi come from outside. You may leave aside all other states, like Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh and the cities like Patna and Lukhnow but you may look at Delhi itself, where labourers from Madhya Pradesh, Uttat Pradesh migrate to find a job for themselves. There is no one to look after them. Kindly look to it whether they are getting full wages.

[English]

Why do not you organise at least one such thing ?

[Translation]

'kim tvaya kriyate dhanva, Ya no suta no dugdhada' what is the use of such a cow, who neither gives milk nor produces calf. I hope that as now Mr. Dubey is here and he has spent most of his life among the labourers, he should be aware of the plight of the labourers in the capital city of the country where lakhs of labourers are engaged for work and these labourers should

also come to know that some Labour Minister has come there to take care of them and to provide relief to them.

I have one more suggestion. A committee should be formed at least at the district level to look after the interests of the labour. You must give relief to those firms which deserve it but if fragmentation still continues, what will you do ? What provision do you intend to make if such a fragmentation continues which is bound to persist ? If you do not take any such measures the laws intended to benefit the genuine small scale industrialists will be misused by the big manufacturers for their benefit and it will also damage the interests of the small manufacturers and that of the labourers as well. And it will not serve the purpose for which it was meant. Therefore I want that you should look to this aspect. Therefore, my suggestion is that a committee consisting of the officers from the labour department and representatives of all the trade unions, should be constituted at the district level in every area to monitor the implementation of law. By this, at least one thing will be known to the poor people that they can approach the AITUC, INTUC, C.I.T.U. and HMS for the redressal of their grievances and there they will be given a patient hearing ...*(Interruptions)*

There will be no infighting between us because if some body backs out after having accepted money from some quarters, the other will be there to take over the charge from him. But as we shall have a committee constituted with the representatives of all the sections on it, such things will not happen. It will have the representatives of all trade unions. I feel it will be correct.

The last thing, I want to say is that we have no objection if you give some concessions to small scale industries. But you will give your reply on the Bill but these 'ifs and but' are very dangerous and you shall have to reply to it. If you have no time to reply to it, fragmentation is bound to ensue. Therefore, I suggest that you should kindly defer it for the time being and bring a new legislation later on after having consulted all the concerned. That will be a right thing.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE
(Jadavpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I stand to support the Labour Laws Bill introduced by the hon. Minister and also request him to consider the amendments suggested by Shri Narayan Choubey and Shri Thampan Thomas. . (*Interruptions*)

This is not a political issue. We should support anything which is in the interest of the labour and that has been the culture of our party. We should not bring in party-politics in such matters

Before expressing my views on the Bill, I want to say a few words :

“Dhanvan Khajana Bharta Hai, Kanoon
Hifajat Karta Hai,

Mazdoor Bechara Ro-Ro kar, Takdir
ka Shahid Hota Hai.”

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are people who play an important part in the trade unions and speak boisterously at the gates of the mills in the interest of labourers, but the people forget their utterances soon thereafter and also do not remember what they had said and what not. We will have to go in for the simplification so that small establishments may run properly. I want to bring a few things to the notice of the hon. Minister. There should be the maximum number of small scale establishments for the economic development of our country. At present, unemployment is one of the biggest problem of our country. For its solution, small scale industries should be given top priority and provision of employment to our unemployed youth should be accorded top priority. Many big industrialists have been diversifying their big industries and forming small industrial units in the name of some of their relatives only to avoid taxes. They do not produce their accounts and also do not file their income tax returns. They divide their big industrial units into small ones and utilise the services of their workers who were working in their own big industrial unit, just to avoid payment of taxes to the Government. I want to cite just one example. Bata company was one of the biggest companies of our state, but it was diversified and one

of its unit was shifted to Bangalore. Earlier also, this company was manufacturing shoes and even now it is producing shoes under the brand name of B.S.C. I do not know whether the hon. Minister is aware of this fact. Bata has changed into B.S.C. Similarly, there was Pearlless Financial Investment Company. God knows, how many companies have been formed in the name of its diversification. They all do it to show to the Government that big companies have no concern with their small companies and maintain duplicate registers. There are large number of workers who are working in these companies. Whatever be the names of these companies. After every three months, they keep on changing their names according to their own desire and give them new names.

15 17. hrs.

[SHRI ZAINUL BASHER *in the Chair*]

Similarly, the Indian Tobacco Company is also maintaining duplicate registers. Actually the company does not pay that much of amount to its workers as it mentions in its accounts. Thus this company is exploiting the workers. There are, no doubt, labour courts, High courts, Supreme court and many other such institutions where the labourers also can voice their woes but inspite of that, they are unable to get justice because money plays its vital role. It is true that good money, good law, good Money, good Barrister, good money, good justice. Hence the workers, being a poor class, cannot go in for litigation. Big industrialists are conspiring that way to crush the labourers. You have been working with the trade unions throughout your life. You know how the workers are being exploited. Laws are already provided in our country and many more new laws will be enacted but the same are not properly implemented. Please take care to implement them but you cannot do it all alone. For that, you will have to take everybody in confidence. The maximum number of provident fund defaulters are in my state and they are big press barons or industrial magnets etc. who have immense wealth and can manage their escape from the clutches of the law. You cannot harm them. On the other hand, the labourers will bear the brunt

of destiny. Generally, the big industrialists engage casual workers in their small scale industries for a period of three months and after the expiry of that period, they remove them. Thus, there is no security of service for these labourers. So, what I want is that you may give relaxations to small scale industries but the interests of the workers should also be protected. A plant functions only for two months and then the management declares a lockout. For instance, Bata Company had nine hundred workers but the management resorted to illegal lockout and our Government did not take any action in this regard.... (*Interruptions*)

In the Metal Box Company three thousand labourers have been rendered jobless. The management resorting to illegal lockout said that the company will function only if 25 per cent of the labourers are retrenched. There is Extreme exploitation of workers in my State. If I say something about my state then Shri Narayan Choubey will say that I am indulging in politics. But I have supported his speech. I have also listened to Shri Basudeb Acharia's speech who is not present here. He has opposed this Bill in his speech because he has to oppose this. The Tatas, the Birlas, the Taparias, the Fatehpuriyas, the Kanodias etc. have become friends with the Marxists. This has made great impact on the Small Scale Industries in Bengal. Today 4 lakh workers are crying. They are not able to earn their bread and give education to their children. Now, if I speak because I have been given an opportunity to speak, they will say that I indulge in politics.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : How many people are unemployed in Bombay ?

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : I am speaking about my own State. What steps do you intend to take for the Small Scale and Large Scale Industries which are lying closed there. Where will the poor labourers go if you do not take any steps in this direction. You can understand this situation very well since you have worked in the Trade Union for quite some-time and have the experience. The small establishments brought under Labour Law and the Comprehensive Bill as proposed by Shri Rajhans are all right. But the employees

must be given protection, it won't do by being liberal with the management. Labour must be given protection, otherwise the implementation of this Bill will not be proper. I want to say something about Shri Acharia, who is not present here. He mentioned that the Tatas, the Birlas and the Goenkas are friends of the Congress. I am not Shri Acharia but I just want to say that the Bajauriya, Kanaujia, Fatehpuria etc. have become friends of C.P.M. The small establishments are essential in my State because the labourer is starving there, he gets nothing to eat and drink. He is unemployed. I want to tell you for your information that he works for A.I.T.U.C. and C.I.T.U. but he will not be allowed to join the Congress.

SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH (Chatra) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, in connection with the Labour Laws Bill presented by the hon. Labour Minister, I want to submit that the hon. Minister of Labour and Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Shri Malviya have presented this Bill after a long consideration and deep analysis. The people belonging to the working group have also analysed it at length and on the basis of its recommendations this Bill has been brought to the House for debate. Shri Bindeshwari Dubey is the pioneer of the labourers movement and he has given a new direction to it. Therefore, no one can doubt his deep attachment and concern for the problems of the labourers. He knows it personally that the owners of the factories exploit the labourers and whenever he comes to know that the labourers are being exploited, he has tried his best to come to terms with the factory-owners, and the latter have found themselves helpless. I am sorry to say that the Members of the Opposition are trying to bring the hon. Labour Minister under a cloud of suspicion in regard to this Bill. I came to know about their intention quite late. Earlier, I also thought that the Opposition Members were right and I was nonplussed on seeing the title of this Bill, as to how this Bill could be introduced in the House. However, later on after a complete analysis, I understood the objective behind the Bill and now my earlier feelings have completely changed. I consider this Bill as a very appropriate step for the

welfare of the labourers. Very few people have the courage to speak the truth. Mahatma Gandhi used to say that :

[*English*]

"If the world goes against the truth, I will go against the world."

because Truth goes against none.

[*Translation*]

We should be strong enough to speak the truth. The need of the hour is to speak about the subjects wherein the benefits of the labourers lie. While the owners need to maintain many kinds of ledgers and registers, at the same time some corrupt bureaucrats utilize the complex provisions of law for their own advantage. These people never pay attention to the welfare of the labourers but their attention is always self-centered. They certainly create hurdles in the provisions pertaining to the labourers' interest, point out defaults and indulge in malpractices. This has been made even more easier by bringing amendment in this Bill. Many provisions have been made for the labourers and these will certainly provide adequate protection to the labourers. Hon. Member, Shri Somnath Rath, while referring to all those points have quoted them in the House and I too want to say that the provision 5-A in it.

[*English*]

"Provided further that every such employer shall continue to :

(a) issue wage slips in the Form prescribed in the Minimum Wages (Central) Rules, 1950 made under sections 18 and 30 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and slips relating to measurement of the amount of work done by piece-rated workers required to be issued under the Payment of Wages (Mines) Rules, 1956 made under sections 13A and 26 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936."

[*Translation*]

Now none will be able to escape and avoid the forms, the return and other details which will have to be given. Now the guilty will be easily caught.

In spite of all this, if we claim that the labour law is perfect in itself, and there is no drawback in it, then no supporter of the labourers' movement like me will agree with it because we know that no matter what kind of a law the Government formulates, there is always some lacuna at some or the other point and the industrialist exploit it to make his ends meet. Just now Shri Basudeb Acharya expressed many kinds of difficulties with the labourers. I feel that only he but every person related with the labourers' movement would like to pay attention to the welfare of the labourers. Therefore we are in no way behind him in our concern about the labourers. Recently the Bihar Government has passed the Migrant Act in the interest of labour force of the State because a number of labourers have moved from Bihar to West Bengal, Assam, Haryana and Punjab. Many such migrants are unable to return to their homes and a number of people die themselves due to their exploitation there. The women who accompany them are also subjected to sexual exploitation in those States. Many such incidents took place in West Bengal and Haryana. In one incident in West Bengal 4 females were reported to be missing when some labourers went to work on the kilns. Later on after investigation it was found that those females were misled and raped. But the West Bengal Government remained unconcerned. When some officials of the Labour Department of Bihar met the officials of the Ministry of Labour in West Bengal, and help talks with them, then perhaps something was done. Therefore merely by defining the progressive view will not help. We will have to bring it into practice.

After all there is a limit to the amendments that we can bring to law. Today there is a need to make the people active who are associated with the Trade Unions. There is a recent incident of Muzaffarnagar where labourers in a large number reached for working in an institute and some of them started returning because of being surplus. Those who were left back also wanted to come back but they were not allowed to leave.

Those people were not allowed to leave and were told that their women folk have been retained because Rs. 5 thousand has been spent on them. They were threatened

that their women will be left only if they pay Rs. 5 thousand to them. In this way the labourers are exploited. There is a need for strict law in this regard. Today the Labour Department is headed by an efficient leader and we have high expectations in him.

We also need to drop the practice of hide and seek between the owner and the servant. So far as minimum wages are concerned, I request the Labour Minister that all such cases at the block level since the past 20 years should be reviewed. They have not got justice till date. Therefore, I would like to urge upon the Government that all of them should be given justice.

So far as the deaths of the labourers and payment of compensation to them is concerned, I would like to suggest that there should be since stringent measures to deal such cases strictness. Today the condition is such that the poor labourer dies and no compensation is paid to him, consequently his children become refugees. We should work efficiently in this regard. I feel that if the leaders of the labourers' movement work properly, then owner can never create such a situation for them and we can easily save the labourers from being trapped in such a situation provided the leaders of the labourers' movement work honestly and efficiently in this regard. In this connection we will meet the Minister of Labour personally and tell him about the problems being faced in the matter,

Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the end, while concluding, I want to give 1-2 illustrations. There are many such big factories in our country which employ the labourers in large number but never make them permanent. Is there no law to make them permanent? It is not so. The laws are there and existed even earlier, but they are not obeyed properly. There is something somewhere between the owner and trade union movement. Due to this, the condition of the labourer is such that he has been working for 20 years but has not been made permanent; he continues as a temporary labourer. His provident fund is not being deducted nor is he getting the benefit of E.S.I. He is unable to get any benefit in case of an accident because of his being a temporary worker. Therefore, I hope that in

order to bring perfection in the Labour Law, the Members of other Parties also will also support us beside the Members of the ruling party.

With these words I conclude.

***SHRI P. APPALANARASIMHAM** (Anakapalli) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, discussion on this Bill gives us an Opportunity to speak about certain defects that are existing in our labourlaws today. I am placing these loopholes before the House with expectation that they will be rectified by the Government in immediate future.

At present there is not even a single Act in the labourlaws which speaks of perfect coordination between the labour and the management. The gulf between employers and the employees has become unbridgable. It is more so as far as this Bill is concerned.

Sir, a worker gives away everything for the sake of industries. He sheds everydrop of his blood for the progress of his establishment. It must be the duty of the employer to take care of the needs of his employees. But unfortunately the factory owners totally neglect the interests of their workers.

Sir, industrial establishments have been divided into large scale and small scale industries. Every one knows that there is a lot of difference between a large scale unit and a small scale unit. If the laws which are applicable to large scale industries are applied to the small scale industries, they may not prove beneficial to the workers in the small scale units. Hence it is not desirable to implement a uniform law applicable equally to the workers working in large scale and small scale industries. Not only the workers, even the owners of these units suffer some inconveniences. Take for example the Provident Fund. As per the law, the employer and the employee should contribute fifty percent each. This is what the Act says. But there are innumerable small scale industries such as safety match factories and cinema establish-

*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Telugu.

ments, where the employers refuse to contribute their share towards employees provident fund. Not only that the managements quite often refuse to pay even half of their salaries. When the workers are not given even half of the wages, how can there be any justification in treating them on par with the workers who are highly paid. This example shows how difficult it is to implement uniformly the Provident Fund in all the large and small scale units in the country. Sir, most of the workers working in various industrial establishments are not getting the benefits of various legislations that have already been made. They are not getting the wages prescribed by the Wage Board or the Government. Though there is a definite law prescribing employers to pay proper wages to the workers, there are many instances where it is being ignored. Hence the Government should see to it that every worker in the country gets proper wages and the facilities that are due to him.

Sir, many women workers are employed in various industries. Quite often these women workers are made to work during the nights. The Government should see to it that women workers are not given night shift. The Government should impose a ban on making women work at night time. They should be employed only during the day time. Sir, many of these working women go to their working places with their kids. These small children should be looked after carefully while their mothers are engaged in work. The Government should see that employers provide proper facilities to the children of working mothers.

Sir, another important point that I would like to mention is that of providing employment in the factories to the local people. The labour laws should be amended in such a way as to provide employment to the local people. Various industries are coming up in various points of the country. The land of the local people is acquired. The locals become displaced. They lose their land and their livelihood. They have nothing to fall back on. In addition, there are many educated and uneducated persons in that very area. Hence it is the responsibility of all concerned to provide employment to the displaced as well as

well as unemployed persons in the area where any new industry comes up. Sir, I would like to cite the example of Vizag Steel Plant. 12000 acres of land was acquired for the factory. Many people have become displaced. The Late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi was generous enough to announce to provide job for one of each displaced family. But the factory has employed nearly five thousand persons from outside. Not even a single displaced person was absorbed in the job by the factory. Lot of injustice has been done to local people in the matter of providing jobs. There are many more such industries in the country which have denied jobs to the local people. Hence necessary legislation should be made to provide jobs compulsorily to the displaced persons and the unemployed youth of that area.

Sir, I want to say a word about rural labour. Our labour laws have kept rural labour totally out of their purview. They were totally ignored in the past. The number of agricultural labours is at least a hundred times more than the entire industrial workers put together. Yet they have been ignored totally in our labour enactments. The Government could not think of their welfare even for once. Hence, those in power should think about them at least now. Necessary legislation should be made and implemented strictly to improve their lot. The government should make provisions to provide necessary facilities for their emancipation.

Sir, I conclude my speech thanking you for the opportunity you have given me to speak.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Bill has been brought with good intentions. Its objective is to encourage small-scale entrepreneurs and to protect them from legal hassles which they usually face in the absence of proper information. I understand that this would be of tremendous benefit to small scale industrialists.

Although the objective of this Bill are good, yet it has certain practical difficulties. The biggest drawback is that the Bill fails to provide for punishment to entrepreneurs who deliberately misuse the benefits pro-

vided under this Bill. How will you apprehend an industrialist who has a large establishment but who tries to circumvent the law by dividing it into 3—4 units? This Bill does not provide for bringing such a person to book, This Bill's effectiveness has been left to the will of the industrialist. If he and the Government officers work honestly, the Bill can be effective but if both parties work in connivance with each other, the purpose of the Bill would be defeated. A provision should, therefore, be made while framing rules under this law to punish a person who divides his establishment into smaller parts just to circumvent the law.

According to this Bill, categorisation will be done on the basis of number of people employed. An enterprise with less than 9 persons on its rolls would be called a cottage industry and the one where less than 19 persons are employed would be called a small scale industry. I agree with Shri Choubey when he says that in the present day world, an electronic industry may be employing only 6—8 persons and yet have a turnover running into lakhs and crores of rupees. A businessman using the latest technical know-how and equipment can do business worth crores of rupees. If such businessmen divide their enterprise into 4—5 parts in the name of their family members, the Government would be hard put to control them. I suggest that capital investment and turnover should also be the criteria. Just because the number of people employed is less should not make an enterprise eligible for exemption. It is good that the scope of the Bill has been kept quite wide. Matters related to the Minimum Wages Act also come under the purview of the Bill. But there is every possibility of its misuse and consequent exploitation of the workers in enterprises such as 'Beedi' manufacturing units, rubber, tea and coffee plantations.

I urge the hon. Labour Minister to ensure that people do not misuse the provisions of this Bill. Labour laws are framed with good intentions but people have always misused them. Illiterate labourers in their pitiable condition have always been subjected to exploitation by their employers. I urge the Government to keep a check over it and

ensure that the employers do not misuse the benefits provided to them.

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalilabad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Labour Laws (Exemption from furnishing Returns and Maintaining Registers by certain Establishment) Bill. It is a well-known fact that India is a land of villages. In spite of having taken up all development programmes in the post-Independence era, the condition of far-flung areas in the rural sector is pitiable. Despite the Government's continued emphasis on removal of regional imbalances, a number of areas in the country remain undeveloped. Not because they lack the potential, the basic infrastructure or raw material but because they lack transportation facilities like railway lines which are essential for setting up large scale industry. Later, it was emphasized that development of villages was necessary for the overall development of the country. It was felt that for the development of villages, the locally available infrastructure and natural resources should be exploited, cottage industries should be expanded. Finished goods can be sold in local markets as this does not require transportation facilities. This way, all the resources in the country can be exploited. A network of small-scale industries can be laid, crores of people can be given employment and their standard of living raised. Most of the Labour Laws are good but practically, they are difficult to implement. Obtaining a loan from banks is a cumbersome process involving the filling up of form with as many as 70 columns. This tedious procedure so frustrates the small traders and entrepreneurs that they virtually give up the idea of seeking a loan and improving the health of their business. The Government deserves praise for aiming at exploiting resources in rural areas, expansion of cottage industries and providing employment. But at the same time, it is also important to simplify the legal complexities which involve, beside other things, maintenance of as many as 10-12 registers, because the rural entrepreneur even today is neither literate nor knowledgeable about laws. If he unknowingly submits his form late or violates a minor provision, his license is cancelled as a result of which his business faces closure. Cases are registered

against them and judicial proceedings drag on for as long a period as five years. Legal difficulties hinder the rural entrepreneur from setting up cottage industry there by suppressing his inner potential from flowering and killing all possibilities of expansion of small-scale industry. Such an exemption will encourage the rural entrepreneur, leading to tremendous growth of cottage industries. Consequently, there would be a flood of opportunities in the job market and industries would flourish.

The hon. Members from the Opposition have expressed doubts that once this law comes into being, the entrepreneurs will violate the provisions of the Factory Act. Provisions regarding minimum wages, weekly holidays and gratuity contained in the Industrial and Factory Acts will remain as they are. Whosoever violates these provisions is liable to be punished under the law. I request the hon. Labour Minister to pay attention to an important point which has emerged from the debate. It has been seen that big industrialists set up, say, electronic component manufacturing units. The register these units as co-operative societies, small-scale or cottage industries and avail of subsidies and also get exemptions from excise duty and other taxes. Goods are manufactured in small units but are sold by big companies under their name and trade mark at inflated prices. Thus goes on the game of the game of deception played by big industrialists who make huge money in the process. Hon. Members have given several such examples like the one about Bata Company given by hon. Kumari Mamata Banerjee. Enchor is a company manufacturing electronic components like switch, plug and other small items of everyday use in crores of households. But under this facade, the said company manages to get licenses in the name of 'Benami' factories, randomly naming them 'A', 'B', 'C', or 'D'.

Lot of goods are manufactured by the small scale industries but the entire profit is pocketed by big industrialists. Thus the law is misused. This has to be seriously looked into. Besides, it should also be ensured that the small cottage industries get the benefits and facilities meant for them and the big industrialists do not diversify their industrial units into small industrial

units to monopolise and thereby depriving the poor people of their rights.

Shri Choubey is not present here. He had raised a point that the minimum wages fixed under the Minimum Wages Act differ from state to state. This is true and the reason is that the economic condition or the purchasing power in each state is not uniform. That is why the Minimum Wages in Uttar Pradesh are different from those in West Bengal or Maharashtra. Now I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to a very important point, i.e. the entertainment tax on cinema. Sir, even the rural poor—who has a very low purchasing power and purchases a second class ticket or a ticket of any other class at a touring talkies visiting rural areas—has to pay the entertainment tax at the same rate as is applicable to his counter part in Delhi, Bombay or in any other metropolitan city whose economic standard or the purchasing power or the financial capacity is comparatively on the very high side. This disparity should be removed. Efforts should be made to simplify the procedures because it will leave little chances of corruption, unnecessary delay and procrastination. All of us are aware that the more the law is complex and the more we have the inspectors and other officials to implement these laws, the more they harass industrialists and receive *Hafta* from them. Therefore, the introduction of this Bill is in a way an appreciable step in simplifying the labour laws.

The workers who are engaged in small units and industries are generally semi-literate and not conscious of their rights. They also do not have adequate knowledge of the labour laws. Instances have been there when even a small number of workers, say five, ten or fifteen working in smaller establishments were exploited. When I had drawn the hon. Minister's attention to the exploitation of workers in my district, I was told that there are total 100-300 workers engaged in the industrial units functioning all over India under the supervision of Gandhi Ashram and the Factory Act does not apply to these workers. That is why they do not get those facilities as are admissible under this law. I do not know what is the truth. If that is true, I would urge upon the Govern-

ment to remove this lacunae of the law and ensure that the Managers of Gandhi Ashram do not make bogus entries of the names of their relatives as workers in the muster-rolls and draw their wages. This deprives other workers of the opportunities of job and also those who do not get even the minimum wages. Besides, they do not get other facilities also. Therefore, steps should be taken to safeguard the interests of those workers who are working in the small establishment having only 10 workers and therefore not able to form their trade unions. They too should be given the same facilities under the Factory Act as are provided to other industrial workers. The Government should pay attention in this direction.

Last year also I had raised this question in this august House. Sanjay Paper Mills is located in my area where about 150-300 workers are employed. It is unfortunate that the management of this industry has not even provided a rest room or a lavatory in their premises. The Labour Ministry had assured me that instructions have been issued to provide rest rooms in all the industrial establishments employing more than 300 workers. What to speak of providing a rest room, the industrialists have not even given it a thought although one year has passed since the assurance was given. The laws are alright but there are lacunae in their implementation. I would urge that wherever such concessions and facilities have been provided, it is the prime duty of the Government to ensure that benefits of such facilities should reach the small scale and cottage industries for which they were meant and the big industrialists do not establish their monopolies on that very ground. It needs alertness on the part of the Government.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, our labour Minister has been an old trade unionist and he has worked a lot for the workers. But now with the introduction of this Bill the Government is trying to disrepute the hon. Minister.

After all who will be benefitted from this Bill? In any case the workers are not

going to be benefitted. The Bill provides that the small entrepreneurs should not be forced to maintain documents. They should not be asked how much they pay to the workers. If this happens in these days of unemployment, the working people will not be able to get full wages.

In spite of the laws and trade unions, the industrialists prevail upon the workers. The latter is not able to get more benefits inspite of strikes and *Gheraos* by the trade unions. On the other hand, the Government is now giving the industrialists a free hand that they need not file the returns. The Government is suggesting to the industrialists that they may pay or may not pay but they are free to take from the workers. Many hon. Members have just pointed out that this Bill has opened up the doors for the industrialists to earn more profits and exploit the poor. The Government has urged for smaller tea estates. This would ruin the big companies. That would add to the number of owners and reduce the number of workers. There are many such anti-social elements, who do not get jobs, they will become owners and exploit the poor to the maximum. Dividing the big tea estates into smaller ones will not take much time. There will be one contractor managing one hectare of land but then the production of there tea estates will be treated as substandard so as to avoid the provisions of law in their case and to run the business unchecked. Then what will be the fate of the workers and the country? Today we hear much about adulteration in edible oil and the country's name is being linked to adulteration. If this continues, everything which we produce, would be considered a waste product and consequently our economy will be in doldrums. Besides, the exploitation of workers would increase. Therefore, there is need to reconsider it.

A worker works for the country. He creates the entire wealth of the nation and he has a significant role in the country's progress. But even then nothing has been done for the workers whereas all the concessions have been granted to the owners and entrepreneurs. There is no restriction on them to file income-tax returns. Nobody will come to know whether they have paid

to the worker or not. The entrepreneurs have been given a free hand to employ workers. I would, therefore, urge upon you to think over it seriously and check the Bill at this very stage. We must not let it go any further.

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY : You have not gone through the Bill. Kindly go through the Bill. Where is it written that they will not have to file income-tax returns. You have not gone through the Bill.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : When has no records, how will he file the income-tax returns.

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY : We are merely trying to simplify procedures. Everything is given in the form. What can I do if you have not read the Bill.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : You have to safeguard the interests of workers. You are here because you have been safeguarding the interests of industrialists.

Similarly, cottage industries were encouraged in the rural areas with the intention that people will not run to cities in search of jobs. They will be able to get employment in the rural areas. But what has actually happened? In fact thousands of industries have closed down. Instead of reviving them efforts are being made for their further fragmentation. This would help increasing the number of such owners who have no norms of morality and there will be more exploitation of workers. I, therefore, oppose the Bill and would also appeal to all the Members to oppose it and reject the Bill.

[**SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM**
in the Chair]

15.59 hrs.

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN
(Rosera) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Bill moved by the hon. Labour Minister. Sir, the labours are the backbone of the nation and are the only means of creation of all assets. Therefore, it becomes our duty to protect them. Since independence, Government have made many laws such as the Minimum Wages Act, the Equal

Remuneration Act and other labour laws for the welfare of labours and have made arrangements for their livelihood. The Government should see whether these Acts are being properly implemented or not. To-day, 90 per cent of the labourers belong to four categories namely the industrial labour, agricultural labour, the contract labour and the casual or seasonal labour. Which category of these labours has been more benefitted by these laws? It is the industrial labour that has been more benefitted by these laws. But, as far as the agricultural labourer, the contract labourers and the casual labourers are concerned, they have not been benefitted by these laws. The agricultural labours has to work very hard the whole day unmindful of the vagaries of weather, What minimum wage do they get? He is paid only two, three or four rupees per day and is thus being exploited. The Government should make laws for these labourers also. The Labour Department is there in every block and division but instead of protecting the interests of labourers they are also exploiting them in the same way as the factory owners and the contractors are exploiting. Mr. Minister Sir, you belong to Bihar, therefore, you are aware that thousands of labourers are working in the thermal power station and in the Barauni Fertiliser Factory. They work there as contract labourers. What wages do they get? Recently, they raised their voice against the contract. With the result that half of them were retrenched on the advice of the Labour Officer. On the verge of starvation, the labourers have to accept their fault and assure that this will not happen again. Prior to this strike, the contractor used to give nine rupees to the labours out of the wages of fourteen rupees per day and kept four rupees in his own pocket. But after this strike, the labourers are getting only seven rupees per day. You may go there and find out, how they are being exploited, Labourers coming from every part of the country are working in the building construction work of the Delhi Development Authority. There is no arrangement for their housing, therefore, they alongwith their kids have to pass their nights in the open under the sky. There is a need to make a law so that these labourers may be freed from the exploitation of contractors. Every section

of the society has been benefitted by the Government's plans but if any labourer falls sick then there is no one to look after him. No arrangements have been made to provide medicines and for their protection. Therefore, every labourer should be issued a health card. Ten crore population of India is almost without food, 5 crores are under nourished and 17 crores are without shelter. This part of population belongs to the working class who work hard throughout the day. You may get it surveyed. You have been a labour leader as well as a supporter of labourers, therefore, you should make plans for their welfare. We hope that the plight of these labourers will be ameliorated under your leadership. The labourer is the backbone of our country. By dint of hard work he arranges food for us but he himself is shelterless and in a big city like Delhi he along with his children sleeps on the foot-path. He is also a citizen of this country, therefore, he may also be provided proper protection. The Government should provide them with housing accommodation. The health cards should also be issued to him so that he can get medicines. This will increase his efficiency and the production of the country. There is socialist Government in West Bengal, but there humanity is being massacred. Nowhere in the world this is happening. There the labourers are made to work like animals even to-day. They are pulling carts with their own hands but the Government is paying no heed towards them. It is said that if a labourer falls sick he is taken to a Veterinary Hospital. Can the Government not provide them with auto-rickshaws. I would, therefore, like to request that the system of cart-pulling should be banned and they should be enabled to live like human beings. We find that in the register of big industrialists like Tatas and Birlas attendance of a labourer is marked for 29 days in a month, then his service is terminated for two or three days and thereafter he is shown as employed on 3rd or the 4th of next month. Is this justice? This is happening everywhere. The labour Commissioners take thousands of rupees as their salary and reside in the Government accommodation, but what are they doing? They are in league with the industrialists. If Government suspends 10 Labour Commissioner, we will be very happy. These people help mill-

owners is exploitation of labourers. In my own district, there is a labour office, but no work is done there. What happens there is that these people charge rent of the accommodation from Government and put a sign-board of labour office in front of any house but don't do any work. The Government may please get it found out. The Government should also see that the owners of those factories are arrested under D.I.R. in which the labourers are shown as retrenched on 29th day of every month. If this happens, the poor people, the labourer who increases wealth and production of the country will think that justice is being done to him. I congratulate the hon. Minister and hope that he will make plans for the welfare of labourers and provide them the facilities of accommodation, livelihood, education to their children and health care.

[English]

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have been hearing the speeches in the House for the last two hours. On one point there is agreement even among the Congress—MPs who have spoken. That is, the workers in the small factories or small establishments where there are less than 19 workers working and for whom this Bill is intended, are being exploited. The Minimum Wages Act, the Contract Labour Act, the Plantation Act, the Journalists Act and all such seven or eight or nine Acts are there and under these Acts there are industries where there are less than 19 workers working; about ten lakh such industries are there in the country. I do not know how many establishments are there. About four to five crores of workers are involved. Everybody talks of organized labour; everybody is talking of what I am doing. That is not the discussion today. What about the workers who are covered under the Minimum Wages Act? 15 crores of workers are covered under this. Mr. Tytler is not here; Mr. Sangma is also not here. I think, he had given the figure. As regards the Minimum Wages Act, about ten crores of workers are not getting the minimum Wages and they are living below the poverty line. Implementation of the Factories Act is not there at all. In Maharashtra there is one Factory Inspector

for 7000 factories; that is, in the so-called organized State in the country. If you take the Contract Labour Act, the sweet words are there, but there is no provision to make the contract labour permanent or if the contract is terminated, to get the workers in again. In the Contract Labour Act, the level is 20 workers. But you will find that in the Tatas' and Birlas' factories and mills contracts are given with 19 or 18 workers and they are kept like that for years together. It is a major exploitation in the country, of crores of labourers, and in the Contract Labour Act there is no provision for reinstatement of workers; there is provision to get the workers job again if the contract is terminated. When all such workers are exploited in the country in the small factories, I am asking this categorical question from the Government. Are you satisfied? When these laws are not implemented, how are you going to implement this law when you have little love for these workmen? Maybe, all these small factory owners are having a problem. Let us try to solve it. I have got sympathy for them.

That is another aspect. But on this issue, if they have to submit particular forms to factory inspector, to the minimum wage inspector, to the various departments in writing, now you are reducing it. What is the need for it? What I say is whether you provide three forms or whether you give twenty forms to a clerk, ultimately, it is the job of one clerk. Why are you so sensitive about the small owners? They are exploited by the Tatas and Birlas. If you have got that much love, you correct that. You give them more loans. You give them certain facilities. You give them bank loans. They are suffering for want of that. But instead of doing all such things, you are coming to such a stage that you exploit the workers. This has become the target nowadays. This is the policy of the Congress Government. The way in which you passed the Hospitals and other Institutions Bill in the Rajya Sabha, it shows that you are preventing them from strike. But what is the alternative? The alternative is the judicial officer appointed by the management. In the same way, you have introduced in the Lok Sabha the Trade Unions and the Industrial disputes Amendment) Bill, 1988. I think, let us

discuss it otherwise it is going to finish the working class. I ask the Government to pass the law and decide the share of the workers, to protect the right of the workman. We don't want to run the union. But the way in which this Congress Government is moving is far from the workers. It is privatising everything to encourage the big industrialists and by such act, it wants to encourage small industrialists, for which I have got sympathy. But this is not the solution.

Now, as per this Act, he has to send one form of return by 15th of February each year. What is the need for it? In this form you have to give details about your name, your phone number, your manager's name, number of days they work, number of mandays they work etc. Is it not there with you already? What I say is that all these acts are meant for the workmen. Let us think of them who are covered by the Minimum Wages Act, Factories Act, Plantation Act. Now you are modifying it, simplifying it. But ordinarily, laws are not implemented. Are these core forms going to help you to protect the interest of workers? Let him tell me of any of these mandays. For a particular work, are you going to get any information? How many holidays are you giving them? What is the maximum number of persons employed in the four years and what is the pay given in cash and kind?

Clause 6 here mentions about fines, deductions for damage or loss and other deductions. I ask the Hon. Minister—though the Britishers were a little wise in this regard and I have to say it unfortunately—in any country, in any of these laws, is there any provision of fine and deduction in the wages? I think, the Hon. Member Shri Indrajit Gupta will correct me since he is a senior trade union leader. Is there any provision to deduct wage, is there any provision to fine the worker? Even Britishers, in the ID Act, they thought about it in 1947. Just because some Secretary has added these things—name, father's name etc.,—this is not going to help at all. Ultimately, how much wages are you going to deduct. I think, this is just a camouflage. This is going to

sabotage and kill the workmen who are suffering in spite of the Minimum Wages Act. Those who are working in the contract labour, those who are working in the plantation form and those who are small journalists, only this core form should be written. And the other BCE form is just to be maintained. I know what record the industrialists maintain. Hon. Minister, I will take you and I will show you fifteen records one for income-tax, one for factory inspector, one for ESI inspector. Whatever records they want they just keep it with them. You have got no machinery to check it. The State Governments are also not interested in it. If you have sent a form to the Government or to any particular office, this record remains in that office. And if something happens, they can check it up that on a particular date how many workers were there and what was the salary paid. But now you are cutting it. But it is not going to work practically. I feel pity because workers in the small factories, workers in the small establishments those who are exploited to the maximum in this country, they will be further ruined if you introduce this Bill. He has not expressed it properly. I can have a dialogue with you even outside about how this Bill and the form is going to help to small industries in the country when you are already exploiting crores of workers.

There is absolutely no need. Now I come to Form E. Nobody is really writing this. Columns 1 to 12 to be filled on each working day for each worker by every employer. By this you have increased the work. And the remaining columns to be completed within seven days of the expiry of the wage period. You have to fill this from in respect of each worker. If there are 19 workers, the employer has to fill 19 forms. It is just labour.

When some big industrial houses complained that the technical clerical work is more, you reduced it. There you are very sensitive for them. 150 thousand factories are closed and 50 lakh workers are begging and small Acts are not implemented to the benefit of the poor working class of this country and your Government is not sensitive for them; but these employers have to fill 10 to 15 forms more. In

that you are sabotaging the working class interest.

With regard to agricultural labour, what is the position of the implementation of the Minimum Wages Act? Somebody was mentioning my name. For 15 crore unorganised labour, you want Dr. Datta Samant to go there and form the union. What have you done? What for all your top discussions? All your discussions with the big people are to protect their interest. All these Acts you have passed in the Upper House and here you move the Bills. It is a step towards privatisation. This is not the way. It is an exploitation of the workmen.

You know the functioning of the factory inspectors. There is maximum corruption; there is no record and there is no checking. They go to shops, drink one Cocoa Cola and give a hundred rupee note. I can name three factory inspectors who have collected crores of rupees and they have become the builders in Bombay. This is the fate of this country.

What is happening in Bihar and UP, only God knows. At least in Bombay people are a little sensitive and they shout. But what is happening for the poor labour in the backward states where industries are coming up?

At present seven crore people are unemployed in this country. Among them graduates are one crore. When such enormous unemployment is there in the country, who is going to protect their interest? They are paid Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 for 12 hours of work. This is the way of life for the working people all over the country. You can see this even in Delhi. It is your duty to protect their interests. You don't leave it to unions Nobody is interested to form unions, it is not our profession. The Government has miserably failed and they have no interest to do anything for them. Therefore they are coming with such types of Bills in which the interest of the working class is totally sabotaged.

You are modifying all these forms in this Bill. But what about the implementa-

tion of this. Who is implementing the Contract Labour Act? Nobody. Is there any provision to make the worker permanent there? Is there any provision that if any worker is removed, he will be re-instated? Then what is the sweet claim of Contract Labour Abolition Act?

I have seen this in Faridabad. At least in Bombay we are having strong agitation and we never allow ourselves to get exploited. You must compliment us for the work we are doing. You will find that in Faridabad a majority of workers is under contract and they are exploited. They work for 12 hours. It is about 12 to 15 kms. away from the Parliament House. What is your administration doing? This is going on continuously. I am not talking with particular reference to any Government. When such type of exploitations are taking place in this country, what is the need to bring such an Act? Is it to save some clerical work? Instead of 10 forms the clerk has to fill three forms. He keeps the record at his back Who is going to check it? How can he be prosecuted? The record is at the back of the employers, except the one core form which is just like a love letter asking for information like 'What is your name?', 'What your father's name?', etc. How this core form is going to help and how is it going to replace other forms?

Sir, I would like to say that we are not interested in strikes and lock-outs but what alternative machinery this Government has provided even after forty years of Independence. The hon. Minister is there let him tell us is there any law which decides about the share of the workers in a particular profit? In Bombay the Premier Automobiles are making a profit of Rs. 20 crores and I am getting Rs. 5 crores as salaries to the workers. Why does your Government not form a law on these? There should be relative share of the workers in the profit. This is the phenomenon of this country. In such type of Industrialisation the poor working class and small workers are effected. Even in Bombay where the labour is mostly organised it is difficult to organise and form unions of workers working in laundries, hair cutting saloons, etc. It is the duty of the Govern-

ment to protect such working class of this country.

In the small factories what is happening now is that with automatic plants and working strength of ten or 15 employees they are able to have production to the tune of Rs. 15 crores and such units are also not required to maintain records. There is a provision for maintaining the records of permanent employees under the Minimum Wages Act and Factories Act. But they keep those records with them. When disputes go to the courts these big employers deny in the courts that they are their workers. You have no machinery to check those records. Even legally whatever small British Government had done earlier this Government is withdrawing. The Britishers had little intelligence and had provided in the earlier Act that it is the worker to go on a strike as a last resort but this Government wants to withdraw even that right of the workers. Slow down was not defined by the Britishers but our Congress Government is defining slow-down and giving right to the employers to cut the wages. In the new amendment no permission for closure of a unit is required whereas Britishers had in the earlier Act provided because they knew these big employers will close the factory, sell the assets, make money and go away. In the earlier Act made by the Britishers there was no provision for retrenchment whereas now in our industrial law you are making provision that if they want to retrench and close down they give an undertaking that they will give the workers terminal benefits and then it will be considered by the Government. These Tatas and Birlas are already exploiting the working class and now through this piece of legislation you are removing the clerical work of the employer that instead of sending ten forms he will be required to send five forms only.

Thank God, the Provident Fund and ESI are excluded.

It is not clear. Otherwise, you should have included that also. In a year, you send a love letter and then everything will be all right. I think, this is too much.

I have heard all the speeches. They talked regarding exploitation of the small

workers, small factories small establishments and non-implementation of the laws. They also supported this. I feel, the agony of the small worker, who is already suffering, is going to be increased much more by giving such type of laws. It may be small but it is not going to help. How are you going to prosecute the people who are already keeping bogus records? They will find a lot of loopholes to keep such records. Therefore, at this stage, I am asking the hon. Minister to appoint a study group.

I don't think, except INTUC, any of the sensible trade union leaders will support this. (*Interruptions*) I would like to have the names of the unions which have supported. Now you are ruling with about 420 Members Sir. I don't want sweet words like *Maalik*; workers are together, as far as industrial relations are concerned.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : God knows what will happen by establishing relation with Tata, Birla. (*Interruption.*)

[*English*]

DR. DATTA SAMANT : You are forgetting the working class. So, don't talk about relations; it is our right. No capitalist will give the money by love or with sweet talks. Therefore, I would like to know the names of the trade unions which have supported such type of amendments.

I feel this is an anti-labour Bill. It is going to sabotage the small working class of the country. Therefore, I oppose this Bill tooth and nail. And I appeal to the Government to withdraw the Bill at this stage. Thank you.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY (*Gopalganj*) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, so many laws have been made by this House in the last three years. Some scholars have defined the term 'law' as the protector of the poor but in reality it is not so. If we go and see in the countryside then we will find that the Labour Inspectors did not implement these laws properly. A lot of time

is wasted in getting justice from the Labour Courts. I have great respect for Shri Dubey ji and I support this Bill. The hon. Minister has been working with the labourers from the very beginning. I, therefore, hope that the problems of labourers will definitely be solved through his good offices.

It would be better if I refer to the problem of Delhi first. Today in Delhi there is a roaring business of sending Indian labourers abroad. *The way the Indian Labourers are cheated in sending them to other countries is an example, in itself. At the time of the discussion of the Labour Laws Bill I have demanded that whenever any company whether it is the Somdutt Constructions, the Jai Prakash Constructions or any other constructions company, gets some foreign assignment and sends Indian Labourers abroad, then a representative of the Ministry of Labour should also be there. In the Committee which is formed at district level M. Ps should also be associated with it. There are four sugar factories in my area and in each of them the number of temporary workers is more than 600, while the number of permanent workers is only 200 or 300. No doubt, our Government has enacted several laws but these have failed to check the anti-labour attitude of the mill-owners. Whenever they want they dismiss any of the workers. Just now, Shri Pandeyji was speaking about Shri Ashok Jain. I have said in this very House that Ashok Jain is the other name of Natwar Lal. He wound up the Hathwa Sugar Mill and Rohtas industry and came in Delhi after collecting the whole money. No action has yet been taken under the Bills so far passed by this House. Laws will be effective only when every labourer is able to understand them properly. Our hon. colleague Shri Datta Samant was saying that 75 per cent labourers will not be able to fill the forms which are being provided under the Bill. It is desirable that the Labour Inspectors in the factories should explain the implications of the various provisions made in the Act as well as the facilities being provided to the labourers by the Government.

There is a Labour Court at Muzaffarpur in Bihar. The distance between Gopalganj

and Muzaffarpur is 150 kilometres. How can a poor labourer dismissed by the mill-owner can afford to go there to seek justice. From where he will bring money? Can he get justice under this law or the previous laws? Labour Inspectors, instead of being your servants, are the servants of the mill-owners because in addition to the pay given by the Government they are also paid handsomely by the industrialists whether they are Tatas, Birlas or any other sugar industry owners. Inspectors are therefore more concerned about the welfare of the mill-owners than that of labourers. This should be set right. The Government should make a provision in the law under which the Members of Parliament or Legislators of their respective areas are asked to check whether the officials of the Labour Ministry are doing justice to the poor or not.

The Government's policy is liberal towards small scale industries but there is a possibility that after the passage of this Bill the big industrialists may decentralise their industries and convert them into small scale units in the names of 8 members of the same family. Many hon. colleagues have said that there should be a provision in the law under which those people, who convert a big industry into small units, can be brought under the purview of this law and justice is done to labourers.

With these words, while supporting this Bill, I request the hon. Minister to bring a comprehensive Bill in the next session for the welfare of the working class so that the Indian public may understand that the Minister actually belong to the labour class and is interested in the welfare of labourers.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Members who have provided important information, particularly in respect of violations and non-implementation of the labour laws in various industries. I share their anxiety.

[Translation]

AN HON. MEMBER : Please speak in Hindi, in your own sweet language.

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY : I am thankful to the hon. Members who have provided a lot of important information. Although all these things are not directly related to this Bill, but still they are important. Particularly, the violation and non-implementation of the labour laws is a matter of grave concern and I share the anxiety of the hon. Members, who have complained about violations or lack of information about various laws. When I brought this Bill in the House, I could not contemplate that through this Bill, matters related to the workers of different industries established in various States of this country, and laws governing them will be discussed in this House. I give due importance to the information given by the hon. Members as it is quite useful and I will keep the same in my mind. I will consider and welcome all the suggestions from the hon. Members which may help the enforcement of laws in their entirety and also check their violation.

As most of the things mentioned here are not related to this Bill, I am unable to reply to all of them. Some matters relate to the Industrial Dispute Act or the Labour Laws (Amendment) Bill which has been introduced in the Rajya Sabha. So when the hon. Members will get the opportunity to discuss that matter, I will reply to it.

The hon'ble Members have brought in the establishments of Tata and Birla in this Amendment Bill. It would have been more relevant if the difficulties faced by the workers in any small establishment had been stated. This Bill has nothing to do with Tata or Birla industries. This Bill has been brought with a very good intention to make the small establishments free from at least some problems. An hon. Member said that the small establishments have got rid of some problems in so far as the laws which have been incorporated in the schedule, are concerned, but it is not so. They are not being exempted from those laws which have been incorporated in the schedule. They have to abide by those laws now and also after the provisions of this Bill come into force. The only thing which has been emphasised in this Bill is that the paper work should be less. It was also mentioned by some hon. Member that the big industries will be converted into small industries to evade the taxes.

[English]

DR. DATTA SAMANT : How are you going to implement it.

[Translation]

When the records will be less, how will you implement it ?

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY : You are our very capable colleague but you are very impatient also and owing to this your talent is not being utilised properly otherwise you would have done a great service...

(Interruptions)

SHRI DATTA SAMANT : It is for you to see that who has worked for 15 lakh workers...(Interruptions)

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY : It is not in this Bill that some person or establishment has been exempted from any law. We have stated that in schedule, there are 9 laws, for which different forms and registers had to be filled in and returns had to be furnished, we have just simplified the process, minimised the work and consolidated the information. Vital information has not been sacrificed nor we have exempted anyone. You may observe that who are the owners of these small industries. They just take loans from the financial institutions and banks under self-employment programmes and start their cottage industries. In certain cases, 6-8-10 members of one family are employed. Such people may develop their industries easily and village industries, cottage industries are promoted in the villages as also in cities, take loans from the banks and financial institutions but if some one is doing something under the 9 labour-laws, then he has to fill in 75-80 forms and have to maintain different registers. In this way, a lot of time has to be spent on it and where 6, 8 members of a family are working together, it will create a problem to fill in so many forms and maintain registers. One has to bear heavy administrative cost for filing returns and maintaining records. So, an attempt has been made in this Bill to reduce all these problems. There is nothing against the interest of the workers. Can you say that any such thing has been included in the proforma that minimum wages should not

be paid or information called for in the Wages Act should not be given. Every information has been sought. Only the number of forms and registers have been reduced.

[English]

DR. DATTA SAMANT : How can you implement the provisions of all these Acts with just two forms ? You cannot implement them. This is not sufficient.

[Translation]

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY : Implementation has nothing to do with this form. If the forms are less and the inspector goes for verification, he will get the whole information from one form or six forms, instead of 80 forms, and in my view, it will facilitate the implementation also. I assure the hon. Members that no law will be made against the interest of the workers. We want that people should get more employment opportunities and that cannot be provided by the large industries but by the small scale industries, cottage and village industries by setting up small scale industries in the cities and by self-employment. So if we make submission of so many forms obligatory, then how can it be possible. Many hon. friends referred to the mal-practices in vogue. If some omission has been made, then the inspector tries to harass the person. The intention is to save the person from up-due harassment and so far implementation aspect is concerned, that will not be affected.

[English]

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Can I ask a clarification ? Nothing is mentioned about the capital limit with regard to small industries in this law. If a person has crores worth of business, employing only 19 persons, he can take advantage of this law. Where is the provision to prevent such things ?

[Translation]

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY : In 1975, when many people having small establishments gave representations, then a working group was formed. The considered all the aspects and also considered whether

the capital, the technology or the number of workers should be its criteria. The labour laws are made for the labourers, not for the machines or for computerisation. So the working group opined that number of workers should be the criteria. This matter was then referred to a standing committee which was a tripartite committee. They constituted a sub-committee. In this committee, employers of small establishments and representatives of workers had also been called.

SHRI DATTA SAMANT : Who are these workers. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY : The workers are from the union that you have organised. You don't go in the small establishments... (*Interruptions*) I don't want to enter into any controversy. I only want to say that the sub-committee called the employers and the representatives of the workers. All the aspects were considered. The representatives of workers also expressed their apprehension and so, in this regard it was to be ensured that no concession is given in the proforma. So far the public accountability, provident fund, E.S.I. or public fund is concerned and in which the workers and employers also contribute, no concession has been given in this regard. Only the number has been reduced in simplification or rationalisation of proforma. Number of employer and employee had to be written in every form. No vital information has been sacrificed and the workers have to face no loss. There is a saving clause also. In the process of implementation, after the Act is passed, if the Members of Parliament think that there is some loophole in the proforma, which can exploit the labour, then according to a provision in section VII, it can be modified by notification. That modification will not be arbitrary so that it may go in favour of the employers. After modification, copy of that notice be laid on the Table of both the Houses and after the approval of Parliament, that notification should be issued. A provision has been made in this regard.

SHRI DATTA SAMANT : Under which law, deductions are made from the worker's salary.

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY : In deductions, E.P.F. deduction are also taken into account.

SHRI DATTA SAMANT : Under minimum wages Act, how the provision to give less salary the workers had been brought in the proforma.

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY : There is no provision about minimum wages in it. But there is basic pay, D.A. and other allowances in it. All information has been given in it. All the points raised are that of general nature. I have replied to the relevant points. I request that this Bill be taken into consideration.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill to provide for the exemption of employers in relation to establishments employing a small number of persons from furnishing returns and maintaining registers under certain labour laws, be taken into consideration "

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up Clause by Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2

(Definitions)

Amendments made

Page 2, line 20,—

for "annexed to this Act" substitute—
"specified in the Second Schedule" (3)

Page 2, line 21,—

for "in the Schedule" substitute—
"in the First Schedule" (4)

(SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4

(Exemption from returns and registers required under certain labour laws.)

Amendment made :

Page 3, line 4,—

for “registers in Form D and Form E” substitute “register in Form E” (5)

(SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That Clause 4, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That Clauses 5 and 6 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 5 and 6 were added to the Bill.

Clause 7

(Power to amend Form)

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY : I beg to move :

Page 4, line 18,—

after “to have effect” insert—

“the notification shall thereafter have effect” (14)

Why this Amendment was brought here because, earlier, the notification was to be subsequently placed before the Houses and approval will be sought and now after the approval is given, it will be notified.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

Page 4, line 18,—

after “to have effect” insert—

“the notification shall thereafter have effect”

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That Clause 7, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 8

(Power to remove difficulties)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That Clause 8 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we take up the Schedule.

MR. BINDESHWARI DUBEY.

Amendment made :

Page 5,—

for lines 1 and 2 substitute—

“FIRST SCHEDULE

(See section 2 (d) (6)

(SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Second Schedule (New)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now Mr. Dubey.

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY : I beg to move :

(i) Page 6, line 1,—

for "FORM A" substitute—

"SECOND SCHEDULE

(See section 2 (c)

FORM A

(ii) Page 10, line 4,—

omits "AND VERY SMALL ESTABLISHMENT" (7)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now Mr. Acharia. Are you moving all your amendments ?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Yes. I beg to move :

Page 6,—

after line 18, insert—

"(e) Daily number of persons employed." (8)

Page 6,—

after line 30, insert—

"4B. Minimum wages of the establishment." (9)

Page 6,—

for lines 35 to 37, substitute—

"(a) Fines. (b) Deductions. (c) Provident Fund. (d) ESI. (e) Other deductions." (10)

Page 10,—

after "column 9" insert—

"Child Care Centre"

9A (11)

Page 11, line 11,—

for "Rate of Wages" substitute—

"Rate of Wages—(i) Minimum... (ii) Actual wages paid..." (12)

Page 11,—under the heading 'Deductions'

for "Other deductions", substitute—

20

"G.P.F.	E.S.I.	Other deductions"	
20	21	22	(13)

I want to add under "NATURE OF OPERATION / INDUSTRY / WORK CARRIED ON", "(e) Daily number of persons employed", along with number of days worked during the year; number of man-days worked during the year; daily hours of work; and day of weekly holiday. Then under '4. Rates of wages—category-wise', we have males, females, adolescents, children. I want to add here : "Minimum Wages of the establishment."

I mean minimum rate of wages. Then under the column "DEDUCTIONS", we have fines, deductions for damage or loss and other deductions. I do not know what is the meaning of 'fines'. Anyway, I want to add here Provident Fund and ESI, which are not found.

I think all these amendments are very simple amendments. The Minister can accept them.

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY : There are columns in the Form B, e.g. in respect of "DEDUCTIONS" when we say 'Other deductions', they stand for ESI and other deductions. Similarly, in Form-E, in respect of rate of wages, his amendment speaks about minimum wages and actual wages paid. I would say that there is a column which gives information about wages earned. You will see under 'Overtime', "Hours worked" and "Wages earned". Then—there is a column "Hours worked with the employer". These are all there...

Sofar as the minimum rate is concerned, you know very well that the Inspectors are aware of them. It is meant for their investigations. (*Interruptions*) It is for the purpose of enforcement that you want that there should be a separate column for the Minimum Wages Act. But the Inspectors who are to inspect and enforce it, know the rate of minimum wages for various employments; and, therefore, there is no need for it. There is no need for a separate column.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shall I put all the amendments moved by Shri Acharia together ?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now I put to the vote of the House all the amendments moved by Shri Acharia together.

Amendment Nos. 8 to 13 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

(i) Page 6, line 1,—

for "FROM A" substitute—

"SECOND SCHEDULE

[See section 2(c)]

FORM A"

(ii) Page 10, line 4,—

omit "AND VERY SMALL ESTABLISHMENTS" (7)

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Second Schedule (New) stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Second Schedule (New) was added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 1

Amendment made

Page 1, line 5,—

for "1987" substitute "1988" (2)

(SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY)

MR. CHAIRMAN (Shri N. Venkata Ratnam) : The question is :

"That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adapted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

Amendment made :

Page 1, line 1, —

for "Thirty-eighth" substitute—

"Thirty-ninth" (1)

(SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill:"

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula as amended was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

The Long Title was added to the Bill

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY : I beg to move :

"That the Bill, as amended, to passed".

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

17.03 hrs.

AIRCRAFT (AMENDMENT) BILL

(English)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND
TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) :
I beg to move :

“That the Bill further to amend
the Aircraft Act, 1934, be taken into
consideration.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : Do you want to
say something about it ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : No. It is
a simple Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

“That the Bill further to amend
the Aircraft Act, 1934, be taken into
consideration.”

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY (Nal-
gonda) : The hon. Minister is bringing
forward an amendment to Section 10 of
the Aircraft Act, 1934. There is nothing
much to say about it. It is required for the
safety of any aircraft.

First of all, I would like to say that the
accidents take place due to birds or any
other accident also takes place because of
the filthy and rubbish materials. Due to
these accidents, they are incurring a lot of
loss not only in terms of money but also
to the government property as well as
human lives.

What about the slums which are coming
up around an airport ? Is the government
having any plan to remove these slums and
provide them any shelter anywhere they
like. Due to these slums, rubbish and
filthy materials are collected there. Do you
have any plan how to remove these slums ?
What action are you going to take to
accommodate these slums dwellers ?

Sir, first of all, for everything air safety
is an important factor. The Public Accounts
Committee of last year, presided over by
Shri Amal Dutta, has recommended some

norms. But, what action has the Govern-
ment taken so far ? Negligence in the matter
of air safety is a serious matter. This has
been pointed out even by the Public Accounts
Committee in its report; they have specially
noted it. I do not know what action the
Government has taken. What the Minister
is going to do, I do not know. It is a
serious lapse on the part of the Govern-
ment and on behalf of the Indian Airlines
and Air India.

Now we are talking of aerodromes and
safety at aerodromes. All the aerodromes
have not been developed to the extent they
should have been developed. How to
develop the aerodromes ? We have to pro-
vide for it.

Indian Airlines, should enhance the
growth target from 8 to 12 per cent and
Air India from 4 to 8 per cent. What has
happened to this ? Has the Planning
Commission considered this, and are the
Government going to allot more funds for
the development of aerodromes, I want to
know. I want a categorical reply from the
Minister.

Day by day the number of air passen-
gers is increasing. Daily we are not getting
reservations. Recently, in the month of
May, at the Indira Gandhi International
airport about 500 passengers had to be
accommodated in hotels for various reasons.
We do not know the reasons, but being
short of aircraft so many flights were
cancelled. But unfortunately, our leaders,
our supreme leaders, they are travelling
widely even with the limited number of
aircraft at the cost of the confirmed ticket
passengers. Many flights were cancelled and
on one day nearly 42 flights were cancelled
due to the recent visit of the Prime Minister.
I can give the flight numbers also which
were cancelled. What happened to the
stand-by flights and repairs to the aircraft ?
All this was due to the travels of our
supreme leaders. Due to this jumbo flights
loss is about Rs. 25 lakhs per day. For
22 days, at the rate of Rs. 25 lakhs per
day it comes to, as per the reports, for
two flights about Rs. 7 crores. Whose
money is this ? This is public money. On
every 10th day the our hon. Prime Minister
is abroad, we are told. I do not know the
reason, but it is the problem of aircraft,

that is, due to shortage of aircraft. (Interruptions) These trips are at the cost of the common man. When the resident is out of the country, the Prime Minister is supposed to stay in India. But unfortunately the Prime Minister and the President were away and due to their trips, lot of inconvenience was caused to the passengers of Air India. More number of flights had to be cancelled. (Interruption) I am not denying anything. The Prime Minister can go, the Rashtrapati can go; but not at the cost of the passengers booked by the international flights. The passengers booked by those flights had to be booked in the hotels and the Government had to spend lot of money. This is the poor man's money, farmer's money, the labourer's money. This is the situation we are facing. I request the hon. Minister to take action. Of course, he is not in a position to take any action. If he wants to take action he may lose his job.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Are these points relevant ?

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : These are very important points. Now, several foreign tourists are coming. Last year, owing to non availability of seats, one lakh passengers could not turn over to India. By the turn of this century, nearly three million tourist Passengers are expected to come over to our country. What action you are going to take ? What is your plan ? How many airbuses or aircrafts you are going to buy ? How many of them are you going to make indigenously ? What is the allocation ? As per some report, if you want to buy 32 airbuses, you require one thousand crores. How are you going to meet this ?

Recently one thing came, i.e. privatisation of aircraft. Sir, hon. Mohd. Yunus submitted a report on this. What is the meaning of the word 'privatisation' ? How are you going to take up this privatisation ? Is it at the cost of poor Indians ? Is it so necessary in India ? What about the labour laws ? What about the Industrial laws ? For whose benefit you are going to do it ? Is it for the benefit of big industrialists or is it for the benefit of the poor persons of our country ? How are you going to fill up the needs ? I request the hon. Minister

to look into it. By the turn of this century, if everything goes well, then we will be getting four to five thousand crores of rupees on tourist visits only. What are your plans ? How are you going to meet this requirement ?

Now, I will come to my State problem. I do not know why the Madras-Hyderabad-Delhi airbus is delayed. The monsoon session of Parliament started on 27th. On 26th, this airbus came to Hyderabad at 12.30 P.M. and reached Delhi at 2.13 A.M. next day.

The timing of the evening flight has been changed now from 6.20 to 7.40. Why don't you prepone it ?

17.13 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*

In addition to this, the flights operating between Bangalore and Hyderabad, and Hyderabad to Calcutta never go in time. Nobody knows when these flights leave and when these will reach. It is causing hardships to the passengers.

You are aware that Hyderabad Airport is a busy airport. No development has taken place. Likewise, Visakapatnam Airport, Tirupati Airport and Vijayawada Airport are not developed. I request that extra amount should be given to these Airports for the purpose of its development.

I request you to start Vayudoot service to Nagarjunasagar from Hyderabad. Nagarjunasagar is a tourist place and an attractive place. I also request you to start Vayudoot service from there to Guntur and Tadepalligudam.

I request you once again to develop Hyderabad Airport as a fullfledged international airport. Since beginning, we are requesting you. No action has been taken so far.

Sir, the hon. Minister Shri Shivraj Patil's constituency is near to Hyderabad. If all flights are delayed, then you also have to face some inconvenience. That is

why, I am requesting you to do something about it.

The hon. Minister is aware about the problem of Hyderabad Airport. I request that Hyderabad Airport should be developed and also Visakapatnam Airport, Tirupati Airport and Vijayawada Airport should be developed.

Lastly, once again request you to start Vayudoot Service to Nagarjunasagar from Hyderabad. Nagarjunasagar is a tourist place and you have to develop it.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur) : Sir, I support this Aircraft Amendment Bill.

This is a small bill and has a limited scope. This Bill refers to amendment to Section 10 which relates to penalty for acting in contravention of rules made under Section 5, subsection 2.

Will supporting this amendment Bill, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister about the increasing popularity of air travel these days. Of course, this popularity is only natural because the vast length and breadth of the country have woven themselves into a very strong organic well-knit country. The need is felt everywhere and every part of the country should be near the other part, particularly State capitals should be linked with the nation's capital. In this context, the question is whether the increasing popularity of the air travel has been matched up with the increasing air safety measures particularly maintenance of aircraft, maintenance of environment near the aerodrome, etc.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to certain aerodromes where basic facilities have not been provided. Here in section 5 about 20 items are listed. Particular mention may be made about the provision for lighting of the aerodrome, the environment of the aerodrome for safe landing of the aircraft. This is one of the items mentioned for making of the rules in section 5. Here I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to section 2, item number (j) which says : "The supply, supervision, and control of air-route beacons, aerodrome lights and lights at or

in the neighbourhood of aerodromes or on or in the neighbourhood of air-routes;

(jj) the installation and maintenance of lights on private property in the neighbourhood of aerodromes or on or in the neighbourhood of air-routes, by the owners or occupiers of such property..."

Whereas the present amendment relates to penalty to be given to individuals, private persons not acting in accordance with the rules, here providing sufficient light in the aerodromes relates to Government action. When the Government itself does not act, who is going to punish the Government? This is a very delicate question.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to one particular fact. In my area, there is only one airport i.e. Imphal airport which is a strategic airport. This is the only airport which connects Manipur with the rest of the country. Here we do not have any landing facilities and also instrument landing facilities. We had been making demands in this regard with Mr. Patil's able predecessor and assurances have been given time and again that appropriate action is being taken. Now to the best of my information, because belong to that area and I land and board once a week at least, this very important airport has not been provided with any landing facility. The result is that when planes go from here or from any other part, because of weather or other difficulties, the flights come late and they are cut off at Gauhati and passengers are stranded at Gauhati at Government cost. Then the plane cannot go to Imphal. Even if it goes to Imphal, it cannot come back because of inadequate visibility for take off. In this context I gave you this example. May be there are similar examples in other parts of the country. I request the Government to make a study so that wherever inadequate facilities handicap efficient operation of civil aviation flights of defence operation flights, Government should act immediately so that this can be removed. I hope, the hon. Minister will give proper reply to this.

The other point I would like to make is that certain aerodromes do not provide

proper terminal facilities. My hon. colleague who spoke before me has also mentioned about this. Perhaps this may be a little out of the context of this Bill, but I think I may be allowed to make a mention about it. Here again I come to my State capital. Imphal. The only airport in my State is at Imphal. Here the terminal building is very small and out-moded. It was built to handle only a few Dakota planes. Now it is handling Boeings, Vayudoot flights and other defence operations also. The terminal building is so small that even the delivery of luggage is being done in the open sky. That area is a heavy Monsoon area. Particularly during the rainy season when the delivery of luggage of passengers is done in the open sky, you can imagine to what extent the people are being put to inconvenience there.

Side by side, I would also like to mention about the canteen facilities and the lounge facilities—both general and VIP. There are no facilities in the so-called VIP lounge.

I think the Government will pay due attention to these and remove these difficulties at the earliest. Thank you.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara) : Sir, this Bill seems to be to prevent the birds from hitting the aircrafts. First of all, I would like to suggest that Mr. Shivraj Patil should bring a Bill to prohibit the birds from flying in that area. Unless a law is applicable to the birds, they will always fly. How can this law prevent the birds from flying, I cannot understand. They have fixed the distance also that within ten kilometres, nothing should be there. Look at the present position. What is the condition of the areas surrounding the Delhi Airport? Who is responsible for this? Is it any particular individual? Then, it is provided that slaughter houses are to be prohibited. Merely by prohibiting slaughter houses, do you think that the birds will not go over there? If you look in and around the area of the Delhi Airport—Munirka, R.K. Puram and all those areas—the DDA and Municipal authorities are dumping everything in those areas. Cholera also broke out in Delhi because of their dumping all these things. When we travel through this area, we see all the vultures sitting there.

Who is responsible for this? And as my predecessor said, what is the law to punish the Government for these things? Either you should have a law which can punish the birds or you should have a law which can punish the Government. Otherwise this birds menace in and around the airport cannot be contained.

The very little intention of the Bill is to prevent birds from entering into the cockpit or in the aircraft and thus jamming it. I had an occasion to see one aircraft. A vulture entered into it and for three days the aircraft was grounded. It went so deep into it that the whole portion had to be removed at the Cochin Airport to take it out. Now the question is how to prevent this. This cannot be prevented by this law, merely by saying that within ten kilometres no birds can fly or no slaughter houses should be there.

If you look at the Bombay Airport what is the condition there? Near Santa Cruz, in Worli and all those industrial areas, garbage, dust, soil, everything is being dumped there and they are reclaiming the land. Worst slums are only near the airport. When the aircraft is landing, we can see those slums. In all the cities—in Calcutta, Bombay, everywhere—that is the case. And there the birds also fly. So, unless we do something to eradicate these things permanently and create a scientific and congenial atmosphere, this thing will continue. So, the first step should be to see that the area in and around the airport is kept clean. Government themselves should not use that area for dumping everything. Slums should be cleared from those areas. Merely prohibiting slaughter houses will not help. Making it a cognizable offence you cannot do anything in this matter and also there should be a systematic arrangement to see that birds are not coming. In foreign countries they are also facing similar problems. Birds come near to the airport because a vast area is there and therefore, what they are doing is that kept security personnel to see that they are not affecting the aircraft operations. If you go to Bombay, you see not only those things, but you can see many types of vultures are. There are other vultures also nearby an airport, i.e., people who do all the dacoity against the passen-

gers. I do not know how the Bombay police keep the Bombay airport. In Bombay airport it is a story that people who are there involving in taking away the luggage of the people and doing all these things, such vultures are also there. One day I was in the Bombay airport, there were at least 100 dogs inside that airport. Including in the terminal building dogs are loitering. We are also afraid that if a dog bites, then immediately you will have to go in search of serum. Whether it is a mad dog or not, we don't know. And in front of the VIP lounge dogs are loitering in the Bombay airport. Then, is there not a training given to the officers, Civil Aviation people who are on duty there, to drive away the dogs? That is not there. This is the usual experience which we are having.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You want training to be given to them on how to chase the dogs?

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : I don't know, Sir, how these people are trained and put to get these places clean. There is no effort in any manner. *(Interruptions)*. So, Sir, it is our viewpoint that some immediate steps should be taken studying every airport and its location or its situation. Most of the airports are near to the cities. In Cochin I know our airport is very near, it is only 5 kilometres the whole city is in 10 kilometres range, no slaughter house can be possible in the whole of Cochin area because the whole distance is only 10 kilometres. In Trivandrum also it is the same case. The airport is only 3 kilometres away. So, how this law can be implemented? And apart from that, I also would suggest about the problem of night landing. Sir, it is a big problem in Cochin. Recently I was waiting—the ticket is still in my box—for an aircraft to come to Cochin from Trivandrum. In the morning they said, 'In half an hour it will come, in one hour it will come, in two hours it will come'. Finally that aircraft was not there and somebody said 'It is coming in the night'. In the night the aircraft could not land in Cochin, so it went straight to Bangalore, and I had to leave by train. So, Sir, the night landing facilities should be given to the Cochin Airport and wherever it is possible. You are wasting a lot of money on this now. And also since you have no night landing

facilities, night operations are not possible in the centres where the passengers are travelling. So, you monitor those things and keep these airports more operational and more useful for the passengers. Immediate steps should be taken in this regard and I also support the suggestions made by the earlier speaker and I feel that this law may not be possible to be implemented and this offence and punishment for one year will not solve the problem.

[Translation]

DR. G. S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is not much to say with regard to this Bill, so I will conclude by submitting one or two points.

Firstly, I could not understand as to why a provision of a distance of 10 kms. has been made. 10 kms of distance for an aircraft is very inadequate. In my opinion, this distance should be of minimum 20 kms. and slaughter houses etc. which create filth and attract birds should be prohibited and should be made punishable under law. Along with it, I would also like to submit as to what action should be taken in case such things occur due to the negligence of the Government itself. Let us take Delhi for example, my house is situated very close to the airport but due to the negligence of MCD filth has accumulated there to such an extent that it is bound to attract birds and then who would be blamed for it. Extensive debate took place on Cholera, the inefficiency of M.C.D. but if the garbage is not removed. The menace of birds cannot be controlled. I don't know how will you implement the provisions of this Bill and punish the offenders.

I will relate a very interesting thing. I do not know whether the hon. Minister is aware of it or not because he has taken charge of this Department recently that there are certain airports like the Patna Airport, where birds will inevitably come because the zoo is situated only 1 km away from the airport. The hon. Minister should pay attention to one thing that where raw meat is served for the animals, birds will naturally be attracted there and therefore, it is difficult to solve this problem. I have related the situation in Patna. I do not know whether the hon. Minister is

aware of the culture of Delhi. There is a fashion in Delhi of taking morning walk by the retired people. They take a handful of grains with them with which they feed the birds in the various parks. This can be seen at the Gateway of India in Bombay as well. There is a park near Delhi Airport also where birds will come if grains are thrown there. Such a bill should be drafted so that Delhites may be prohibited from throwing grains to feed the birds, Shri Agarwal has opposed it. You should take this point seriously. How will this problem be solved? I will submit another point which is of national interest. The security set up in Delhi is very efficient and every one is scrutinised properly. But in places like Patna, where the B.S.F. or the C.R.P.F. is not functioning, and the State police is in command, the situation is very different. The V.I.Ps and the ex-VIPs are not searched because everybody knows them. As such nothing untoward has happened so far. Suppose I have a brief case with me. I keep the brief case outside and enter the toilet. In the meantime someone puts a time-bomb inside my brief case. Because I am a V.I.P. and everyone knows me the security staff will not check me. This is a very serious issue. This time-bomb will go inside the plane without my knowledge and you can imagine as to what may happen after that. Irrespective of whether a person is a Chief Minister or any other such V.I.P., his hand baggage should be checked. This is my request to you. If you want you can put C.R.P.F. or B.S.F. personnel for this task. A good study report was published in National Herald and Tribune. It was stated therein that the best security system is, available in Japan and New York and the worst is in Singapore. The security system in India is somewhere in between. A study of several airports of our country was given in it. Whoever has undertaken this study, has done a good job. It was written in it that the aeroplane is moving on the run way and a cow is running before and there are no fencing arrangements. I want that security arrangements should be made in such a way which may ensure total safety to the aircraft and its passengers. I want to submit that the Patna flights are being cancelled indiscriminately and this should be paid attention to. In the flights starting from Guwahati and going *Via* Patna the pilots make a landing only when it

suits their whims and if it does not, they do not do so. Many times landing is not done on the plea that lighting arrangements are very poor. You will have to rectify that the food served on board is of a very low standard. You may enhance the fare by another Rs. 100 but the food should be of a standard quality. The contractors are not doing justice to the people. In the end I would submit that the Vayudoot Service which was to be started from Patna has not started so far. This service is not available in Patna, Ranchi, Purnia, Darbhanga or anywhere else although there is a dire need for it. I want you to pay attention to it.

[English]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I also wonder how exactly this Bill be implemented. I would like to know by now how many planes have been hit and damaged by the birds; how many birds have died, I am not clear about these things. But I am not happy about one thing i.e. how shall we identify which bird came from which heap of garbage and hit the aircraft...*(Interruptions)* I am not at all able to understand this. Let us imagine that there is a burning place within 10 Kms. of the airport. One of the main places of attraction of the vultures is the burning place...*(Interruptions)* Honestly speaking, the intention is very good, But I am not at all clear as to how this Bill will be implemented. It seems that our Government runs up with certain measures but it has no new ideas. Therefore, all these important matters should be seriously considered.

Sir, in this connection, I would like to quickly go over two or three points and one among these points has already been raised by Shri Raghuma Reddy and by our hon. Member from the other side also. The hon. Minister has also told about it. Shri Raghuma Reddy was mentioning about the Prime Minister's visit. etc. What hon. Minister said that is irrelevant. Coming to that point, in the Statement of objects and reasons, it says "Any damage to an aircraft causes heavy financial losses and causes death to passengers sometimes". Therefore, heavy financial loss is one of

the considerations, in bringing forward this Bill. Whatever leads to heavy financial losses must be relevant to the Bill, I think.

Sir, I would like to draw the attention to one thing. Mr. Raghuma Reddy, probably, has not been able to bring out the exact situation that arose in those days when five jumbo jets were used by the Prime Minister and the Rashtrapathi when they went a broad. Actually, between 2nd and 8th June, 20 flights were cancelled... (Interruptions) All the five aircraft may not be jumbo-jets.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : That is not correct.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : I am coming to financial losses. Between 2nd and 8th June, 20 flights were cancelled. Between 9th and 22nd July 42 flights were cancelled and 22000 passengers had to be transhipped by other foreign airways.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Including Aeroflot.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Do you want the President, the Vice-President and the Prime Minister to go by passenger flight ? (Interruptions)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : I am coming to that later. I come to my point now. That has caused definitely crores of ruppees loss to Air India. Already, the Air India is running at a loss of Rs. 40 crores. Next year, it will be much more than that. My esteemed Minister Shri Shivraj Patil ji raised a question as to in which flight the Prime Minister should fly. If my information is correct, only two Heads of State fly in Jumbo jets—one is the Sultan of Brunei and the other, though not Sultan but like the Sultan of India... (Interruptions) But earlier, army aircraft were used. In many places army aircraft are used...

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : I do not know whether you are going to stay in the House to hear my reply. I would like to bring to your notice that, when VVIPs have to travel long distances, because of security we do not allow them to fly in

two-engined aircraft. If an aircraft has to fly for more than 90 minutes, the security people would like them to fly in four-engined aircraft.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Actually it is not only the Prime Minister who travels in the Jumbo Jet ; there are two other big aircraft also in which the others fly along with him. And one is kept in Bombay as a stand by. Are all these necessary ? I do not think that all these are necessary. From security point of view, every thing has to be done, but all these Jumbo Jets need not be used. Each of these travels is costing Rs. 3 crores. Such a financial loss should not occur.

I would now come to another question and that is with regard to the service conditions of my sisters who are working as Air Hostesses. They are retired at a tender age of 35 years, when they continue to be active and agile. If at the age of 64 I have been so agile, till my recent illness, Air Hostesses at 35 years would at least be four times more active and agile than I am...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Everybody cannot be as active as you are, Madam.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Therefore, this is really a discrimination which is going on and it should be put an end to.

The next point is about buying aircraft. I do not know the exact situation. I would like to know whether it is a fact that, instead of buying aircraft with rupee payment from Soviet Russia, of late, you are more solicitous to those companies to whom you have to pay in hard currency of the West. The Soviet aircraft do not meet with accidents often ; I have not heard of that. (Interruptions) It is not that there are no accidents at all ; sometimes there may be. I would like to know from the Minister what is the exact situation with regard to this.

About one Airport, I would particularly like to mention. That is not within a territory as such, but it is a place to whi

many Members go, that is, the Bangalore Airport. It is a very important Airport, but it is very poorly equipped and maintained. This must be looked into.

Lastly, the flight timings should be kept. The other day I landed at 3.30 a.m. in Calcutta. It was a scandalous situation.

I hope the hon. Minister will reply to all the points that I have raised. I would also like him to tell us about the implementation of this measure, how exactly it will be implemented.

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK (Kalahandi) : Sir, I rise to support this Bill from the point of national interest. We know that both at the time of take-off and at the time of landing, the speed is less and the level is low. It is a common question how a bird can damage such a huge aircraft. Just as a small bullet can penetrate and cause heavy damages, a bird also, even though it may be small but because of the speed of the aircraft, can cause heavy damages to the aircraft, to the passengers and other persons and also to the property nearby. From all these points of view, this is a Bill which is necessary and is in the national interest. So, I support it. Simultaneously, many of my colleagues have talked about the human problems. In most of the cities, just near the airport, there is a *basti* or *jhopri*. We always talk of security and cleanliness. It is a good thing and it is also good for national interest. But human problems have to be solved with patience. That is of prime importance. There should be coordinated effort with airport authorities, with municipality, with corporation for that. And Government should take special drive to see that they are properly placed in other areas. Then only we should be able to fulfil their requirements.

We should take into account the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee with regard to air safety and to the overall improvement of the general environment of the safety landing and the surroundings of the airport.

Taking the opportunity of this Bill, many Members—although it is of no relevance—have criticised the Prime Minis-

ter's and the President's visit abroad. From the financial point of view, I am also equally concerned about it. But the visits of the Prime Minister and the President are of national interest and these always add to our prestige in the international field from political, financial and from all points of view. This is of great importance. So, we should not take it lightly. On the other hand, we should be careful that there should not be any unproductive expenditure in the Indian Airlines and the Air India as in other corporations. Indian Airlines and Air India should not spend a large amount on luxury and for merry-making. We should take care of that thing so that there is no unproductive expenditure. We should also be very careful and we should be concerned about the less number of aircrafts. As some Members were pointing out, many tourists who were interested to come to India could not come because of lack of aircraft. We should take care of this also and as the number of passengers are increasing, we should be equally concerned about the safety and also about the comfort of the passengers. As a whole, Air India and the Indian Airlines should improve their management with proper information system and with proper public relations.

With all this in view, I support the Bill. It is a Bill of national importance.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvathipuram) : MR. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this Bill has been introduced to reduce or control financial losses due to damage that may be caused to the aircraft and also danger that may come upon the passengers.

I have serious apprehensions whether this Bill is going to really fulfil the objects and reasons for which this Bill has been brought. We are also concerned about the large number of bird-hits that have been causing concern among the aviation circles. But I really wonder how this Bill is going to help.

Before I start speaking on the main provisions of the Bill, I would like to have certain clarifications from the Hon. Minister. Head ut that :

"If any person contravenes any provision of any rule made under clause (qq) of sub-section (2) of section 5 prohibiting the slaughter and flaying of animals and of depositing rubbish, filth and other polluted and obnoxious matters within a radius of ten kilometres from the aerodrome reference point."

What exactly does he mean by obnoxious matters? Is there any definition of what obnoxious matter is? There are certain things which attract birds. I can understand that. I mean, may be some remanence of slaughter house, maybe some food objects or certain other things. But what exactly does obnoxious matters means. We should not give a handle to the imposing authority to book anybody saying that this is an obnoxious matter. Please clarify this word 'obnoxious matter.'

Ten purpose of this Bill is to prevent the flocking of bird near the airport or aerodrome. Why do you need a radius of ten kilometres for this purpose? The kilometres means, for example in Delhi it is from Palam Airport to almost South Avenue—it would cover this entire area. In smaller towns and cities 10 kms. would cover the entire towns and cities. I would appeal to the Minister to reduce this distance from ten kilometres to a reasonable distance because when the plans take off they reach a certain height within certain amount of distance—I don't want to go into technical details—where the aircraft goes beyond the height that birds can fly. I don't see any reason why you should have this distance of 10 kms. because this will give a long handle to book anybody within a radius of ten kilometres. This word 'abnoxious' has to be specifically defined.

Though some of my colleagues have already mentioned this point, I would again like to repeat that in several of these cities there are slums surrounding the aerodroms. In certain small places the entire village or the entire small town would be covered by these 10 kms. around the aerodrome. In such places there are slums; there are no proper facilities for the people to throw the refuse; there are no garbage bins and no facilities are provided by the local cor-

poration or municipality to even remove this garbage. So, it is not enough if you book somebody. What will these people do? Where will they put these refuse?

For example, in Santa Cruz where there the Hon. Minister must be going quite often, there are a lot of Jhuggis around. You cannot tomorrow book, arrest and prosecute all these Jhiggi dwellers under this particular section or clause if there is a bird hit in that area, unless you make proper arrangements for them to put their refuse in and the authorities concerned and the corporation also see to it that these things in the garbage bins are removed and taken to refuse dumps.

I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether they have also taken up with such corporations or municipalities the question of clearance of these slums, to provide better living conditions to them because these are all connected with this. I would also like to know from the Hon. Minister as to in which aerodromes or airports have the incidents of bird hits increased. Is it equally spread in all the aerodromes in the country or is it confined to only certain areas? If so, have they gone into reasons as to why this has happened only in these particular places? There must be obviously some specific reasons for that—either over-crowding around these aerodromes or due to the reasons that you have mentioned over here. I would like to know the specific reasons why you feel that these incidents have increased around certain particular aerodromes, if they have not been uniform in their increase.

This is a danger which just cannot be controlled by bringing in this Bill and by booking anybody for polluting or for putting abnoxious matters within a radius of 10 kms. This is something beyond that. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister what exactly is his Minister trying to do, apart from bringing in this Bill to see that the other factors which are responsible for the flocking of these birds around airports are also dealt with.

When we speak about the danger to passengers and about financial losses to

aircraft, I would like to know what the Minister is trying to do for this. He has brought in a Bill as far as bird hits are concerned. Recently there were instances where due to negligence some pilots landed without bringing the wings down and another pilot landed without bringing wheels down. Due to rash and negligent attitudes of the pilots, due to their carelessness certain accidents have been taking place and when this kind of a thing occurs, not only does it cause damage to the aircraft, it also requires spending of money apart from posing danger to the passengers.

You have brought a Bill; but what about those people? Are there any provisions already existing in your present laws to bring those people into book or are you thinking of bringing a new Bill to see that those people do not act in such careless manner in future or what exactly is your position in respect of them? When you talk of danger to lives of passengers and when you talk of financial losses that may be caused to aircrafts, these matters also have to be taken into consideration because such incidents have occurred in the recent past. I wanted to confine myself basically to the provisions of this Bill and hence I have stressed on certain points which, I think, are very relevant and connected with the objects and reasons for which this Bill has been brought in but when Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee mentioned Jumbo jets being used for Prime Minister's tours were causing financial losses the hon. Minister immediately got up to say that a four-engine aircraft is required to take the Prime Minister as two-engine aircraft is not reliable. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether 737 has got four engines or two engines and also when Mrs. Gandhi was Prime Minister how did she travel? Was her life not as precious as the life of this Prime Minister? Why was it you did not have so many flights cancelled when Mrs. Gandhi went abroad? Certainly Indian Airlines has undergone huge financial losses due to this VIP movement. In his reply I would like the hon. Minister to not only clarify the points concerning this Bill but also the points connected with safety of passengers and financial losses.

[Translation]

SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH (Chitra) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is nothing complicated in the sub-clause 10 of the Aircraft (Amendment) Bill brought forward by hon. Minister. It is a very straight matter in which there is really no scope for any special debate. The hon. Minister has understood this difficulty in its correct perspective. We have seen that sometimes even a small bird causes heavy damage to the aircraft and it is not possible for the aircraft to fly for two days or more. Hence, we are afraid when we see birds flying near the aeroplanes and the alertness with which the pilots fly the planes is admirable but even here when certain matters are raised, like the Aircraft (Amendment) Bill etc., the Opposition hurls allegations straight a way at the Hon. Prime Minister. Thus, even petty matter are decided on swords. They are so much haunted by achievements of the Hon. Prime Minister that they bring him into everything.

In the play 'Othello' written by Shakespeare, whenever the villain is not able to defeat the hero in good deeds, he would indulge in irrelevant speeches to malign him.

[English]

"He has the daily duty in life that makes him lively".

[Translation]

The condition of our friends in the Opposition is also the same. When they are not able to find any fault in the services and competence of the Hon. Prime Minister they see their own tarnished images and involve him in every matter.

I want to submit to the hon. Minister that the provisions made for punishment should be made more stringent. The provisions made for punishment and fine are not adequate. Along with it, persons concerned with peeling of the skin of animals and the vigilance officers keeping a vigil on the slaughter houses should be

mode accountable under this sub-clause so that they keep strict vigil in order to check such things. If someone is apprehended for having been responsible for this kind of an accident where the plane is damaged and people are killed, then it cannot be considered as an ordinary crime. Deterrent punishment such as Death-Sentence should be awarded in such cases.

Therefore, I want to submit that stringent laws should be framed in this regard and the officers under whose jurisdiction such areas fall, should be made accountable and provisions for their punishment should be included in it.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Yogesh, you can continue tomorrow. Now, Mrs. Sheila Dikshit will lay papers on the Table.

18.00 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE--(Contd.)

[English]

Correspondence between Prime Minister and Some Opposition Members

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) : I beg to lay on the Table documents relating to the correspondence between the Prime Minister and some Opposition Members.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6349/88]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : We demanded this.

18.10 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, August 5, 1988/Sravana 14, 1910 (Saka)