

# LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Twelfth Session  
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

4  
9/12/88

*(Vol XLIII contains Nos. 1 to 10)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI  
Price : Rs. : 6.00**

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# LOK SABHA

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## LOK SABHA

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*Thursday, November 17, 1988 / Kartika  
26, 1910 (Saka)*

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*The Lok Sabha met at  
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

#### Gram Panchayat Loans Under IRDP

\*103. SHRI SATISH CHANDRA SINHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the complaints of discrimination in the matter of granting Gram Panchayat loans under the Integrated Rural Development Programme; and

(b) if so, what remedial measures are being taken by Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b), Under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) identified families with annual household income below Rs. 4,800 in rural areas are to be assisted with a

package of loan -cum-subsidy in order to enable them to take up self employment ventures. The list of identified families is to be placed for approval before the Gram Sabha.

IRDP is implemented through the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) and the funds are released to the DRDAs by the Central and the State Governments.

Whenever any complaints of any type are brought to the notice of the Central Government they are referred to the concerned State Government for taking corrective action.

The Programme does not envisage loans to Gram Panchayats.

SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA : Sir, I would like to point out that in West Bengal no IRDP loans have been sanctioned without the permission or recommendation of the Gram Panchayat. In fact, this condition is being utilised by the dominating partner of the Left Front Government, CPM to increase their influence in the rural areas. They are not sanctioning loans to the Congress supporters in rural areas. In fact, they are going and telling the people that so long as they remain Congress supporters, the Panchayat will never sanction any IRDP loan. I would request the hon. Minister through you, what is the remedy under such situation in the rural areas, in West Bengal, for poor people who are mostly Congress supporters. What is the way out? How will the poor persons who are eligible for getting the loans, who are living below the poverty line get the loans without the recommendation of the Gram Panchayat which is controlled by

CPM people? What is the remedy?

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:** The deserving beneficiaries should be given loans and they should be given the benefit. Now, Sir, the hon. Member has written to me and also some of the hon. Members from West Bengal have raised the issue in the House also. After the receipt of the complaint given by the hon. Member, we have written to the State Government, bringing to their notice about the discrimination that has been meted out to some of the beneficiaries as alleged by the hon. Member. So far, we have not received any reply... (*Interruptions*) But, the hon. Member knows the fact that the implementation is done by the State Government. We are directly giving the amount to the DRDs from the Central Side. The subsidy is given directly to the State Government-DRDs. But so far as, the implementation is concerned, it is the state Governments to implement. It is a State subject. This is a federal system. We cannot directly interfere. Only, we can write to the State Governments and even after that if they do not properly implement the programme, then at the most, if it is proved that discrimination is done and it is not properly used, the assistance could be stopped.

**SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA :** The answer is most unsatisfactory. This is a Central Programme supposed to be helping those people who are living below the poverty-line. The hon. Minister has expressed his helplessness in this case citing the example that this is a federal system. I know there are thousands of cases in West Bengal where poor people are being denied this help from the Central Scheme. So I would like to know, through you, Sir, from the hon. Minister one thing a way-out must be found out in order to help those poor people who are being denied of the recommendations of the Gram Panchayats for which they are not being given this loan. The hon. Minister can give certain amount of independence to the bank authorities or to the DRDs who can promptly sanction the loan even without the recommendation of the Gram Panchayats. They can do so. I would like to know whether

the hon. Minister would take recourse to such a position.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** He has given you assurance that the assistance would be stopped. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:** As I stated earlier, the poor people are the sufferers if such things are being done. But, at the same time, I can tell the hon. Member that it is not at all possible from this end to rectify it. We can bring it to the notice of the State Government for rectification. If they do not do it, ultimately the State Government is the sufferer at the time of the elections.

**SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Integrated Rural Development Programme is one of the poverty alleviation programmes Envisaged by the late Indira -ji throughout the country. This programme is meant to bring the people, who are living below the poverty - line above the poverty - line, to improve their standard of living. It is true that this IRDP schemes are being used for political purposes. Why not the Central Government give guidelines to all the States to identify the beneficiaries and maintain the seniority -list in the Panchayat level? Otherwise, if I am there as a Panchayat Union Chairman or President, definitely I will use it for my political end. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether such guidelines would be issued to all the States to maintain the seniority -list of beneficiaries or the needy persons those who are going to get this IRDP benefit. Further, the hon. Minister has said that he has given block grants to all the States and it is for the States to use. But I find some of the States are not using it with a little intelligence. They are simply distributing this fund equally to all the panchayat Unions. That is not correct. They should identify which Panchayat Union needs more and which Panchayat Union needs less. So, like-wise he has to identify and see which block is going to get the maximum benefit to see that the beneficiaries are going to get the benefit. I would like to get clarification on these two points.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : So far as the first part of the question is concerned, the hon. Member has given a very good suggestion and it is noted by us.

So far as second part of the question is concerned, the Hon. Member has suggested that allocation should be done as per the needs of the block level. The instruction has been issued to that effect. In fact, it has been done accordingly.

Now, so far as 1988-89 is concerned, the criterion for allocation of the funds under IRDP is that 25 per cent is given on block basis and 75 per cent is given on poverty basis. This is the criterion. This is as per the needs of the block.

SHRI P.M.SAYEED: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the procedure regarding the identification of the beneficiary is that the village level agency identifies it and then if they find the scheme to be feasible, then they will refer it to the banks. I know personally, in my own area, that the banks have the ultimate say to decide whether the scheme is economically viable or not. May I know from the Hon. Minister whether it is the position that the final say in the matter rests at the bank's discretion or at the village selection committee? Which one has the ultimate say? That is one thing which has not yet been decided.

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): Hon. Speaker, Sir, reports have been received about the two states one of which is West Bengal and the other Andhra Pradesh where the procedure of selection is not being properly followed ... (*Interruptions*)

Please try to listen to me.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Who has given that report?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : It is what the general public says. Accompany me, I will show you. I had been to Andhra Pradesh.

There the people complained to me in this regard. Andhra Pradesh Government has renamed the N.R.E.P. as Telugu Desham Rural Development Programme and God knows, what other names they have given to such programmes. They divert all the funds for that purpose.

Special attention is paid to identify the people living below the poverty line. You know that Panchayats have the Harijans as their members and Lady panch are also there. Generally, it is seen that they do not summon all the members of the Panchayat. They call it 'Sarvajanik Sabha'. It means that their partymen may assemble anywhere and call it 'Sarvajanik Sabha'. Such is the situation in West Bengal that they try to spend the entire Government money according to their own party programmes and they have constituted sub-committees for the purpose. After Constituting the sub-committee, they decide the number of persons to be selected on party basis. They try to manipulate the things in such a manner...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISHRA : This is not true. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : It is not a fact. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : He has to prove it here. You prove it here. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Please be kind enough to listen to me. I am telling the facts only. That is why we have taken the decision that if any State Government diverts the allocated funds to some other purposes, further allocations will not be made and efforts will be made to recover the money allocated earlier. Such directions have already been issued by the Government of India and they have also been directed to pay special attention to the poor people and

the people living below the poverty line at the time of selection and money should reach them... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Are we to carry on this sort of a debate ? You are keeping mum. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : There is block above Panchayat and the banks are above these blocks which get financial assistance from the banks. (*Interruptions*) What is your problem?

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : It is a fact that the Government has issued directions from time to time for the implementation of I.R.D.P. but it is also true that some States are not following the directions given to them to make lists of beneficiaries. Consequently, the party, which talks always about the welfare of the poor people, is working in such a manner that the poor people are not getting the requisite amount of assistance. Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture make such provisions that a central team may visit the State to monitor the situation to find out whether intended benefits are reaching the proper people according to the guidelines? This is also a fact that they have opened 40,000 branches of the banks in some or the other village but the banks located in the interior blocks, hilly areas, desert and cyclonic areas are not advancing loans to the people living in the remote areas. As our colleagues have said that...

MR. SPEAKER : Please ask your question.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : I am putting the question. Will you make arrangements at the panchayat level to ensure that the assistance reaches the people below the poverty line? Secondly, the Centre should keep a monitor in those States which are not

implementing it.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Hon. Speaker, Sir, we will definitely monitor if we get any such complaints; we will verify it. If the State Government does not spend the allocated amount for the purpose for which it was given to them, they will not be given any assistance in future. First, they shall have to spend that money by making necessary adjustments. There are 24 million families whose annual income is less than Rs 4,800. It is our target to provide assistance to 20 million families by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan to raise their standard of living. In some States do not work properly, we shall definitely take action against them.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : The hon. Minister has just told, in his reply to a very pertinent question of Mr. Saif, wherein he wanted to know the name of the authority responsible for the final identification, and if that power rested with any agency at the village level or with the banks which sanction the amount finally. He has just said that the banks have asserted that whosoever makes the final selection, but the power of final sanction shall rest with them. The hon. Minister also, instead of giving a categorical answer in this respect, has just made only a mention of it...

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : It seems reverse to you?

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Yes, Sir, its your\*\*. what reply you have given, you see politics in everything... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER. '.....' is unparliamentary. It will not form part of the record.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: I said that the reply was just the reverse.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES ( SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR) : You are saying it that the reply is just the reverse.

[English]

You are a senior Member, you should not have used these words.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Did you tell all these things to Shri Buta Singh yesterday when he used such words?

SHRI .M.L. FOTEDAR: You should have told these things to Mr. V.P.Singh ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : My question is if any enquiry has been made or any such report has been received that the selections are not being made properly by Andhra Pradesh Government and West Bengal Government or identification is not being made according to the rules. Is there any such report? Will you kindly place it on the Table?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Mr. Speaker, he has said two things. One in the beginning when he said that my reply was not correct and along with that I have said that it is my \*\* I will just clarify it that it is my \*\* or not but it is \*\* of that man whom they call their leader \*\* Mr. Speaker, its selection is duly made by the Gram Sabha.

MR. SPEAKER: I did not allow it to go on record, and similarly all that what you said here, was not allowed to go on record.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: It is your discretion, to expunge it or not ...*(Interruptions)* ... He is otherwise a veteran member, it does not look nice to say anything about him. Also he has been our old colleague. I want to say only this much that its selection is duly made by the Gram Sabha. The Gram Sabha duly recommends it and sends to the higher ups and then the banks advance the money. But as he has said if there is any compliant with

us, I had just visited Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal ... *(Interruptions)*... please be kind enough to listen to me. I am coming to that very point. People, there have complained people from both the states, whosoever, met me, told it—that money allocated by the Central Government is not properly utilised by the State Government ....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Who were the people who had met him.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : The visitors may include anyone of you too. It does not look nice for me to mention their names. If I mention their names here, how they will tell anything in future. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Please go to the villages and talk to them...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Andhra Pradesh have even changed the name of the scheme . I do not know what sort of name they have given to it, they call it something like Telugu Desham Gramin Vikasam. I cannot just pronounce it properly. *(Interruptions)*

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we will look to it properly and will make every efforts to ensure that the money allocated to them reaches the poor people.

[Translation]

\*104. SHRI MADAN PANDEY†:  
SHRI H.N. NAJE GOWDA:

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

(a) the progress made so far in regard to modernisation of the Steel Plants under the Steel Authority of India Limited;

(b) the time by which the modernisation of each plant is likely to be completed and the estimated expenditure thereon; and

(c) the estimated increase in production

\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

and productivity as a result thereof?

[English]

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

### STATEMENT

#### DURGAPUR STEEL PLANT:

The modernisation of Durgapur Steel Plant was approved by the Government in September, 1987 at an estimated cost of Rs 1357 crores (based on third quarter 1986 estimates). These estimates would undergo revision once bids are finalised. The enabling works at site prior to start of main construction activities are almost complete. The tendering action is in progress and action for processing offers for the placement of orders is in progress. The modernisation project is expected to be completed by September 1992 and is planned to give an increase of 894,000 tonnes of liquid steel per annum.

#### ROURKELA STEEL PLANT:

The modernisation of Rourkela Steel Plant at an estimated cost of Rs 1600 crores (based on fourth quarter 1986 estimates) is under consideration of the Government. This estimate is likely to undergo a revision. The modernisation work has been divided into two phases, out of which Phase—I is estimated to cost Rs 415 crores.

Pending Government approval, the enabling works on this project are in progress. The scheme is expected to be completed by October, 1994. As a result of the modernisation scheme production of liquid steel is planned to go up by 500,000 tonnes per annum.

#### INDIAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY LTD. (IISCO) :

In January, 1988, Government had accorded an 'in principle' approval to the

modernisation plan to IISCO. An amount of Rs 30 crores was also sanctioned for preparation of DPR and for executing other preliminary works. The preliminary works including site clearance, land reclamation have been taken up and are in progress. Simultaneously, negotiations with the Japanese authorities have been initiated for finalising financial arrangements and implementation modalities for the project. The estimated project cost is about Rs 2930 crores. The project would be completed in 6 1/2 years approximately from the date of investment sanction.

As a result of the proposed modernisation, IISCO's rated capacity will rise from 1 MTPA to 2.15 MTPA of crude steel.

#### BOKARO STEEL PLANT:

Government have accorded 'in principle' approval on October 5, 1988 to the modernisation of Converter Shops and Hot Strip Mill of Bokaro Steel Plant. SAIL has been authorised to incur and expenditure of Rs. 5 crores to commission preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) as well as to undertake other related preliminary works. The preparation of the DPR is expected to take approximately 9 months. The total scheme is expected is cost Rs 1100 crores and would be partly funded by Soviet credit. As a result of modernisation, the output of liquid steel at Bokaro Steel Plant is expected to increase by about 400,000 tonnes and finished steel production by 839,000 tonnes.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN PANDEY : Mr. hon. Speaker, it is a well prepared statement. Names of the four plants have been mentioned therein. If one sums up an estimated costs of all of them which is to the tune of Rs 3000 crores for the first one and Rs 1100 crore and Rs 1600 crore for the second and the third one respectively. But no work has been done on either of these projects. I feel that it will take years together to keep the projects pending. Thus, it is not the reply, which gives us information regarding the

progress made in regard to these projects. My question was about the progress made so far in regard to the modernisation and improvements in these steel plants to meet the existing demand of steel in our country but I have not yet come to know of this progress. Keeping this thing in view, will the hon Minister tell what is being done by them to meet the demand of steel in the country, the time by which the same is likely to be done and if the same is being imported, the quantity of steel to be imported or if we have surplus steel what it will be meant for; and if we are going in for the import of steel, the steps being taken to expedite the import of it.

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon Member wants to know the cost of modernising the plants and the time by which these plants would be completed. I have given a detailed reply about the cost of modernising each plant and the time to be taken to complete them. I have also briefly dwelt upon the action being taken regarding particular plant. Just I said about the Durgapur Plant as to when the work will start and when it will be completed. The Government is taking prompt follow-up action on the tenders invited for this purpose. A final decision will be taken by the end of this year and work will be started thereafter. As to the query on the magnitude of our imports and the time by which we shall become self-reliant. I want to inform the hon. Member that self-reliance is our first priority and the modernisation programme is one of the steps taken to achieve that end. Further I want to inform the hon. Member that apart from importing we are also exporting some steel. The Government is resolved to provide good quality steel at cheaper rates to the people of this country. The requisite steps are being taken for this purpose.

SHRI MADAN PANDEY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I feel a bit sad to hear the reply to my question. I still do not know the extent of our imports. The hon. Minister gave the Government's progress report. If we assume that by the end of this century the report would be implemented, has the Government estimated whether our needs will

be fulfilled or will there be an enhancement in our needs? If there will be an enhancement in our needs, does the Government have any back-up arrangement?

SHRI M.L.FOTEDAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member want to know our level of production, the extent of our needs and the magnitude of our imports. I want to inform the hon. Member that we need nearly 13.8 million tonnes while our production is 12.3. million tonnes. We import nearly 1.5 million tonnes. Production is being increased to reduce imports and by increasing productivity we shall move closer to our goal of self-reliance.

[English]

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: According to my understanding, there is a shortage of special steel in the country and Government of India is very seriously thinking of increasing the capacity of the production of special steel. There is one mill in Karnataka, that is, Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Limited, which is producing special steel today in the country. the proposal of the State Government to take over the VISL by SAIL is pending with the Government of India since a long time. Whatever conditions have been put by SAIL or by Government of India, I must say that the State Government has accepted all the conditions. The other day, the Cabinet has taken a decision to waive off arrears worth more than Rs 150 crores.

When the State Government has agreed to all the conditions of the SAIL, I want to know why there is delay and how much time the Government of India is going to take for arriving at a final decision to take over the VISL.

SHRI M.L.FOTEDAR: The hon. Member is correct in saying that there is shortage of special type of steel. The policy before was to produce steel in tonnage; we have not changed the policy and decided that special type of steel which is value added should also be produced in the country.



So far as VISL is concerned, maybe that the State Government has taken a decision. We had indicated certain conditions. I wonder whether they have agreed to those conditions or not, though the ex-Chief Minister as also the present Chief Minister had assured me that they would be doing so. But according to my information, I have not received a formal communication from the State Government so far. As soon as the formal positive response from the State Government comes, we will take appropriate action in the matter.

We are more concerned to keep the memory of Shri Visvesvaraya alive not only in Karnataka but throughout the country. We are celebrating Visvesaraya's birthday as the Engineers' day in the country. Our Prime Minister is more concerned about that than the State Government of Karnataka.

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister whether the modernisation scheme to increase steel production would lead to retrenchment of personnel or would more personnel be employed? We have seen retrenchment in places like Durgapur, Bokaro and Bhilai where modernisation schemes were introduced. If this happens, the country will prosper but the steel-workers will be ruined.

[English]

SHRI M.L.FOTEDAR : Sir, I may be permitted to reply to him in English lest I be misquoted.

so far as the question of retrenchment is concerned, I can assure the hon. Member that with the introduction of modernisation scheme, there would be no retrenchment in any steel plant under the SAIL. All that we are going to do is to retrain the personnel and after retraining them, to re-deploy them. But we have a scheme that if somebody wants to retire voluntarily, I cannot tell him not to retire and to remain in the Steel Plant if he wishes to go. But so far as retrenchment is concerned, there would be no retrenchment

whatsoever in the Steel Plants.

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY : My question was not about the retrenchment, but whether there would be reduction in the manpower, or more manpower would be employed.

MR. SPEAKER: That is something else. He has already said that nobody would be retrenched.

SHRI M.L.FOTEDAR: There would be absolutely no retrenchment so far as the existing manpower is concerned, but so far as new employment is concerned, we will have to consider it at the appropriate time.

MR. SPEAKER : Just to bring to your notice that there is shortage of scrap. Production is going down. They have given a petition to me.

#### Re-opening of Haldia Unit of HFC

\*105. KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE†:  
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any investment decision on the basis of the reports of the consultants for the reopening of the Haldia Unit of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir, I asked one specific question to the Minister, but the answer is not satisfactory. As you know, the Haldia unit of Hindustan Fertilizer Complex in West Bengal is one of the impor-

tant units in Eastern region.

Sir, we met the Minister several times and he said that he has appointed M/s. Toyo Engg. Corporation and M/s. Udhe Consultants from West Germany for an end-to-end survey to investigate the money required for the revamping and rehabilitation of this plant. But now his reply is that no such question does arise.

I do not know whether the earlier reply was given by the Minister or Bin Tuglak gave this reply. I want your protection, Sir. This is a very important and sensitive matter for my State. I would like to know from you that since you assured us so many times that you will take a decision after an end to end survey is over, how could you give this reply. I would like to have specific answer from you. I would like to know whether the Government has received any recommendation from the Toyo Engg. Corporation and M/s. Udhe Consultants of West Germany to release Rs 988 crores for the revamping and rehabilitation of the HFC plant in West Bengal.

SHRI R. PRABHU : Sir, I would like to tell the Hon. Member that our reply is to the specific question. The question was that whether any investment decision has been taken yet. Answer to that was, 'No, Sir'. That means no investment has yet been taken.

I agree with the Hon. Member that Haldia is a very important plant in the North-Eastern region and it is because of that we had appointed two consultants for two parts of the Plant; Toyo Engg. Corporation of Japan was appointed to have an end-to-end survey for the Ammonia, Urea and Methanol portion. And M/s. Udhe of West Germany was appointed for the phosphatic side which comprises of Sulfuric Acid, Phosphoric Acid, Nitric Acid, Ammonium Sulfate and Ammonium Nitro Phosphate.

Now, the result of these two studies are with the Government. The end-to-end surveys have been done. They have given their recommendations. The total investment envisaged for the Plant is Rs 1046 crores.

For the Ammonia, Urea and Methanol portion the investment would be Rs 299.18 crores including a foreign exchange component of Rs 84.04 crores. In the Phosphatic range the investment would be a total of Rs 123.88 crores in the Phase I and Rs 75.29 in the Phase II. The total investment thus would be Rs 501.91 crores. The figure about Rs. 1046 crores includes the money that has already gone into Haldia till now, which is about Rs. 543.93 crores till date.

The Government is looking at the result of the end-to-end survey. It is a very difficult economic decision to take because if we revamp Haldia at this price the retention price that the Government would have to pay for the Urea and Ammonia is very high. In fact the Ammonia retention price would be Rs. 12139. per tonne and urea Rs 10,741 per tonne. This is in contrast to the new Gas based fertiliser plant which we have just set up in Aonla where the retention price is about Rs 3600. There is so much difference.

So, this will be a very difficult economic decision to take and Government is still looking into it. I assure the Hon. Member that we will give due consideration to all aspects and take a comprehensive decision.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Sir, We know, the justice delayed is justice denied. Since 1986 the production work has stopped. The consultants firms have made a proposal that by December the Government should invest money so that this plant may be reopened. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister how much time will he take to take a final decision; whether he will invest the money within this 20th century or he will invest it in the 21st century.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we are talking in terms of the centuries.

SHRI R. PRABHU : I agree with the hon. Member that the Haldia plant is closed down from somewhere in October 1986. But the employees who are about 1900-odd are being paid their wages, at a cost of Rs 20 crores to the Government every year. I

would like to inform the hon. Member and the House about the situation in Haldia. The Haldia plant was envisaged in 1971. It was mechanically complete in 1979, i.e. 3 1/2 years after the due date of completion. In 1979, West Bengal Government did not give power as they had promised. So, it took another three years for the Government to put a captive power plant. After that, the commissioning was started, trial runs were done, and there was some failure in the machinery because, as Mamata was saying, justice delayed is justice denied. When a plant is ready for operation and it is not operated, and is operated after three years, there are bound to be breakdowns, because a sort of complacency comes in the workers there.

Not only that. The labour situation there is very militant. I am not saying that they are going on strike; I am not saying that they are doing anything like that. But I would like to cite a specific instance of what happened there. The operators left the plant, left the work spot. Because of that, an oxygen gas holder failed, and an oxygen compressor was burnt. This is the situation. There have been various criticisms, that technology is not good, and the machinery is not good. I would like to tell the House that the machinery is all right, and the technology is all right. It may not be the latest technology; but the situation there is so because the maintenance is not good, and the repairs are not done in time; and the proper work culture is not there.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : About the situation at Haldia, what the hon. Minister has stated, is not correct. Two oxygen compressors got fired, but not because of the labour problems. Some experts were engaged to find out the causes, but no cause was found out. Now he is shifting the whole blame on the workers. Here, I may remind you that in H.F.C. I (Haldia), the union is led by you.

My question is that these two consultants have specifically recommended that

Rs. 502 crores will be necessary for the re-opening of this plant, and for the first year, viz. 1989-90., Rs 138.48 crores will be necessary. If you do not take the investment decision right now, how will work be started from 1st April 1989? Because in between, some formalities are there; some tenders will have to be floated and some other technicalities are there? Therefore, my point is that investment decisions should be taken right now, without any further delay. You have appointed these consultants. They have given you the report. Now you are sleeping. But this is not the time for sleeping. You should have to take an investment decision right now. What are you doing about that? I want a specific answer.

SHRI PRABHU: Just because foreign consultants have given an end-to-end survey report, it does not mean that Government has automatically to take an investment decision. Like I said, Sir, it is a very difficult economic decision to take, because the retention price that we have to pay for urea or other products is nearly 3 to 4 times that we pay for modern, gas-based plants. But I am not saying that we are not going to re-vamp that plant. I am just saying that we are going to take a comprehensive decision; give us some more time, because we have to look into all the aspects and then take a decision, because we cannot ask the people of this country to subsidize the plant at Haldia.

#### **Setting up Expert Group for Seed Production and Distribution**

\*106. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up an expert group to go into various aspects of seed production and distribution in the country;

(b) if so, the composition of the group; and

(c) the time by which the group is likely to submit its report to Government?

[*Translation*]

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

YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the Commission of the Expert Group on Seed is given in the statement.

(c) The Expert Group on Seed is expected to Submit its report by June, 1989.

### STATEMENT

#### COMPOSITION OF THE EXPERT GROUP ON SEED

- |  |       |          |
|--|-------|----------|
| 1. Shri K. Ramamurthy,<br>3, Forest Park,<br>Bhubaneswar (Orissa)  | ..... | Chairman |
| 2. Dr. M.V. Rao<br>Special Director General<br>Indian Council of Agricultural<br>Research , Krishi Bhavan,<br>New Delhi.                     | ..... | Member   |
| 3. Dr. S. S. Khanna,<br>Adviser (Agriculture)<br>Planning Commission,<br>Yojna Bhavan, New Delhi.  | ..... | Member   |
| 4. Smt. Usha Vohra, Addl. Secy.<br>Deptt. of Agriculture and<br>Cooperation (Ministry of Agriculture)<br>New Delhi.                          | ..... | Member   |
| 5. Shri T.C. A. Srinivasaramanujan<br>Financial Adviser,<br>Deptt. of Agriculture and<br>Cooperation (Ministry of Agriculture)<br>New Delhi. | ..... | Member   |
| 6. Shri K. Rajan,<br>Secretary (Agriculture),<br>Government of Maharashtra, Bombay.  | ..... | Member   |
| 7. Shri J.K. Arora, Joint Secy.,<br>Govt. of India, Department of<br>Agriculture & Cooperation<br>Ministry of Agriculture, New Delhi.        | ..... | Member   |

- |     |   |       |              |
|-----|---|-------|--------------|
| 8.  | Dr. T.V. Sampath,<br>Agriculture Commissioner,<br>Deptt. of Agri. & Coopn.<br>Ministry of Agriculture, New Delhi.   | ..... | Member       |
| 9.  | Dr. R.S. Paroda,<br>Dy. Director General (CS)<br>ICAR, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi.  | ..... | Member       |
| 10. | Dr. D.S. Sidhu, Prof. Marketing.<br>Deptt. of Agriculture,<br>Economics, Punjab Agriculture<br>University, Ludhiana (Punjab)  | ..... | Member       |
| 11. | Prof. Sudhin K Kukhopathyaya<br>Prof. of Economics & Director,<br>Centre for Human Resources<br>Development, Deptt. of Economics,<br>University of Kalyani,<br>Kalyani-741 235 (West Bengal)                        | ..... | Member       |
| 12. | Managing Director,<br>National Seeds Corporation Ltd.<br>Beej Bhavan, Pusa Complex,<br>New Delhi 110002   | ..... | Member       |
| 13. | Dr. Y. Yogeswara Rao,<br>Managing Director,<br>Andhra Pradesh State Seed<br>Development Corporation Ltd.,<br>11-5-471/1 Red Hills,<br>Hyderabad - 500014  | ..... | Member       |
| 14. | Dr. G.S. Kalra,<br>Dy. General Manager (Technical),<br>Technical Service Department,<br>National Bank for Agriculture and<br>Rural Development Post Box No 6552,<br>Dr. Annie Besant Road, Worli,<br>Bombay 400018. | ..... | Member       |
| 15. | Shri G. Ranga Rao,<br>Joint Secretary,<br>Government of India,<br>Department of Agriculture & Cooperation,<br>Ministry of Agriculture,<br>New Delhi.  | ..... | Member Secy. |

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SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Hon.  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, the unsatisfactory produc-  
tion and distribution of seeds in our state is a

burning issue. Farmers were given spurious  
seeds in the name of certified seeds. These  
seeds did not germinate which adversely

affected the farmers. Besides this, the price of seeds is very high. Is the Study Group making any effort towards regulation of price of seeds? There is at least a ten-fold difference between the cost price and selling price of seeds, particularly in the case of cotton seeds.

**SHRISHYAM LAL YADAV :** This expert group was set up for seeds of five cereals namely wheat, rice, maize gram and 'arhar'. This group had to give suggestions regarding production and distribution of seeds. The terms of reference on which the group was to give suggestions include evaluation of adequacy and scope of expansion of research in seeds, identification of schemes for production of certified seeds, an effective distribution system through the National Seed Corporation and State Seed Corporations, striking a balance between production and distribution and methods to fix appropriate prices for quality seeds. An interim report was submitted last June wherein some decisions are pending. The final report is expected to be submitted by next June. Therefore no final decision has been taken on the interim report.

**SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :** My question related to the high sale price of seeds. The Government buys it at Rs 5/- a kilo and sells it at Rs 50/- a kilo. Why did the Government not ask the study group to go into the propriety of these high prices? The hon. Minister is himself a progressive farmer. The expert group is taking a long time. The 15 Member group consists of doctors and bureaucrats only with no representative of farmers. Only a farmer can best explain the deficiencies in seeds and reasons for its failure to germinate. The report will be submitted in 1989. At least five representatives of the farmers should be inducted into the expert panel.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Why are you making demand in terms of at least ? You should ask for in terms of maximum.

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) :** The seeds produced

by the National Seed Corporation is given to farmers on a no profit no loss basis. And overall figures show that the National Seed Corporation always runs into losses, not profits. The objective of producing seeds by this Corporation is to provide good quality seeds to farmers. As regards his second point that the group did not have any representatives of farmers, the members of this group are scientists and experts closely linked with the farming community. The Chairman is Shri K. Ramamurthy, retired Chief Secretary of Orissa. I mean to say that ... (*Interruptions*) ... Please listen to me ... (*Interruptions*) ... Please listen to me for one minute... (*Interruptions*) Mr. Speaker, Sir, no I.A.S. officer or politician ever falls from the sky. They were also perhaps born in the family of a farmer. If a person is born in the family of a farmer, he too can be said to belong to the class of farmers. Moreover, person having the qualification of B.Sc (Agriculture) is virtually a farmer. A number of our officials and politicians belong to farmer's family. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to inform the House that majority of members of this expert group are agricultural scientists... (*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER :** Hon. Minister, please listen to me also. As far as I understand, the hon. Member means to say that a person who does not do farming work himself will not have as much knowledge of farming as a farmer has. Please keep this in mind. What you are saying is also correct but it would be better if a balance can be struck between the two.

**SHRI BHAJAN LAL :** I agree with you that a person not having first hand experience of agriculture would not have adequate knowledge of that subject. At the same time I cannot agree that I.A.S. officers posted as Directors or Secretaries of Agriculture and Vice-Chancellor of any University cannot gain adequate knowledge by the time they retire. In fact, they would have more knowledge than a fresh B.Sc. (Agriculture) graduate. They are certainly competent to give good advice as they have gained plenty of knowledge and experience by that age. The

expert group will see how the activities of the National Seed Corporation and other seed producers can be co-ordinated. They will find out the quality of seeds most suitable to the needs of the country and how their production can be increased. All this and more will be part of their report to be submitted next June.

[English]

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : One of the main deficiencies for increase in agricultural production in our country is inadequate supply of high quality seeds. While in China Farmers are given greater part of the seed requirement from the foundation seed rather than certified seed, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps Government is taking to enhance or increase many more times the production of foundation seeds to be available to the farmers. I would also categorically like to know from the Government that in the developed countries, those Governments or private institutions are investing so much money on research and development on biotechnology which may bring several changes in the country. Unless we also spend considerable amount in that direction, we may be put to serious loss and our farmers may have to face a dangerous situation. Therefore, I would like to know : what steps Government is taking to meet that situation by spending considerable amount on research and development on biotechnology?

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: Government is taking all steps to increase the production of foundation seeds and supply it to the farmers. Our technical institutions, universities all are involved in this. I do not think there is any shortage of funds for this purpose. private companies can also do it. There is no bar on them. That is why , new seeds policy has been announced and there is some provision for private companies to import requisite quantity of seeds on certain conditions. This Committee is involved in making the suggestion. Foundation seed cannot be supplied to all the farmers. It can

only be supplied to progressive farmers who can multiply it and then give it to other general farmers. So the quantity of foundation seed will always be limited. It can later on be developed and multiplied. Only then we can have it on a large scale. The National Seeds Corporation, State Seeds Corporations and State Farms Corporations are also producing seeds and then supplying these to farmers.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I know whether it is already too late for the Government to find two suitable farmers from anywhere in India and appoint them as additional members of this Committee in order to help the Government as well as the farmers, in view of the fact that the price of seeds is too high? Take for instance groundnut. There is need to reduce its price.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : Sir, in view of the sentiments expressed by the hon. Member, the Government will consider this suggestion.

#### **British Scholarships for Indian Students**

\*107. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the existing number of scholarships for Indian Students in the United Kingdom including the amount and subjects for which these are available;

(b) whether the number of these scholarships is being increased by the British Government; 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 number of scholarships offered by the British Government to Indian students is unspecified. Every year they offer scholarships ranging between 40

to 50 to Indian students under various scholarship schemes. A statement indicating the amount of scholarship paid and various subject for which these are available is given below.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Against one

Scheme viz. , Foreign and Commonwealth Scholarships Scheme being administered by the Government of India, the number of scholarships has been increased from 4 to 24 with effect from 1989-90 as a British Government contribution to the "Nehru Centenary year".



**STATEMENT**  
*British Scholarships for Indian Students*

S. No.	Name of Scheme	No. of Scholarships Offered	Amount Paid	Subjects	Remarks
1	Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan	3	4	5	6
1.		Unspecified (About 30-40 Scholarships every year)	<p>The following stipend rates and other allowances are being paid by the British Government for Commonwealth Scholars with effect from 1st September, 1988:</p> <p>(a) a personal maintenance allowance at the rate of £. 367 per month;</p> <p>(b) student concessionary or other approved air fares to Britain and return on expiry of the scholarships (the cost of journeys made before receipt of awards will not normally be reimbursed, nor can fees be paid for a scholar's dependents);</p> <p>(c) approved tuition and examination fees;</p> <p>(d) a grant of books and apparatus of £.204 during the first year of study, and £. 125 for the second year and a grant of not normally more than £. 200 towards the cost of typing and binding one thesis, where applicable,</p> <p>(e) a grant for expenses of approved study travel within</p>	<p>(a) Medicine. Cancer Research including Cancer Epidemiology) Car-diology, Gynaecology and Neurosurgery.</p> <p>(b) Engineering &amp; Technology. Computer Studies including Information Technology, Word Processing, Data Processing and Micro-Electronics Applications, Electronics, Environmental Science and Engineering, Ocean Engineering, Paper Technology, Remote sensing Technology, Communication Engineering including Satellite Communication, Optical Fibre Communication &amp; Digital Communication, Bio-Technology (Genetic Rngg./ Geneti Manipulation) Instrumentation Process Controls related to Petro-chemicals including Micro-Processor Technology, Robotics, very large scale Integration/Artificial Intelligence and Quality/Reliability Engineering.</p> <p>(c) Science (Pure &amp; Applied) Biochemistry, Computer</p>	

1 2 3 4 5 6

Britain.

(f) an initial clothing grant of £. 160 for such scholars coming from tropical countries as are recommended to receive it.

(g) for married scholars a marriage allowance of £. 184 per month provided that the husband and wife are residing together at the same address in Britain. It is not paid when the husband or wife of the scholar is also in receipt of an award, or is in paid employment. For married couples accompanied by their children, a child allowance is payable at the rate of £ 24, £ 20.5 and £. 13 per month respectively.

for the first, second or third child under the age of 16, provided they are residing with their parents. For a scholar who is a widower/ widow or divorced and is legally responsible for the children of the marriage, a child allowance will be payable provided they accompany and reside with him/her.

(h) for scholars whether married or single, whose awards are extended for a third year of study,

Science, Mathematics, Molecular Biology, Microbiology and Physics (Solid State/Plasma).

(d) Agriculture and Allied Fields. Animal Husbandry, Agronomy, Food Technology, Forest Economics and Horticulture.

(e) Humanities & Social Sciences. Anthropology (Physical/Social), Archaeology, Economics, Education/Pedagogy, English Language and Literature, Fine Arts (includes Western Painting, Art History, Graphic Design and Sculpture), History, Library Science, Museology Philosophy, Scientific Conservation, Sociology and Psychology.



1	2	3	4	5	6
				12. Physical Sciences	Scholarships*,
3.	Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Trust (U.K.) Scholarships	2	<p>(i) 2 monthly stipend for subsistence and personal expenses (including daily travel)</p> <p>(ii) Additional allowances for books (£.130, Clothing (£.141), Arrival (£.130) and Departure Expenses (£.145).</p> <p>(iii) Reimbursement of approved study, travel and project cost. (These will be paid directly to the training Institution).</p> <p>(iv) There is no provision for dependants. The value of the award is</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Material Science.</li> <li>2. Laser Physics.</li> <li>3. Opto. Electronics</li> <li>4. Electronics Instrumentation.</li> <li>5. Micro-Electronics.</li> <li>6. Computer Science</li> <li>7. Bio-Technology.</li> <li>8. Econometrics.</li> <li>9. Management.</li> <li>10. Mass Communication.</li> </ol>	<p>who was one of its most distinguished Indian alumni. The selection for these scholarships will be undertaken by the Rhodes Scholarships Selection Committee in India. The British Government have not indicated the exact number of scholarships for which they will provide matching funds.</p>

1	2	3	4	5	6
			adjusted annually for inflation.		
			<b>PASSAGE COST.</b>		
			Cost of passage from India to U.K. and back will be provided by the Govt. of India.	Subjects are decided every year after consultation between the Ministries of Finance and Human Resource Development and the British Council for 1987-88, the subjects were as follows:—	
4.	British Technical Co-operation Training Programme.	Slots allocated 15 (Actually offered 5 to 7 Scholarships.)	1. Passage Cost by Air both ways from India to U.K. and back.		
			2. Maintenance allowance at the rate of £.367 per month (Grade-B) but on Residential Courses a special daily allowance of £.3.40 will be paid.	1. Technical Teacher Educators.	
				2. Vocational Teacher Educators.	
				3. Educational Planning.	
				4. Special Education Trainers.	
				5. School Examination Development.	
				1. Electrical Engineering.	
				2. Mechanical Engineering.	
5.	Confederation of British Industry Overseas Scholarships.	2	1. Maintenance allowance £.5,100 per annum (£.425 per month).		
			2. Passage cost from India to U.K. and back will have to be borne by the scholars themselves and/or by their employers. Subject to availability of funds, the Government of India may also bear the passage cost provided the candidate is eligible under the rules.		

**SHRI P.M. SAYEED :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, while answering (b) and (c), the hon. Minister has just now mentioned " Foreign and Commonwealth Scholarships Scheme being administered by the Government of India" and that has been increased from 4 to 24 . While giving the details on page 4, he said: " The British Government have not indicated the exact number of scholarships for which they will provide matching funds." Would the hon. Minister kindly clarify that position? Now, my first question is what is the system adopted for the selection of Indian students who are awarded scholarships by the British Government for study in U.K.

**SHRI L.P. SHAHI:** Sir, with your permission I would like to elaborate it. There are various types of scholarships which are available to Indian students to study in Britain. One of these is Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan; the second is Foreign and Commonwealth Scholarships, the third is Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Trust (U.K) Scholarships the fourth is British Technical Co-operation Training programme; and the fifth is Confederation of British Industry Overseas Scholarships. So far as the second scholarship, is concerned, about which the Member has put a question, that is, Foreign and Commonwealth Scholarships, there the British Government have given funds to some of their universities to finance such scholarships. About that, the amount of matching grant is not available to us. But so far as other scholarships which are available to us are concerned, we are in complete know of the facts.

**SHRI P.M.SAYEED :** Sir, may I tell the hon. Minister that brain drain is own of our problems. Now that the students are selected for such courses, after having completed their course, they use to remain abroad. Will the Government insist that after having completed the course, they should serve in India for some years?

**SHRI L.P. SHAHI :** Sir, that is already

attached to it. They go for some scholarship to study and after that have to come back here.

**SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY :** From the answer, it is not clear whether these scholarships are specially earmarked for Indian nationals or whether Indian nationals are getting qualified in the common pool earmarked for the entire Commonwealth. That has to be clarified.

The other point is, what is the agency which is monitoring these scholarships. Is it the Government of India or whether the various universities themselves are monitoring these scholarships?

**SHRI L.P. SHAHI :** This question consists of two points. One is the monitoring system. So far as the Government scholarships are concerned, those are monitored by the Government of India. They constitute a committee for selecting persons after inviting applications in newspapers.

So far as subject is concerned, university is concerned, every year, the British Government brings out advertisement as to scholarships available in each subject. So far as the subjects are concerned, that is not known from the report. That is known at the time of advertisement only.

Monitoring of Government scholarships is done by the Government of India. So far as the selection is concerned, that is done by the Government of India.

So far as the selection of other private trusts scholarships is concerned, that is done by their own selection committee. Their number is insignificant 1,2 or 3.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Question Hour is over.

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## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

**Import of Hybrid Seeds by National Seeds Corporation**

\*102. SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the national Seeds Corporation proposes to import hybrid seeds from foreign countries and later on develop these within the country with technology collaboration;

(b) if so, the different seeds that are proposed to be imported and the details of the foreign technology that will be used;

(c) whether these hybrid seeds cannot be developed with indigenous know-how; and

(d) how long such imports will continue and the effect it will have on productivity of land and also on agricultural investments?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) No such decision has been taken so far.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Hybrid seeds have been and are being developed with indigenous know-how as well.

(d) Does not arise.

**Literacy Under National Literacy Mission**

\*108. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA:  
SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:

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

(a) whether any survey has been conducted to find out the number of illiterate persons in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to accelerate the pace of progress of literacy under the National Literacy Mission?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). The literacy data in the country is collected through the decennial census operations. A Statement showing the number of illiterate persons in each State/UT as per the 1981 census is given below.

(c) The National Literacy Mission (NLM) aims at imparting functional literacy to 80 million adult illiterates in 15-35 age-group-30 million by 1990 and an additional 50 million by 1995. The strategies that are being adopted for implementation of this Mission and the steps taken so far include the following:-

(i) The entire programme of Adult Education has been reviewed and geared to generate and sustain motivation at all levels, especially of learners.

(ii) A National Campaign for mass mobilisation of NLM was launched by the Prime Minister on 5.5.88 at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi.

(iii) Under the mass programme of functional literacy educational institutions, teachers, students, youth, military and para-military personnel, ex-servicemen, housewives, employers, trade unions, railways and prison management staff are being involved on a voluntary basis to take up literacy work.

- (iv) The central scheme of grant-in-aid for Voluntary Agencies has been revised, considerably simplified and liberalised. During the year 1988-89 a sum of Rs. 6.60 crores have been sanctioned to voluntary agencies for undertaking various literacy projects. Approval has been accorded to approximately 500 voluntary agencies for taking up programmes under NLM.
- (v) In order that the neo-literates do not relapse into illiteracy a new scheme of Jana Shikshan Nilayams have been formulated and 10,065 JSNs have been sanctioned to various States/UTs. They are in the process of being set up.
- (vi) 40 districts have been identified for application of techno-pedagogic inputs to improve the quality of the literacy programmes. A number of collaborating agencies have been identified and they are working on designing a number of techno-pedagogic inputs such as solar power packs, improved black boards, roller boards, slates, dustless chalk and electronic gadgets, etc.
- (vii) The National Literacy Mission Authority has been constituted. State Governments have been requested to set up State Literacy Mission Authorities. States have also been requested to appoint State and District Mission Leaders.
- (viii) To provide necessary resource support, State Resource Centres have been strengthened and District Resource Units are being set up.
- (ix) According to the information furnished by the State Governments and various implementing agencies 2,64,375 Adult Education Centres were running on 30th September, 1988 with an enrollment of 79.26 lakh persons.

### STATEMENT

#### *Literacy under National Literacy Mission*

Sl. No.	India States/UTs	No. of Illiterates		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5

#### STATES:

1. Andhra Pradesh	37,514,855	16,466,545	21,048,310
2. Bihar	51,593,730	22,239,088	29,354,642
3. Gujarat	19,189,955	7,997,371	11,192,584
4. Haryana	8,252,720	3,579,280	4,673,440
5. Himachal Pradesh	2,462,531	1,015,650	1,446,881



1	2	3	4	5
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	4,390,613	2,016,091	2,374,522
7.	Karnataka	22,852,997	9,686,351	13,166,646
8.	Kerala	7,528,948	3,099,675	4,429,273
9.	Madhya Pradesh	37,634,276	16,269,003	21,365,273
10.	Maharashtra	33,163,365	13,358,623	19,804,742
11.	Manipur	833,335	336,775	496,560
12.	Meghalaya	880,628	424,686	455,942
13.	Nagaland	445,052	207,715	237,337
14.	Orissa	17,343,066	7,041,143	10,301,923
15.	Punjab	9,928,566	4,722,332	5,206,234
16.	Rajasthan	25,907,745	11,372,998	14,534,747
17.	Sikkim	208,647	96,661	111,986
18.	Tamil Nadu	25,770,418	10,220,293	15,550,125
19.	Tripura	1,188,259	509,445	678,814
20.	Uttar Pradesh	80,756,753	36,020,825	44,735,928
21.	West Bengal	32,236,494	14,087,856	18,148,638
UNION TERRITORIES:				
1.	A & N Islands	91,420	44,278	47,142
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	500,506	241,111	259,395
3.	Chandigarh	159,030	79,148	79,882
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	76,021	33,443	42,578
5.	Delhi	2,392,080	1,087,198	1,304,882
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	470,978	188,719	282,259
7.	Lakshadweep	18,084	7,084	11,000
8.	Mizoram	198,072	91,427	106,648

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Pondicherry	266,856	104,041	162,815
	INDIA*	424,256,000	182,644,855	241,611,145

\* Excludes the population of Assam where the Census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing there at that time.

[*Translation*]

### Shortage of Staff in Delhi Schools

\*109. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD:  
SHRI KAMLA PRASAD  
SINGH:

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

(a) whether a number of Government schools in Delhi are suffering from shortage of teaching and other staff; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to ensure provision of adequate teaching and other staff in these schools keeping in view appropriate ratio between teacher and students?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). Delhi Administration has informed that out of the sanctioned strength of 28126 teaching posts in Governments Schools 2050 are vacant and out of 6234 ministerial posts, 417 are at present vacant. Out of these, 1135 teaching posts are vacant due to court cases. for filling up the vacancies which are not sub-judice, the Delhi Administration has initiated action for recruitment.

[*English*]

### Stockpiling of Imported Coaking Coal at Visakhapatnam Port

\*110. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA

MURTY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to make available the General-cum-bulk cargo berth of Visakhapatnam Port Trust at the outer Harbour and East Yard for stockpiling the annual import of coaking coal for the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant;

(b) whether these facilities include both open and closed storage, and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken for preventing pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). No final decision on the exclusive use of the General Cargo Berth for handling cooking coal or the nature of facilities and the pollution control measure 8 has been taken.

### Pension to Persons Below Poverty Line

\*111. SHRI ANADI CHARANDAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to give pension to the landless labourers, small and marginal farmers, village artisans, construction workers and other poor who are living below poverty line in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal, age of eligibility for men and women, amount of pension etc. and the time by which the proposal will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). There is no proposal under consideration to grant pension to the landless labourers, small and marginal farmers, village artisans, construction workers and other poor who are living below the poverty line in the country. However, the State Governments and Union Territories have pension schemes for the aged in the State sector.

#### **Survey Committee on Urdu Bureau**

\*112. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey committee has been set up on Bureau for promotion of Urdu;

(b) if so, the composition and terms of reference of the committee;

(c) whether the committee has submitted any report also; and

9) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) No, Sir.

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

#### **Setting up of a major Pig Iron plant in Orissa**

\*113. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:  
SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:

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

(a) whether Government propose to set up a major pig iron plant in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including its proposed location, the estimated cost and

the employment potential?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **FAO Award to Indian Farmer for Innovation in Sugarcane Cultivation**

\*114. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Agricultural Organisation has selected this year any Indian farmers for its prestigious award from among Asian countries for his innovation in sugarcane cultivation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how far his innovation in the field of sugarcane cultivation would be helpful to boost the sugarcane production in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) and (b). The Regional Office of the Food and Agricultural Organisation for Asia and the Pacific (RAPA), Bangkok, had invited from the Government of India the nomination of an outstanding sugarcane farmer for being honoured, as part of the 8th World Food Day celebrations organised by that Office on 14-10-1988 in Bangkok. The Government of India, after obtaining nominations from major sugarcane growing States and after evaluating their achievements, nominated Shri D.R. Prafulla Chandra, a progressive farmers from Shimoga District (Karnataka) for being honoured by the FAO RAPA, Bangkok.

(c) The technique adopted by Shri D.R. Prafulla Chandra in the ratoon sugarcane crop management is quite innovative especially for the varieties in tropical region of the country. This will induce other farmers to follow his technique and achieve higher productivity thereby increasing the produc-

tion of sugarcane in the country without expansion of the area under sugarcane.

**Private Sector in Development of National Highways**

\*115. SHRI ARVIND NETAM:  
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any response to the proposal to involve private sector in the development of National Highways including the bridges thereon; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). The Government of India invited proposals from the private sector for taking up selectively certain toll based schemes on National Highways. Only two specific proposals for the construction of Pune bypass (Length 34.25 Kms) and four laning of Kanpur Lucknow road (length 60 kms) were received. As Pune bypass was already under construction by the State PWD and the four laning of Kanpur-Lucknow road was not found feasible, the proposals were dropped.

**Implementation of Indo-Sri Lanka Accord**

\*117. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the clauses of Indo-Sri Lanka Accord have been implemented; and

(b) if not, the details of the clauses not yet implemented and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) and (b). The clauses of the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement

which have been implemented in substantial measure include:

- (i) The withdrawal of Sri Lankan troops to pre-May 25, 1987 positions;
- (ii) The withdrawal of the major component of the Sri Lankan Special Task Force from the Eastern Province;
- (iii) The enactment of necessary legislation by the Sri Lankan Parliament for the establishment of Provincial Councils and the devolution of powers to them. Under this legislation elections have been held to seven Provinces;
- (iv) The release of a large majority of Tamil political prisoners;
- (v) The grant of amnesty by the Sri Lankan Government to militants who lay down arms;
- (vi) The Constitutional provision making Tamil an official language;
- (vii) The return of Sri Lankan Tamil refugees from India to Sri Lanka and the process of resettlement of displaced persons in Sri Lanka is continuing;
- (viii) The merger of the Northern and Eastern Provinces has been notified. The merged province will come into existence on the date of elections.

The clauses not yet implemented include: the disarming of all Tamil militants and the holding of Provincial Council elections to the North-Eastern Province. Regarding these, processes have already been initiated and elections to the North-Eastern Province are expected to be completed by 19.11.88. Every effort has been made to get

Tamil militant groups to voluntarily abjure violence and surrender their arms. In the face of continued obduracy and violence perpetrated by the LTTE, the IPKF has had to take action to disarm them. Though the IPKF have broken the concentrations of the LTTE in predominantly urban areas, sporadic hit-and-run violence continues. In a guerilla operation of this nature, operations tend to be long drawn-out and dramatic results are often not possible.

As regards the provisions of the Annexure and the Exchange of Letters, which form an integral part of the Agreement, the Government of India is in continuous touch with the Government of Sri Lanka.

#### **DTC Bus Service for West Delhi**

\*118. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DTC bus service is commensurate with the needs of the population in West Delhi; and

(b) if not, the steps being taken to increase the number of buses from different points in Delhi for West Delhi and vice-versa and particularly from Central Secretariat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). D.T.C. has been deploying the buses on various routes on the basis of traffic surveys at field levels. Based on resource availability, the fleet is also augmented. The present level of service in West Delhi is reported to be broadly adequate.

#### **Passenger Steamer Service Between Bombay and Goa**

\*119. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the passenger steamer service between Bombay and Goa which

has been operating for several decades and suspended recently, is proposed to be started again;

(b) if so, the time by which the service would commence again;

(c) whether any new vessels have been procured or chartered for the purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The Central Government have informed the Governments of Maharashtra and Goa that the services can be resumed by the Shipping Corporation of India if they agree to meet the entire operational loss as well as the cost of Annual Passenger Survey. They have not agreed to this so far.

(b) It is not possible to give any definite time by which the service can commence again.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

#### **Assistance to Rajasthan for Completion of Drought Relief Scheme**

\*120. SHRI SHANKAR LAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of productive works undertaken in Rajasthan under drought relief programme are lying incomplete due to paucity of funds; and

(b) if so, the assistance proposed to be given by Union Government to get these works completed?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) and (b). According to the report received from the Government

of Rajasthan, a number of works undertaken under Relief programme were incomplete at the end of the Drought period. The State Government are making efforts to complete these works and have issued instructions that small works like anicuts, Khadins, minor irrigation works etc. may be got completed departmentally from out of the available savings. Central assistance is extended to the drought affected States to undertake relief works for employment generation during the drought period only.

[English]

### **Increase in Sponge Iron Production**

\*121. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to increase the sponge iron capacity to improve steel production;

(b) if so, whether more such sponge iron plants are proposed to be set up in Bihar; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIM L. FOTEDAR). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). 8 units have registered themselves so far for manufacture of Songe Iron in the State of Bihar. Only one of these is under construction with an installed capacity of 1.2 lakh tonnes per year.

### **National Technology Mission on Oilseeds**

908. SHRI R.M. BHOYE. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Technology Mission on Oilseeds have decided to introduce a Public Health Campaign aimed at reducing the consumption of edible oils; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) and (b). Nutrition surveys made by the National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad and by eminent experts like Professor Gopalan show that richer segments of our population have been consuming unduly large quantities of oils and fats, leading to increased incidence of diseases. The Mission proposes to work with Ministries of Health and Human Resources Development to introduce a campaign for creating awareness of the danger involved in unduly high consumption of edible oils.

### **Construction of Rural Godowns**

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

(a) whether World Bank is assisting some state Governments for the construction of rural godowns;

(b) whether any financial assistance has been given to Orissa, and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which the rural godown network has expanded in Orissa so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c) The National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) has been getting assistance from the World Bank, through the Govt. of India, for assisting construction of godowns by cooperatives in different States. Under the World Bank (IDA) assisted NCDC-I and NCDC-III Cooperative Storage Projects, the NCDC has sanctioned assistance to cooperatives in Orissa for construction of 1585 godowns with a capacity of 3.028 lakh tonnes. The cost of the

Project is Rs. 22.90 crores and NCDC sanctioned 75% of the cost of the Project as its assistance (50% World Bank Loan and 25% NCDC assistance). The State Government and the beneficiary cooperatives meet 20% and 5% cost of the project respectively.

So far 1313 godowns with a capacity of 2.0475 lakh tonnes have been completed. The remaining 272 godowns of storage capacity of 98,500 tonnes are under various stages of construction.

### Ship Breaking Yards

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

(a) the quantity of scrap collected from breaking the ships annually and the manner in which the scrap is being used;

(b) whether the work in certain ship breaking yards has been stopped and a large number of ships are awaiting for being scraped;

(c) if so, the reasons for their closure;

(d) whether scrap from ship breaking is cheaper as compared to imported scrap; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to restart those ship breaking yards at an early date to make the scrap easily available for the industries based on it?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) It has been estimated that about 67% of the scrap arisings from breaking of ships is suitable for re-rolling and about 7% of the arising for melting. During 1987-88, 1,49,000 LDT of foreign flag vessels were imported for ship

breaking by M/s Metal Scrap Trade Corporation (MSTC), the canalising agency.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

(d) Arisings from ships are mainly used as rerollable scrap-an item which has not been imported recently. Hence such a comparison is not possible.

(e) In view of (b) above, does not arise.

### Production export and import of iron ore

911. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States which are producing iron ore in the country and their annual production quality-wise;

(b) whether a large quantity of iron ore is being exported; if so, the quantity exported annually;

(c) the names of the countries which are importing iron ore from India and of which quality;

(d) whether there is decline in the export of iron ore from the country and a large quantity of iron ore has been dumped at the site; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to boost the export of iron ore?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) Major iron ore producing states and their production for the 3 years, 1985, 1986 and 1987 are given below:

(Quantity in Million Tonnes)

State	1985	1986	1987
Goa	14.2	15.9	12.9
Madhya Pradesh	8.7	9.9	10.6
Karnataka	6.2	9.2	9.7
Orissa	6.8	7.8	8.5
Bihar	7.0	7.3	8.1

Quality of the ore is determined by the Iron (Fe) content. Low grade ore (60-62% Fe content) is produced largely in Goa and also in Bihar and Orissa. Basic grade and High grade (above 62% Fe content) ores are produced mainly in Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Orissa and Bihar.

was as under:-

1985-86	30.02 million tonnes
1986-87	32.52 "
1987-88	28.30 "

(b) Yes Sir.

Export of Iron Ore for the last 3 years

(c) Iron ore is exported mainly in 3 grades, the major importing countries being as under:-

High grade	(Over 65% Fe) —	Japan & South Korea.
Basic grade	(62 – 65% Fe) —	Japan, South Korea, GDR, Romania, China, Hungary & Pakistan.
Low grade	(60 – 62% Fe) —	Romania & North Korea.

(d) and (e). There was some decline in the export of iron ore during 1987-88, but export during the current year shows an improving trend. Several steps are being taken to increased exports of iron ore including market diversification, development of ports for accepting larger vessels and typing up sales through long-term contracts with major buyers.

#### **Bhutanese Students in Indian Universities, Medical and Engineering Colleges**

912. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be

pleased to state:

(a) the number of students from Bhutan undergoing under-graduate and post-graduate courses in different Universities, Medical Colleges and Engineering Colleges in India;

(b) the details of the scholarships and reservations provided to the students of Bhutan during the last three years;

(c) whether Government propose to increase the facilities for Bhutanese students; and



(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) 163 under scholarships provided by Government. Government have no details of Bhutanese students who are studying in India on their own.

(b) 41 in 1985-86, 35 in 1986-87 and 33 in 1987-88.

(c) and (d). The facilities for Bhutanese students in India are reviewed annually. Efforts are made to accommodate as many requests for scholarships as possible.

#### **News Captioned "Row over Diversion of Central Funds"**

913. SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news captioned "Row over diversion of Central Funds" which appeared in the 'National Herald' of 7 October, 1988;

(b) whether the report of the National Institute for Rural Development, Hyderabad which conducted an investigation into this affair has been submitted to the Union Government; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard and the action taken thereon?

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

(b) and (c). The report of the National Institute for Rural Development (NIRD) Hyderabad is in respect of the concurrent evaluation conducted by them in Andhra Pradesh as a part of the concurrent evaluation of implementation of NREP being conducted at the national level. It was not an

investigation into the question of diversion of central funds raised in the National Herald. However, the study conducted by them confirms that the rice supplied under NREP and RLEGP to the State Government was being utilised for the public distribution system and not distributed to NREP and RLEGP workers as they were being supplied subsidized rice on green cards through Fair price Shops under the Public Distribution System. The matter has been taken up with State Government.

#### **GPF/CPF Accounts of Teachers of Delhi Schools**

914. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the year in which Delhi Administration took over all middle and high schools from Municipal Corporation of Delhi;

(b) whether the General Provident Fund/Contributory Provident Funds accounts of teachers have not been maintained properly by the Delhi Education Department; and

(c) whether Delhi Administration propose to issue an up-to-date statement of General Provident Fund/Contributory Provident Fund Accounts to all the teachers indicating the amount in their accounts at the time of take over of the schools by Delhi Administration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) Delhi Administration took over Middle Schools and Senior Secondary schools from Municipal Corporation of Delhi in 1970.

(b) No, Sir. However, the C.P.F. accounts of teachers of such taken over schools prior to 1970 are pending settlement for want of certain records from Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

(c) Yes, Sir.

**National Highways Passing Through Towns**

915. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Highways passing through towns are accident prone and many lives are lost every year;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal for construction of bye-passes around such towns to avoid accidents; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). Provision for construction of 87 bye-passes, as mentioned below, has been included in the Seventh Five Year Plan:-

<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>No. of bye-passes</i>
Andhra Pradesh	4
Assam	5
Bihar	4
Goa	7
Gujarat	3
Haryana	2
Himachal Pradesh	3
Karnataka	7
Kerala	5
Madhya Pradesh	8
Maharashtra	4

<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>No. of bye-passes</i>
Meghalaya	2
Nagaland	1
Orissa	3
Pondicherry	2
Punjab	2
Rajasthan	5
Tamil Nadu	5
Uttar Pradesh	11
West Bengal	4

**Autonomy to ICAR**

916. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 25 April, 1988 to Starred Question No. 806 regarding 'Autonomy to ICAR' and state:

(a) whether the report on the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has since been examined by Government;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made in this report alongwith the action taken by Government on those; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which the examination would be completed and necessary action taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) to (c). Sir, the Report submitted by the ICAR Review Committee is under active consideration of the ICAR/Govt. of India. No definite time-frame has been laid down for implementation of the recommendations contained in the ICAR Review Committee Report.

**Popularisation of Chemical Agaragar**

917. SHRI NARSING SURYAVANSI:  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) had abandoned the Sea-weed programme because fishermen were more interested in fish which fetch higher returns than chemical agaragar obtained from Sea-weed; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to popularise chemical agaragar?

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

(b) Technology of Sea seed culture for extraction of various chemicals including agaragar is made available to entrepreneurs through extension activities by the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute.

**Upliftment of Andhra Pradesh Fishermen**

918. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU:  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes for the upliftment of fishermen in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the number of fishermen benefited under these schemes in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) whether Government have issued any instructions to Nationalised banks in Andhra Pradesh to give more loans to fishermen keeping in view the recent floods and damage/loss to their houses and other property?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Some of the important Centrally Sponsored Schemes implemented in Andhra Pradesh for the uplift of fishermen are Group Accident Insurance Scheme for Active Fishermen, National Welfare Fund for Fishermen, Motorisation of Traditional Craft, Introduction of Improved Beach Landing Craft, Fish Farmer's Development Agencies and Integrated Brackishwater Fish Farm Development.

(b) The number of fishermen approximately benefitted under these schemes in Andhra Pradesh are:-

i. Group Accident Insurance Scheme	2,20,000 fishermen
ii. National Welfare Fund for Fishermen	200 fishermen families
iii. Motorisation of Traditional Craft	5,000 fishermen
iv. Introduction of Improved Beach Landing Craft	7,000 fishermen
v. Fish Farmer's Development agencies	3,000 fish farmers
vi. Integrated Brackish Water Fish Farm Development	300 fish farmers

(c) Reserve bank of India has issued **Guidelines** to commercial Banks for providing relief and rehabilitation measures to persons including fishermen affected by Natural Calamity such as floods, drought etc.

#### **Master Plan for Visakhapatnam Port**

919. SHRI SRI HARI RAO: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Port Association has submitted the 'Master Plan' for Visakhapatnam Port till 2001-AD; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including its financial implications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The Indian Ports Association has submitted the Master Plan to the Visakhapatnam Port.

(b) The Master Plan consists of seven Volumes and includes traffic projections, setting up of additional port facilities etc. The financial implications of the proposals of the Master Plan are estimated at Rs. 1,445 crores.

[*Translation*]

#### **Development of Gwar Seeds**

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

(a) the names of the research institutions which have developed the various varieties of Gwar Seeds in the country;

(b) the number and details of varieties of improved Gwar seeds developed by them;

(c) the advantage of these improved varieties of seeds;

(d) whether Central Arid Zone Research Institute Jodhpur have also conducted any research in this field; and

(e) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) Names of the research Institutes which have developed various varieties of guar seeds in the country are as follows:

A. Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar, Haryana.

B. Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana, Punjab.

C. Gujarat Agricultural University, Sardar Krushinagar.

D. R.A.U. Regional Research Station, Durgapura, Jaipur.

E. C.A.Z.R.I., Jodhpur, Rajasthan.

F. National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources, New Delhi.

(b) Seventeen varieties (3 by H.A.U. Hissar, 4 by P.A.U. Ludhiana, 2 by G.A.U. Sardar Krushinagar, 3 by R.A.U. Durgapura, 1 by CAZRI, Jodhpur and 4 by N.B.P.K. New Delhi) have developed. The details are given in Statement below.

(c) Advantages of these improved varieties are:

i) the varieties are high grain yielder.

ii) They have fair degree of resistance against the main diseases of guar such as bacterial blight and *Alternaria* leaf spot.

iii) Varieties are rich in gum content.

- iv) Fit well in crop rotation.
- v) The varieties have wider adaptability and fit well in mixed cultivation.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir, The work on the improvement of guar for the western Rajasthan was initiated under the Co-ordinated programme (Voluntary basis) during 1977 at C.A.Z.R., Jodhpur. The trials conducted on the breeding and agronomy aspects have

resulted in identifying a variety named "Maru Guar" for that region. Similarly, the package of agronomic practices have also been developed.

Presently CAZRI, has a research centre under the All India Co-ordinated Guar Improvement Project, started by the Council from 1986-87. The research work on different aspects of guar improvement viz; breedings, agronomy and plant pathology is in progress.

## STATEMENT

## Number and details of the improved guar varieties

S.No.	Variety	Duration (Days)	Salient features	Purpose
1	2	3	4	5
A.	H.A.U. Hissar, Haryana			
i)	HG 75	100-130	A selection from the Local material. Released by Central Sub-Committee on Release of varieties in 1981. Possessed resistance to <i>Alternaria</i> leaf spot and bacterial blight yield about 15.45 q/ha.	Grain
ii)	HG 182	110-125	A selection from the accession HFG 182 released in Haryana in 1981. Possesses field resistance to most of the disease and pests. It yield 5-6 q /ha. of gum	Grain
iii)	HFG 119	130-135	Released by Central Sub-Committee on release of	Fodder

S.No.	Variety	Duration (Days)	Salient features	Purpose
1	2	3	4	5
<p>varieties in 1981. Moderately resistant as <i>Alternaria</i> leaf spots and bacterial blight.</p>				
<p><b>B. P.A.U. Ludhiana (Punjab)</b></p>				
1.	AG 112	110-111	Developed from a cross between (326xFS277) x 315. An early maturing variety. Resistant to <i>Xanthomonas Cyamopoidis</i> .	Grain
2.	AG 111	110-111	A derivation of a cross between G 325x FS 277. Released in Punjab in 1980. Grain yield about 16.0/ha.	Grain
3.	Guar 80	115-127	Developes from a cross between FS277xNo.119. cum Released in Punjab in Fodder. 1982. It yields 15.0 /ha and 300 q/ha grain and Fodder respectively.	Grain
4.	FS 277	115-125	Adapted to Punjab and Haryana. Single steamed tolerant to drought. Yield about 17.4 q/ha.	Grain cum Fodder

S.No.	Variety	Duration (Days)	Salient features	Purpose
1	2	3	4	5
<b>C</b>				
G.A.U. Sardarkrushinagar, Gujarat				
1.	Malosan 39	115-125	Branched, high grain yielder, tall growing yield about 6 q/ha.	Grain
2.	Malosan 40	118-129	Branched, high seed yielder, tall and possess tolerance against bacterial blight.	Grain
<b>D</b>				
R.A.U. Regional Research Station. Durgapura Jaipur, Rajasthan.				
1.	Durgapura Safed	110-115	A selection from Indigenous material adapted to Rajasthan state. Gum content 28.47%.	Grain
2.	Durgajay	110-115	A selection from local collection of Nagpur. Released in 1978 in Rajasthan. It gave about 12-15 q/ha grain yield.	Grain
3.	RGC 470	115-125	Plants are pubescent with adpressed branching. Yield 14-18 q/ha.	Grain



S.No.	Variety	Duration (Days)	Salient features	Purpose
1	2	3	4	5
<b>E. C.A. Z.R. I. Jodhpur, Rajasthan</b>				
1.	Maru Gaur	97-100	Suitable for western Rajasthan contains 32.14% and 31.6% gum and protein respectively.	rain
<b>F. N.B.G.R. New Delhi-110012</b>				
1.	Sona	112-125	High seed yielder, branched rich in gum content. Released by NBPGR 1977.	Grain
2.	Suvidha	110-125	Branched, early maturing suitable for Rotation with wheat. Released by NBPGR in 1977.	Grain
3.	GEVA-I	118-128	Branched main season variety with high yield potential and field resistance to bacterial blight. Released during 1984.	Grain

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Variety</i>	<i>Duration (Days)</i>	<i>Salient features</i>	<i>Purpose</i>
1	2	3	4	5
4.	Naveen	110-112	Branched, early maturing good seed yielder with high gum content.	Grain

[English]

### Fish Processing Units

921. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any incentive scheme for joint ventures in integrated fisheries in fish processing projects have been worked out;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether foreign countries have offered assistance in these areas;

(d) if so, the names of these countries;

(e) the effective measures taken towards the development of fishery projects; and

(f) whether such projects are likely to be located in West Bengal?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e). Government of Norway have shown interest for providing assistance to strengthen the Integrated Fisheries Project, Cochin. A Unit of Integrated Fisheries Project has also been established at Visakhapatnam.

(f) Government have no such proposals.

### Saline Land

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

(a) the estimated acreage of saline land in Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether any Central scheme to reclaim saline land has been formulated;

(c) if so, the broad features thereof and the capital outlay involved; and

(d) the assistance-technical and financial-which the Centre propose to render to these State to implement this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Various estimates including that of National Commission on Agriculture (1976), National Committee on the Development of Backward Areas (1981), Rashtriya Badh Ayog (1980) and Land Utilisation Statistics (1981-82) indicate that the areas under saline soils in the States of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh are 0.76 lakh ha. and 1.95 lakh ha. respectively. As per information received from the State Government, there is no saline land in Punjab.

(b) No, Sir.

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

### Allocation per Kilometer for Maintenance of National Highways

924. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money being allocated per kilometre for the maintenance of National Highways at present;

(b) when the above rate was fixed;

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase that rate; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (d). The amount of money required for maintenance

of National Highways is based on the norms evolved by a High Level Technical Committee in 1968. These norms are inter alia based on various factors such as requirement of material and labour, width of road surface, traffic intensity, physical and climatic conditions etc. Requirement of funds is worked out every year at currently applicable rates but allocation is made depending upon the availability of resources. For the year 1988-89, an allocation of Rs. 117.50 crores has been earmarked for maintenance of National Highways including special and flood repairs.

#### **External Funding of Fishery Project in Kerala**

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

(a) whether State Government of Kerala has submitted a project of Brackish water prawn farm and hatchery for seeking the assistance of external funding agencies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Yes. Sir, the Government of Kerala have submitted three projects.

(b) The projects submitted are:

- (i) Kerala Fishery Development project for Prawn and Fish Culture with assistance from Kuwait Fund at an estimated cost of Rs. 135 crores;
- (ii) Pilot project for Brackishwater Prawn Hatchery and Farm in Kerala at an estimated cost of Rs. 15.97 crores with Japanese

assistance; and

- (ii) Integrated Development of Brackishwater Prawn Culture in Kerala at an estimated cost of Rs. 58.98 crores with Japanese assistance.

(c) The Kuwait Fund Team is tentatively scheduled to visit India in November, 1988 to appraise Kerala Fishery Development project for Prawn and fish Culture.

In respect of the other two project the Government of Japan have informed that these projects may be posed only after a decision is taken on an All India projec on "Setting up of Chain of Shrimp Hatcheries" in coastal States already posed to them by Government of India for technical and financial assistance.

#### **Employment Generated Under NREP**

926. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise and year-wise targets set for the generation of employment under the National Rural Employment Programme in the Seventh Plan; and

(b) the achievements made in this regard by the end of 31 March, 1988?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). The 7th Plan envisages a target of 290 million man days of employment generation each year under National Rural Employment Programme. State-wise and Year-wise targets fixed on the basis of the availability of resources for the first 3 years of the plan upto 31st March, 1988 together with the achievements there against those are given in Statement below.

## STATEMENT

*Targets of employment fixed and actually achieved during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 under NREP.*

Sl.No.	State /U. T.s	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pr.	183.00	214.48	258.70	264.22	347.56	288.34
2.	Arunachal Pr.	1.60	2.17	1.60	1.95	2.44	2.16
3.	Assam	40.00	25.77	35.00	51.35	54.03	33.82
4.	Bihar	316.00	416.27	290.00	370.52	406.41	467.58
5.	Goa, Daman & Diu	2.35	3.79	1.60	2.33	2.48	2.56
6.	Gujarat	57.00	69.71	60.00	132.83	112.23	172.21
7.	Haryana	11.00	14.77	15.00	16.74	21.34	22.15
8.	Himachal Pr.	13.00	15.98	13.50	20.49	21.77	23.38
9.	J. & K.	16.00	19.11	22.50	42.77	25.11	38.16
10.	Karnataka	157.00	201.45	120.00	138.55	245.84	223.23

(lakh mandays)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Kerala	67.00	84.23	74.00	105.32	114.97	98.75
12.	Madhya Pr.	176.00	212.82	264.00	383.91	387.44	507.36
13.	Maharashtra	211.00	250.03	229.00	237.62	246.90	262.23
14.	Manipur	2.30	2.65	3.10	6.87	3.89	5.96
15.	Meghalaya	2.60	3.89	3.50	4.03	6.36	2.66
16.	Mizoram	0.90	1.58	1.50	1.32	2.25	1.32
17.	Nagaland	1.50	2.56	1.00	3.20	3.97	4.31
18.	Orissa	130.00	147.83	150.00	181.77	201.75	224.99
19.	Punjab	19.00	27.34	12.00	19.04	17.65	18.60
20.	Rajasthan	45.00	497.86	352.00	929.63	162.68	239.96
21.	Sikkim	1.90	2.36	2.00	2.82	3.16	3.70
22.	Tamil Nadu	245.00	298.07	263.00	333.99	352.53	322.40
23.	Tripura	7.00	7.12	8.00	11.04	12.23	14.98
24.	Uttar Pr.	427.00	501.90	382.00	465.23	642.63	553.51

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	West Bengal	141.00	130.95	180.00	217.61	225.66	161.60
26.	A & N Islands	1.65	2.82	2.50	3.64	2.35	2.90
27.	Chandigarh	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.40	0.49
28.	D & N Haveli	1.00	1.94	1.70	0.65	2.30	2.51
29.	Delhi	0.60	0.28	0.28	0.33	1.24	1.00
30.	Lakshadweep	0.50	1.66	1.20	1.32	1.66	1.70
31.	Pondicherry	1.75	2.40	1.80	2.48	4.35	3.22
	All India:	2280.00	3164.14	2750.83	3753.92	3635.58	3707.74

**Reconstruction of Bridges between  
Guntur and Nellore on National  
Highway No. 5**

927. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for reconstruction of the old road bridges between Guntur and Nellore on National Highway No. 5 in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which those bridges are likely to be reconstructed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). Of the 20 bridges falling between Guntur and Nellore on National Highway No. 5 in Andhra Pradesh, needing reconstruction, estimates for 3 bridges have since been sanctioned. Proposals for reconstruction of 10 bridges have been included in the Annual Plan 1988-89. These bridges are to be reconstructed in a phased manner during the remaining period of 7th Five Year Plan and subsequent Plans subject to the availability of funds.

**Citizenships to Stateless Persons in Sri Lanka**

928. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the latest estimate of the total number of persons, inclusive of natural increase, who come under the purview of the Shastri-Bandarniake Agreement;

(b) the number of persons who applied for Indian citizenship, number of persons granted Indian citizenship and of these how many have been already repatriated to India so far;

(c) the number of persons who applied for Sri Lankan citizenship and who have been granted Sri Lankan citizenship so far;

(d) the status of persons who did not apply for either Indian or Sri Lankan citizenship;

(e) the status of persons whose applications for Indian or Sri Lankan citizenship are pending for decision by the authorities concerned;

(f) whether there is a move by the Government of Sri Lanka to absorb all those who have not applied for Indian citizenship; and

(g) whether Government propose to grant citizenship to all those who have applied for Indian citizenship and repatriate them to India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) In 1964, it was estimated that the total number of 'Stateless persons of Indian Origin' in Sri Lanka was 9,75,000. Accordingly, in terms of the 1964 and 1974 Indo-Sri Lanka Agreements on this subject, 6,00,000 persons of Indian origin were to be granted Indian Citizenship and 3,75,000 were to be granted Sri Lankan Citizenship. However, at the end of the extended period for applying for either citizenship in October, 1981, only 5,06,000 persons had applied for Indian Citizenship, thus leaving a shortfall of 94,000 under the Indian quota. As per the January 15th, 1986 understanding between the Governments of India and Sri Lanka, the Sri Lankan Government decided to absorb these 94,000 to make a total of 4,69,000. No reliable estimates of the "natural increase" in these number is available.

(b) The total number of persons who have applied for Indian citizenship is 5,06,000. It is estimated that their natural increase is 2,22,268 making a total of 7,28,268. Out of this, the number granted Indian citizenship is 5,92,204. The number of persons who have already been repatriated is 4,61,374.

(c) and (d). The total number of persons,



including natural increase, who have applied for Sri Lanka citizenship is 7,45,019. The number granted Sri Lankan citizenship as on 31st December, 1987, was 3,18,315.

The status of persons who did not apply for either Indian or Sri Lankan citizenship remains as 'Stateless'. However, according to the recent legislation enacted by Sri Lanka, Sri Lankan citizenship will be granted to all those 'Indian Tamils' who are lawfully resident in Sri Lanka and are neither citizens of Sri Lanka nor India, and have not at any time applied, or been included in an application, for the grant of Indian Citizenship.

(e) The status of persons whose applications for grant of Indian citizenship are pending remains 'Stateless'. These who have applied for Sri Lankan citizenship shall become Sri Lankan citizenship shall become Sri Lankan citizens.

(f) Yes, Sir. Necessary legislation has already been enacted, as explained in (c) and (d) above.

(g) Government is committed to granting Indian citizenship to those who had applied for it and repatriating them, provided they voluntarily come forward to process their applications and complete necessary procedures.

#### **Water Scarcity in Madhya Pradesh**

929. SHRI K.N. PRADHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages and towns in Madhya Pradesh affected by water scarcity between 1 April 1987 to 30 June 1988;

(b) the amount of Central assistance made available to the State Government for this purpose;

(c) whether State Government asked for additional financial assistance;

(d) if so, the details of the amount sanctioned; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) 19,780 villages and 315 towns in Madhya Pradesh were affected by water scarcity during drought of 1987 as reported by the State Government.

(b) The Government of India had approved following ceilings of expenditure for rural and urban drinking water supply arrangements in the drought affected areas of the State:

*(Rs. in cores)*

<i>Ceilings of expenditure approved</i>		
	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89 (April-June 1988)</i>
Rural Areas	7.54	3.54
Urban Areas	3.66	1.62

An amount of Rs. 2.17 crores was also sanctioned to the State Government for purchase of rigs, etc.

During 1987-88, under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), an amount of Rs.

6.00 crores was also released to the State Government in addition to the release of normal allocation of Rs. 26.81 crores. During April, 1988, an amount of Rs. 13.865 crores was released to the State Government towards first instalment of Central assistance under ARWSP for 1988-89.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). No additional financial assistance was sanctioned to the State Government as ceilings of expenditure were already approved for the period between April, 1988 to June, 1988.

#### **Clearance of Fisheries Project in Kerala**

930. SHRI P.A ANTONY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the development of Puthiappa fishing harbour; and

(b) the details of central allocation made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Government of India have issued the administrative approval for the development of fishing harbour in Puthiappa in January, 1988. Preliminary works like land acquisition and detailed soil investigations are in progress.

(b) An amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been released to the Government of Kerala during the current year i.e. 1988-89.

#### **Conversion of Special Bus Trips into Limited Service by DTC**

931. SHRI LALA RAM KEN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Special Bus

Trips of D.T.C. provided to the daily commuters/office-goers from their respective localities to Central Secretariat and other Government Office Complexes and vice-versa have been converted into 'LTD. STOP SERVICE' as a result of which the fare structure has been increased to Rs. 2/- as a flat rate;

(b) if so, the reason therefor;

(c) whether various Welfare Associations have made representations to the DTC authorities for reviewing the decision as the low paid employees had been adversely affected by such conversions; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (d). With a view to cut the travel time during peak hours and this provide better service to commuters, the DTC have converted some of the special trips, which are in addition to the normal operations, into "Limited Stop" services at the flat rate of Rs. 2/- per journey. Though some Welfare Associations have made representations to review this decision, in view of the good response received from the commuters and also the fact that these Limited Stop Services are peak hour services provided in addition to the normal services, DTC does not propose to withdraw the same.

#### **Granulated Slag**

932. SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the annual arising of granulated slag at each Steel Plant and position of stocks;

(b) the disposal pattern of granulated slag and its ex-plant price;

(c) the estimated release of granulated slag for making of cement during the last three years; and

(d) any scheme envisaged to facilitate its use in cement?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND

MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) Estimated annual arisings and stocks of granulated slag are given below:-

(000 Tonnes)

<i>Plant</i>	<i>Arisings</i>	<i>Stocks as on</i>	
	1987-88	1.4.88	1.10.88
Bhilai Steel Plant	938	11	7
Rourkela Steel Plant	172	Negligible	Negligible
Bokaro Steel Plant	363	18	16
Indian Iron and Steel Company	71	Nil	Nil

Durgapur Steel Plant does not have a slag granulation plant, liquid slag is being sold to M/s. Durgapur Cement Ltd., Durgapur.

(b) The granulated slag is sold to the cement plants on the basis of linkages finalised in consultation with the Government on long term contract basis. Any additional surplus availability which is normally a mar-

ginally one is sold on adhoc basis to the interested cement producers. Ex-plant price of granulated slag varies from plant to plant and the period/duration of the contract. The range of the ex-plant price for granulated slag sold from SAIL steel plants is between Rs 130 to Rs. 265/- per tonne.

(c) Despatch of granulated slag to cement manufacturers during the last three years is given below:-

(000 tonnes)

<i>Plant</i>	<i>Year</i>		
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Bhilai Steel Plant	812	848	931
Rourkela Steel Plant	232	222	172
Bokaro Steel Plant	283	323	373
Indian Iron and Steel Company	8	75	95

(d) While even at present current arisings of granulated cement are being used for cement manufacturing by cement plants, SAIL have decided to set up a joint venture in collaboration with Bihar Industrial Development Corporation and M/s. Orissa Paper for cement manufacturing. Besides, SAIL are planning to introduce casthouse granu-

lation in all the steel plants to improve the quality of the granulated slag rendering it more suitable for cement manufacturing.

#### Subsidy on Fertilizers

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

(a) whether Union Government propose to reduce the subsidy on Fertilizers;

(b) which are the items of fertilizers in respect of which subsidy is proposed to be reduced; and

(c) the reasons for the reduction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) to (c). This matter is constantly under review by Government. No final decision has yet been taken.

#### **Regarding Projects Cleared by NCDC**

935. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:  
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be

pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC;) has cleared fifteen new projects for cooperative development;

(b) if so, the projects cleared and the total assistance to be provided by NCDC. and

(c) the places selected for the purpose?

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

(b) and (c). The details of the projects cleared by the Board of Management of NCDC in its meeting held on September 27, 1988, are given in the statement below.

## STATEMENT

(Rs. in lakh)					
Sl.No.	Name of Project	Location	State	Estimated Project Cost.	Financial Assistance NCDC share of assistance (Rs in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>COCONUT DEVELOPMENT</b>					
1	Coconut Development Project.	Trivandrum Calicut and Ernakulam Districts.	Kerala	850.00	850.00
<b>SHARE CAPITAL PARTICIPATION IN NEW SUGAR MILLS</b>					
2.	The Amritsar Coop. Sugar Mills Ltd.	Ajnala Distt. Amritsar.	Punjab	2200.00	357.50
3.	The Budhlada Coop. Sugar Mills Ltd.	Budhlada, District Bhatinda.	Punjab	2200.00	464.75

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	The Jagraon Coop. Sugar Mills Ltd.	Jagraon, District Ludhiana	Punjab	2200.00	357.50
5.	The Faridkot Coop. Sugar Mills Ltd.	Faridkot, District Faridkot.	Punjab	2200.00	357.50
<i>ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR NEW SUGAR FACTORIES/OTHER COOPERATIVES</i>					
6.	Doraha Cooperative Sugar Mills Ltd.	Budhewal District Ludhiana	Punjab	10.625	10.625
7.	Majha Cooperative Sugar Mills Ltd.	Taran Taran District Amritsar.	Punjab	7.250	7.250
8.	Fazilka Cooperative Sugar Mills Ltd.	Fazilka, District Fazilka.	Punjab	16.250	16.250
9.	Integrated Coop Dev. Project in selected District.	District Nagaon	Assam	346.670	346.670

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Integrated Coop Dev. Project in selected	District West Tripura	Tripura	310.775	310.775
11.	Integrated Coop. Dev. Project in selected distts.	District Chikmagalur	Karnataka	438.763	377.487
12.	Share capital Participation in Sri Venkatesh Coop. Textile Mills Ltd.	Annigeri	Karnataka	1920.000	1440.000
13.	Integrated Dairy Dev. Project.	Districts Khamam Karimnagar, Warrangal.	Andhra Pradesh	1750.00	1225.00
13.	Additional margir money for Soyabean Dev. Projects.	Seoni-Malwa, District Hoshangabad & Pachnama, District Sehore.	Madhya Pradesh	1074.00	828.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Rubberised Coir Manufacturing by Tamil Nadu Industrial Cooperative Society Ltd.	Orathandu Taluka, District Thanjavur	Tamil Nadu	131.00	85.15



**National Workshop on Inland Waterways**

936. SHRI S.M. GURADDI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a two day National Workshop on Inland Waterways was held in New Delhi during August, 1988;

(b) if so, the main suggestions made at the Workshop; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) and (c). The main suggestions are as follows:

- (i) Assured depth and width in the navigable channels alongwith night navigation facilities and terminals with proper infrastructure connecting other modes of transport to be provided on all national waterways.
- (ii) Rules and regulations for safety of navigation to be framed expeditiously.
- (iii) Design of inland vessels and inland-cum-coastal vessels suitable to river conditions as well as rules and regulations for operation of such vessels to be developed.
- (iv) Training facilities for all the personnel in different disciplines of inland navigation to be provided on priority.
- (v) Specifications for inland vessels to ply on different national water-

ways to be evolved by IWAI and made available to all users/operations.

(vi) Steps should be taken for promotion of IWT by setting up of industries on specially notified areas along the rivers and suitable incentives provided by Government.

(vii) To ensure adequate cargo availability for IWT sharing of Govt. controlled cargo with other modes of transport to be considered.

The IWAI has been asked to process and formulate necessary proposals in respect of the above suggestions.

**Setting up of Food Processing Industries with foreign know-how**

937. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up a plan to set up food processing industries in the country using the foreign know-how besides Punjab Agro Pepsico Project; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the States where these are proposed to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Government have drawn up a package of measures which inter alia would permit the food processing sector to import state-of-the-art technology, both for capital equipment and process technology.

Proposals, as and when they come up would be processed and cleared based on merits and subject to the guidelines governing such proposals.

[*Translation*]

**Production of Cotton**

938. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:  
SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report of Northern India Cotton Traders Association to the effect that production of cotton is expected to be 2.5 million bales in Punjab this year;

(b) whether the consumption of cotton is less in Punjab and the most of the cotton is exported to other States;

(c) whether any arrangements have been made by Government to procure cotton from small farmers at adequate support price; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(c) Yes, Sir. Cotton Corporation of India has been directed to procure Kapas from the cotton growers at the minimum support prices.

(d) Does not arise.

[*English*]

**Cold Storage capacity**

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

(a) the capacity of cold storage in each state;

(b) whether a large quantity of agricultural products are damaged in the absence of cold storages/warehouses;

(c) the Government's policy in regard to construction of more cold storages/warehouses during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(d) whether any survey has been conducted about the requirement of cold storages/warehouses for the preservation of agricultural products; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) A Statement showing the capacity of cold storage in each State in the country as on 1.1.1988 is given below.

(b) A study to find out whether a large quantity of agricultural products are damaged in the the absence of cold storages/warehouses has not been carried out so far.

(c) During the Seventh Five Year Plan, there is a progressive target to complete the installation of 250 cold storages with a capacity of 7.28 lakh tonnes in the Cooperative Sector. Cold Storages are being set up by various agencies/institutions including private entrepreneurs, public sector corporations and cooperative societies on the basis of requirement of each agency keeping in view the storable surplus. In so far as the cooperative sector is concerned, additional cold storage facilities are being created based on the actual needs of a particular cooperative and assistance is generally provided by the State Government along-with major supplementary assistance made available by the National Cooperative Development Corporation. National Cooperative Development Corporation has been getting loan from the World Bank through the Government of India under NCDC-II project in developing cold storages in the cooperative sector to help in Marketing of potatoes. Upto 31st March, 1988 National Coopera-

tive Development Corporation has provided assistance of Rs. 59.52 crores for development of a network of cold storages in the country.

(d) No such survey has been conducted so far.

(e) Does not arise.

### STATEMENT

*All India capacity and number of Cold Storages State-wise as on 1.1.1988*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>No. of cold storages</i>	<i>Capacity (in cu. meters)</i>	<i>Capacity (in tonnes)</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	55	40521	12967
2.	Assam	3	5191	1661
3.	Bihar	210	1142406	365570
4.	Gujarat	112	398419	127494
5.	Himachal Pradesh	13	30211	9668
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	12	31594	10110
7.	Karnataka	79	53434	17099
8.	Kerala	110	37213	11908
9.	Madhya Pradesh	100	564720	180710
10.	Maharashtra	206	341211	109188
11.	Orissa	41	176112	56356
12.	Rajasthan	49	160325	51304
13.	Tamil Nadu	86	55361	17716
14.	Tripura	2	10072	3223
15.	Andaman	1	100	32
16.	Chandigarh	12	54672	17495
17.	Delhi	87	342043	109454
18.	Goa	21	5232	1674
19.	Lakshadweep	1	111	36

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Pondicherry	6	850	272
21.	Nagaland	1	3504	1121
Total:		1208	3453302	1105058
22.	Haryana	139	556590	178109
23.	Punjab	303	1587500	508000
24.	Uttar Pradesh*	739	7218750	2310000
25.	West Bengal	270	4616484	1477275
Grand Total:		2659	17432626	5578442

Figures of Uttar Pradesh are upto 31.12.1986.

#### **Purchase of Hyderabad House**

940. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finally decided to purchase the Hyderabad House from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount of compensation for land and arrears of rent to be paid to State Government of Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF. K.K. TEWARY): (a) Government are interested in the purchase of Hyderabad House from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) and (c). The details are under consideration.

#### **Production of Cotton in Maharashtra**

941. SHRI PRATAPRAO B.

BHOSALE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maharashtra is a major cotton growing State in the country;

(b) if so, the total area under cotton cultivation in the State as on 30th June, 1988; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to increase area under cotton cultivation during 1988-89 and 1989-90?

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

(b) Area covered under cotton in Maharashtra State as on 30th June, 1988 was about 3.45 lakh ha.

(c) At present, there is no proposal to increase area under cotton.

**Discouraging Hullers for processing Paddy**

942. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have advised the State Governments to discourage hullers for processing paddy in preference to rollers;

(b) if so, whether the difficulties of the weaker sections in the backward Konkan region of Maharashtra viz. minimum quantity required for processing and absence of rice polishing in rollers, as also the minimum investment of Rs. Fifteen thousand required for rollers have been taken into account; and

(c) if so, whether a special exemption will be granted for the weaker sections in the backward Konkan region of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) The State Governments have been advised to encourage the use of rubber roll shellers for dehusking paddy while hullers are allowed to polish the dehusked rice for better recovery.

(b) The following concessions are provided for backward areas and weaker sections:— (i) The hullers established in hilly and tribal areas are exempted from modernisation. (ii) Hullers established before 26.7.84 are exempted from modernisation. (iii) Further, Huller units powered by motor of 15 H.P. & less, having no parboiling equipment of their own, existing in rural areas, doing only custom-milling of parboiling paddy are allowed to be established after 26.7.84 subject to the condition that modern equipment are installed within a period of five years from the date of issue of licence.

(c) The concession mentioned at (b) above are also applicable for the Konkan region of Maharashtra. No special exemption is required.

[*Translation*]

**Working of Censor Board**

943. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the film producers, heroes and heroines in the country have demanded drastic changes in the working of the Censor Board;

(b) if so, whether such demands had continuously been made in the past also;

(c) whether Government agree with the view that the working of the Censor Board obtaining presently is defective; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government to make the working of Censor Board effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). The Government has been receiving representations, Memorandums and suggestions from people connected with various aspects of film industry. Several suggestions were also made at the National Conference on Film Certification held at Bombay in January 1988 which was attended by eminent persons and experts from different spheres of life including that of representatives of all aspects of the film industry.

(c) and (d). Central Board of Film Certification constituted under the Cinematograph Act, 1952, has been making every effort to implement provisions of the Act and rules made thereunder effectively and meaningfully. However, for an indepth review of the whole range of issues connected with film certification principles, laws and procedure, a National Conference on film certification was held at Bombay in January, 1988. Many valuable recommendations were made at the Conference which are

under consideration.

[English]

### Steps to prevent Video Piracy

944. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to prevent Video Piracy; and

(b) the time by which these are proposed to be implemented?

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). For the purpose of regulating production of films on video and taking out of video copies of films of already certified celluloid films, the Central Government issued a Notification amending provisions of Rules 21 and 30 of the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983. The amendment relates to fresh certification of video versions of celluloid films and pasting of duplicate copies of censor certificates on the cassette and the container of every video copy. The amendments came into effect on 1.3.84.

Government has also amended the Copyright Act to bring video piracy within its ambit. The Copyright Act is a proprietary Act and persons who feel that their rights have been infringed, which include video piracy cases, have to move to the concerned authorities against such infringements. Central Board of Film Certification, as such, has no direct role in preventing video piracy. Their role is to certify films presented for public exhibition.

### Support price of Millet

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

(a) whether the support price of millet (Bajara) coarse-grain has been fixed at Rs. 145/- per quintal;

(b) whether the prevalent market price of millet coarse-grain has gone down to Rs. 120/- per quintal in the State of Rajasthan; and

(c) if so, the effective steps Government have taken to ensure remunerative price to the farmers of their millet crop?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) The procurement price of fair average quality of bajra has been fixed at Rs. 145/- per quintal for 1988-89 marketing season.

(b) and (c). National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited (NAFED) as the Central Nodal Agency of the Government of India for undertaking procurement of bajra under Price Support Scheme has made all arrangements for procurement in the 81 identified centres of the Rajasthan State. Wherever the price of fair average quality of bajra goes below the support price of Rs. 145/- per quintal, NAFED or its agency Rajasthan State Cooperative Marketing Federation (RAJFED) procures the stocks. Upto 3.11.1988, NAFED/RAJFED procured 5175 metric tonnes of bajra in Rajasthan from 31 mandies/purchase centres in the State.

### Import of Pesticide

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

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Government have asked for permission to import more pesticides;

(b) whether All India Coordinated Projects of Indian Council of Agricultural Research located in Andhra Pradesh have

worked out biological control methods as effective alternatives to pest control for cotton and several other crops;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the control agents are not easily available to farmers due to serious shortage?

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). Research on identification, rearing and releases of biological control agents and measures is under various stages in the All India Coordinated Projects of Indian Council of Agricultural Research in Andhra Pradesh, on crops and pests as under:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Crop</i>	<i>Pest</i>
1.	Cotton	Heliiothis
2.	Tobacco	White fly
3.	Rice	Plant hoppers
4.	Sugarcane	Scale insect

(d) Question does not arise.

#### **Damage to National Highways in Punjab due to Floods**

947. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the damage caused to National Highways in Punjab by rains and floods during September, 1988;

(b) whether such damaged National Highways have been repaired or are proposed to be repaired urgently; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the amount spent or allotted therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Rains and floods of September 1988 caused damaged to National Highways (1, 1A, 10, 15, 21 & 22) in Punjab. The major damages are as follows:

- (i) Two breaches on Ludhiana-Phillour Section near Ladhawal.
- (ii) Collapses of Rail overbridge at Dhilwan.
- (iii) Washing away of diversions for 3 bridges under construction.

(b) and (c). Immediate restoration works to open the National Highways to traffic have since been carried out except in respect of 3 Kms. of National Highway Number 10. Further repair works are in progress. A sum of Rs. 35.00 lakhs has been released in addition to the provision of Rs. 287.88 lakhs for maintenance.

#### **Muzaffarpur Meteorite**

948. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news-item appearing in the "Hindustan Times" dated 16th October, 1988 under the caption 'Rare meteorite turns to dust in museum' wherein it is stated that a rare meteorite from Muzaffarpur kept in the Patna Museum has been destroyed due to wrong chemical treatment; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction 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 Patna Museum is under the State Government of Bihar. Therefore, information is being obtained from the State Government. It will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

#### **New Child Welfare Schemes**

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

(a) whether three new child welfare schemes have been introduced by Government;

(b) if so, the details of each of these schemes;

(c) the extent of Central assistance proposed to be given for each one of the Schemes; and

(d) whether any time frame has been fixed for their implementation all over the country?

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, Sir. This Ministry has not introduced any new schemes. However the Ministry of Labour have started three new projects. The details as provided by them are given in the Statement below.

(c) The outlays approved for the current financial year for the three projects are Rs. 31.19 lakhs. Rs. 6.90 lakhs and Rs. 30.09 lakhs respectively.

(d) Since the projects are area specific, the question of their implementation all over the country does not arise.

### **STATEMENT**

#### *New Child Welfare Schemes*

Under the project-based plan of action of the National Policy on Child Labour, the Ministry of Labour have started the following three new projects:

- (i) Project for the welfare of children working in the precious stone polishing industry in Jaipur, Rajasthan,
- (ii) Project for the welfare of children working in the slate pencil making industry in Mandsaur, Madhya Pradesh, and
- (iii) Project for the welfare of children working in the slate industry in Markapur, Andhra Pradesh.

Under all three projects special schools for child workers have been set up. These schools will provide vocational education/training, supplementary nutrition and stipend to children taken out from prohibited employments, and health care. Coverage of families of child labour is also proposed under Government's income/employment generating anti-poverty programmes. Enforcement of laws/legal provisions relating to child labour will be stepped up in the project areas.

#### **Farm Research**

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

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the achievements made by scientists in the field of farm research in recent years; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to boost the agricultural research in the country?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) Sir, Modern Agricultural technology developed by the scientists in recent years has helped in increasing the agricultural productivity substantially. During the period 1980-81 to 1986-87 the productivity increase in foodgrains has been from 1023 to 1142 kg/ha, in Rapeseed and Mustard from 560 to 707 kg/ha, in Cotton from 152 to 169 kg/ha., in Sugarcane from 57844 to 59732 kg/ha, in Potato from 13258 to 15423 kg/ha and in Tobacco from 1065 to 1199 kg/ha. Also egg and milk production increased from 10.0 to 16.9 billions and from 31.6 to 45.9 m. tonnes respectively during the period 1980-81 to 1987-88.

(b) Steps are underway to strengthen research in crop improvement oilseeds and pulses, horticulture and vegetables, dryland agriculture watershed management, biotechnology, animal production on various livestock species and aquaculture. A significant effort to strengthen the regional research capabilities of the State Agricultural Universities has also been launched under phase II of the National Agricultural Research Project.

In addition to these, exchange of scientists, training of scientific manpower and exchange of germplasm of crops and animals is also envisaged through 25 protocols

signed by the Department of Agricultural Research and Education with other countries and international organisations.

#### **Research Centre for Pineapple in Karnataka**

951. SHRI G. DEVARAYA NAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open a research centre for pineapple in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to encourage the growers for export of pineapple; and

(c) the details of demand for pineapple received from other countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) and (b). Sir. Government does not propose to open a research centre for pineapple in Karnataka. However, the work on pineapple is in progress at Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Bangalore in Karnataka.

The Ministry of Commerce offers assistance for the export of fresh fruits as given below:

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(i) Cash compensatory support: basis.	22% if exported by air in CIF/C&F basis.  10% if exported otherwise.
(ii) Specific commodity rates for export of fresh fruits ex. Delhi/Bombay to specified destinations in the Gulf and Western Europe.	
(iii) Import replenishment:	10%
(iv) Drawback: material	At specified rates on packing

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(c) Processed pineapples are exported mainly to USSR. During 1986-87, 3337 metric tonnes of pineapples valued at Rs. 2.40 crores were exported to USSR.

### Road Tax Payment Records in Delhi Transport Authority

952. SHRI MEWA SINGH GILL:  
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the vehicle owners in Delhi are required to pay the entire road tax again in getting duplicate registration books issued in case of its loss;

(b) if so, whether the Delhi Transport Authority is maintaining proper and update records of payment of road tax by the vehicle owners;

(c) if so, the period upto which the road tax payment records in Delhi Transport Authority have been updated; and

(d) the time by which these records will be fully updated?

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

(b) to (d). Delhi Administration has intimated that road tax records are regularly updated and such records for the year 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 have been computerised.

[*Translation*]

### Rise in Prices of Pulses

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

(a) whether the prices of pulses are likely to cross Rs. one thousand per quintal this year;

(b) if so, the reasons for such a steep rise in the prices of pulses;

(c) whether large quantities of oil seeds and pulses are being imported and if so, year-wise detail of imports during 1985, 1986, 1987 and upto 31st October 1988; and

(d) the import duty imposed during these years on the import of pulses and the existing rate of import duty per quintal and the increase/decrease therein as compared to January, 1988?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) The wholesale prices of some pulses at the end of October, 1988 were ruling above Rs. 1000 per quintal in some parts of the country.

(b) The prices of pulses in general are high due to shortfall in production on account of drought in 1987, lean season, disruption in supplies on account of floods and heavy rains in some areas and transport operators' strike in some northern States.

(c) There are no large-scale imports of edible oilseeds. The imports of pulses are allowed under Open General Licence. The imports of Pulses since 1984-85 are as follows:—

<i>Financial Year</i>	<i>Quantity (‘000 tonnes)</i>
1984-85	235
1985-86	429
1986-87	675
1987-88	757
1988-89 (Upto October, 1988)	770*

\* Controls registered with National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited.

(d) The import duty on pulses was nil till February, 1987. In February, 1987, the import duty was imposed at 25 percent advalorem and this was reduced to 10 percent with effect from 24.10.87. With effect from 3.10.1988, the rate of duty was raised to 35 percent.

[English]

**Expenditure incurred on P.M.'s visit abroad**

954. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred each time under different heads on the Prime Minister's tours to foreign countries, during each of the last three years and the current year so far; and

(b) the foreign exchange component in each item of expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF. K.K. TEWARI): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Requests from Government of Kerala for Financial Assistance**

955. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN:  
SHRI P.A. ANTONY:

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

(a) whether the State Government of Kerala had taken up the question of revision of the pay scales in the Universities in Kerala with Union Government and sought financial assistance;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) 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). No specific proposals have been received from the Government of Kerala for implementation of the revised pay scales in the Universities in Kerala. The Education Minister, Government of Kerala, had in a recent letter suggested that the Centre should meet the entire additional expenditure on a permanent basis for implementation of the UGC scales of pay.

(c) The Central Government have agreed to provide 80% of the additional expenditure involved in the revision of pay scales to the State Governments as the Central assistance from 1.1.1986 to 31.3.1990. There is no proposal under the consideration of the Central Government to meet the entire additional expenditure on this account or to provide assistance beyond March, 1990.

**Streamlining of Indian Iron and Steel Company Units**

956. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:  
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:

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

(a) whether Steel Authority of India Limited has decided to streamline Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited Units;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) its effect on steel production; and

(d) the time by which this decision will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) and (b). In view of the heavy cash losses due to continued operation of obsolete and un-economic units such as bessemer converters. IISCO are contemplating phasing out

uneconomic units to reduce the cash losses.

(c) and (d). As a consequence of implementation of the scheme, which may take about 6 months time, ingot steel production will be reduced to 32,000 tonnes/month against the existing average level of around 52,000 tonnes/month.

#### **Bangladesh Media Reports accuse India for Floods**

957. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Bangladesh radio and public media are accusing India for floods in Bangladesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been pointed out that these reports are false and mischievous. The officials of the Indian High Commission in Dhaka have also tried to counter these reports locally.

#### **UGC Grants to Private Affiliated Colleges in Orissa**

958. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of colleges in Orissa, which have been granted temporary affiliation by various Universities, are deprived of grants from University Grants Commission; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same and steps proposed to be taken to provide grants to such Colleges?

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). Colleges which are established after 17th June, 1972 are eligible for financial assistance from the University Grants Commission only if they are declared fit for such assistance by the Commission as per the provisions under section 12 (B) of the UGC Act. The major condition to be fulfilled by colleges for such declaration is grant of permanent affiliation by the concerned university. According to information available six colleges in Orissa have not been granted permanent affiliation by their universities and have not therefore been declared fit for assistance from the UGC. The Commission has brought this matter to the notice of Government of Orissa and the universities in the State and have requested them to review the matter.

#### **Support Prices of Rice, Wheat and Sugarcane**

959. SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH:  
SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the prices being paid to farmers in respect of rice of fine and coarse varieties, wheat, and sugarcane;

(b) whether these prices are considered to be remunerative for the farmers considering the rising cost of inputs of agricultural operations;

(c) whether demands have been made by farmers from different regions to raise the above prices; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) The Government has fixed the

prices for the 1988-89 marketing season at the following levels:

<i>Commodity</i>		<i>Variety</i>	<i>Quality</i>	<i>Price in Rupees per Quintal</i>
Paddy	(Procurement Price)	Common	Fair Average Quality	160
Wheat	(Procurement Price)	—	—do—	173
Sugarcane	Statutory Minimum Price			90*

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

(b) The procurement/support prices are remunerative and are fixed by the Government taking into account the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), the views of the State Governments, Central Ministries and the Planning Commission. The CACP, while recommending these prices, inter-alia, takes into account the changes in agricultural input costs.

(c) There have been some demands from farmers for enhancement of these prices.

(d) It is the declared policy of the Government to ensure remunerative prices to the farmers which have been enhanced from time to time.

#### **Focus on Child Centered Education**

960. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether at a national symposium organised recently by the National Council of Educational Research and Training the need to shift the focus from information

centered education to child centered education was emphasised;

(b) whether Government have examined the suggestion; and

(c) if so, the action taken or contemplated in this regard?

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). The Report of the National Symposium is being compiled by the N.C.E.R.T.

[*Translation*]

#### **Bharat Refractories in Devalthal**

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

(a) whether Uttar Pradesh Government has submitted a proposal to grant some exemption in electricity tariff and local taxes for the project of Bharat Refractories Limited

in Devalthal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

#### Fertilizers allocated to Assam

962. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether chemical fertilizers allo-

cated to Assam this year (1988-89) are sufficient to meet the requirements of the State; and

(b) if so, the demand made by State Government of Assam and the allocation made by Union Government?

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 following table indicates the fertilizers demanded by the Government of Assam and the allocation made by the Government of India:

('000 tonnes N + P + K)

Year/Seam	Requirement demanded by Govt. of Assam	Allocation by Government of India
Kharif, 88	22.24	22.24
Rabi, 88-89	21.35	21.35
Total 1988-89	43.59	43.59

[Translation]

#### Supply of Milk by Delhi Milk Scheme

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

(a) whether Delhi Milk Scheme was established with a view to provide milk at cheap rates to the public of Delhi;

(b) how far it has been able to fulfil this objective and meet the demand of milk of the people;

(c) whether Government propose to establish any other institution to supply milk to the people of Delhi at cheap rates and in adequate quantity; and

(d) if so, the time by which it would be done and if not, how Government propose to ensure supply of milk at reasonable rates and in adequate quantity to the people of Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Delhi Milk Scheme was established with the objective among others of supplying liquid milk to the consumers of Delhi at reasonable prices.

(b) These objectives have been achieved to a considerable extent as can be seen from the fact that Delhi Milk Scheme is currently marketing about 4 lakh litres of toned milk per day, almost fully utilising its

installed capacity. It is being further expanded by 1.25 lakh liters of milk per day in order to meet the increasing consumer requirement.

The price of toned milk marketed by Delhi Milk Scheme is Rs. 3.30 per litre which is substantially cheaper than the prevailing open market prices in Delhi.

(c) and (d). It has been decided to establish a third dairy to augment Delhi Milk Supply by an additional 4 lakh litres per day. The project is in the preliminary stage of site identification.

[English]

#### Improvement of National Highways

964. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY:  
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently sanctioned a sum of Rs 21 crores for the improvement of National Highways;

(b) if so, the details of the National Highways on which the amount will be spent; and

(c) the time by which the improvement work for which the amount has been sanctioned will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). During 1988-89, 167 schemes costing Rs. 74.50 crores for development of National Highways have been sanctioned. These cover National Highways in 24 States/U.T.s and each scheme has different period of completion.

It is too early to say about the time of

completion of these schemes.

#### Engineering Colleges Aided by Government

965. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise break-up of Engineering Colleges being aided by Union Government and the amount of annual grants given to respective Engineering colleges;

(b) the control being exercised as to whether these colleges are observing the stipulated rules and procedures for such aid; and

(c) the quantum of financial assistance rendered by public sector banks to each such Engineering College?

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). Annual grants to engineering colleges are given by the State Governments concerned under their grant-in-aid code, and control is exercised on these colleges by the State Governments in accordance with the rules and regulations laid down for the purpose. According to information available, the engineering colleges established under the State grant-in-aid codes do not receive any financial assistance from public sector banks.

#### Recruitment in Steel Units

966. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quota of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in public sector steel units has been fulfilled;

(b) if not, the percentage of the quota which remains to be fulfilled and the reasons

for the same; and

(c) the steps taken to fill up the reserved posts?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) and (b). The percentage of employees belonging to the category of Schedules Castes and Scheduled Tribes working in the public sector steel units of Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL) as on 1.8.88 was as follows:—

Unit	% of SC	% of ST
SAIL	12.77	8.39
RINL	13.30	2.05

The shortfall in the fulfillment of the quota of posts reserved for scheduled castes in respect of SAIL and for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in case of RINL is mainly on account of non-availability of suitable candidates in these groups.

(c) Steps taken by the public sector steel units to fill up the reserved posts include:

- (i) Relaxations/concessions to SC/ST candidates in age, qualification, experience, qualifying standards, application fee etc.
- (ii) Special recruitment for SC/ST candidates.
- (iii) Training Programme for development of SC/ST candidates.
- (iv) Provision for pre-employment training by SAIL to SC/ST candidates who fail to qualify for selection as Management Trainees (Tech.)
- (v) Provision of scholarships to SC/ST undergraduate Engineering students, and their consideration for employment as Manage-

ment Trainees (Tech.) in SAIL.

### U.G.C. Recommendations regarding University Examination System

967. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations made by the University Grants Commission (UGC) regarding University examination system;

(b) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) the time by which these recommendations are likely to be implemented?

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). Since 1974, the University Grants Commission has been recommending to various Universities measures to improve the reliability, validity and objectivity of evaluation in the examinations conducted by them. These measures include:—

- (i) Internal evaluation (41 Universities have introduced the system of internal evaluation).
- (ii) Introduction of grading system (45 Universities) have introduced the grading system).
- (iii) Introduction of semester system (71 Universities have introduced semester system).
- (iv) Preparation of question banks (25 Universities have introduced question banks).

In 1986, the Commission had framed regulations under the UGC Act which prescribed certain minimum examination reforms. These include:—

- (i) Division of syllabus into units/



areas (51 Universities have accepted this suggestion).

- (ii) Freedom of examiners to repeat questions set in previous examinations (53 Universities have accepted this suggestion).
- (iii) Restricting choice in answering questions to each unit of the syllabus (50 Universities have accepted this suggestion).
- (iv) No examination should be held without fulfilling the requirement of a minimum number of lectures/tutorials/laboratory sessions (52 Universities have accepted this suggestion).
- (v) Various measures to ensure smooth conduct of examination such as security, supervision, invigilation, etc. (45 Universities have confirmed that they are taking the above measures).

[*Translation*]

#### **Baradwar Steel and Dolomite Quarry**

968. DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the date by which Baradwar Steel and Dolomite Quarry of Rourkella Steel Plant is expected to be opened; and

(b) the number of the persons likely to be provided employment departmentally and on contract basis?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) and (b). Though no date has yet been fixed for re-opening of the Ispat Dolomite Quarry, Baradwar, it is expected that by the end of December 1988 work may re-commence.

The requirement of manpower is under study at present.

[*English*]

#### **Meeting of the Council under JCM Scheme of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan**

969. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether second meeting of Council under Joint Consultative Machinery Scheme of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan was held in August, 1988;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the decisions taken in the meeting?

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). In the meeting of the Staff Council under Joint Consultative Machinery of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan held on 19.8.1988, the following decisions were taken:

(i) The Council adopted the procedure for the conduct of business of the Council in the light of the rules for this purpose approved by the Board of Governors with the modification that the ordinary meetings of the Council may be held in February, June and October every year instead of January, May and September.

(ii) It was agreed that the finalised rules for the conduct of business of the Council may be circulated to the Members and the meeting of the Council convened towards the end of October, 1988.

**Relaxation to Multinational Company  
for further expansion of its Baby Food  
manufacturing capacity**

970. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have laid down certain guidelines for issuing licences to milk products factories stipulating about 5 per cent increase in licensed capacity for dairy products and a ban on further expansion of capacity for manufacturing of baby food;

(b) if so, whether any multinational company has been granted permission to increase its baby food manufacturing capacity by 5300 MT over its existing licensed capacity of 10,000 MT granted in 1983 in relaxation of the guidelines;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor,

(d) whether such relaxations have been given in the other cases also; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) The guidelines laid down by the Union Government stipulate that an application for expansion in the capacity of an existing unit in the private sector may be considered subject to the maximum of 5% increase per year over the existing licenced capacity. However, in regard to the broad banding, the licensee may be permitted to manufacture various milk products within the total licensed capacity, subject to the condition that the production of baby food will not exceed the licensed capacity prescribed for it.

(b) After framing the revised guidelines, no industrial licence has been granted to any multi-national company for effecting substantial expansion in manufacture of baby food.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Shortage of Girls Hostels**

971. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of girls are not able to get college education because of lack of sufficient hostels for them; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in 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) There is considerable shortage of hostel accommodation in the universities and colleges of the country. Nevertheless, the enrolment of women in the universities and colleges has been steadily increasing. It went up from 5.95 lakhs (24.51% of the total enrollment) in 1975-76 to 11.25 lakhs (30.61% of the total enrolment) in 1986-87.

(b) The UGC has been supporting construction of girls' hostels on a more liberal basis than boys' hostels. In the case of girls' hostels 75% of the approved cost is met by the Commission while only 50% is provided in the case of boys' hostels. Further, the minimum requirement of enrollment for assistance from the UGC has been reduced to 150 in the case of girls' colleges as against 250 for boys' colleges.

[*English*]

**Prime Minister's visit to Bhutan**

972. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister visited Bhutan in September, 1988; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussions held with the King of Bhutan during the visit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An exchange of views on a wide range of bilateral matters.

#### **Berthing of Fishing Trawlers in Fishing Harbour**

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

(a) whether Government have made any survey regarding the average number of days for which a deep-sea fishing trawler berth in a fishing harbour;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for prolonged berthing of trawlers in harbour?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). No specific survey has been carried out. However, in normal circumstances the deep sea fishing vessels stay at berth for 2 to 3 days in a month.

(c) The reasons for prolonged berthing of deep sea fishing vessels in a harbour are off-season, major repairs etc.

#### **Integrated Watershed Development Project**

974. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the outline and salient features of the World Bank aided integrated Watershed Development Project for rained areas;

(b) whether its pilot projects have already been in operation since 1984 in

Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, if so, the findings about the performance of the pilot projects; and

(c) whether some other States were also consulted for expansion of this technology to their areas, if so, the details thereof and the response therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Two Integrated Watershed Development Projects are in the pipeline, to be assisted by the World Bank. One deals with Hills in the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh and the other in the plains in the States of Orissa, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. The salient features of these projects are given in the statement below.

(b) Yes, Sir. This project has shown good impact on production through simple, replaceable and affordable technology based on in-situ moisture conservation and vegetative contour barriers to run off.

(c) For Integrated Watershed Development Project (Hills) the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh were consulted. Except U.P. other States accepted to participate. While in Plains, the states of Orissa, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu in addition to four on going states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra are being considered for inclusion in the project. The states of Gujarat, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh were also consulted. Gujarat and Bihar have indicated their willingness to participate in the project.

#### **STATEMENT**

##### *Integrated Watershed Development Project — Salient Features*

The salient features of the Integrated Watershed Development project are:—

1. Vegetative soil and moisture conservation;
2. Crop production development (including fodder, fuelwood and horticulture);
3. Forest production (fuelwood, fodder, timber);
4. Infrastructure development of rural roads, stabilisation of natural drainage lines and village water supply;
5. Strengthening of landuse planning;
6. Training;
7. Improvement of the institutional ability to carry out effective landuse planning in watersheds;
8. Introduction of effective institutional arrangements for inter-agency coordination in watershed development;
9. Continuous introduction of innovative and simple low cost replicable technologies on private farm-lands for soil and water conservation and crop production point;
10. Introduction of replicable and productive technological and management systems on all

types of public and community lands in the watersheds.

#### **Infant Milk and Weaning Foods**

975. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the output of infant milk and various weaning foods including follow up foods pacifiers etc. has been on the increase of late;

(b) if so, the details of installed capacity at present of various items; and

(c) the annual production in 1982 and at present, manufacturer-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) The estimated production of infant milk food and various weaning foods put together has declined during the year 1987 in comparison to their production put together during the years 1985 and 1986. There is no specific milk based food item in the category of follow-up foods and pacifiers meant for infants.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The estimated annual production of infant milk food and various weaning foods during the years 1982 and 1987, unit-wise, is given in the statement below.

**STATEMENT**

*Unitwise estimated annual production of infant milk food and various weaning foods during the years 1982 and 1987.*

<b>A. Production of Infant Milk Food</b>		<i>(figures in Metric Tonnes)</i>		
<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of the Unit</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Infant Milk Food Production</b>	
			<b>1982</b>	<b>1987</b>
1	2	3	4	5
<b>1. Public/Cooperative/Private Sector</b>				
1.	M/s. Andhra Pradesh Dairy Dev. Corpn. (Federation)	Proddutur	—	66
2.	—do—	Vijaywada	2459	28
3.	M/s. Kaira Distt. Coop. Milk Producers Union Ltd.	Anand	9130	9690
4.	M/s. Mehsana Distt. Coop. Milk Producers Union Ltd.	Mehsana	11390	11185
5.	M/s. Sabarkantha Distt. Coop. Milk Producers Union Ltd.	Sabarkantha	5220	6675

1	2	3	4	5
6.	M/s. Rajasthan Coop. Dairy Federation Ltd.	Raniwara	409	—
7.	M/s. Pradeshik Coop. Dairy Federation Limited	Moradabad	912	—
8.	M/s. Hoshiarpur Coop. Milk Producers Federation Limited.	Hoshiarpur	—	136
9.	M/s. Punjab State Dairy Dev. Corpn. (Fed.) Ltd.	Ludhiana	27	3
10.	M/s. Raptakos Brett. & Co. Ltd.	Bombay	2045	1936
11.	M/s. Glindia Ltd.	Aligarh	2848	1490
12.	M/s. Lipton (India) Ltd.	Etah	796	331
13.	M/s. Milkfood Ltd.	Bahadurgarh (Punjab)	28	222
14.	M/s. Food Specialities Ltd.	Moga	8806	11817
15.	M/s. Haryana Milk Food	Pehowa	977	814
16.	M/s. Dempo Dairy Industries Ltd.	Bijapur (Karnataka)	—	75

1	2	3	4	5
17.	M/s. Dalmia Dairy Industries Ltd.	Bharatpur	1083	1935
18.	M/s. Foremost Industries (India) Ltd.	Saharanpur	1295	162
Total:			47425	46565

**B. Production of Weaning Foods***(Figures in Metric Tonnes)*

Sl.No.	Name of the Unit	Location	Weaning food production	
			1982	1987
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Cooperative /Private Sector</i>				
1.	Kaira Distt. Coop Milk Producers Union Ltd.	Anand	74	—
2.	M/s. Gilindia Ltd.	Aligarh	2001	2686
3.	M/s. Food Specialities	Moga	1388	5686

1	2	3	4	5
4.	M/s. Raptakas Brett. & Co. Ltd.	Bombay	—	9
Total:			3463	8381
Grand Total ( A + B )				54946



**Vacant Posts of Teachers in Girls  
Schools in Delhi**

976. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the posts of lady teachers are lying vacant in the Girls Schools being run by Delhi Administration in the rural areas of Delhi;

(b) whether a number of lady teachers are teaching in the Boys' Schools in the city; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not posting them to Girl's schools?

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.

(b) Some lady teachers are posted in Boys' Schools on their request on health grounds and due to other difficulties.

**Development of Fishing Industry in  
Andaman & Nicobar Islands**

977. SHRI A. CHARLES:  
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MAN-  
DAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any project under consideration of Government for the development of inland, coastal and deep-sea fishing industry in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken for the implementation of the project and also to boost export trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) to (c). Eleven Fisheries Plan Schemes are in operation in Andaman & Nicobar Islands during 1988-89 for development of inland and coastal fisheries. These Schemes are Inland Fisheries Development, Supply of essential fisheries requisites, Supply of mechanised boats, Addition of 10 ton ice plant, 5 ton freezing plant and 25 ton frozen storage, Training in fisheries disciplines, Assistance to entrepreneurs for fishing and allied activities; providing processing and storage facilities, Conservation and monitoring of fisheries resources, Organisation of marketing, Landing and berthing facilities and coastal aquaculture. The Andaman & Nicobar Integrated Development Corporation (ANIDCO) registered on 28.6.88 takes care of export oriented exploitation of off-shore and deep sea fishery resources in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

**Annual Loss due to Rinderpest**

978. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated annual number of animals lost, and its loss in monetary terms, due to rinderpest, during the last three years, State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken to control and eradicate this disease?

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

(b) In the past mass vaccination was undertaken which was followed up by vaccination of calves, development of immune zones along inter-state and international borders and protection of trade cattle passing from one State to another. In future these activities shall be re-inforced by Surveillance

and containment measures. For this purpose the Government of India has earmarked about Rs. 15 crores as grant-in-aid

to States and U.Ts, besides their own on-going operational programmes.

### STATEMENT

*Statewise death of animals due to rinderpest in India during last three years*

<i>Species</i>	<i>Death due to Rinderpest</i>			
	<i>State/U.T.</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>
	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Cattle &amp; Buffaloes</i>				
1. Andhra Pradesh		357	179	174
2. Bihar		1179	11	25
3. Gujarat		—	1541	1540
4. Haryana		135	335	178
5. Karnataka		42	189	196
6. Kerala		20	97	10
7. Madhya Pradesh		537	176	6
8. Maharashtra		154	137	69
9. Nagaland		13	—	—
10. Orissa		85	1011	13
11. Punjab		20	—	7
12. Rajasthan		—	—	70
13. Tamil Nadu		138	72	279
14. Uttar Pradesh		227	246	—
15. West Bengal		764	25	13
16. Delhi		140	47	—
17. Pondicherry		29	—	—
<b>Total</b>		<b>3840</b>	<b>4066</b>	<b>2580</b>

1	2	3	4
<i>Sheep &amp; Goats</i>			
1. Andhra Pradesh	1165	553	435
2. Karnataka	10	21	75
3. Maharashtra	—	669	12
4. Tamil Nadu	127	44	186
Total	1302	1287	708
<i>Pigs</i>			
1. Andhra Pradesh	—	30	25
2. Karnataka	—	3	12
3. Tamil Nadu	40	—	—
Total	40	33	37

No estimate of monetary loss due to death of animals on account of Rinderpest Disease has been made.

#### Development and use of Bio-Fertilizers

(d) the amount spent by Government on this project?

979. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANI-  
GRAHI:  
DR. B.L. SHAILESH:

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

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have launched a National Project for the development and use of bio-fertilizers in States;

(b) if so, the names of the States where the Scheme has been launched;

(c) the performance of the scheme in each State; and

(b) and (c). The scheme is in operation in 18 states. Under the project a National Centre at Ghaziabad (U.P.), and three Regional Centres, one each at Hissar (Haryana), Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh) and Bangalore (Karnataka) have been set up. Three more Regional Centres, one each at Pune (Maharashtra), Bhubaneswar (Orissa) and Shillong (Meghalaya) are in the process being set up. Besides, the project has a provision to extend grant-in-aid to 20 Institutional agencies to set up Rhizobium produc-

tion units. Out of this provision funds have been released to three such centres one each in Rajasthan, Gujarat and Orissa. The details of location and production of Blue green algae at various centres are given in

statement I and II below.

(d) The expenditure incurred on this scheme from 1983-84 to October, 1988-89 is Rs. 88.73 lakhs.

**STATEMENT****Statewise locations of sub-centres established for production and field multiplication of Blue Green Algae**

<b>Name of the State</b>	<b>No. of Centres approved</b>	<b>Approved (in year)</b>	<b>Name of the organisation/places</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
1. Andhra Pradesh	10	1984-85	i). PD&D Farm, Garikapad Distt. Krishna (A.P). ii). Soil Testing Lab. Samalkota, Distt. East Godavari, A.P. iii). Agriculture Farm, Boppaspalli, Distt. Nizamabad. iv). PD & D Farm, Amaravathi, Distt. Guntur. v). State Seed Farm Palampet (Warangal). vi). State Seed Farm Dindi (Nalgonda). vii). State Seed Farm Chelgal (Karemnagar). viii). State Seed Farm, Kanakal (Anantpur). ix) State Seed Farm Nandipad (Nangonda). x) State Seed Farm, Malthumeda, Nizamabad

1	2	3	4
2. Assam	2	1983-84	i). Assam Agro-Industries Corporation, Gauhati, Assam. ii) Assam Agriculture University Campus, Jorhat, Assam.
3. Bihar	2	1984-85	i). Rajendra Agri. University, Rice Res. Instt. Mithapur, Patna, Bihar. ii). Rajendra Agriculture Res. Instt. Sabour, Distt. Bhagalpur, Bihar.
4. Gujarat	1	1983-84	i). Gujarat Agri. University, Rice Res. Station, Nawagam.
5. Himachal Pradesh	1	1983-84	i) Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishva Vidyalaya, Potato Res. Station, Pekhubala Distt. Una, H.P.
6. Jammu & Kashmir	1	1984-85	i). Research Station, Jammu.
7. Karnataka	7	1983-84	i). Govt. Seeds Farm, Gangavati
		— do —	ii). University of Agri. Sciences, GKVK Campus, Bangalore.
		1984-85	iii). Regional Res. Station, Mandya.

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|--------------------|---|---------|--|---|
|                    |   | — do —  |  | iv). Agri. Development Centre, Tyavangi, /Chennai Taluk, Distt. Shimoga, Karnataka.     |
| 8. Karnataka       |   | 1987-88 |  | v). Agri. School Farm, Kampli, Hospet Taluk, Distt. Bellary, Karnataka.                 |
|                    |   | 1988-89 |  | vi). Farmers Training & Education Centre, Babbur Hirur Taluka, Distt Chitradurga.       |
|                    |   |         |  | vii). Seed Farm Nugu, H.D. Kote Taluka, Mysore Dist                                     |
| 9. Kerala          | 1 | 1984-85 |  | i). Kerala Agriculture University, Pattambi, Kerala.                                    |
| 10. Maharashtra    | 4 | 1983-84 |  | i). Punjab Rao Krishi vidyapeeth, Akola Agril. Res. Station, sindewahi, Maharashtra.    |
|                    |   |         |  | ii). Mahatma Phule Agril. University, College of Agriculture, Pune.                     |
|                    |   |         |  | iii). Taluka Seed Farm, Khutal Taluka, Murbad, Distt. Thane.                            |
|                    |   |         |  | iv). Seed Farm Sakali, Taluka Sakoli, Distt. Bhandera.                                  |
| 11. Madhya Pradesh | 2 | 1983-84 |  | i). Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishva Vidyalaya, Jabalpur, University Centre, Raipur, M.P. |

1	2	3	4
12. Manipur	1	1983-84	ii). Agriculture Farm, Jagdalpur Distt. Bastar, M.P. i). Govt. Rice Research Station, Wangabal Imphal.
13. Meghalaya	1	1984-85	i). Distt. Rice Res. Station and Lab., Sang-Sangri Distt. Garohills.
14. Orissa	8	1983-84	i). Central rice Research Station. Bhubaneshwar. Distt. Puri. Orissa.
		— do —	ii). Regional Res. Station, Chiplima.
		1984-85	iii). Regional Research Station, Ranital, Distt. Balasore, Orissa.
		— do —	iv). Regional Res. Station, Keonjhar, distt. Keonjhar, Orissa.
		1988-89	v). Rice Research Station, Brahampur.
			vi). Regional Res. Station. Semlinguda.
			vii). Jute Res. Station, Kendrapara.
			viii). Regional Res. Station, Mahisaput.
15. Punjab	1	1983-84	i). Punjab. Agri. University, Ludhiana.



1

2

3

4

**16. Tamil Nadu**

- 1983-84
- i). Tamil Nadu Agri. University, Coimbatore.
- ii). Paddy Experimental Station, Adduthurai, Thanjavur Distt.
- do —
- iii). Paddy Experimental Station, Tirur.
- 1984-85
- iv). Regional Station, Attiyandal.
- do —
- v). Regional Station, Vandarayanpet.
- 1987-88
- vi). State Seed Farm, Sakkottai Distt. Thanjavur.

**17. West Bengal**

- 1983-84
- vii). State Seed Farm Mattur Dam, Distt. Salem.
- viii). State Seed Farm, Irungur, Distt. Tiruchy.
- 1983-84
- i). Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishva Vidyalaya, Nadia, University Farm, Kalyani.
- 1984-85
- ii). Adaptive R. S. Farm, Singur.
- do —
- iii). Conti, A.R.F. Midnapore.
- 1988-89
- iv). Raiganj SARF-West Dinaipur
- v). Jhargam SARF-Midnapur (West).

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1	2	3	4
			vi) Barhampur Modal farm, Mursidabad.
			vii) Bampur-SARF-24 Paragana (South).
18. Uttar Pradesh	3	1983-84	i). N.D.U.A.T. University Centre, Kumarganj, U.P. ii). Chandra Shekhar Azad Agri. University, Chekori Farm, Kanpur, U.P. iii). Central State Farm, State Farm Corpn. of India, Baharaich, U.P.

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**STATEMENT II***B.G.A. produced at B.G.A sub-centres under National Project on Dev. and use of Bio-fertilizers*

Sl.No.	Name of State/Centre	Year B.G.A. Produced Target 10000 Kg per year per centre (In Kgs)						
		83-84	84-85	85-86	86-87	87-88		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
<b>1. Andhra Pradesh</b>								
	i. PD & D Farm Garikapad	—	—	600	11000	16000		
	ii. Soil Testing Lab. Samalkota	—	—	Nil	Nil	10740		
	iii. Agri. Farm Bhojaspalli	—	—	7800	10000	54000		
	iv. P D & D. Farm Amravati	—	Nil	Nil	195	650		
	v. Palampet (State Seed Farm)	—	—	—	—	—		
	vi. Dindi (State Seed Farm)	—	—	—	—	—		
	vii. State Seed Farm, Chelgal (Karemnagar)	—	—	—	—	—		
	viii. State Seed Farm, Kanakal (Anantipur)	—	—	—	—	—		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	ix. State Seed Farm Nandipad (Nalgonda)	—	—	—	—	—
	x. State Seed Farm, Malthumeda, Nizamabad	—	—	—	—	—
	2. Assam					
	i. Assam Agro-Industries Corporation	—	10	—	—	10
	ii. Assam Agri. Univ. Jorhat	—	10	54	20	—
	3. Bihar					
	i. Rajendra Agri. University, Rice Research Instt. Mithapur, Patna	—	5000	—	—	1204
	ii. Rajendra Agri. Res. Institute Sabur, Distt. Bhagalpur	—	253	155	4000	900
	4. Gujarat					
	i. Rice Res. Station, Nawagam	—	Nil	1710	Nil	657
	5. Haryana					
	i. Govt. Farm, Karnal	—	Nil			The money has been returned to Ministry.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>6. Himachal Pradesh</b>							
i.	Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishwa Vidyalyaya Potato Research Stn. Pekhubala Distt. Una.	—	450	750	Nil	75	
<b>7. Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>							
i.	Research Station Jammu	—	—	—	—	—	
<b>8. Karnataka</b>							
i.	Govt. Seed Farm, Gangavati	—	10900	11349	6020	7950	
ii.	University of Agril. Sciences, G.K.V.K. Campus, Bangalore.	—	70	—	—	—	
iii.	Regional Res. Stn. Mandya	—	Nil	Nil	Nil	—	
iv.	Agril. School Farm Kampili Hospet Taluk Distt. Bellari	—	—	—	—	—	
v.	Agril. Development Centre, Tvavangi Chennai Taluk, Distt. Shimoga.	—	10	6200	30000	8548	
<b>9. Kerala</b>							
i.	Kerala Agricultural Centre, Pittambi	—	—	770	500	490	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>10. Maharashtra</b>						
	i. Punjab Rao Krishi Vidyapeeth Akola Agril. Res. Station Sindewahi, Maharashtra	—	820	770	3020	2020
	ii. Mahatma Phule Agril. Univ. College of Agriculture, Pune	—	4550	5408	—	22705
<b>11. Madhya Pradesh</b>						
	i. Indira Gandhi University Centre, Raipur.	—	—	245	—	—
	ii. Agriculture Farm Jagdalpur, Distt. Bastar.	—	—	—	—	—
<b>12. Manipur</b>						
	i. Rice Research Stn. Wangabal	—	—	—	—	—
<b>13. Meghalaya</b>						
	i. Distt. Rice Res. Station and Lab., Sangsangri, Distt. Garohills	—	20	66	—	—
<b>14. Orissa</b>						
	i. Rice Research Stn., Bhubaneshwar	—	701	851	225	1605

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	ii. Regional Research Stn. Chiplima	—	50	377	498	—
	iii. Regional Research Station Ranital Distt. Balasore	—	110	732	237	—
	iv. Regional Research Stn. Keonjhar	—	50	230	150	—
	15. <i>Punjab</i>					
	i. Punjab Agriculture University, Ludhiana	—	—	—	—	—
	16. <i>Tamil Nadu</i>					
	i. Tamil Nadu Agriculture University, Coimbatore.	—	5500	5305	—	3765
	ii. Paddy Experimental Station, Aduthurai	—	10015	10285	10100	11385
	iii. Paddy Experimental Station, Tirur	—	1060	10063	10340	10100
	iv. Regional Station, Attiyandal	—	—	10300	10100	11450
	v. Regional Station, Vandayanpet	—	—	10150	10500	10000
	vi. State Seed Farm, Sakkottai, Thanjavur	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
vii.	State Seed Farm, Mettur Dam, Salem	—	—	—	—	—
viii.	State Seed Farm, Irunagar Distt. Tiruchi	—	—	—	—	—
<b>17. West Bengal</b>						
i.	Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Kalyani	—	—	—	—	166
ii.	Block Seed Farm Singur	—	—	3600	3000	3000
iii.	Contain ARF Midnapur	—	—	1900	2700	4000
iv.	Birhampur Model Farm Murshidabad.	—	—	1500	1100	1500
<b>18. Uttar Pradesh</b>						
i.	N.D. University Centre, Kumarganj	—	2500	2500	1250	950



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ii. C.S. Azad University Centre Chakeri Farm			—	10000	6500	6000	—
iii. Central State Farm Corporation Bahraich			—	—	1020	1512	1100
			—	52079	106590	122467	184888

[*Translation*]

**Construction of Roads under RLEGP in Uttar Pradesh**

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

(a) the details of the roads to be constructed in Uttar Pradesh under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme during the current year; and

(b) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b): In Uttar Pradesh a total of 1000 kms of earth work and 2700 Kms of soling of roads is proposed to be done under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme during the current year. The expected expenditure on these works during the current year would be of the order of Rs. 44 crores including the State Share.

[*English*]

**Measures for Development of Food Processing Industries**

981. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a series of measures for the development of Food Processing Industry;

(b) if so, whether the interest of private sector industry as well as the small scale sector would be kept in mind while implementing those measures; and

(c) the details of guidelines issued to the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No guidelines have been issued so far to the State Governments. The State Governments have only been requested to form nodal agencies to ensure the development of the food processing sector.

**Increasing Production of Fruits and Vegetables**

982. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop and increase the production of fruits and vegetables in the country; 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). Government of India is already implementing various schemes for increasing production of fruits and vegetables. They include:

(i) Improved technology for quality apple production for supply of micro-nutrients, sprayers and anti-hail nets at subsidised rates in the State of J & K., H.P., U.P. and Arunachal Pradesh.

(ii) Demonstration programme for banana in Goa and pineapple in Arunachal Pradesh and Andaman Nicobar Islands.

(iii) Elite Progeny Orchard Scheme for production of quality planting material at ten farms of the State Farms Corporation of India.

(iv) Strengthening of departmental nurseries through National Horticulture Board for production of quality fruit plants.

#### **Accommodation to the Lecturers of Delhi University**

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

(a) the criteria laid down by the university of Delhi regarding allotment of residential accommodation to Professors/lecturers of the University;

(b) whether any separate pool is maintained for the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes Professors/Lecturers of the University;

(c) if so, the details of accommodation provided during last two years to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes Professors/Lecturers;

(d) the number of Schedules Caste/Scheduled Tribes Professors/Lecturers who have not been allotted accommodation so far; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to allot the quarters to persons who have not yet been allotted quarters expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) Residential accommodation to University teachers is allotted by the Pro-Vice Chancellor/Vice-Chancellor in accor-

dance with the provisions of the Rules framed by the Executive Council in this behalf.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Two teachers in these categories have been provided accommodation. Besides, two more teachers were offered accommodation but did not accept it.

(d) No application from any such teacher for allotment of accommodation is pending with the University.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **SAARC Teachers' Convention**

984. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a convention of teachers of SAARC countries has been organised in the country during October, 1988;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the motto of this convention;

(d) the criteria adopted for selection of teachers for this convention;

(e) the number of teachers, State-wise who participated in the convention;

(f) whether Government propose to relax the existing criteria to encourage the teachers from educationally backward State to join the convention in future; and

(g) if so, the detail thereof and 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) to (g): The information is being collected.

**Allotment of All India Permits for Passenger Buses**

**985. SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH:** Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are allotting certain quota of All India Permits for plying passenger buses to State Governments;

(b) if so, the norms for such allocation;

(c) the number of such permits allotted to Government of Maharashtra during 1986, 1987 and 1988; and

(d) whether any quota has been reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). In terms of Section 63 (7) of the M.V. Act, 1939 the number of permits for allotment by State Transport authorities are specified by the Central Government. The number of such permits for buses last specified in 1977 was as 50 per State and U.T. of Delhi and 25 for each of other Union Territories. This was taking into account the potential for tourist traffic.

(c) There had been no allocation made during these years.

(d) No, Sir.

**Grants to Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra, Ranchi**

**986. SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD YADAV:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RE-

**SOURCE DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government extended a grant of Rs. 60 lakhs to Birla Institute of Technology, Masra, Ranchi, for equipments for new laboratories and modernisation of existing laboratories etc. in the financial year 1985-1986;

(b) whether the Institute has utilised the above grants for the purpose meant for;

(c) whether the grants to Birla Institute far exceed the total grants given to the remaining Engineering Colleges in Bihar during 1985-86; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the same?

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 of India in this Ministry sanctioned a grant of Rs. 55.00 lakhs to Birla Institute of Technology Mesra, Ranchi under different schemes, namely, Modernisation and Removal of obsolescence, Thrust Areas of Technical Education and Institutional New Work Schemes during the financial year 1985-86.

(b) Yes, Sir. The major part of the grants have been utilised.

(c) No, Sir. The other Engineering Colleges and Technical Institutions situated in the State of Bihar were sanctioned a total grant of Rs. 162.00 lakhs during the 1985-86.

(d) Does not arise.

**Bus Accidents at Bhakra Canal**

**987. SHRI KHURSHI AHMED: SHRI HET RAM:**

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of passengers were killed recently when a bus carrying them fell into the Bhakra main canal;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of casualties;

(c) the number of such accidents which took place on the canal bridges earlier including the number of persons killed in those accidents; and

(d) the measures proposed to be taken to avoid such accidents on the canal bridges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. On 25.9.88, a Bus of Pepsu Road Transport Corporation fell into Bhakra main canal near Village SANCURI KALAN, District Sangria, in which 78 persons were killed.

FIR No. 130 dated 25.9.88 under Section 302/279/427/304-A IPC, Police Station Munak, district. Sangrur was registered against the Bus Driver Shri Chand Singh and he was arrested on 15.10.1988.

(c) The State Government of Punjab have intimated that there had been three such accidents earlier, details of which are as under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. Persons Killed</i>	
30.1.1984	40	Bus fell into canal in Ropar District.
15.10.1986	71	Bus fell into canal near Sirhind.
15.6.1987	65	Bus fell into Bhakra main canal near Pasiona.

(d) The State Government has asked the Department of Irrigation and Power as also the Department of Public Works to ensure remedial measures such as having roads around canal embankments of proper surface, proper cooperating of soft soil around roads, markings on the road to caution night traffic, removal of pot-holes in rainy seasons, raised canal etc.

### Consumption and Demand of Fertilisers

988. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise per hectare consumption and demand of chemical fertilizers as on 31.3.86, 31.3.87 and 31.3.88;

(b) how this demand has been met;

(c) the estimated per hectare consumption and demand of fertilizers at the end of Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to met the demand either by increasing domestic production or import?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Statement I and II indicating per hectare consumption and demand of chemical fertilizers State-wise are given below.

(b) The demand of fertilisers is fully met by allocations from indigenous production and imported fertilizers.

(c) The target of fertilisers consumption for the year 1989-90, i.e. end of 7th Five Year Plan, is fixed at 123-125 lakh tonnes of nutrients. The estimated all India per hectare consumption at the end of 7th Five Year Plan on the basis of 1984-85 area figures will be

about 70 Kgs. of nutrients.

(d) Various steps are being taken to maximise indigenous production of Nitrogenous and Phosphatic Fertilisers. The availability, at present, of Phosphatic Fertilisers is

however not adequate to meet the total demand and the gap is met partially through imports. There is no commercially viable deposit of Potash in the country. The entire requirements of Potash are therefore, met through imports.

### STATEMENT-I

#### *Estimated per hectare Consumption of Fertilizers*

*(Kgs of N+P+K Per hectare)*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	72.73	73.82
2.	Karnataka	47.65	48.53
3.	Kerala	49.18	52.67
4.	Tamil Nadu	94.28	95.15
5.	Gujarat	41.05	39.19
6.	Madhya Pradesh	19.51	22.03
7.	Maharashtra	32.70	33.10
8.	Rajasthan	12.78	14.29
9.	Haryana	67.52	75.26
10.	Punjab	156.60	159.08
11.	Uttar Pradesh	78.51	70.53
12.	Himachal Pradesh	23.95	26.43
13.	Jammu & Kashmir	35.06	29.47
14.	Assam	4.50	4.52
15.	Bihar	48.88	51.42

1	2	3	4
16. Orissa		16.02	17.29
17. West Bengal		53.90	65.83
All India		49.66	49.66

Note: The per hectare consumption is calculated on the basis of area figures for the year 1984-85.

Sl. No.	State	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11.95	11.60	10.79
2.	Karnataka	7.20	6.95	6.88
3.	Kerala	1.55	1.64	1.76
4.	Tamil Nadu	9.00	8.48	6.48
5.	Gujarat	6.18	5.60	4.36
6.	Madhya Pradesh	5.10	5.75	5.95
7.	Maharashtra	8.25	8.37	7.77
8.	Rajasthan	2.52	2.59	2.46
9.	Haryana	4.00	4.47	4.66
10.	Punjab	11.50	11.85	11.90
11.	Uttar Pradesh	20.00	22.20	20.00
12.	Himachal Pradesh	0.27	0.27	0.30
13.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.38	0.49	0.45
14.	Assam	0.26	0.24	0.30
15.	Bihar	5.80	5.76	6.36

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Orissa	1.55	1.62	1.46
17.	West Bengal	4.90	4.85	5.71
	All India	102.64	104.41	99.34

### Rice Mills in Orissa

989. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:  
Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have sanctioned the establishment of some new rice mills in the State of Orissa;

(b) if so, the number of mills sanctioned during the last three years; and

(c) the number of mills out of them which have been commissioned so far?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

### Missing Items from National Museum in Delhi

990. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:  
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of valuable items are missing from the National Museum in Delhi;

(b) if so, details of items found missing during the last three years;

(c) whether those items were traced later on;

(d) if not, who was held responsible for the protection of these items and the action taken against those persons; and

(e) the steps taken for the tight security of such items to protect the national property?

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). No, Sir. Only one object i.e. Golkunda Rumal has been reported missing from the National Museum collection.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The Police are still investigating the loss. Action is being taken to fix responsibility on the official responsible for safe custody of this art object.

(e) Security measures, such as deployment of armed Police Constables and museum's own security arrangements have been taken. Closed Circuit Television and Burglar Alarm system have also been installed to strengthen security of art treasure.

### Improvement of Relations with Bhutan

991. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:



(a) the details of the recent steps taken to improve the relations with Bhutan;

(b) whether there is any proposal to connect Kalikhola in Bhutan with the National Highway No. 31 with a double metal road;

(c) if so, by what time; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Exchanges of bilateral visits at all levels continue to enrich Indo-Bhutan relations.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) In view of the already existing road links with Bhutan this has not been considered necessary.

#### **Central University in Assam**

992. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which the proposed Central University in Assam is likely to be set up; and

(b) the details of other places where more Central Universities are proposed to 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 have not taken a final decision on this matter.

(b) The Government have agreed to

establish a Central University in Nagaland. No other proposals are under consideration at present.

#### **Construction of Nhava Sheva Port**

993. SHRI SHANTRAM NAIK: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in regard to the construction of Nhava Sheva Port;

(b) the total amount spent so far; and

(c) the time by which the project is expected to be completed and port likely to be operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Out of the 6 berths, the construction of two bulk berths and one container berth has been completed. Work on the Service berth and 2 container berths is in progress. Capital Dredging Work has been completed. Structural fabrication and erection of sheds and procurement of equipments are in progress. There are a large number of components in this big project and the remaining items are also in progress.

(b) Upto Oct. 1988, an amount of Rs. 562.12 crores has been spent on this project.

(c) The project is expected to be substantially completed by March, 89 and thereafter opened for commercial operation after trial operations of various equipments and systems.

#### **Private Proposal for Starting Hovercraft Service between Bombay and Goa**

994. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposals have been received from private parties for starting hovercraft service between Bombay and Goa;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these proposals have been examined and Governments of Maharashtra and Goa consulted in this regard; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

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

(b) and (c). Details are as under:-

i) The proposal of M/s. Satyagiri Shipping Company for acquisition of two high speed passenger boats from abroad for the purpose was approved by the Government on 22.6.1987. Since the Company could not finalise the deals this approval was cancelled on 8.8.1988. This Company has submitted on 7.10.1988 a revised proposal to D.G. Shipping for acquisition of two high speed boats to be constructed indigenously.

ii) A proposal of M/s. West Coast Hoverlines Private Limited for acquisition of hovercrafts was rejected as their application was incomplete and the company had not obtained the required clearance of the State Governments concerned.

(d) The Government of India would welcome such proposals.

#### **Lab-to-Land Programme**

995. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress achieved under the

Lab-to-Land programme during the last three years;

(b) the names of the 102 centres selected zone-wise in the country for this programme;

(c) the impetus given to agriculture/horticulture including vegetables and cash crops in Himachal Pradesh and other Hill States under the programme;

(d) whether the programme has not been given sufficient funds and the ICAR Institutes were advised to run the programme from the budget savings of the Institutes; and

(e) if so, the manner in which the shortage of funds would be met?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) Sir, during last three years, 84800 farm families were allotted in Lab to land Programme in Phase III (1984-86) and 24708 in Phase IV (1986-88). These farm families performed very well by adopting the latest low cost technologies with respect to crop production; animal production; horticulture including vegetable production; and sericulture, goatery, poultry, piggery, duckery, fishery etc. By the use of improved varieties of seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, time of sowing, seed treatment etc., the yield of various crops showed an increase of 50-30%. The production of vegetables in hill regions of Himachal Pradesh and Western U.P. showed marked improvement: the average yield of potato (Chandramukhi) was 114 g/ha, Tomato (Pusa ruby) 109 g/ha, Cauliflower (Snow ball) 218 g/ha and Onion (Pusa red) 191 g/ha.

The animal production enterprises adopted by the landless agricultural labour-

eres could improve the animal breed by adopting artificial insemination technique, balanced feed and health care. Barbari goats given to the landless farmers helped in bringing up their economic status. Dairy, fishery, Duckery and Piggery enterprises proved important subsidiary occupations among the adopted farmers throughout the country.

(b) The statement is given below.

(c) In Himachal Pradesh and other hill states, the production of fruit crops and vegetables received priority. Special atten-

tion was given to potato, pea, cabbage, and Cauliflower. Mushroom cultivation in villages and *toria* crop was introduced in Himachal Pradesh for the first time through Lab to land adopted farmers. In J & K oats and repeseed were introduced in *rabi* fallows.

(d) Due to paucity of funds with the ICAR, the programme under the Lab to Land scheme could not be provided with adequate resources.

(e) Efforts are being made to procure more funds from national as well as international resources.

### STATEMENT

#### *Zone and State-wise List of Lab to Land Centres (LIC's) (1988-89)*

#### ZONE-I

##### 1. *Haryana State*

1. National Dairy Research Institute  
Karnal (Haryana).
2. Central Soil Salinity Research Institute  
Karnal (Haryana).
3. Haryana Agricultural University,  
Hissar-125004 (Haryana).
4. Krishi Vigyan Kendra,  
Bhagwat Bhakti Ashram,  
Rampura, Rewari (Haryana).

##### 2. *Himachal Pradesh*

5. Central Potato Research Institute  
Simla (Himachal Pradesh).
6. Himachal Pradesh Agricultural University  
Palampur-176062 (Himachal Pradesh).
7. University of Horticultural & Forestry  
P.O. Nauli,

Solan (H.P.) 173230 (Himachal Pradesh).

3. *Delhi & Chandigarh*

8. Indian Agricultural Research Institute,  
New Delhi.
9. Dean Dayal Research Institute,  
New Delhi.

4. *Jammu & Kashmir*

10. Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural and  
Technology,  
Srinagr/Ghandinagar, Jammu (In winter) (J &  
K) 190001/180001.

5. *Punjab State*

11. Punjab Agricultural University,  
Ludhiana 140004 (Punjab).
12. Khalsa College  
Amritsar (Punjab).

*ZONE-II*

6. *West Bengal*

13. Jute Agricultural Research Institute,  
Barrackporè (West Bengal).
14. Jute Technological Research Laboratories,  
Tolygunj, Calcutta (West Bengal).
15. Central Inland Capture Fisheries Research  
Institute,  
Barrackpore (West Bengal).
16. Bidhan Chand Krishi Viswa Vidyalaya,  
Mohapur, Nedia-741246 (West Bengal).
17. Rama Krishna Seva Kendra  
23, R.N. Mukherjee Road  
Calcutta (West Bengal).
18. Seva Bharati, Kappari,  
Midnapure (West Bengal).

19. Shri Ram Krishna Ashram,  
P.O. Nimpith Ashram  
24-Parganas (West Bengal).
20. L.S. Parishad Gram Sevak Training Centre,  
Rama Krishna Mission,  
Midnapore (West Bengal).
21. Viswa-Bharati, Palli Shikshe Bhawan,  
Viswa Bharati, Sreeniketan  
(West Bengal)-731236.
22. West Bengal Comprehensive Area Develop-  
ment Corporation,  
Writers Building,  
Calcutta (West Bengal).

7. *Orrisa*

23. Central Rice Research Institute  
Cuttack (Orissa).
24. Central Institute. of Freshwater Aquaculture,  
Bhubneswar (Orissa).
25. Orissa University of Aquaculture & Technol-  
ogy,  
Bhubneswar (Orissa)-751003.

8. *Andaman & Nicobar*

26. Central Agricultural Institute,  
Port Blair (Andman & Nicobar Islands).

**ZONE-III**

9. *Mizoram*

27. Directorate of Agriculture, Govt. of Mizoram  
Aizawal (Mizoram).

10. *Meghalaya*

28. ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region,  
Shillong (Meghalaya).

11. *Assam*

29. Assam Agricultural University  
Jorhat (Assam) 785013.

**ZONE-IV**

12. *Bihar State*

30. Indian Lac Research Institute  
Ranchi (Bihar).

31. Biras Agricultural University,  
Kanke, Ranchi-834006 (Bihar).

32. Rajendra Agricultural University,  
Pusa, Samastipur-800014 (Bihar).

33. Rama Krishna Mission Ashram,  
Morabadi, Ranchi (Bihar).

34. Gram Nirman Mandal,  
Sarvodaya Ashram,  
Sokhodeorn, Nawadah, (Bihar).

35. Holy Cross Polytechnic  
Hazaribagh (Bihar).

36. Santhal Paharia Sewa Mandal,  
Fatehpur, Deoghar,  
Baidyaneth Deoghar (Bihar).

37. Vanvasi Sewa Kendra,  
Anaura, Rohtas (Bihar).

38. Gadadhar Mishra Smarak Nidhi,  
Gandhigram, Godda (Bihar).

39. Vikas Bharti,  
Bishanpur, Gumla (Bihar).

40. Gram Vikas Kendra,  
Jamshedpur (Bihar).

13. *Uttar Pradesh*

41. Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute,  
Jhansi.

42. Indian Veterinary Research Institute  
Barailly.
43. Central Soil and Water Conservation Research and Training Institute,  
Dehradun.
44. Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research  
Lucknow.
45. Vivekanand Parvatiya Krishi Anusahdhannasala, Almora.
46. Central Institute of Horticulture for Northern Plains,  
Lucknow.
47. Directorate of Pulses Research  
Kalyanpur, Kanpur.
48. G.B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology,  
Nainital-203145 (U.P.)
49. C.S. Azad University of Agril. and Technology,  
Kanpur-208002, (U.P.)
50. N.D. University of Agriculture & Technology,  
Kumargunj, Faizabad (U.P.)
51. Kamla Nehru Memorial Trust,  
Sultanpur (U.P.)
52. Literacy House,  
Alambagh, Lucknow (U.P.)
53. Bhartiya Mahila Vikas Sansthan,  
Dhanaura, Moradabad (U.P.)
54. Banaras Hindu University,  
Varanasi (U.P.)
55. Kulbhasker Ashram Degree College,  
Allahabad (U.P.)
56. Tilak Dharii College  
Jaunpur (U.P.)

57. Allahabad Agricultural Institute  
Naini, Allahabad (U.P.)

**ZONE-V**14. *Andhra Pradesh*

58. Central Tobacco Research Institute,  
Rajahmundry (Andhra Pradesh).
59. Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture,  
Hyderabad  
(Andhra Pradesh).
60. Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University,  
Rajendranagar, Hyderabad-5000030  
(Andhra Pradesh).
61. Sri Aurbindo Institute of Rural Development  
Gaddipalli, Nalgonda (Andhra Pradesh).

**ZONE-VI**15. *Gujarat State*

62. Gujarat Agricultural University,  
S.K. Nagar, Dantiwada, (Gujarat).
63. Gujarat Vidyapeeth,  
Ahmedabad (Gujarat).

16. *Rajasthan State*

64. Central Arid Zone Research Institute,  
Jodhpur (Rajasthan).
65. Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute,  
Avikanagar (Rajasthan).
66. Rajasthan Agriculture University,  
Bikaner.
67. Vidya Bhavan Rural Institute,  
Badgeon, Udaipur, (Rajasthan).
68. Seva Mandir,  
Udaipur (Rajasthan).



**ZONE-VII****17. *Madhya Pradesh***

69. Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh).
70. Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vidhya Vidyalaya, Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh)-402 001.
71. Indira Gandhi Krishi Viswa Vidyalaya, Raipur (Madhya Pradesh).
72. Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust, Kasturbagram, Indore, (Madhya Pradesh).
73. Bhartiya Gramin Mahila Sangh, Indore (Madhya Pradesh).

**18. *Maharashtra State***

74. National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning, Nagpur (Maharashtra).
75. Central Institute of Cotton Research, Nagpur (Maharashtra).
76. Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli-415712 (Maharashtra).
77. Mahatma Phula Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri-413722 (Maharashtra).
78. Panjabrao Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola-444104 (Maharashtra).
79. Marathwada Agricultural University, Parbhani-413401 (Maharashtra).
80. Gokhale Education Society, Kosbad Hill, Thane (Maharashtra).
81. Satpura Vikas Mandal, Jalgaon (Maharashtra).

**ZONE-VIII****19. Kerala State**

82. Central Institute of Fisheries Technologies, Cochin (Kerala).
83. Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, Kasaragod (Kerala).
84. Central Tuber Crops Research Institute Trivandrum (Kerala).
85. Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Cochin (Kerala).
86. Kerala Agricultural University, Trichur-680651 (Kerala).
87. Mitraniketan, Villanad, Trivandrum (Kerala).

**20. Tamil Nadu State**

88. Tamilnadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore-641003 (Tamilnadu).
89. Avinashilingam Trust, Vivekanandpuram, Coimbatore (Tamilnadu).
90. Nagalapuram Village Revitalisation and Development Association, Nagalapuram, Vilathikulam Taluk, Tirunelveli (Tamilnadu).
91. Centre for Development and Communication, Via Thani, Madhrai-626520 (Tamilnadu).
92. Tamilnadu Board of Rural Development, Madras (Tamilnadu).
93. Gandhigram Rural Institute, Madurai (Tamilnadu).
94. United Planter's Association of Southern India, Coonoor, Nilgiris.

95. Trust for Human Resource & Unity Development,  
T. Vadugapetty, Thanichiam,  
Madurai (Tamilnadu).

21. *Karnataka State*

96. Indian Institute of Horticultural Research,  
Banglore (Karnataka).
97. University of Agricultural Sciences,  
Banglore-560024 (Karnataka).
98. University of Agricultural Sciences,  
Dharwad (Karnataka).
99. Agricultural Science Foundation,  
Hulkoti, Gadag (Karnataka).
100. MYRADA, 49, Richmond Road,  
Banglore (Karnataka).
101. Vani Mitra Kendra,  
Tavrekeru, Madiyala  
Bangalore (Karnataka).
102. Asian Institute of Rural Development,  
7-A, Ratnavilasa Road,  
Basavangudi, Bangalore (Karnataka).

**I.C.D.S. Projects**

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

(a) whether any Integrated Child Development Scheme Projects have been sanctioned in the country during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the names of such projects, State-wise and the total number of blocks covered under these projects till date for each State;

(c) whether any more projects would be

launched in the remaining years of the Seventh Plan; and

(d) if so, the number thereof for each State?

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) Statement I showing, state-wise locations of 216 Centrally-sponsored Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) projects sanctioned for 1988-89 is given

below. Statement II showing, state-wise, the total number of ICDS projects is given below.

(c) and (d). Proposals for 1989-90 the

last year of the 7th Five Year Plan are yet to be finalised. The question of any state-wise distribution of ICDS projects for 1989-90 therefore does not arise at present.

### STATEMENT I

*List of 216 centrally-sponsored ICDS projects, sanctioned for 1988-89*

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of Project/block/place</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Type</i>
<b>(A) ANDHRA PRADESH</b>			
1.	Hyderabad city-II	Hyderabad	Urban
2.	Secundrabad city	-do-	-do-
3.	Kakinada city	East Godavari	-do-
4.	Kallur	Khammam	Tribal
5.	Singnamala	Anantapur	Rural
6.	Bangarupalayam	Chittoor	-do-
7.	Gangadhara	Karimnagar	-do-
8.	Allabada	Kurnool	-do-
9.	Kalwakurty	Mahaboobnagar	-do-
10.	Shadnagar	-do-	-do-
11.	Kamareddy	Nizamabao	-do-
12.	Ongole	Prakasam	-do-
13.	Chavella	Rangareddy	-do-
<b>(B) ARUNACHAL PRADESH</b>			
1.	Liromoba	West Siang	Tribal
2.	Khagam	Changland	-do-
3.	Wakro	Lohit	-do-
4.	Pongchu Wakka	Tirap	-do-

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of Project/block/place</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Type</i>
5.	Yingkoing	East Siang	-do-
6.	Pangin	-do-	-do-
(C)	<i>ASSAM</i>		
1.	Lakhispur	Cachar	Tribal
(D)	<i>BIHAR</i>		
1.	Jharia-cum-Jora	Dhanbad	Urban
2.	Pokhar-cum-Sidri		
3.	Dhanbad City	-do-	-do-
4.	Bokaro Steel City	-do-	-do-
5.	Darbhanga	Darbhanga	Rural
6.	Patna Sadar	Patna	-do-
7.	Golmuri-cum-Jagsai	Singhbhum	Tribal
8.	Lakhmipur	Monghyr	Rural
9.	Akherpur	Nawadeh	-do-
10.	Lesiganj	Palamau	-do-
11.	Hussainabad	-do-	-do-
12.	Chandwa	-do-	Tribal
13.	Ramgarh	Rohtas	Rural
14.	Simdaga	Gumla	Tribal
15.	Kisko	Lohardaga	-do-
16.	Barwadih	Palamau	-do-
17.	Bero	Ranchi	-do-
18.	Ratu	-do-	-do-

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of Project/block/place</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Type</i>
19.	Taljhari	Sahebganj	-do-
20.	Shikaripura	Santhal Parganas	-do-
21.	Jama	-do-	-do-
22.	Jhinkpani	Singhbhum	-do-
23.	Nuamundi	-do-	-do-
24.	Jagannathpur	-do-	-do-
25.	Barsoi	Kathihar	Rural
26.	Bahadurganj	Purnea	-do-
27.	Jokihat	-do-	-do-
(E)	<i>GOA</i>		
1.	Mormugao	Goa	Rural
(F)	<i>HARYANA</i>		
1.	Ambala	Ambala	Rural
2.	Gohana	Sonipat	-do-
(G)	<i>HIMACHAL PRADESH</i>		
1.	Baijnath	Kangra	Rural
2.	Rewalsar	Mandi	-do-
(H)	<i>JAMMU AND KASHMIR</i>		
1.	Khour	Jammu	Rural
2.	Rajwara	Kupwara	-do-
(I)	<i>KARNATAKA</i>		
1.	Bangalore North	Bangalore	Rural
2.	Muddebihal	Bijapur	Rural

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of Project/block/place</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Type</i>
3.	Sringeri	Chikmanglur	Tribal
4.	Puttur	South Kannara	-do-
5.	Shahpur	Gulbarga	Rural
6.	Aland	-do-	-do-
7.	Virajpet	Kodagu	Tribal
8.	Srinivaspur	Kolar	Rural
9.	Chintamani	-do-	Rural
10.	Karwar	North Kannara	-do-
11.	Jagalur	Chitsradurga	-do-
12.	Hadagalli	Bellery	-do-
13.	Chitradurga	Chitradurga	-do-
14.	Chikkanaya Kanahalli	Tumkur	-do-
(J)	<i>KERALA</i>		
1.	Kattapana	Idukki	Rural
2.	Mannerghat	Palghat	-do-
3.	Konni	Pattanamthitta	-do-
4.	Pathanapuram	Quilon	-do-
5.	Mullaserry	Trichur	-do-
(K)	<i>MADHYA PRADESH</i>		
1.	Ujjain City	Ujjain	Urban
2.	Raipur City	Raipur	-do-
3.	Indore City	Indore	-do-
4.	Jabot	Jhabua	Tribal

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of Project/block/place</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Type</i>
5.	Udaigarh	-do—	-do-
6.	Jhabua	-do-	-do-
7.	Thandla	-do-	-do-
8.	Bhabhra	-do-	-do-
9.	Petlabad	-do-	-do-
10.	Sondwa	-do-	-do-
11.	Bagh	Dhar	-do-
12.	Umarvan	-do-	-do-
13.	Dahi	-do-	-do-
14.	Kukshi	-do-	-do-
15.	Sardarpur	-do-	-do-
16.	Nisarpur	-do-	-do-
17.	Rajpur	Khargone	-do-
18.	Barwani	Khargone	Tribal
19.	Thikree	-do-	-do-
20.	Bhikangaon	-do-	-do-
21.	Betul	Betul	-do-
22.	Kharasia	Raigarh	-do-
23.	Mungeli	Bilaspur	Rural
24.	Pamgarh	-do-	-do-
25.	Ujjain	Ujjain	-do-
26.	Ghatia	-do-	-do-
27.	Mahidpur	-do-	-do-



<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of Project/block/place</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Type</i>
28.	Khachred	-do-	-do-
29.	Aashta	Sehore	-do-
30.	Rahatgarh	Sagar	-do-
31.	Bhilagarh	Raipur	-do-
(L)	<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>		
1.	Bombay City-IV	Greater Bombay	Urban
2.	Bombay City-V	-do-	-do-
3.	Pimpari-chinchwad	Pune	-do-
4.	Akola City	Akola	-do-
5.	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	-do-
6.	Chopda	Jalgaon	Tribal
7.	Sheegaon	Ahmednagar	Rural
8.	Karjat	-do-	-do-
9.	Paithan	Aurangabad	-do-
10.	Kaij	Beed	-do-
11.	Amalner	Jalgaon	-do-
12.	Nandgaon	Nasik	-do-
13.	Yeola	-do-	-do-
14.	Baramati	Pune	-do-
15.	Miraj	Sangli	-do-
16.	North Sholapur	Sholapur	-do-
17.	South Sholapur	-do-	-do-

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of Project/block/place</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Type</i>
(M)	<b>MANIPUR</b>		
1.	Bishanpur	Bishnpur	Rural
2.	Churachandpur	Chura-chandpur	Tribal
3.	Ukhrul North (Chingai)	Ukhrul	-do-
(N)	<b>MEGHALAYA</b>		
1.	Nawphlang	East Khasi Hill	Tribal
2.	Laskein	Jaitia Hills	-do-
3.	Rongara	West Garo Hills	-do-
4.	Mairang	East Khasi Hills	-do-
(O)	<b>MIZORAM</b>		
1.	Lokicherra	Aizawl	Tribal
2.	Tuipang	Chhimtuipur	-do-
3.	Aibauk	Aizawl	-do-
(P)	<b>NAGALAND</b>		
1.	Longlang	Tuensang	Tribal
2.	Kulubote	Kohima	-do-
3.	Ongpangkong	Mokokdung	-do-
(Q)	<b>ORISSA</b>		
1.	Cuttack City	Cuttack	Urban
2.	Tumudibandh	Phulbani	Tribal
3.	Chakapad	-do-	-do-
4.	Tikabadi	-do-	-do-
5.	G. Udayangiri	-do-	-do-

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of Project/block/place</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Type</i>
6.	Raikia	-do-	-do-
7.	Baliguda	-do-	-do-
8.	Gunapur	Koraput	-do-
9.	Ramanguda	-do-	-do-
10.	Bisham-Cuttack	-do-	-do-
11.	Padampur	-do-	-do-
12.	Muniguda	-do-	-do-
13.	Bisoi	Mayurbhanj	-do-
14.	Udala	Mayurbhanj	Tribal
15.	Baripada	-do-	-do-
16.	Harabhanga	Phulbani	Rural
17.	Titilagarh	Bohangir	-do-
18.	Muribahal	-do-	-do-
19.	Bangamunda	-do-	-do-
20.	Nawapara	Kalahandi	-do-
21.	Sohella	Sambalpur	-do-
(R)	<i>PUNJAB</i>		
1.	Mahilpur	Hoshiarpur	Rural
2.	Chamkaur Sahib	Ropar	-do-
3.	Bamial	Gurdaspur	-do-
4.	Philaur	Jalandhar	-do-
5.	Nurmahal	-do-	-do-

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of Project/block/place</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Type</i>
<b>(S) TAMIL NADU</b>			
1.	Kolli Hills	Salem	Tribal
2.	Peddanaichanpalayam	-do-	-do-
3.	Vadamadurai	Anna	Rural
4.	Valparai	Coimbatore	-do-
5.	Mudhanur	North Arcot	-do-
6.	Gangavalli	Salem	-do-
7.	Kivelur	Thanjavur	-do-
8.	Ottapidaram	Chidambaranar	-do-
9.	Morapur	Dharmapuri	-do-
10.	Hosur	-do-	-do-
11.	Sattur	Kamarajar	-do-
12.	Devakottai	Posumpomathu- Rama-lingam	-do-
13.	Paramakudi	Ramanathapuram	-do-
<b>(T) TRIPURA</b>			
1.	Amarpur	North District	Tribal
<b>(U) UTTAR PRADESH</b>			
1.	Agra City	Agra	Urban
2.	Meerut City	Meerut	-do-
3.	Dehradun City	Dehradun	-do-
4.	Kanpur City-II	Kanpur	-do-
5.	Allahabad City-II	Allahabad	-do-

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<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of Project/block/place</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Type</i>
6.	Panchpurwa	Gonda	Tribal
7.	Suar	Rampur	Rural
8.	Rampur	Rampur	-do-
9.	Nakur	Saharanpur	-do-
10.	Nijababad	Bijnore	-do-
11.	Padrauna	Deoria	-do-
12.	Dwarahat	Almora	-do-
13.	Dharali	Chamoli	-do-
14.	Pauri	Pauri Garhwal	-do-
15.	Pithoragarh	Pithoragarh	-do-
16.	Dev Parayag	Tehri Garhwal	-do-
17.	Machhrehetu	Sitapur	-do-
18.	Misrik	-do-	-do-
19.	Sarkan	-do-	-do-
20.	Behata	-do-	-do-
21.	Mauranipur	Jhansi	-do-
22.	Bamor	-do-	-do-
23.	Birdha	Lalitpur	-do-
24.	Dakor	Jalaun	-do-
25.	Nakha	Kheri	-do-
26.	Chaka	Allahabad	-do-
27.	Behandar	Hardoi	-do-

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<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of Project/block/place</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Type</i>
28.	Sursa	-do-	-do-
(V)	<i>WEST BENGAL</i>		
1.	Bundwan	Purulia	Tribal
2.	Indpur	Bankura	Rural
3.	Haldi Bari	Cooch Behar	-do-
3.	Mathabanga-I	-do-	-do-
5.	Sitai	-do-	-do-
6.	Sitai Kuchi	-do-	-do-
7.	Old Maldah	Malda	-do-
8.	Jharagran	Midnapur	-do-
9.	Lalgola	Murshidabad	-do-
10.	Hingalganj	24 Pargana (North)	-do-
11.	Para	Purulia	-do-
12.	Raghunathpur-I	Purulia	-do-
13.	Kakiaganj	West Dinajpur	-do-
14.	Kushmundi	-do-	-do-
(W)	<i>DELHI</i>		
1.	Govindpuri/Katwaria sarai	Delhi	Urban

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**STATEMENT II**

*State-wise, the number of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Projects in the country, sanctioned till date*

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>Number of Centrally sponsored</i>	<i>I.C.D.S. State sector</i>	<i>Projects Total</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	103	9	112
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	25	—	25
3.	Assam	52	—	52
4.	Bihar	168	—	168
5.	Goa	11	—	11
6.	Gujarat	82	16	98
7.	Haryana	37	68	105
8.	Himachal Pradesh	23	—	23
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	25	23	48
10.	Karnataka	78	30	108
11.	Kerala	54	24	78
12.	Madhya Pradesh	161	—	161
13.	Maharashtra	122	—	122
14.	Manipur	19	—	19
15.	Meghalaya	20	—	20
16.	Mizoram	16	3	19
17.	Nagaland	21	—	21
18.	Orissa	105	—	105
19.	Punjab	48	—	48

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Rajasthan	83	17	100
21.	Sikkim	4	—	4
22.	Tamil Nadu	78	—	78
23.	Tripura	14	—	14
24.	Uttar Pradesh	222	8	230
25.	West Bengal	128	16	144
Total (for States)		1699	214	1913
S. No. Union Territory				
1.	Andman & Nicobar	4	—	4
2.	Chandigarh	2	—	2
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	—	1
4.	Daman & Diu	2	—	2
5.	Delhi	22	2	24
6.	Lakshadweep	1	—	1
7.	Pondicherry	5	—	5
Total for U.Ts		37	2	39
Grand Total		1736	216	1952

**Integrated Drinking Water Supply Schemes**

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

(a) whether the National Technology Mission on drinking water has selected 55

districts for developing integrated drinking water supply schemes;

(b) if so, the names of the districts, State-wise;

(c) whether this programme has actually been launched in Kangra District of Himachal Pradesh, selected for the purpose



by the Mission; and

districts, State-wise is given below.

(d) if so, the progress made in the implementation of the programme so far?

(c) Yes, Sir.

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statement giving the names of the

(d) Detailed project report for Kangra Mini Mission district has been approved at an estimated cost of Rs. 246.01 lakhs. The State Government has reported an expenditure of Rs. 45.00 lakhs upto August, 1988 out of Rs. 50.00 lakhs released for the Mini Mission activities.

### STATEMENT

#### *List of Mini Mission Districts*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/Uts.</i>		<i>Name of the Districts</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1-3	Kurnool, Mehboobnagar, East Godavari
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	East Siang
3.	Assam	5	Cachar (Darbang-sub-mission-Excess-Iron)
4.	Bihar	6-10	Palamou, Rohtas, Giridih, Singhbhum, Sahibganj
5.	Goa	11	The Entire State
6.	Gujarat	12-14	Kachchh, Jamnagar, Dangs
7.	Haryana	15-16	Gurgaon, Ambala
8.	Himachal Pradesh	17	Kangra
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	18-19	Udhampur, Anantnag
10.	Karnataka	20-22	Gulbarga, Dharwar, Raichur
11.	Kerala	23	Palghat
12.	Madhya Pradesh	24-26	Jhabua, Rajgarh, Shahdol
13.	Maharashtra	27-28	Satara, Latur
14.	Manipur	29	South Manipur
15.	Meghalaya	30	West Khasi

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/Uts.</i>		<i>Name of the Districts</i>
16.	Mizoram	31	Aizwal
17.	Nagaland	32	Kohima
18.	Orrisa	33-35	Koraput, Phulbani and 5 Blocks of Ganjam District, Mayur Bhanj
19.	Punjab	36-37	Ferozpur, Amritsar
20.	Rajasthan	38-40	Barmer, Churu, Nagaur
21.	Sikkim	41	South/East Distt.
22.	Tamil Nadu	42-44	Ramanthapuram (Ramanad), South Arcot, Salem
23.	Tripura	45	North
24.	Uttar Pradesh	46-49	Mirzapur, Agra, Unnao, Sultanpur
25.	West Bengal	50-52	Bankura, Midnapur, Purulia
26.	A & N Islands	53	The Entire UT
27.	Lakshadweep	54	-do-
28.	Pondicherry	55	-do-

**Clearance of Externally Aided Agricultural Scheme**

998. SHRI NARSING SURYAVANSI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are several proposals for externally funded horticultural, cash crop and plantation schemes in Karnataka pending with Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the schemes cleared

so far?

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 three horticultural projects for funding by external agencies sent by the Government of Karnataka. The details of these projects are as follows:-

1. Integrated Development of Horticulture with World Bank assistance.

2. Project for development of coconut plantation in Karnataka with external assistance.
3. Mango Development Project with external assistance.

(c) The first two projects have been finalised for posing for external assistance. The Mango Development Project which is part of a Multi-state Mango project is to be formulated by integrating the State proposals.

#### **Funds to Andhra Pradesh for Small and Marginal Farmers**

999. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYODU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated to Andhra Pradesh for assisting small and marginal farmers during 1987-88;

(b) the criteria adopted to identify the small and marginal farmers;

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase the funds in 1988-89; 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) A sum of Rs. 488.40 lakhs as Central share was released during 1987-88 to Andhra Pradesh under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers for Increasing Agricultural Production.

(b) Small and Marginal Farmers are identified as defined below under the Integrated Rural Development Programme:

*Small Farmers:* A cultivator with a land holding of 2 hectares or below is a small farmer.

*Marginal Farmer:* A cultivator with a land holding of 1 hectare or below is a marginal farmer for providing assistance under the Scheme.

(c) and (d). It is proposed to allocate Central share of Rs. 245.01 lakhs for normal programme and Rs. 680.88 lakhs to construct shallow tubewells/dugwells for Special Foodgrains Production Programme (total Central share of Rs. 925.89 lakhs) under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers for Increasing Agricultural Production during 1988-89 as compared to Rs. 488.48 lakhs released during 1987-88.

#### **Dutch Assistance to Horticulture Project**

1000. DR. B.L. SHAIKESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Dutch-assisted horticultural project to grow the choicest of flowers near Bangalore & to export them to Holland is facing problems;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to salvage this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) to (c). No Dutch assistance is available for horticultural project to grow the choicest flowers near Bangalore for export to Holland. However, All India Scheduled Castes Development Cooperative Society Limited (ASCOS) had requested for raising

percentage of rejects of flowers and vegetables to 25. This was not found agreeable as per prescribed standards.

### **ICDS Successful Implementation**

1001. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a 2-day Annual Conference of the Integrated Child Development Services Programme was held in the capital during the last month to review the Programme; and

(b) if so, the measures discussed there for its successful implementation?

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.

### **STATEMENT**

List of points discussed in the Annual Conference on Integrated Child Development Services (I.C.D.S.), held at New Delhi on 25-26 October, 1988.

1. Effective coordination of the ICDS and Health functionaries at the village, project, district and State levels.
2. Integrated orientation training of Health & ICDS functionaries for more effective convergence.
3. Streamlining of the health referral system.

4. Improvements in the existing Management Information System and integration of Monthly Progress Report and Monthly Monitoring Report.

5. Problems in recruitment and training of ICDS personnel.

6. Effective convergence of all services relevant to the ICDS at the anganwadi level.

7. Early Childhood Education Component of ICDS.

8. Toy Bank scheme.

9. Strategies for the 8th Five Year Plan.

### **Centre for Farm Machinery Training and Testing**

1002. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to set up a Central Institute for Farm Machinery Training and Testing in eastern region is under the consideration of Union Government;

(b) if so, when a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard; and

(c) the estimated cost and capacity of the project and the amount of foreign exchange involved therein, if any?

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

(b) Within the current financial year.

(c) The institute will have facilities for training 675 trainees and testing 25 agricultural machinery every year. The estimated cost is Rs. 400 lakhs.

#### **Subarnarekha Project of Orissa**

1004. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme for Integrated Watershed Management of flood prone river Subarnarekha at an estimated cost of Rs. 75.50 lakh has been forwarded by the Government of Orissa for approval; and

(b) if so, the action 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. The Government of Orissa had submitted proposals for Subarnarekha catchment in 1985 at a total estimate of Rs. 1885 lakh and annual proposal for 1987-88 for Rs. 75.74 lakh.

(b) The proposal of Government of Orissa was considered in consultation with the Planning Commission for inclusion in the Seventh Plan under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Watershed management in the catchments of Flood Prone Rivers. However, due to resource constraint, it was not possible to include Subarnarekha catchment in the Seventh Plan.

#### **Setting up of Rescue Team for Mountaineering Institute in Manali (Himachal Pradesh)**

1004. KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no rescue team attached to the Mountaineering Institute in Manali, Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up such a team so that it could render fruitful service in the event of any accident or casualty?

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) The State Government of Himachal Pradesh has informed that there is no regular rescue team attached to the Mountaineering Institute, Manali. However, rescue assistance is provided by the Institute at certain vital points at Rohtang pass during winter months.

(b) At present there is no such proposal under consideration of the Govt. of Himachal Pradesh due to financial constraints. However, a State Level Rescue Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Himachal Pradesh exists to monitor and coordinate relief operations.

#### **Loss of Green Card and Passports of Indian Immigrants/Visitors in USA**

1005. SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:  
SHRI KALIPRASAD PANDEY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the immigrants/visitors of Indian origin to the US are increasingly being robbed of their green cards and passports;

(b) if so, the main reasons thereof;

(c) the number of such cases brought to the notice of Government during the year 1987 and 1988 so far and action taken

thereon;

(d) whether Government have taken up the matter with US Government; and

(e) if so, the details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF. K.K. TEWARI): (a) and (b). The Government have seen some press reports in this regard but according to the information received from our Mission/Posts in the USA, there are no indications to show that Indian immigrants/visitors are increasingly being robbed of their passports or green cards.

(c) Out of the cases reported to the Indian Mission/Posts in the USA for issue of passports in lieu of lost or robbed passports, the latter category covers only a few cases. Most requests relate to misplacement or damaged passports or passports lost due to negligence.

(d) and (e) No, Sir.

#### **Coca-Cola Proposal to enter India**

1006. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:

CH. KHURSHID AHMED:

SHRI HET RAM:

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

(a) whether the Coca-Cola, the US soft drink giant has expressed its desire to enter India;

(b) whether Government have since received any proposal in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of Government

thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No such request has been received.

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

#### **Study in Architectural Treasure at HAMPI**

1007. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Archaeologists have taken up a study into the architectural treasure of Hampi in Karnataka;

(b) whether they have discovered a hidden water pond, Gold Coins and many other architectural items:

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the steps taken by Union Government to discover more secrets about Vijay Nagar Empire and the hidden architectural valuables of Hampi?

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). During the course of excavations one ornate and one simple water-tank, gold coins, gold chain, large number of architectural fragments, five lime stone slabs carved with episodes from the life of Buddha, some having Brahmi inscriptions, sculptures of pre-Vijayanagar and later style, copper coins and vessels, pottery, terra-cotta figurines, beads and other antiquities have been found.

(d) The excavations work is in progress and it shall continue in future depending on the nature of finds.

**Outcome of External Affairs Minister's Visit to Nepal**

1008. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:  
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he visited Nepal recently and had discussion with the King of Nepal on various issues; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussion held?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An exchange of views on matters of mutual interest.

**Newsitem Captioned "Supreme Court Blames Films for Murder"**

1009. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to news-item published in the 'Indian Express' (Bangalore Edition) dated 17 May, 1988 under the caption 'Supreme Court blames films for murder';

(b) whether the view of the Supreme Court regarding the growing tendency of a section of film industry to picturise violence in detail and cash in on human weaknesses has been taken note of by Government;

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to reduce picturising of violence in films and T.V. serials; and

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

**Conference on Rural Water Supply**

1010. SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:  
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:  
SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Conference held recently on Rural Water Supply discussed the problems of providing safe drinking water in rural areas;

(b) if so, the main points discussed at the Conference and the decisions arrived at; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to implement the recommendations?

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

(b) Statements I & II showing main points discussed and a copy of the Consensus arrived are given below.

(c) The States/UT Governments and

other organisations concerned have been requested to take up necessary follow-up action on the Consensus and to send first progress report by 31st December, 1988.

### STATEMENT-I

*Main Points Discussed at the Conference on Rural Water Supply Held on 13-14 October, 1988.*

I. Over-view and Review of Rural Water Supply Programme i.e.

(i) coverage of problem villages

(ii) Review of Mini-Missions-set up in 55 districts.

(iii) Review of Sub-Missions on (a) Control of flourishes

(b) Removal of excess iron (c) Guineeworm eradication

(d) Desalination (e) Scientific Source finding and re-charging of aquifers.

II. Operation/Maintenance of Rural Water Supply Systems-Community participation.

III. Water harvesting/conjunctive use of ground and surface water/need for ground water legislation.

IV. Implementation of Special Component Programme for SCs/STs.

V. Approach towards with five year plan.

VI. Management Information System and Rig Monitoring.

### STATEMENT II

*Consensus Arrived at the Conference of State Ministers, Secretaries and Chief Engineers of Rural Water Supply New Delhi, 13-14th October, 1988*

### General

The Conference unanimously resolved that provisions for safe drinking water in rural areas would continue to be the top priority activity of the Government. In spite of good monsoon it is necessary to concentrate the activities to develop safe water sources particularly in the remote corners where safe drinking water had not been provided earlier to the poor. The activities of National Drinking Water Mission should be intensified and people should be involved in the programme in both implementation as well as operation and maintenance.

### *Problem village coverage:*

1. Top most priority should be given to cover the rest to the problem villages as per Plan of Action developed under Technology Mission Document. Names of such villages should be published immediately.

2. Efforts would be made to cover the village with full coverage of safe drinking water supply. In case of certain hardcore villages indentified to spill over to Eighth Plan for complete coverage action should start immediately to provide at least one dependable source of drinking water. Names of such villages should be available by December, 1988.

3. Village wise inventory would be made available by the States as per time schedule.

4. Names of villages covered during 1987-88 would be published.

### *Mini Missions & Sub Missions:*

5. State Secretaries incharge would personally plan monitor and evaluate the performance at regular interval.

6. The State Government concerned with various Sub Mission activities should im-



diately prepare and submit to Govt. of India the documents for each Sub Mission providing the details of villages and the amount required for providing the cost effective appropriate technology.

7. State Mission Directors (Secretaries) should identify one Chief Engineer (where there are more than one) as Mission Coordinator who would ensure the smooth technical and administrative coordination of special programmes of desalination, iron removal, defluoridation, solar pump, hard core village survey by CGWB, NGRI, etc., and guineaworm eradication programmes.

*Operation & Maintenance:*

8. Assets created must be recorded and agencies identified for its ownership, maintenance and operation.

9. Community involvement in O&M should be the goal and models should be attempted. The experience in Rajasthan, Orissa etc. States may be taken into consideration.

10. In all Mini Mission districts, the NGO/voluntary agencies should be involved and definite time-bound programme taken up for involvement of the community and particularly the women. Community health education and O&M. Cost. Cost recovery should be attempted.

11. The mutual distrust between the community and engineering wings should be removed through renewed confidence, better service facilities provided and better communication achieved with the people. Village level or Panchayat level water committees may be attempted for the same. Core fund for maintenance may be provided to these workers by government through DRDA or Panchayats or by Ministries.

1. State Government must provide

adequate funds for maintenance of the scheme under non-plan if for socio-political reason the cost recovery is not attempted.

13. Government of India will constitute two committees immediately—one to go into the details of O&M problems and the other to fix the norms of maintenance of the systems and evaluation.

14. The programme for further development of India Mark II hand pump ultimately to a true VLOM (Village Level Operation and Maintenance) pump to be pursued with vigour in a shorter time span. To achieve the goal if necessary proper technical and scientific collaboration should be established with institutions in the country and abroad. Study of various other VLOM pumps being developed in other parts of the World should be made and information disseminated. The importance of development of shallow handpump has also been recognised.

*Water Conservation & Problem of Hill Areas:*

15. Hill areas should be tackled through non-conventional structures like rain water harvesting, gravity feed schemes etc. and treatment of water.

16. PHED should closely coordinate with State Rural Development Departments to develop jointly the water harvesting structures and sanitary wells particularly in inaccessible areas, drilling rigs under RLEGP, NREP, ARWSP, MNP and Mini Mission Projects.

*Special Component Programmes for SC & ST:*

17. Location of first source of drinking water should be within SC/ST habitants. Earmarking of funds specially for SC/ST should be done for every project. Personal monitoring and evaluation by Secretary is required to establish benefit being received by SC/ST

from RWS project. The projects should be evaluated from all the socio-economic points of view.

*Eighth Plan:*

18. It was agreed that drinking water supply programmes in the rural areas would continue to be in the core sector of the Plan and should be given highest priority among other schemes. It is also necessary to protect the sector from the vicissitudes of budgetary fluctuations.

*World bank and other bilateral projects on Water Supply & Sanitation:*

19. The sketch of the projects should be presented by end of November, 1988 to attain time for scrutiny incorporate them in the planning process for the future and particularly Eighth Plan.

*Replication of experiences:*

20. Experiences gained in special project areas like Mini Mission, World Bank, bilateral projects etc. should be replicated elsewhere as far as possible. In fact in Eighth Plan attempt should be made to projectise the action plan in identified problem areas instead of spreading the resources thinly over all areas.

*MIS & Rig Monitoring:*

21. In order to develop a better monitoring system, evaluation of a proper management information system (MIS) cannot be undervalued. However, the data so generated must be managerially utilised for decision making. The MIS developed under National Drinking Water Mission would particularly be useful only if they are evolved through mutual discussion and involvement of States. Further consolidation with the State will be followed by a Conference on MIS which will be finalised and adopted by all by Decem-

ber, 1988.

22. Rig monitoring system should be vigorously introduced and followed. Optimal utilisation of hardware should be conscientiously attempted.

*Water quality Surveillance System:*

23. The need for a proper water surveillance system has been agreed upon. A decentralised model was agreed upon in a meeting of experts of NDWM. The State Governments will implement the scheme with the support of NDWM. Health education on safe drinking water and proper drainage and education on waste water should be emphasised. Close coordination between safe supply and total sanitation approach should be the ultimate goal.

*Environment & Ecology:*

24. Over exploitation of water would lead to destruction of natural resources. Legislation of control of exploitation of Ground Water need to be introduced in difficult areas to achieve equitable distribution of water.

25. Pollution of Drinking Water due to industrial, agricultural and other external pollution process must be controlled. Close coordination with other related departments is necessary.

26. Overall health and sanitation objectives should be propagated and a campaign of health education should be launched in close coordination with Immunization and Literacy Mission.

*Standardisation:*

27. There should be standardisation of all aspects of rural water supply and sanitation programmes for which Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) would be involved.

**Organisational/Institutional Development:**

28. Emphasis would be given to development of proper organisations and institutions. Human resource development and man power development programmes with a view to develop a multi-disciplinary team for integrated approach to the problem. Specific emphasis to be given to the development of organisation like Groundwater Survey and Development Agency of Maharashtra in other States, Integrated training course (M.Sc./M.Tech) for rural water supply, more training on finance and management aspects through established institutions as regular programmes.

**Development of Cashew Industry in Kerala**

1011. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes approved for the development of cashew industry in Kerala; and

(b) the central assistance given for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Package Programme for the Development of Cashewnut has been sanctioned in Kerala.

(b) An amount of Rs. 69.343 lakhs has been sanctioned as central share in the

**Seventh Plan.**

**Development of seed for Pulses and Oil seed**

1012. SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Seeds Corporation has been asked to develop better seed for pulses and oil seed;

(b) if so, whether the Corporation has undertaken any programme in this direction and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the quality of seeds for pulses and oil seed that are now being supplied by the National Seeds Corporation and the schemes formulated to meet the reaining demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) National Seeds Corporation is producing seeds of improved varieties of pulses and oilseeds which are developed by Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Agriculture Universities. The work of development of new varieties is not taken up by National Seeds Corporation.

(b) National Seeds Corporation has undertaken certified seed production programme of pulses and oilseeds and quantities produced during last three years are as under:

<i>(Quintals)</i>			
	<i>Year</i>	<i>Pulses</i>	<i>Oilseeds</i>
	1985-86	43,200	18,473
(Provisional)	1986-87	48,418	14,469
(Estimated)	1987-88	30,622	23,210
(Target)	1988-89	89,000	60,500

(c) The quantity of seeds sold by the National Seeds Corporation of Pulses and

Oilseeds are as follow:

			(Quintals)
	Year	Pulses	Oilseeds
	1985-86	38022	21516
	1986-87	49462	29590
(Provisional	1987-88	38537	15915
upto October, 1988)	1988-89	21079	13288

Besides the National Seeds Corporation, State Farms Corporation of India, State Department of Agriculture, State Seeds Corporation, Private Seed Companies and Progressive farmers also Cater to the seed requirements of the Country.

#### Strategies to Promote Literacy

1013. SHRIBANWARILAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have stressed the need to design different strategies to promote literacy;

(b) if so, whether any action plan in this regard has been prepared so far; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and by when the action plan will be implemented?

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). The National Literacy Mission aims at imparting functional literacy to 80 million adult illiterates in the 15-35 age group—30 million by 1990 and an additional 50 million by 1995. The strategies that are being adopted for the implementation of this Mission are as follows:-

- (i) Motivation centered programmes will be designed, with special care in regard to their form and content inputs. The programme will be linked with skill development and economic activities, health related issues, recreational and cultural activities. Attractive learning/teaching material will be provided. Dedicated and well-trained instructors will be deployed. Improved learning atmosphere and arrangements for continuing education will be ensured.
- (ii) Systematic efforts will be made to secure people's participation through media and communication, creation of local level participatory structures, taking out of Jattas, training of cadres of youth, etc.
- (iii) Involvement of voluntary agencies for spread of the programme, for training and technical resource development, experimentation and innovation etc. will be significantly increased. Diverse methods will be employed for identification of suitable agencies and procedures of financial assistance will

be streamlined.

- (iv) Existing programmes will be continued but their quality will be improved by application of proven Science and Technology inputs, better supervision, suitable training, pedagogical innovations, etc.
- (v) Mass Programme of functional literacy will be launched with the help of youth, teachers students, members of disciplined forces, ex-servicemen, prison staff, housewives, employers, trade unions, etc.
- (vi) Post-literacy and continuing education has been institutionalised through establishment of Jana Shikshan Nilayams. Better use will be made of existing institutional facilities to enlarge the scope of adult education.
- (vii) The structure of technical resource development at the national, state as well as district levels will ensure that material of good quality become widely available.
- (viii) Technology demonstration will be undertaken in 40 districts for development, transfer and application of techno-pedagogic inputs. The results will be evaluated for application beyond 40

districts.

- (ix) An effective Mission Management System will be instituted to ensure reliable and steady flow of information needed for improvement in management at all levels.

#### **Additional Aid to States**

1014. SHRI P.M. SAYEED:  
DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Governments have presented to Union Government their case for enhanced amount of aid for providing relief to the farmers affected by natural calamities;

(b) if so, the names of the States and the amount demanded by them; and

(c) the reaction of Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) to (c). The details of memoranda submitted by the States affected by floods during South-West Monsoon of 1988 for enhanced central assistance and the action taken by Government of India thereon is given in the statement below.

**STATEMENT**

*Floods during the year 1988—Details of the Memoranda received from flood affected States for enhanced central assistance and the action taken by the Government of India thereon.*

(Rs. in crores)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>Assistance sought in Memoranda</i>	<i>Ceilings of expenditure approved</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	271.56	28.76	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	67.56		Under Process
3.	Assam	824.21	85.36	
4.	Gujarat	172.52	27.02	
5.	Haryana	190.08	31.14	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	290.77		Under Process
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	111.87 (I wave floods + Avalanches)	14.46	
		171.69 (II wave floods)		Under process
8.	Karnataka	285.72		Under process
9.	Kerala	92.86	10.55	
10.	Punjab	857.94		Under process
11.	Maharashtra	174.96		Under Process
12.	Meghalaya	7.09		Under Process
13.	Mizoram	9.50		Under Process
14.	Rajasthan	29.32		
15.	Sikkim	32.78	8.49	

1	2	3	4	5
	(Including earth quake)			
16.	Tripura	6.41		Under Process
17.	Uttar Pradesh	507.78		Under Process
18.	West Bengal	125.54		23.56

### Proposals for Declaration of State Roads In Orissa as National Highways

1015. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposals have been received from the State Government of Orissa recently to declare some state roads in Orissa as National Highways;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

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

(b) and (c). Government of Orissa have projected the requirement for declaring the road from Gopalpur (Orissa) terminating at Raipur (in Madhya Pradesh) traversing through Khariar as a National Highway.

Owing to resource constraints in the current plan, it is not possible at present to declare this road as a National Highway.

### Low Production Due to Acidity of Soil in Orissa

1016. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that more than five lakh hectares of land in the State of Orissa suffer from low productivity due to high acidity of the soil;

(b) whether the Centrally sponsored scheme has been introduced to save the soil from low productivity; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). Previously a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on "Reclamation of Acid Soils in Compact Areas" was in operation in Orissa from 1976-77 to 1978-79. This scheme was transferred to State Sector from 1979-80 as per the recommendations of National Development Council. Central assistance of Rs. 16.37 lakhs was provided during these three years to Orissa. Further the Government of India provided a special relief grant of Rs. 75 lakhs for transport subsidy during Sixth Five Year Plan.

### Supply of Agricultural Inputs to Karnataka

1017. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State of Karnataka is at present confronted with problem of finding adequate supply of seeds, pesticides, fertilisers and other agricultural inputs;

(b) whether the State Government of Karnataka has sought the help of Union Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

#### **Proposal for A Bye-Pass on National Highway No. 46**

1018. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether construction of a bye-pass from Kolar to Ambur on National Highway No. 46 will reduce the congestion on National Highway No. 4 as also the distance by 30 kilometres;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal for construction of a bye-pass from Kolar to Ambur on National Highway No. 46 via KGF connecting National Highway No. 4; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Construction of bypasses generally result in relieving congestion on the adjoining roads and also in the variation in distance. However, no surveys have been conducted in the instant

case.

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

#### **Central Assistance for Setting up of Abattoirs**

1019. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government assist in the setting up of abattoirs in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such abattoirs established with central assistance;

(c) whether there is any proposal to establish an abattoir in Bangalore city; and

(d) if so, the amount of Central assistance given?

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 details of the Abattoirs already established with Central assistance are as follows:-

<i>Place</i>	<i>Central assistance (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1. Usgaon, Panjim (Goa)	23.96
2. Durgapur (West Bengal)	12.45

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Rs. 15.00 lakhs.



**Modernisation and Development of Food Processing Units under Central Government**

1020. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Food Processing Industries which are under the control of Union Government;

(b) whether there is any proposal for modernisation and development of these units during 1988; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Modern Food Industries India Limited (MFIL) and North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation (NERAMAC) the two public sector undertakings of this Ministry are engaged in food processing.

(b) and (c). A project for setting up a Pineapple juice concentrate plant at Silchar is under execution by MFIL. It has also acquired land at Udaipur for setting up an Energy Food Plant.

**Scheme for Soil Conservation in Orissa**

1021. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received a comprehensive scheme from Orissa Government for soil conservation work in the catchment of upper Kolab at an estimated cost of Rs. 32.03 crore and in Indravati at an estimated cost of Rs. 32.10 crore; and

(b) if so, the action taken so far 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. Proposal from Orissa Government for catchments of upper Kolab and Indravati have been received.

(b) The new catchments proposed by Government of Orissa were considered in consultation with the Planning Commission for inclusion in the 7th Five Year Plan under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Soil Conservation in the catchment of River Valley Projects. On account of resource constraints, it has not been possible to take up new catchments during 7th Five Year Plan.

**Citizenship to Tamil Stateless Persons in Sri Lanka**

1022. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:  
SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:  
SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate number of Stateless Tamils of Indian origin now living in Sri Lanka; and

(b) the progress made so far to grant citizenship to these persons under the existing agreements between India and Sri Lanka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) and (b). As on 30.9.1988, the number of accountable persons who had applied for but are yet to be granted Indian Citizenship was 84,868. There were around 2,33,000 accountable

persons who are awaiting grant of Sri Lankan citizenship. These persons and their natural increase were 'Stateless'.

According to recent legislation enacted by the Sri Lankan Government, Sri Lankan Citizenship will be granted to all those Stateless Tamils of Indian origin who are lawfully resident in Sri Lanka, are neither citizens of Sri Lanka or India, and have not at any time applied for or been included an application for the grant of Indian Citizenship.

As on 10.11.1988 4,21,132 accountable persons and their natural increase, amounting to a total of 5,92,284 had been granted Indian citizenship. With the enactment of the recent legislation, all those who had applied for Sri Lankan citizenship shall become Sri Lankan citizens. The delay in granting Indian Citizenship to the remaining applicants under the Indian quota is due to the failure of the applicants to come forward to complete the necessary procedures.

#### **Increase in Production of Oil Seeds**

1023. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:  
SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes undertaken for increased production of oil seeds;

(b) the targets fixed for oil seeds production during 1987 and 1988 respectively and the corresponding achievements in 1987 and during first three quarters of 1988;

(c) whether the Ministry has suggested reduction in import of edible oils; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the quantity proposed to be imported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND

COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Two Centrally Sponsored Schemes, namely, National Oilseeds Development Project (NODP) and Oilseeds Production Thrust Project (OPTP) are in operation in important oilseeds growing States for increasing the production of oilseeds.

(b) The oilseeds production target for the year 1987-88 and 1988-89 was fixed at 145 and 156.5 lakh tones respectively. The likely production during 1987-88 is 120.4 lakh tonnes. For the year 1988-89 the estimates of production of oilseeds are not yet fallen due from the States. However, kharif prospects are good.

(c) The Technology Mission on Oilseed has suggested to finalise the import of edible oil keeping in view the good oilseeds production prospects during the current year.

(d) The quantum of edible oils imported is decided from time to time keeping in view the prices of edible oil in the international market, availability of indigenous edible oils in the open market, release of foreign exchange, demand from State/UT and other related factors.

[*Translation*]

#### **Misappropriation of P.T.A. funds by Delhi Administration Schools**

1024. SHRI LALA RAM KEN:  
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK:

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

(a) whether a number of complaints have been received regarding irregularities in the proper maintenance of Parents-Teachers Association Funds by some schools under Delhi Administration during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government in 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) to (c). As per Delhi Administration, 7 complaints regarding misappropriation of P.T.A. Funds by different schools have been received. They have found two complaints without any substance. Delhi Administration is looking into the remaining complaints.

[English]

#### **Proposals for Redi-Rewas National Highway**

1025. PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for Redi-Rewas National Highway on the West Coast;

(b) if so, whether such a National Highway will help opening up the backward Konkan region of Maharashtra for development; and

(c) if so, whether Union Government propose to expedite approval to the schemes for the West Coast National Highway together with provision for necessary funds therefor?

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

(b) and (c). Owing to resources constraints and other priority considerations, it is not possible at present to declare this road as a National Highway. However, the area is served by National Highway No. 17 which is in close proximity of Redi-Rewas road.

#### **Food Processing as Major Thrust Industry**

1026. PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Food Processing has been identified as a major thrust industry;

(b) if so, whether there will be "Single window" clearance system; and

(c) if so, the details of such clearance procedure?

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

(b) and (c). The State Governments have been requested to form nodal agencies to expedite matters concerned with food processing industries. The State Governments may choose such systems as convenient to them to clear projects.

#### **Assistance to Voluntary Organisations to Increase Literacy**

1027. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any mechanism has been evolved to monitor the activities of the voluntary agencies that are aided by Government for spread of education;

(b) the details of increase in assistance to Organisations in different States, State-wise during the last three years;

(c) the extent to which there has been an increase in literacy due to the efforts of voluntary agencies;

(d) whether the accounts of the funds made available to voluntary agencies are audited every year; and

(e) if so, whether any discrepancies have come to the notice of Government?

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). A Statement is given below.

(d) and (e). One of the conditions governing the sanction of grants to the voluntary agencies is that the second instalment in a particular year is not released till the audited accounts in respect of the preceding year have been furnished and after the conclusion of the duration of a Project, the voluntary agency has to submit final audited accounts. Whenever any discrepancy is noticed the voluntary agency is asked to rectify the same.

### STATEMENT

#### *Voluntary Organisations to increase Literacy*

Reply to Part (b) of the Question

Grants released during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Grants released during</i>		
		<i>1985-86 (Rs.)</i>	<i>1986-87 (Rs.)</i>	<i>1987-88 (Rs.)</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20,50,649/-	10,03,124/-	54,60,072/-
2.	Assam	15,97,319/-	14,67,179/-	15,41,541/-
3.	Bihar	10,54,711/-	5,49,403/-	16,71,511/-
4.	Goa	22,200/-	11,214/-	—
5.	Gujarat	75,99,654/-	1,00,27,449/-	99,31,867/-
6.	Haryana	4,00,500/-	21,45,890/-	27,68,800/-
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1,80,000/-	83,000/-	45,730/-
8.	Karnataka	52,48,733/-	23,40,622/-	62,19,646/-
9.	Kerala	5,01,275/-	9,000/-	7,00,000/-
10.	Madhya Pradesh	5,58,000/-	17,48,927/-	21,71,450/-
11.	Maharashtra	37,47,087/-	64,91,702/-	22,87,448/-
12.	Manipur	3,21,105/-	4,98,970/-	6,41,500/-
13.	Nagaland	10,000/-	24,900/-	13,450/-
14.	Orissa	14,88,834/-	10,88,127/-	28,68,691/-

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Punjab	—	2,18,000/-	80,750/-
16.	Rajasthan	26,56,004/-	27,38,188/-	38,95,321/-
17.	Tamil Nadu	54,65,161/-	85,71,550/-	95,66,735/-
18.	Uttar Pradesh	66,95,310/-	86,99,078/-	1,55,60,051/-
19.	West Bengal	22,20,718/-	18,85,650/-	33,05,037/-
20.	Delhi	14,29,019/-	29,39,626/-	34,91,035/-
Total:		4,32,62,287/-	5,25,41,599/-	7,22,20,635/-

Reply to Part (c) of the Question

Statement indicating increase in Literacy

Year	No. of Centres set up by Voluntary Agencies
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1	2
1985-86	17,140/-
1986-87	19,915/-
1987-88	23,028/-

Note: One Centre is expected to enrol 30 learners.

#### Drinking water problem in villages

1028. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of problem villages, where safe drinking water is not available as on 30th September, 1988;

(b) the State-wise number of problem villages, where safe drinking water has been provided as on 30th September, 1988;

(c) the time by which the remaining villages are likely to be provided with safe drinking water now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). A Statement is given below.

(c) All residual problem villages as on 1st October, 1988 except about 3347 problem villages which may spill over to Eighth Plan are likely to be covered with safe drinking water facilities by the end of the Seventh Plan.

#### STATEMENT

States/UT	No. of Problem villages provided with safe drinking water as on 30th September, 1988	No. of Problem villages where safe drinking water is not available
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	15834	0*
Arunachal Pradesh	391	0*

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<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Assam	5173	4397
Bihar	8433	766
Goa	36	2
Gujarat	3610	1301
Haryana	1630	684
Himachal Pradesh	1804	1735
Jammu & Kashmir	1471	1488
Karnataka	5374	36
Kerala	61	27
Madhya Pradesh	13441	1273
Maharashtra	3890	1284
Manipur	461	401
Meghalaya	1321	2337
Mizoram	252	343
Nagaland	310	313
Orissa	9689	4754
Punjab	770	1484
Rajasthan	4849	2461
Sikkim	73	48
Tamil Nadu	2093	2789
Tripura	1652	1241
Uttar Pradesh	35518	8388
West Bengal	5930	0*
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0*
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	40	0*

1	2	3
Lakshadweep	11	0*
Pondicherry	53	0*
Delhi	00@	0*
Daman & Diu	0@	0*
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,24,170</b>	<b>37,552</b>

\*All problem villages in these States/UTs. have been covered fully or partially. The works relating to coverage of partially covered problem villages in these States/UTs. will continue for full coverage in the remaining period of 7th Plan.

@Included in Goa.

#### **Improvement of Children Educational Programmes over Television**

1029. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA:  
SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Children not drawn to education programmes' appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 16 October, 1988 wherein it has been stated that children do not have interest in educational programmes telecast over Television and have the lowest viewership even among class IX and X students; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to make the educational programmes more interesting to invoke the children's interest therein?

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. At present three types of educational television programmes are being telecast for different age-groups of children. For the school stu-

dents the programmes are aimed at the primary level for the 5-11 age-group and the transmission covers 4 regional languages, i.e. Oriya, Telugu, Marathi, Gujarati and all the Hindi-speaking States for 45 minutes daily for 5 days in a week during school days. Secondly, Syllabus based school programmes for secondary level are telecast by terrestrial stations at Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Srinagar. Thirdly, country wide class room programme of UGC is telecast for under-graduate students.

At the school level the focus is at the elementary level in keeping with the national priority. Because of paucity of television sets in schools, use of educational programmes in schools has so far been quite small. Since the transmission is also in the morning hours when the children are in schools, they cannot view the programmes in homes also. Therefore, less incidence of viewing educational programmes in this age-group is not unexpected. However, under the revised Centrally sponsored scheme for educational technology started in the last quarter of 1987-88. TV sets have been sanctioned in large numbers to schools in the States covered by the INSAT educational transmissions. More TV sets are proposed to be given to schools in the current year and in the next year. In view of the substantially augmented viewing facility in schools now

coming about, the proportion of children viewing educational programmes is expected to grow fast now.

### **Inter-action between Education and Industry**

1030. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a gap between the level of training offered in top institutions like Indian Institutes of Technology and the level of industrial development;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to hold any consultations with those involved in education and industry with a view to bring about a profitable inter-action between education and industry; 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) to (c). The training imparted in our top institutions like the Indian Institutes of Technology is of high quality. Their curricula include training in high-technology areas for which adequate facilities are reportedly not yet available in the Indian Industry.

Consultations have been organised from time to time between representatives of academic institutions and industry with a view to bringing about profitable interaction between them. For this purpose, a number of measures such as setting up Industrial Foundations and S & T Parks, exchange of faculty and joint research projects between educational institutions and industry, involvement of faculty in industrial consultancy, etc. have been identified.

### **Punjabi as Third Language in Delhi Schools**

1031. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RE-

SOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has not included the Punjabi as the third language in schools in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether there is a great resentment amongst the Punjabi community on this account;

(c) whether Government propose to include Punjabi as a third language in schools in Delhi; and

(d) if so, by when and 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) to (d). There is a provision to take Punjabi as one of the three languages under the Central Board of Secondary Education's Scheme of studies. Selection of the third language from out of the Modern Indian Languages is left to the schools/Delhi Administration/Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.

[*Translation*]

### **Recommendations made by the Central Advisory Board**

1032. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Education Management Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education has suggested to State Education Advisory Boards to constitute a Composite Board consisting of fifty members;

(b) the details of other recommendations made by the Education Management Committee and the date by which those recommendations will be implemented; and



(c) the criteria laid down to respect of qualifications of members of the proposed Committee/Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) The Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) Committee on Management of Education has proposed that the State Advisory Board of Education (SABE) should be a compact body of about 50 members.

(b) and (c). The Committee have suggested that the Board should have representation from the State Education and other Development Departments, various State-level educational advisory bodies, educationists, Vice-Chancellors, teachers' organisations, District Boards of Education, State Legislature, etc. The Chief Minister will be the Chairman of the Board. Education Minister (s) will be one or more Vice-Chairman and the State Education Secretary will be its Member-Secretary.

According to the Committee, the Board would appraise and evaluate the direction of educational development and advise the state educational administration and suggest modalities about making the educational system work more effectively.

The Committee have also suggested setting up of District Boards of Education vested with functions of the District level educational planning and administration. There will be a Chief Education Officer for the District to look after all levels of education.

In accordance with the provision in the Programme of Action, the Committee have also recommended the Constitution of the Village Education Committees comprising not more than 15 members representing parents, panchayat, cooperatives, women, SC/ST, etc.

The recommendations of the Committee on Management are yet to be considered by the Central Advisory Board of Education and further action will be taken by the State Governments, in the light of the final recommendations that may be made by the Central Advisory Board in the matter.

[English]

### Land Holdings

1033. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of farmers holding less than one hectare of land as at present;

(b) the position in this regard in 1950-51 and also in 1971 and 1981;

(c) the percentage increase in the number of small marginal farmers;

(d) whether it has resulted in the increase of farmers engaged in non-profitable farming; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) to (c). Data pertaining to the marginal/small operational holdings available from the NSSO Sample Survey (8th Round) and Agricultural Census (1970-71 and 1980-81) along with percentage increase in the marginal and small categories of holdings are given in the Statement below.

(d) No Sir. Studies have revealed that modern technology is neutral to scale and small & marginal farmers are getting same productivity per unit of area as is being obtained on large farms.

(e) Does not arise.

## STATEMENT

Estimated number of marginal/small operational holdings.

No. of operational holdings ('000)

Category of holdings	No. of operational holdings ('000)					Percentage increase in 980-81 over 1970-71
	1953-54*	1970-71	1980-81	1980-81	1980-81	
1	2	3	4	5		
Marginal (below 1 hectare)	39898	35,682	50,122			+ 40.5
Small (1-2 hectares)	8975	13,432	16,072			+ 19.7

\*Based on NSSO sample survey conducted in 8th round: July 1953-June 19..

**Foster Parent's Scheme to promote Girls Education**

1034. SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a national foster parents scheme on the pattern of Savitribai Phule foster parents scheme of Maharashtra is proposed to be implemented at the National level to encourage girls' education and give the public a sense of participation in a mass movement for the education of girls;

(b) if so, by what time the scheme is likely to be introduced at National level; and

(c) the main features of the scheme and to what extent the scheme would fulfil the social objective of educating girls?

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). Since school education is looked after primarily by the state governments, it is for them to initiate and implement such a scheme. The Government of India feels it is a good, innovative scheme for promoting girls' education. It has accordingly been commended to states in June, 1984 and March, 1988 for implementation.

**Liquid-gas based Sponge Iron Project of Kudremukh Iron Ore Co. Ltd.**

1035. SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have decided to clear Rs. 240 crore imported liquid-gas based sponge iron project of Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited and whether it is the third project in the country;

(b) now this project is different from the earlier projects;

(c) whether Kudremukh had opted for

imported liquid-gas-based project in the absence of natural gas near Mangalore; and

(d) if not, the other reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) Government have not decided on the clearance of the proposal of Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited for setting up a sponge iron project based on imported liquified natural gas. Two proposals for setting up sponge iron plants based on indigenous gas have been cleared.

(b) to (d). Unlike the other two proposals which are based on indigenous gas, KIOCL's proposal is based on use of imported liquified natural gas since natural gas is not available near Mangalore.

**Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited**

1036. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:  
SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:

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

(a) whether the Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited, which was once languishing for want of a market has turned the corner; and

(b) if so, the countries where market has been found and to what extent it has helped the company?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited has made good progress over the last few years but has not yet commenced making profits.

(b) During 1987-88 KIOCL exported nearly 4 million tonnes of iron ore concentrate and pellets to Japan, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, France, China, Hungary, Turkey, Australia and Indonesia. These exports have helped the Company in improving capacity utilisation of its plants and

in generating cash surpluses.

#### Development of Thankasserl Harbour

1037. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN:  
SHRI P.A. ANTONY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have cleared proposals of State Government of Kerala for setting up fishing harbour at Thankasserl;

(b) if so, the extent of financial assistance to be given by Union Government for the harbour; and

(c) the expected time of the completion?

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

(b) A sum of Rs. 705.50 lakhs being 50% cost of the harbour will be given as financial assistance to the Government of Kerala.

(c) The administrative approval issued for the project by the Government of India in October, 1988 stipulates that the project should be completed within a period of five

years.

#### Construction and Improvement of National Highways in Kerala

1038. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have sanctioned funds for construction and improvement of certain parts of the National Highways in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount sanctioned for each work;

(c) whether Government have sanctioned any funds for improvement of the main Central road in Kerala; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). A sum of Rs. 10.00 Crores have been allocated to Kerala for development and improvement of National Highways for the year 1988-89 as per details given in the Statement below.

(c) and (d). This is a State Road and responsibility of the State Govt. However, the Govt of India have sanctioned a loan assistance of Rs 75.00 lakhs under the E & I Scheme for improvement of this road.

#### STATEMENT

*Details of works for which provision has been made*

*(Rs. in lakhs)*

S. No.	Name of work	Estimated cost	Probable allocation for 88-89
1	2	3	4
<b>I. Details of Works Costing Rs 50 Lakhs and Above</b>			
1.	Construction of an independent bridge across Balipattam river	106.27	0.01

1	2	3	4
2.	Construction of a bridge at Km. 343/0 of NH 17 at Puduponnani	60.64	0.10
3.	Construction of Kumblam-Aroor bridge on Cochin Bypass on NH-47	602.92	0.01
4.	Construction of Kumblam-Panamgad bridge on Cochin Bypass on NH-47	156.78	0.60
5.	Construction of bridge A/C Periyar river at Kottapuram at Km. 413/00 on NH-47	496.48	0.10
6.	Chettuvai bridge at Km. 370/00 on NH-17 including approaches.	238.39	0.01
7.	Construction of Trivandrum Neyyatinkora bypass from km. 0 to 20/500 Km. L.A. NH-47.	423.00	20.00
8.	Construction of Trichur bypass pavement structure only (First stage)	56.06	10.00
9.	W/S Single lane to two lanes from Km. 525/00 to 530/400 of NH-47.	60.03	10.00
10.	Construction of Chalakudy bypass Road formation and C.D. Works	60.14	5.00
11.	W/S single lane section to two lanes from Km.482/00 to 485/530 R.F. and C.D. works on NH-47.	63.00	10.00
12.	L.A. for Alleppey bypass NH-47	84.67	5.00
13.	W/S Single lane section to two lanes from Km. 544/00-458/165 of NH-47.	50.40	5.00
14.	Trichur Bypass in NH-47 Formation and C.D. WORKS	127.58	5.00
15.	W/S single lane section of two lanes from Km.243/8 to 249/90	61.06	1.00
16.	L/A estimate from reach Km. 413/800 (Ch. 0) to 417/380 (Ch. 3580)	162.16	10.00
17.	L/A estimate from Km. 104/0 to 110/0 of NH-17	71.84	10.00
18.	L/A estimate for reach Km. 417/380 to 418/350 (Ch. 3580 to 4928) i/c approaches to Vadekkara bridge	74.45	10.00

1	2	3	4
19.	Providing 75 mm BM course and A/C course in reach Km. 196/0-203/800 on NH-47	85.18	10.00
20.	Forming approaches to Kulo Kote bridge at Km. 137/700	89.84	10.00
21.	L/A from Kuthpuram to Puduponnai Sec. III from Chamravatom junction to approach road of Puduponnai bridge from Km. 334/746 to 341/958 of NH-17	60.18	5.00
22.	L.A. from Kuthpuram bridge to Chamravattam junction 1st reach Km. 319/370 to 323/200	58.86	5.00
23.	L.A. from Kuthipuram bridge to Chamrovattam 2nd reach Km. 323/200 to 334/745	69.02	15.00
24.	L.A. for Calicut bypass reach 20870 to 28124 Phase-I	102.778	10.00
25.	L.A. for Quillon bypass reach Ch. 9875 to 13141 (Phase I) in Km. 496/6-502/804 in NH-47	139.04	20.00
26.	Widening to two lanes between Km. 525/0 to 530/400 on NH-47	62.35	8.00
27.	Approaches to Kuthipuram R.O.B.	87.98	7.00
28.	Widening & Strengthening K. 482 to 486 on NH-17	63.00	10.00
29.	NH-47 Combined bypass for Trivandrum and Neyyatinhora from Ch. 1307 to 16500 portion from Kallromochy to Thiruvallam E/W and G.D. works	59.366	5.00
30.	Strengthening in Km. 454/935-477/0 in Selected reaches on NH-47	110.00	10.00
31.	Widening and strengthening in Km. 444/0-454/935 on NH-47	80.00	10.00
32.	L.A. for realignment from Km. 23-33 and Km. 113-116 on NH-17	140.00	10.00
33.	Calicut bypass, L.A. construction works Phase II on NH-17	90.00	10.00

1	2	3	4
34.	L.A. for realignments Km. 187.3 -197 on NH-17	100.00	10.00
35.	L.A. for realignment, Km. 203.85-231 on NH-17	212.00	10.00
36.	L.A. for realignment Km. 418/350-424/506 on NH-17	80.00	10.00
37.	Strengthening existing weak 2 lane section in selected stretches of NH-47 and NH-17	70.00	40.00
38.	Trivandurm bypass in Ch. 10250-11900, 13071-16500, Ch. 16500-20500 Road formation and C.D. works pavement NH-47	140.00	10.00
39.	Allepey Bypass Construction NH-47	80.0	10.00
40.	L.A. for realignment from Km. 334/800 to 341/958 on NH-47	50.00	10.00
41.	The Highway starting form Willingdon Island and Terminating at Cochin NH-47A (LA/ Trial Embankment/Construction.	500.00	75.00
42.	Tellichery-Mahe bypass L.A. NH-17	140.00	5.00
43.	L.A. for Highway starting from Willingdon Islands and terminating at Cochin on NH-47A	195.00	20.00
44.	Bridge a/c Matturthada and Chambakara connecting viaduct 3960 m to 4690 m from Ch. 4780 to 5585 m	1525.00	20.00
45.	Kariamgoda bridge with approaches	125.00	1.00
46.	R.O.B. between chainages 4690 m to 4780 m	90.00	1.60
47.	Strengthening in Km. 304/800 to 312/450 on NH-47	75.00	10.00
48.	Strengthening in Km. 538/100 to 551/900 on NH-47	110.00	10.00
49.	Strengthening in Km. 514/500 to 525/200 on NH-47	110.00	10.00
50.	Widening to 2 lane from km. 18/05 to 26/0 on NH-47	60.00	10.00
51.	Strengthening from Km. 203/0 to 215/400	60.00	10.00

1	2	3	4
	(Palghat bypass) on NH-47		
52.	Strengthening from km. 248/800 to 251/370 and 256/650 to 268/200 NH-47	90.00	10.00
53.	Quillon bypass phase II L/A only on NH-47	100.00	10.00
54.	L/A from Km. 90 to 94 and 160 to 170 NH-17	80.00	10.00
55.	L/A from Km. 424/500 to 438/800 NH-17	90.00	10.00
56.	L/A for Charode Railway crossing	50.00	10.00
57.	Constructing R.O.B. Kutipuram with approaches	250.00	60.00
58.	Constructing Varoposa bridge with approaches	347.00	50.00
59.	Bridge works on link road NH-47A (Phase-I)	500.00	127.75
II.	Other works Collectively each costing less than Rs. 50 lakhs.	3070.94	212.42

**Modernisation of Ferrochrom Plant at Jeypora Road**

1039. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:  
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa Limited has sent proposals to Union government for modernisation/diversification and renovation of Ferrochrome Plant at Jeypore Road;

(b) if so, the total amount of investment involved in the above programme;

(c) whether Union Government had invited proposals for external assistance from Japan for financing the scheme; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to provide the financial assistance to IDC?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND

MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 55.8 crores.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The proposal for external financial assistance would be considered after decision on the following matters are available:

(i) Application of M/s. Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa Limited (IDCOL) for a licence for substantial expansion of ferro chrome capacity from 10,000 to 25,000 tonnes per annum;

(ii) Import of capital goods and proposal for foreign collaboration in respect of the above project; and

(iii) Proposals for import of capital goods and foreign collaboration



in respect of Letters of Intent granted to IDCOL for manufacture of Ferro Nickel and Steel Ingots/ Billets.

**U.G.C Assistance to B.Ed Colleges in Orissa**

1040. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether University Grants Commission provide assistance to B.Ed. Colleges which have been declared as Advance Institute of Education and Comprehensive College of Teachers Education;

(b) if so, the details of such colleges in Orissa and the University to which these are affiliated; and

(c) the reasons for not providing any assistance to B.Ed. Colleges under Berhampur University?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAH): (a) No Sir. The Commission has not formulated any scheme for this purpose.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Commission provides assistance to Teacher Training Colleges which have a minimum number of 80 students and 10 teachers. The Commission has received a proposal from the Govt. Training Colleges affiliated to the Berhampur University, for financial assistance under this scheme, which is under examination of the Commission.

**Production of Oil Seeds**

1041. SHRI SOMNATH RATH:  
SHRI JAGANNATH PAT-  
NAIK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be

pleased to state:

(a) the area under cultivation of oil seeds and the quantity of edible oil imported during last three years;

(b) whether the large quantity of edible oil is lost because of insufficient processing; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to accelerate self reliance and develop modern integrated processing technology to increase oil recovery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) The area under cultivation of oilseeds and the quantity of edible oil imported during the last three years is as follows:

<i>Area (000 hect)</i>	<i>Quantity imported (Lakh M. Ts)</i>	
1985-86	19020	10.79
1986-87	18689	13.07
1987-88 (Prov)	20027	19.67

(b) Owing to various factors like difficulty in collection, lack of proper storage facilities, lack of modern processing facilities etc. India is annually losing substantial quantities of vegetable oils (edible and non-edible)

(c) In order to increase the production of edible oil so as to achieve self-reliance, various steps taken/being taken by the Government to cut edible oil imports are:

- (i) Setting up of a Technology Mission on Oilseeds.
- (ii) Better incentive to oilseeds growers through fixation of minimum support prices.

- (iii) Implementation of the Oilseeds Development Projects.
- (iv) Increase in area under non-traditional oilseed crop like soyabean and sunflower and exploitation of oil-seeds of tree and forest origin and rice bran.
- (v) Setting up of necessary processing and infrastructural facilities to keep pace with the production programme of oilseeds.
- (vi) Intensification of research efforts for increasing the productivity of oilseeds.
- (vii) Operation of the Excise rebate scheme for augmenting the production on non-conventional oils.
- (viii) Permitting the usage of solvent extracted groundnut and sesame oils in the manufacture of vanaspati.

#### **Cultural Activities and Tours for Youth**

1042. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sponsored any scheme to support cultural activities and tours among the youths from one State to another;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of assistance given for such activities in 1986-87 and 1987-88?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA):

#### **Cultural Activities and Tours for Youth**

(a) to (c) The Central Government is implementing a scheme "Promotion of National Integration" which aims at promoting a spirit of national integration among the youth of the country through inter-state visits. National Integration camps and organisation of seminars and conferences on various themes of National importance. Such visits by young persons from one part of the country to the other, enable them to familiarise themselves with the environment, family life and social customs of people living in different parts of the country as also to comprehend and appreciate the common historical and cultural heritage of the country.

National Integration camps of students and non-student rural youth are organised to afford opportunities to youth to learn of inter-regional customs and cultural traditions. At these camps discussions are organised with the idea of emphasising communality and reducing mutual suspicions, tensions and hostilities between different religious groups. The participants are also made aware of the dangers of social evils and divisive forces which they must fight. Folk songs, dances, community singing, exhibitions, community service and celebration of festivals of different regions are some of the other features of the National Integration camps.

Seminars on the role of youth in popularisation of nationally accepted objectives such as democracy, socialism, secularism, pride in Indianness and development of a scientific temper are also organised.

During the year 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 106.60 lakhs and for the year 1987-88, a sum of Rs. 173.30 lakhs were released to voluntary organisations/universities/state governments for organising the above mentioned programmes.

#### **Sale of NCERT Books**

1043. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

OPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Council of Educational Research and Training sell their books through a few wholesale dealers only and not to the retail book sellers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure that the wholesale dealers abide by the prescribed conditions; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to encourage educated un-employed youths to take up the retail sale of NCERT books by issuing the same to them directly?

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). National Council of Educational Research and Training sells its publications in the Union Territory of Delhi through 14 wholesale Distribution agents. The sale in the rest of the country is handled by eight Sales Emporia of Publication Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting situated at New Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Patna, Lucknow, Hyderabad and Trivandrum. The Wholesale Distributors as well as the Publication Division sell these publications through retailers. Sale and distribution of books through Wholesalers is an established practice in the book trade.

(d) No, Sir.

#### Shortfall in Fertilizer Production

1044. SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether fertilizer units in the country are able to meet the country's fertilizer needs;

(b) if not, the manner in which the shortfall is proposed to be met; and

(c) the steps taken to increase the production of fertilizers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) and (b). The fertilizer manufacturing units in the country are able to meet most of the country's requirements of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers. The small gap between the assessed requirements and the domestic availability of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers is bridged through imports. However, the requirements of potassic fertilizers are met entirely by imports as there are no known sources of this material in the country.

(c) New fertilizer plants are being set up to increase the production of fertilizers and to reduce the dependence on imports of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers. Beside various schemes like revamping/modernisation of the older units with a view to improving their production performance have been taken up. Captive power plants wherever considered necessary have also either been installed or are under installation in order to avoid production loss on account of power cuts/instability.

[*Translation*]

#### Relief to Farmers Affected by Floods

1045. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether heavy financial loss has been suffered by farmers due to the recent floods in many States in the country;

(b) whether farmers of the affected States have taken loan under the various programmes launched by Union Government;

(c) whether the affected farmers are facing great financial crisis these days; and

(d) if so, how Government propose to

provide further financial relief to the farmers now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (c). Yes, Sir. The recent floods in many States have inflicted financial loss to the affected farmers.

(b) and (d). Central assistance for relief and rehabilitation of the affected farmers, including loan assistance from financial institutions, has been made available to the different States for providing relief to the farmers.

[English]

#### Construction of Vypeen-Ernakulam Bridge In Kerala

1046. PROF. K.V. THOMAS:  
SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMA-  
CHANDRAN:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Govt. of Kerala has submitted a project report for construction of Vypeen-Ernakulam bridge;

(b) if so, the total cost of the bridge and the proposed share of Union and State Government therein; and

(c) whether the alignment has been finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). The State Government have furnished a preliminary project report and have indicated the rough cost as Rs. 24.40 crores for connecting Cochin with Vypeen Via Vallarpadam Mulavukad and Thanthonnithuruthu and have asked for a grant-in-aid of Rs. 40.00 lakhs for

undertaking detailed investigation etc.

#### Construction of Third Aircraft Carrier In Cochin Shipyard

1047. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct the third aircraft carrier in cochin Shipyard; and

(b) if so, the progress made in the technical collaboration and design of the aircraft carrier?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) No decision regarding the construction of such a craft at Cochin Shipyard has been taken.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Passport Applications In Regional Passport Office Cochin

1048. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for passport received during the last three years in Regional Passport Office Cochin;

(b) the number of passports issued during the year 1980 so far from this office;

(c) whether there are two police agencies to verify the passport applications of nuns; and

(d) the time taken for police verification and issue of the passport after obtaining police report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF. K.K. TEWARI): (a) The number of applications for passports received during the last three years are as under:-

1985 : 92316

1986 : 73835

1987 : 81980

(b) A total of 91 179 passports have been issued from from RPQ, Cochin upto the end of October 1988. In the month of November upto 7th, 1522 passports have been issued.

(c) For all categories of applicants two police verifications are made, one by the local police and the other by the State CID. There is no special verification for nuns.

(d) Normally 6-7 weeks are taken by the two police authorities for verification of applications. Passports are despatched within 10 days from date of receipt of police verification reports in the normal course.

#### **Improvement of Infrastructural Facilities in Visakhapatnam Port**

1049. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the problems currently confronting the Visakhapatnam Port Trust are likely to multiply in the near future, if adequate infrastructural facilities are not created on war-footing;

(b) if so, the measures proposed to be taken for improvement therefor;

(c) whether during the first six months of the current year a record traffic was handled by the port which is also higher than the previous year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). There are no serious infrastructural problems which the Port Trust is currently facing. There is need for improving the facilities to handle increased traffic and meas-

ures for this are taken in various Plan schemes.

(c) and (d). Traffic handled by the Port in the first six months of the current year was 92.42 lakh tonnes which is 22.9% higher when compared to the traffic handled last year. The main increase has been in the handling of iron ore which has increased from 2.84 million tonnes to 3.4 million tonnes, coking coal which has increased from 1.17 million tonnes to 1.7 million tonnes and Petroleum products which have increased from 2.66 million tonnes to 2.9 million tonnes as compared to the same period last year (April — September).

[*Translation*]

#### **Opening of New Campus by Pant Nagar Agriculture University**

1050. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pant Nagar Agriculture University propose to open a campus in Pithoragrh District of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken in the regard; and

(c) the details of benefit derived by farmers from this University?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) No, Sir. While Pantnagar Agricultural University has no plan to open a campus in Pithoragarh District it does have a Plan to establish two Research Centres (i) for high altitude research with focus on pasture management at Munsari Khaliatop and (ii) another Research Centre at Kirna in District Pithoragarh.

(b) The proposal of the University is under consideration of the Council. The Council has already constituted a committee

for appraising the sub-project under NARP-II. It will be appraised as soon as weather conditions permit.

(c) Pantnagar Agricultural University has been developing farm technologies along with package of practices and organizing regular fairs and exhibitions for the benefit of farmers.

#### **Commercial Production of Trout Fish in U.P.**

1051. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that production of trout fish can be increased upto commercial level in hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken to increase the production of trout fish in these areas;

(c) whether Government propose to start any project to encourage the production of trout fish in these areas with foreign collaboration; 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) following are some of the steps taken to increase the production of trout fish in hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh:-

- i) Construction of trout farms in Kumaon and Garhwal regions of the hills;
- ii) Renovation of the existing farms and hatcheries;
- iii) Creation of additional infrastructure for producing seed of trout

etc.

An amount of Rs. 100 lakh has been allocated under the Hill Region sub-plan of Uttar Pradesh for implementation of the above schemes during the VII Five Year Plan.

(c) Government have already permitted establishment of a Commercial Trout Culture Project in the joint sector between Garhwal Vikas Nigam and a private sector unit in Mussoori Tehsil of Dehradun district.

(d) The project with a total investment of Rs. 3.6 crore is anticipated to produce about 2000 tonnes of trout fish per annum on full development.

[English]

#### **Agricultural Research**

1052. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred so far on agricultural research during the Seventh Plan for increasing the agricultural production; and

(b) the main targets set up by Indian Council of Agricultural Research for 1989.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) The expenditure for the 1st three years of the VII Five Year Plan is as under:

<i>Rs. in crores</i>	
1985-86	69.19
1986-87	77.18
1987-88	80.03
1988-89 (current year allocation)	96.00

(b) A proposal for the plan allocation to the tune of Rs. 129.00 crores for the year 1989-90 has been submitted to Planning Commission.

During the year 1989, ICAR proposes to initiate one Institute, three National Research Centres and three All-India Coordinated Research Projects.

#### **International Cooperation for Development of Agro-Based Industries**

1053. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any foreign country or international organisation have provided financial aid for the development of agro-based industries including machinery, fertilisers during the last year; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether India also assisted any foreign country in agriculture and allied fields during the last year; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

#### **Protection of Monuments**

1054. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Centrally protected monuments of national importance; and

(b) the amount spent on the maintenance of those monuments in 1986-87 and 1987-88, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND

CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) The number of Centrally protected monuments and sites as per entries of the protection notification is 3543.

(b) The amount spent on the maintenance and repairs of the Centrally protected monuments and sites during 1986-87 and 1987-88 is 592.96 lakhs and Rs. 590.79 lakhs respectively.

#### **Dairy Development Programme In Assam**

1055. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the districts in Assam which have been selected for Dairy Development Programme under Small Farmers Development Programme of the Small Farmers Development Agency; and

(b) the number of small and marginal farmers and other agricultural workers financed for Dairy Development Programme in those districts so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Since second October 1980, Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA) has been merged with Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and IRDP has been extended to all the districts of the country. Under IRDP assistance is given to selected families in the rural areas to take up economically viable projects in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors including dairy development.

(b) The scheme-wise information of the families assisted under IRDP is not monitored at the Central level. However, according to concurrent Evaluation Studies (January-September 1987) 18.3% families in Assam were assisted under Animal Husbandry sector of which 7.2% were under

milch animal schemes.

[*Translation*]

### Loss Suffered by DMS

1056. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Milk Scheme is running in loss continuously every year; and

(b) the total loss suffered by the D.M.S. 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) and (b). Yes, Sir. In recent years DMS has been incurring losses. The table below shows the losses incurred during the last three years:-

TABLE

<i>Year</i>	<i>Losses (Provisional) (Rs. crores)</i>
1985-86	7.66
1986-87	7.40
1987-88	12.03

### Implementation of Desert Development Programme

1057. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the districts and the States where Desert Development Programme is being carried out and since when,

(b) the year-wise details of the expenditure incurred on this programme in various States and Districts during the last three years;

(c) the extent of success achieved in checking the spread of desert;

(d) whether Union Government propose to implement this programme effectively by giving it a new direction and increasing the fund allocation; and

(e) if so, the time by which it is likely to be implemented and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The Desert Development Programme is under implementation in 21 districts of 5 States since 1977-78. List of districts and states covered under the programme is given in Statement I below.

(b) The details of expenditure, year-wise, State and District-wise, for the last three years are given in Statement II below.

(c) to (e) Massive desert afforestation Schemes such as farm forestry, silvipastoral plantation, shelter belt plantation, sand dune stabilisation, development of nurseries etc. have been taken up under this programme to maintain ecological balance and check the process of desertification in these areas. Since inception of the programme upto June, 1988 about 137 thousand hectares have been brought under forestry and pastures; and area of about 60 thousand hectares has been treated with soil and moisture conservation measures; and water resources have been developed for an area of about 18 thousand hectares. Allocation for this programme has been raised from Rs. 100 crores during the Sixth Plan to Rs. 245 crores in the Seventh Plan. The focus of this programme has been sharpened from 1987-88 stipulating utilisation of 75 per cent of the annual allocation on core activities namely soil and moisture conservation, water resources conservation and development and afforestation and pasture development, which are harmoniously related to controlling the process of desertification and restoring ecological balance.



**STATEMENT***Name of States and District covered under Desert Development Programme*

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Districts</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Gujarat	1. Banaskantha 2. Mehsana
2.	Haryana	1. Rohtak 2. Sirsa 3. Hissar 4. Bhiwani
3.	H.P.	1. Lahaul & Spiti 2. Kinnaur
4.	J & K	1. Leh 2. Kargil
5.	Rajasthan	1. Sikar 2. Jhunjhunu 3. Ganganagar 4. Jodhpur 5. Nagaur 6. Pali 7. Jalore 8. Barmer 9. Jaisalmer 10. Bikaner 11. Churu
Total		21 districts

## STATEMENT-II

*Districtwise expenditure incurred during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 in various States under Desert Development Programme*

S. No.	State	Districts	1986-86	Expenditure incurred during		Total (Rs. in lakhs)
				1986-87	1987-88	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Gujarat	1. Banaskantha	78.48	126.22	184.79	389.49
		2. Mehsana	32.33	43.51	39.08	114.92
Total			110.81	169.73	223.87	504.41
2.	Haryana	1. Hissar	53.79	131.15	117.14	302.08
		2. Bhiwani	37.63	91.28	87.64	216.55
		3. Rohtak	43.47	46.73	37.64	127.84
		4. Sirsa	54.76	75.06	73.06	203.17
Total			189.65	344.22	315.77	849.64
3.	Himachal Pradesh	1. Lehaul & Spiti	59.81	66.42	75.13	201.36
		2. Kinnaur	52.51	90.13	62.65	205.29
Total			112.32	156.55	137.78	406.65

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	1. Leh	61.22	116.52	126.51	304.25
		2. Kargil	33.17	133.74	108.07	274.98
		Total	94.39	250.26	234.58	579.23
5.	Rajasthan	1. Sikar	39.48	141.24	141.65	322.37
		2. Jhunjhunu	36.96	128.23	117.79	282.98
		3. Ganganagar	58.60	142.20	91.67	292.47
		4. Jodhpur	141.80	391.35	397.35	930.50
		5. Nagaur	125.77	358.80	328.35	812.92
		6. Pali	64.65	264.44	205.89	534.98
		7. Jalore	89.46	221.74	209.91	521.11
		8. Barmer	135.10	450.57	455.14	1040.81
		9. Jaisalmer	118.57	529.10	425.46	1073.13
		10. Bikaner	151.82	438.33	435.76	1025.91
		11. Churu	127.49	345.87	273.27	746.63
		P.F. Cell	17.00	24.88	32.34	74.22
		Total	1106.70	3436.75	3114.58	7658.03

[English]

**Procurement of Seeds by National Seeds Corporation**

1058. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the price at which National Seeds Corporation procures seeds of various crops from the producers and the price at which it sells the same to the farmers; and

(b) the reasons for this gap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) The details are given in the Statement below.

(b) The reasons for the gap between the procurement price and sale price of seeds are as under:

National Seeds corporation organises production programmes of Certified Seeds through its contract growers as well as procures the same from State Seeds Corporations at a mutually agreed price. After procuring the same, NSC cleans, grades, tests, treats, transports and market the same at the sale points throughout the country either through its own sale counters or through dealers. In addition to the procurement cost, the following cost elements are included in the sale price of the seed: foe; processing charges; treatment cost; transportation cost, godown rent, market fees, overheads; transit losses; storage losses; obsolescence; interest; re-validation charges; money back guarantee and publicity etc.

**STATEMENT**

*Procurement Price and Sale Price of Certified Seeds of NSC Applicable for the year 1988-89*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Crop</i>	<i>Procurement price (Rs. per Quintal)</i>	<i>Sale price</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	Wheat	231 — 300	— 450
2.	Paddy	188 — 700	425 —1400
3.	Maize	275 — 345	650 — 700
4.	Sorghum	230 —1000	600 —1600
5.	Bajra	325 — 600	800 —1100
6.	Moong	554 — 703	1100
7.	Urad	627 — 748	1200
8.	Cowpea	650 — 702	1100
9.	Arhar	741 —1032	1500
10.	Peas (P)	564 — 580	1100

1	2	3	4
11.	Lentil	623 — 701	1200
12.	Gram	634 — 695	1100
13.	Soyabean	661 — 675	1100
14.	Sesamum	1125 — 1472	2400
15.	Castor	575 — 1600	920 — 2500
16.	Mustard	840 — 927	1500
17.	Toria	815 — 1003	1500
18.	Safflower	595 — 665	1200
19.	Sunflower	770 — 1060	1800
20.	Linseed	1009	1600
21.	Groundnut	760 — 1145	1500
22.	Maize (Fodder)	315	600
23.	Bajra (Fodder)	425	850
24.	Cowpea (Fodder)	450	830
25.	Sorghum (Fodder)	425	850 — 900
26.	Lucerne	6796	11000
27.	Oats	300	600
28.	Jute	600	1500
29.	Mesta	500	1500
30.	Cotton	405 — 5500	825 — 11000

**Private Polytechnics in Tamil Nadu**

1059. SHRIK. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Polytechnics opened in private sector in Tamil Nadu during the last

three years, which have been duly recognised by the State Government;

(b) the details about the quantum of public sector bank loan given to each such polytechnic in the State of Tamil Nadu; and

(c) the details about teaching aids, labo-

ratories etc. provided in each such polytechnics?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (a) to (c). According to information available, 24 Polytechnics have been opened in the private sector in Tamil Nadu during the past three years with the approval of the State Government. This Ministry does not deal with these Polytechnics, since they do not have the approval of the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE).

#### **Supply of Hot Rolled Coils by SAIL**

1060. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether consumers registered for July — September quarter, 1988 with Steel Authority of India Limited for supply of five lakh tonnes of hot-rolled coils were supplied their quota;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the said scheme has been now withdrawn by Steel Authority of India Limited; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) Against the demand for 5 lac tonnes of HR coils in the quarter July — September, 1988 the backlog in domestic availability from SAIL is about one lakh tonnes upto 1.11.1988. In the same period, SAIL ordered imports of 31,500 tonnes.

(b) Unfavourable international market situation made imports under the scheme to supply HR coils to the consumers by supplementing domestic availability through imports difficult.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise

#### **Aid to Art Colleges**

1061. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government provide aid to Arts Colleges;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of Management of such colleges; and

(c) the checks exercised over the use of such funds by those colleges?

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). Financial assistance varying between Rs. 4.00 lakhs and Rs. 8.00 lakhs is provided by the UGC in the Seventh Plan for the development of colleges offering courses in Arts, Science and Commerce subjects including Music and Fine Arts. If the college is offering courses in Music and fine Arts only, the assistance is limited to Rs. 2.00 lakhs. Only those colleges which are recognised by the UGC and are declared fit for assistance are provided such assistance. The major requirements for recognition of a college for assistance are that the college should be offering courses leading to a University degree; it should be affiliated to a University; and it should have a legal identity (Registered Society, Trust, etc., or a Govt. college). An additional requirement for declaration of fitness is permanent affiliation.

(c) Every college receiving assistance from the University Grants Commission has to submit reports on the progress of expenditure from time to time as well as their accounts duly audited by Chartered Accountants, etc. Where necessary, the Commission also gets the utilisation of its grants looked into by the University concerned.

**Conference on Disaster Management**

1062. SHRIK. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the recommendations made at the conference on Disaster Management held by SAARC countries in 1987;

(b) the recommendations made at the international workshop organised recently in Hyderabad by the Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organisation, New Delhi on disaster Management; and

(c) the follow-up action taken by Government on these recommendations pertaining to management of disasters like drought, flood and cyclone?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):  
(a) Details of the recommendations are given in the Statement below.

(b) Final report and recommendations of the workshop are awaited.

(c) Necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT**

*Recommendations made by the SAARC Conference on 'Disaster Management' held at Hyderabad from September 28-October 1, 1987*

1. It is necessary to map out disaster prone areas such as active flood plains and zone them as areas unsuitable for human habitation. Like-wise in seismically active belts, proper planning for human settlements is important for reducing potential damages. It is also important to keep all major construction proj-

ects away from faults and areas otherwise prone to disasters.

2. Ecologically damaging practices such as, deforestation and cultivation of steep slopes should be controlled to prevent hazards of land-slides and similar large scale movement of earth.
3. It is imperative to urgently think in terms of minimising the impact of cyclones by taking long term measures like raising shelter belts all along the coast which are considered to be the only known method of reducing and multigating the impact of cyclonic winds.
4. One of the major weaknesses in the prevention of disaster losses in the past has been the lack of early warning systems and preparedness which should be the first priority of the National Governments. It is in this field that cooperation between SAARC countries can also prove very fruitful.
5. Cooperation between countries is very important to prevent disasters like floods which affect more than one SAARC country.
6. There should a 'nodal officer' for every region, vested with powers to mobilise local resources and personnel for anti-disaster measures. The nodal officer will be the contact person for higher level agencies and the Government. In India 'Collector' is the nodal officer. SAARC member countries may take necessary measures in this regard.
7. In any disaster ameliorating programme decision making responsibility and authority should be clearly defined, widely publi-

- cized and accepted by all relevant bodies. Because disasters often require immediate decisions, there is no time to seek orders and further clarifications when a disaster strikes. Necessary arrangement for the implementation of disaster relief policy should be made in advance. Decision-making on the implementation of disaster policies and procedures should be kept as simple as possible. It is advisable to define these major responsibilities in legislation and in the counter — disaster plans.
8. The local administration has to shoulder the responsibility for relief and rehabilitation work after occurrence of the disaster. It should be adequately equipped to handle the exigency of local situations and to mobilise required aid in terms of money, materials and men for relief and rehabilitation.
  9. Guidelines for undertaking shelter relief and rehabilitation work should be formulated on the basis of which suitable action plan should be formulated keeping in view the local requirements.
  10. It is necessary to issue instructions slightly in advance of the season for disasters. Instructions issued very much in advance tend to be forgotten. It is also necessary to reiterate instruction every year prior to the disaster season.
  11. The moment it appears that a natural calamity is going to take place, the control room approach should be adopted. It would enable effective coordination of relief operations and prompt dissemination of information so as to avoid panic.
  12. Along with other immediate measures such as inoculation, vaccinations, disinfection, restoration of communications, etc. experience has shown that it is important to inspect the damaged houses and advise the residents to vacate houses unsafe for inhabitation. In all this, the involvement of the local representatives and voluntary agencies can be useful.
  13. Experience has shown that an advance warning is not effective unless the public are enlightened about the destructive features of the disasters and actions to be taken by them to avoid sufferings. Programmes for generating public awareness through information pamphlets, brochures, audio visual materials, cyclone preparedness meetings, talks and discussion over radio and television need to be taken up.
  14. It is critically important to generate public awareness of planning for disasters in the same manner in which public awareness has been generated about the environmental dimension of planning. This could be done by designating a day in the year as safety preparedness day. On this day, a wide publicity should be given in the media (T.V., Radio and newspapers) and through talks, lectures and programmes about the measures for prevention and control of disaster.
  15. Subjects like Disaster Prevention and control should be a part of the syllabus, particularly for the students in the Industrial Training Institutes, Poly-tech-



- tics, Engineering Colleges and Institutes of Technology.
16. Unless people themselves come forward willingly and are motivated to undertake rehabilitation work for themselves not much could be achieved. Community participation at the grass-roots level through local bodies should be encouraged at all stages of relief and rehabilitation work. For this, disaster preparedness should be given due importance and people should be made conscious of the disaster risks that are involved and of the ways of reacting to the disaster situations.
  17. Voluntary agencies are in a better position to channelise aid and relief to the victims of natural disasters. It is important to ensure that aid and assistance made available is optimally utilised and if possible in generating permanent improvement to combat recurrence of natural disaster in the future. It should also be utilised to create or augment local employment opportunities to supplement the income of the affected population. In this regard shelter programme could be of great support.
  18. In the wake of natural disasters, disruption in the supply of essential services like electricity, potable water, sewerage systems and break-downs of communication etc. occur. In post disaster work and relief programme it is a matter of the highest priority to restore these basic services without loss of time.
  19. It is of foremost importance that while planning, designing and installing these essential services, great care should be taken to see that such measures and the techniques adopted to achieve them are proof against damage and destruction caused by natural disaster.
  20. It should be possible to provide basic shelters to the affected population using locally available materials and skills to the extent possible. Also emergency shelters should be so designed that most of the material could be salvaged or put to use for permanent housing.
  21. In many cases it may not be economically viable to shift permanent sites in disaster prone areas. The only available course of action may be of rebuild or strengthen the existing structures.
  22. In areas that are highly vulnerable to natural disaster public building resistant to forces should be constructed, which can be utilised as community shelter during disaster.
  23. It may be desirable to have a cell in the SAARC Secretariat to coordinate the activities with regard to disaster management among the SAARC member countries.
  24. The information/appropriate technologies regarding disaster management developed in any of the SAARC member countries should be disseminated through the SAARC Secretariat for use by the SAARC member countries.
  25. Representatives of the SAARC member countries should meet once in two years preferably in the month of January or February in any of the SAARC member

countries to have a detailed discussion on disaster in the preceding two years and share the experiences gained in disaster management among the member countries.

26. Training programme should be arranged by the SAARC member countries for personnel involved in disaster management.

[*Translation*]

**Assistance Provided to Jawaharlal Nehru Agricultural and Research Institute**

1063. DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have provided additional funds to Jawaharlal Nehru Agricultural and Research Institute, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether new schemes have been prepared by Raipur Agriculture school, falling under the the above institute; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and whether these have benefited Chattisgarh Region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) Sir, there is no such Institute at Jabalpur.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

**Drought Assistance to Madhya Pradesh**

1064. DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of districts of Chhattisgarh region of Madhya Pradesh which are

facing drought due to scanty rainfall during 1988;

(b) the amount earmarked by Union Government for Madhya Pradesh to combat drought;

(c) the time by which relief works are likely to be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) The Government of Madhya Pradesh has reported that the districts of Raipur, Durg and parts of Rajnandgaon district are facing drought due to scanty rainfall during 1988.

(b) The State Government has got an annual margin money of Rs. 4.75 crores for the year 1988-89 to combat natural calamities including drought.

(c) It is for the State Government to undertake relief works in the drought affected areas depending on the exigencies of the situation.

[*English*]

**Use of Video Cassette Players Under National Literacy Mission**

1065. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:  
SHRI R.M. BHOYE:

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

(a) whether the National Literacy Mission Authority have decided to use video cassette players and specially prepared software to tackle the problem of adult illiteracy;

(b) if so, the details in this regard indicating the progress made and the cost thereof; and

(c) the state which has topped in the use of Video Cassette Players and other software?

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). The Executive Committee of National Literacy Mission Authority had considered this matter in its meeting held on 20 September, 1988. It has reiterated the provisions in the National Literacy Mission document which envisages that while it cannot be a substitute for literacy, audio-visual media, including video cassette players, is important for supplementing the learning programme, creation of an environment conducive to eradication of illiteracy, to improve the quality of training of functionaries etc. There is no Scheme in the Department of Education (Ministry of Human Resource Development) for providing video cassette players to tackle the problem of adult illiteracy.

#### Construction of High Kerbs in Delhi Roads

1066. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Traffic Police is not following the principles laid down for construction of Kerbs specially heights in city roads making these too high and dangerous for motorists who in turn keep away from these thus occupying more space than necessary as per the report of the Study

Group on Road Safety (1972) of his Ministry; and

(b) if so, whether all the existing Kerbs are proposed to be inspected and changes made where desirable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (b). Delhi Administration has intimated that kerbs are not constructed by Delhi Traffic Police and are constructed by road construction agencies in accordance with the specifications, laid down by Indian Road Congress.

Public Works Department of Delhi Administration has been asked to undertake inspection of the kerbs to ensure that they are as per standard.

#### Evaluation of Bids for Modernisation of Durgapur Steel Plant

1067. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the evaluation of bids received for modernisation of the Durgapur Steel Plant has been completed; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) and (b). Evaluation of bids received for global packages has not so far been completed. However, evaluation of bids for seven out of ten indigenously tendered packages has been completed, details of which are as follows:—

Sl. No.	Package	Agency	Date of issue of LOI	Value (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	COKE OVENS & BPP			
	a) Battery	otto India	13.9.88	69.70
	b) By-Product Plant Comp.EPI		13.9.88	54.95

1	2	3	4	5
2.	New HMLR Shop	Braithwaite	4.2.88	7.36
3.	Lime Calcination Plant	Vulcan	30.6.88	23.11
4.	Plant Water Supply	EPI	30.4.88	7.11
5.	Repair Shop & Inst. Store	HSCL	30.7.88	2.81
6.	Ore processing Plant at Bolani	HSCL	13.10.88	59.36
7.	Power Distribution Area Lighting & Telecommunication	H.B.B.	14.10.88	123.50

### Pest Control

1068. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to news item appearing in the Indian Express dated 23 October, 1988 captioned "New Haryana project to control pests";

(b) if so, the diseases and germs that will be destroyed as a result of the plan and the extent to which Union Government propose to provide necessary assistance to State Governments;

(c) whether any such assistance in this respect is proposed to be provided to Andhra Pradesh for the protection of the plants and crops;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (e). The Government of Haryana has reported that no specific New Project, as mentioned in the news item, has been framed. As such, the question of Central Government providing assistance to the State Government of Haryana as a result of the Project and any such assistance to Andhra Pradesh does not arise.

### Prices of Seeds

1069. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of seeds particularly wheat, gram etc. have spurt in the market at the time of sowing the rabi crops;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(c) the steps being contemplated by Government to protect the interest of farmers and to arrange the supply of the seeds at cheaper rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) to (c). The information is not

available with the Ministry. The same is being collected from the States and the concerned agencies and will be laid on the Table of the House on its receipt.

**Distance Restrictions for Operation of Joint Venture Companies for Exploitation of Deep Sea Prawn Resources**

1070. SHRI D.P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to refer to the reply given on 1 September, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 4793 regarding Fishing by joint venture companies beyond Territorial Water and state:

(a) whether any specific distance restrictions have been fixed for operation of joint venture companies for exploitation of deep sea prawn resources;

(b) if so, the details of the specific demarcation in terms of distance or area;

(c) if not, the guidelines issued if any in this regard;

(d) whether any area-wise policy exists where joint venture companies can exploit deep sea shrimp resources; and

(e) if not, the steps being taken to bring clarity and specific guidelines on this subject?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Deep sea fishing vessel of joint venture companies should operate beyond 12 nautical miles from the shore in the east coast and 24 nautical miles from the shore on the west coast and other restrictions to be compiled with in regard to specified areas as indicated by the Government from time to time.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). According to terms and conditions for operation of deep sea fishing ves-

sels by joint venture companies (with foreign collaboration), the area restrictions as mentioned in the Notification No. 30035/28/84-FY (T-1) dated 4.4.85 is applicable.

**Assisting Small Companies with Chartered Fishing Permits**

1071. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to assist small companies with chartered fishing permits to overcome various procedural difficulties; and

(b) the measures taken to provide relaxation in various conditions of charter to assist the small entrepreneurs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). As and when any procedural difficulties are brought to the notice of this Ministry, action is being taken to solve the difficulties within the scope of the Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Act 1981 and rules framed thereunder.

**Housing Schemes for Fishermen**

1072. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Governments have submitted to Union Government during last year housing schemes for fishermen to be financed out of National Welfare Fund for Fishermen;

(b) if so, the details thereof and names of villages covered under the scheme; and

(c) the criteria followed by Union Government for the clearance of such schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND

**COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV):** (a) Yes, Sir.

lages with housing units shown against each state.

(b) The State Governments listed in the Statement given below have proposed fishermen village development schemes having housing units. Central Government have approved development of fishermen vil-

(c) Central Government have earmarked development of 62 fishermen villages for different states and U.Ts. on the basis of fishermen population in the States/ U.Ts. during Seventh Five Year Plan.

### STATEMENT

*Name of the States and name of fishermen villages approved for development by the Central Government.*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>Name of fishermen village</i>
1.	Uttar Pradesh	i) Kathiraon (Varanasi) ii) Bhojpur (Sultanpur) iii) Pichhoria (Rai Bareli)
2.	Karnataka	i) Panjehalli (Mangalore)
3.	Kerala	i) Six villages in Vizhinjam (Trivandrum)
4.	Andhra Pradesh	i) Naturipalla Pupalen (Nellore) ii) Pakalapallipalem (Prakasam)
5.	Madhya Pradesh	i) Dudhawa (Baster) ii) Kamtee Tawa (Hoshangabad)
6.	Orissa	i) Ralpada (Balasore) ii) Motto (Puri) iii) Gokharkuda (Ganjam)
7.	Tamil Nadu	i) Nainarkuppam (Chenglepet) ii) T.C.S. Pettai (South Arcot) iii) Keelathottam (Thanjavur) iv) Ratchnyapuram (Chidambaranar) v) Vellavidai (Kanyakumari)
8.	Assam	i) Kidirpukhuri (Kamrup)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>Name of fishermen village</i>
		ii) Radhamjan (Jorhat)
		iii) Thaikarakuchi (Nalbari)
9.	West Bengal	i) Godakhali (South 24 Paragana)
		ii) Utterpathai (Midnapore)
		iii) Deuli (Howrah)
10.	Gujarat	i) Tuna (Kutch)
		ii) Nanidauti (Valsad)
		iii) Jafrabad (Amreli)
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	i) Lahawalpur (Baramula)
12.	Manipur	i) Arong-Nongmaikhong (Thubal)
13.	Tripura	i) Ram Nagar (Amarpur)
14.	Goa	i) Durbhat (Ponda)

#### **Electric Arc Furnace and Re-rolling Mills**

1073. DR. A.K. PATEL:  
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the problems being faced by the Electric Arc Furnaces and Re-rolling Mills;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to solve these problems and with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) and

(b). The viability of some mini steel plants in the country during the last few years has been affected due to their technological obsolescence; Mini Steel Plants have also represented regarding shortage of power and high prices of other inputs. It has been reported that Rerolling Mills are facing some shortage of input materials.

(c) In order to enable the units to become technologically efficient and more viable, Government have decided to allow expansion of mini steel plants which undertake modernisation. Government have also reduced the custom duty on imported scrap by 5% ad valorem with effect from 4th December, 1986. Indigenous availability of rerollable material is not adequate to meet the full requirements of the rerolling industry. In order to meet the overall demand, provisions have been made to import billets in the current year. The rerollers should meet their partial requirements through imports.

**Recommendation of National Commission on Women**

1074. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations of the National Commission on women;

(b) when were these received by Government; and

(c) the follow-up action taken so far on each of the recommendations?

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) A statement indicating the main recommendations of the National Commission on Self Employed Women is given below.

(b) These recommendations were received in July, 1988.

(c) Recommendations are under consideration.

**STATEMENT**

*Recommendation of National Commission for Women*

(a) 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) At least 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 market, 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.
- (xiii) Providing Child Care and Supportive Services to Women.
- (xiv) Measures for sensitization of administrative machinery for bringing women into the mainstream of development.

#### **Passenger Oriented Wayside Amenities Along National Highways**

1075. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of National Highways with locations where passenger oriented wayside amenities for the benefit of travelling public are functioning, State-wise and the feedback about them;

(b) when the scheme was introduced; and

(c) the outcome of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). A number of passenger oriented wayside amenities either developed by State Governments or the private parties, are already functioning along the National Highways. Information about these is not available with the Ministry. However, the Ministry also mooted a scheme in August, 1986 for providing such amenities along high traffic density National Highways at every 100 kms or so having facilities like parking lots, eating places, toilets, drinking water, dormitories/rest rooms, first aid, telephone booths, petrol pumps and minor repair shops etc. Nine priority sites in nine different states have been selected for development through the

public sector in the first instance. These are in various stages and none of these complexes has started functioning as yet. Similarly, proposals were also invited from private entrepreneurs to set up such complexes which are under consideration.

[*Translation*]

#### **Purchase of More Ships to Carry Haj Passengers**

1076. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Haj Advisory Board has requested Union Government to purchase two more ships to carry passengers for Haj; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF. K.K. TEWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government are examining the recommendation made by the Central Haj Advisory Board.

[*English*]

#### **Measures for Revival of Shipping Industry**

1077. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has suggested certain measures in its 10 point plan for the revival of the shipping industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the incentives recommended by his Ministry in this regard for new investment; and

(d) the extent to which those measures

will help the shipping industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (d). This Ministry have taken a number of measures to revive the Shipping Industry. Some of these are:

- (i) Speeding up the acquisition procedures;
- (ii) Allowing acquisition of Ships for cross-trade;
- (iii) Permitting acquisition of Ships upto 25% in excess of assessed requirements;
- (iv) Allowing Ships owners to place orders on Indian Shipyards without reference to assessed requirements;
- (v) Rehabilitation of sick Shipping Companies, which includes a number of reliefs;
- (vi) Providing cargo support to Indian shipping;
- (vii) Modification of part passu obligation;

2. An Expert Group set up by this Ministry to formulate and suggest fiscal incentives for attracting capital to the shipping industry has recommended various concessions to be extended to the industry under the provision of the Indian Income Tax Act which includes extension of the facilities of Section 80 CC, dividend paid by the shipping companies should be exempted from

tax, benefit of Section 80 RRA etc.

### **Digging of Wells to Increase Irrigation Potential**

1078. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a massive programme to dig 16 lakh wells to increase irrigation potential has been formulated;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the extent to which it would be helpful to the farmers and increase the food production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) A massive programme to construct 6 lakh shallow tube-wells/dug-wells under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers for Increasing Agricultural Production (ASMF) for Special Foodgrains Production programme (SFPP) and 2.11 lakh wells under Million Wells Scheme during 1988-89 has been formulated.

(b) A statement indicating allocation of shallow tube-wells/dug-wells for SFPP under ASMF and under Million Wells Scheme is given below.

(c) Shallow tube-wells/dug-wells are the means to supply assured irrigation water to small and marginal farmers for atleast doubling food production by diversification of cropping systems, increased cropping intensity and use of improved inputs.

**STATEMENT**

<i>States/U. Ts</i>		<i>Shallow Tube-Wells/ Dug-Wells for SFPP Under ASMF</i>	<i>Million Wells Scheme</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	41392	25500
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	352
3.	Assam	8148	-
4.	Bihar	106576	25000
5.	Goa	-	395
6.	Gujarat	2160	12000
7.	Haryana	13400	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-	1000
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	1500
10.	Karnataka	30000	4000
11.	Kerala	-	-
12.	Madhya Pradesh	30000	31000
13.	Maharashtra	26073	23000
14.	Manipur	-	400
15.	Meghalaya	-	-
16.	Mizoram	-	-
17.	Nagaland	-	400
18.	Orissa	48236	25000
19.	Punjab	-	-
20.	Rajasthan	-	20000
21.	Sikkim	-	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	13400	5000

1	2	3	4
23. Tripura		-	1000
24. Uttar Pradesh		212175	20000
25. West Bengal		61274	15000
26. A & N Islands		-	-
27. Chandigarh		-	39
28. D & N Haveli		-	126
29. Delhi		-	-
30. Daman & Diu		-	80
31. Lakshadweep		-	-
32. Pondicherry		-	-
ALL INDIA		592834	210792

#### Operation of Foreign Vessels on Indian Coastline

1079. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has announced a new policy relating to the operation of foreign vessels on the Indian coastline; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### Container Terminals at Ports

1080. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated for setting up

of container terminals at ports;

(b) whether any report has been submitted on the existing policy of setting up of container terminals at ports; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The 7th Five Year Plan provided an outlay of Rs. 93.33 crores for the development of container terminals at various major ports and Rs. 402 crores for the development of the Nhava Sheva Port which includes three container berths and two bulk cargo berths. The above provisions are subjected to revision in view of increase in the costs of the individual projects.

(b) and (c). No specific report on the existing policy of setting up container terminals at Ports has been received by Government. The report of the Working Group for the 7th Five Year Plan had recommended

development of container terminals and augmentation of container handling facilities at the Ports of Cochin, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta besides the new port at Nhava Sheva.

#### Construction of Rural Link Roads in Orissa

1081. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned for construction of rural link road in Orissa during the Seventh Plan period so far, year-wise; and

(b) the details of rural link roads being constructed in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Construction of rural roads is taken up mainly as part of Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) in the State Sector, funds for which are provided in the State Plans. Funds provided for rural roads under MNP in Orissa during the Seventh Plan so far are as under:

<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>	
1985-86	11.37
1986-87	9.50
1987-88	10.50
1988-89	12.00

(b) Information of this nature is not maintained in this Ministry.

#### Re-Vitalization of Functioning of Gram Panchayats

1082. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to re-

vitalise the functioning of Gram Panchayats and related institutions in the rural areas;

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

(c) whether Government also intend to introduce suitable legislative measures for facilitating the implementation of the above schemes; and

(d) if so, when these legislative measures are expected to be brought forward?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Yes. The Government intend to re-vitalize the functioning of Gram Panchayats. The matter has been discussed in the five workshops of District Magistrates/Collectors on Responsive Administration held during December, 1987 to July, 1988. Report of the Workshops on 'District Planning and Panchayati Raj' was further discussed in the Conference of Chief Secretaries held on 30th July, 1988. Recommendations of the Conference of Chief Secretaries are proposed to be discussed in the Conference of Chief Ministers National Development Council.

(c) and (d). These matters can be considered only after discussions at appropriate fora are over and in the light of conclusions emerging out of the discussions.

#### Mango Plantation

1083. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps to increase area under Mango Plantation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total area under Mango plantation in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND

COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). Various steps such as production and distribution of quality planting material, laying out of demonstrations on agro-techniques, financial assistance to farmers, supply of inputs at subsidised cost etc. have been taken up for increasing area under mango plantation. Mango being a non-forecast crop, official estimates on area under mango plantation in Orissa are not available. However, an area of 89,253 hectares under mango has been roughly estimated in Orissa as in 1986-87.

#### Road Bridges in Orissa With Central Assistance

1084. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT

be pleased to state:

(a) the major road bridges in Orissa which are under construction at present with Central assistance;

(b) the estimated cost of construction of those bridges and funds allocated and released so far; and

(c) the target date fixed for the completion of those bridges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). The following bridges are under construction with the Central assistance in Orissa under Inter State and Economic Scheme:

<i>Name of Bridge</i>	<i>Estimated cost (Rs. in lacs)</i>	<i>Sanctioned Central Share (Rs. in lacs)</i>	<i>Target date for completion</i>
1. Bridge over river Brahmani on Dhenkanal-Kamakhyanagar road.	Rs. 652.55	Rs. 150.00	June, 1990
2. Bridge over river Vansadhara on Parlekhamudi-Gunupur-Rayagoda Road in Korapur Distt.	Rs. 257.31	Rs. 108.00	June, 1989

The funds are allocated to the State as a whole and not for the individual works. However, funds released to the State Government for E & I schemes including the two works mentioned above during the last three years are as under:

1985-86	—	Rs. 130.00 Lakhs
1986-87	—	Rs. 150.00 Lakhs
1987-88	—	Rs. 80.00 Lakhs

#### Exports of Food Processing Industries

1085. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the main thrust of the Food

Processing Industries will be export of their products and to earn more foreign exchange; and

(b) if so, the percentage of their products which are likely to be exported?

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

(b). Does not arise.

#### **Improvement in Education Standard**

1086. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the desired improvement in the standard of education has not materialised as yet;

(b) if so, the factors responsible therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to improve the standard of education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P.SHAH) : (a) to (c). A number of scheme and programmes have been initiated or are proposed to be initiated to improve the standard of education at different levels. Such programmes relate to development of infrastructural facilities in educational institutions, restructuring of courses of study and development of curricula, improvement of qualifications of teachers and their training, improvement of relevance of courses of study to developmental needs, modernisation and removal of obsolescence, etc. It will take some time for these programmes to make an impact on standards of education.

#### **National Agricultural Communication Project**

1087. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of States where the National Agricultural Communication Project is under implementation;

(b) the main objective of the project;

(c) whether International Development Association is assisting that project; and

(d) if so, the details of the assistance provided so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) The National Agricultural Communication Project is a Central Sector Special Sub-Project under the National Agricultural Extension Project and is being implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture.

(b) The National Agricultural Communication Project aims to strengthen agricultural information service activities at the Central Level, Provide information support to Training and Visit system of Extension and information material to mass media at central level and State Departments of Agriculture, and to impart training to the information communicators of the State Governments.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The assistance provided during 1986-87 was Rs. 6.03 lakh, during 1987- 88 Rs. 8.02 lakh and during 1988-89 Rs. 9.903 lakh upto August, 1988.

#### **Illegal Fishing**

1088. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report submitted by the working group set up to study the various aspects regarding-multi purpose fishing vessels is still under the consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay and the time by which the report is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All the maritime State Governments and Union Territories have been requested to send comments on the report. As soon as their comments are received, a decision on the recommendations in the report would be taken.

#### **DTC Inter-State Services**

1089. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Transport Corporation has recently adopted some measures to improve its Inter-State services;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the States with which Delhi Transport Corporation has linked its services indicating the names of destination stations; and

(d) whether Inter-State service has been found economically viable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). In order to exercise proper administrative control on the Inter-State routes, the Inter-State operation has been put under the control of one General Manager. Besides, with a view to reduce the congestion at I.P. Depot, from where all the inter-state routes originated earlier and to streamline the regularity of long distance routes, one additional Inter-state Depot has been set up w.e.f. 19-10-1988 at Banda Bahadur Marg.

(c) The list indicating the State-wise destination is given in the statement below.

(d) The earnings from the Inter-State services cover their operating costs.

#### **STATEMENT**

D.T.C. - Inter -State routes as on 4.11.1988.

#### **RAJASTHAN :**

- |                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. Delhi- Alwar                | 2. Delhi - Khetrai                                     |
| 3. Delhi- Jhunjhunu            | 4. Delhi- Jaipur (Via Kotputli)                        |
| 5. Delhi- Ajmer                | 6. Delhi- Shahpura                                     |
| 7. Delhi- Kotputli             | 8. Delhi- Siri Ganga Nagar -I<br>*(Via . Hanuman Garh) |
| 9. Delhi- Bharat Pur           | 10. Delhi- Balaji                                      |
| 11. Delhi- Mahavir Ji.         | 12. Delhi- Sri Ganga Nagar-II<br>(Via Maloti).         |
| 13. Delhi- Jaipur (Via Alwar). |  |

#### **MADHYA PRADESH:**

1. Delhi-Gwalior



## JAMMU &amp; KASHMIR :

1. Delhi - Jammu.

## PUNJAB:

- |                        |                     |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Delhi- Banga        | 2. Delhi- Bela      |
| 2. Delhi-Chandigarh    | 4. Delhi- Talwara   |
| 3. Delhi- Kapurthala   | 6. Delhi- Ludhiana  |
| 7. Delhi- Machhiwara   | 8. Delhi- Bhatinda  |
| 9. Delhi- Patiala      | 10. Delhi- Dhuri    |
| 11. Delhi- Hoshiar Pur | 12. Delhi- Amritsar |
| 13. Delhi- Pathankot   |                     |

## HIMACHAL PRADESH:

- |                                     |                                  |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Delhi- Mandi                     | 2. Delhi- Kalka/Simla            |
| 3. Delhi- Chintpurni (DeviDarshan). | 4. Delhi- Baijnath               |
| 5. Delhi- Dharamshala               | 6. Delhi- Chambha upto Pathankot |
| 7. Delhi- Hamirpur                  |                                  |

## HARYANA

- |  |                                      |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Delhi- Rewari                           | 2. Delhi- Jind                       |
| 3. Delhi- Yamuna Nagar                     | 4. Delhi- Kurukshetra/Pauha.         |
| 5. Delhi- Hodel                            | 6. Delhi- Faridabad.                 |
| 7. Delhi- Ballabh Garh                     | 8. Delhi- Panipat                    |
| 9. Delhi- Patla Village                    | 10. K.- Trml-Faridabad               |
| 11. Shiv. Stdm. - Sohna/Gurgaon<br>A Gate. | 12. K.Trml. Bahadur Garh             |
| 13. K.Trml - Badli                         | 14. Lajpat Nagar- Faridabad          |
| 15. IIMS - Faridabad                       | 16. Faridabad-Gurgaon.               |
| 17. Delhi - Anang Pur.                     | 18. Delhi Dushera Ground (Faridabad) |
| 19. K. Trmal - Anangpur.                   |                                      |

## UTTAR PRADESH

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Delhi- Virndavan                       | 2. Delhi- Agra (Via Mathura)                    |
| 3. Delhi- Goverdhan                       | 4. Delhi- Mathura                               |
| 5. Delhi-Muradabad                        | 6. Delhi-Bareilly                               |
| 7. Delhi- Meeruth                         | 8. Delhi- Hariwar                               |
| 9. Delhi- Buland Shahar                   | 10. Delhi- Khurja                               |
| 11. Delhi- Dehradun                       | 12. Delhi- Aligarh                              |
| 13. Delhi-Nainital                        | 14. Delhi- Almorah                              |
| 15. Delhi- Mussoorie                      | 16. Delhi- Rishikesh                            |
| 17. Delhi-Saharan Pur                     | 18. Delhi- Farrukhabad- I                       |
| 19. Delhi- Kanpur                         | 20. Delhi- Ram Nagar                            |
| 21. Delhi-Rai Bareilly                    | 22. Delhi-Kas Ganj                              |
| 23. Delhi- Badaun                         | 24. Delhi- Etah                                 |
| 25. Delhi-Mainipuri                       | 26. Delhi- Nazibabad                            |
| 27. Delhi- Tanak pur                      | 28. Delhi- Kotdwar                              |
| 29. Delhi- Lucknow                        | 30. Delhi- Gaziabad                             |
| 31. Delhi- Kisan Pur Baral                | 32. Delhi- Rataul                               |
| 33. Delhi-Asalat Pur                      | 34. Delhi- Sahibabad                            |
| 35. Delhi-Dujau                           | 36. K. Trml. Gaziabad                           |
| 37. Shivaji Stdm. ALTC                    | 38. Delhi- Farukhabad-II                        |
| 39. Delhi-Sikandrabad                     | 40. Delhi- Agra Via Hatharas                    |
| 41. K. Trml. - R. Nagar- Sahibabad.       | 42. K. Trml. Hindustan Lever Ltd.<br>(Gaziabad) |
| 43. K. Trml. - Dadri (U.P.)               | 44. Pragati Maidan- Vijaya Nagar<br>(Gaziabad). |
| 45. Delhi- Haldawani via<br>(Pant Nagar). | 46. Delhi- Shikohabad                           |

**Joint Research Project by ICAR and USAID**

1090. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and United States Agency for International Development (USAID) has jointly initiated a project on genetic resources;

(b) if so, the cost of project and when the project is likely to be launched;

(c) whether Indian Council of Agricultural Research propose to launch such projects in Agricultural Universities; and

(d) if so, the details of the Agricultural Universities selected for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHN SHASTRI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The project cost will be twenty one million six hundred and sixty thousand US Dollars (\$ 21,660,000) The Project is likely to start from 1989.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Shifting of M/s. Paradeep Phosphates Limited from New Delhi**

1091. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the state Government of Orissa has requested Union Government to shift the corporate office of M/s. Paradeep Phosphate Limited from New Delhi to Bhubaneswar;

(b) whether the Department of Fertil-

izer, has examined the proposal; and

(c) if so, the time by which the corporate office of the company is expected to be shifted to Bhubaneswar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) to (c). Yes Sir. After careful consideration of the proposal, it has been decided not to shift the Corporate Office of M/s. Paradeep Phosphates Ltd. to Bhubaneswar, for the present.

**Bureau for Promotion of Urdu**

1092. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred by the Bureau for Promotion of Urdu during the last three financial years and the amount budgeted for 1988-89, with break-up under major items of expenditure:

(b) the number of sanctioned posts as on 1 April, 1988 grade-wise and job description-wise;

(c) the number of such posts vacant on 1 April, 1988 and 1 October, 1988; and

(d) the particulars of the major work of the Bureau during 1987-88 and of the major schemes for 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) The details with the break-up under major items of expenditure can be seen in Statement I given below.

(b) Seventy three posts were sanctioned as on 1 April 1988. The details of grades and job descriptions can be seen in Statement II given below.

(c) Eighteen posts were vacant as on

1.4. 1988 and 120 posts were vacant on 1.10.88.

(d) Particulars of major work of BPU during 1987-88 and of major schemes for 1988-89 are as under:

**Year 1987-88**

- Meetings of Taraqqi-e-Urdu Board, Standing Committee and Subject -panels were held.
- 42 Books were published.
- Four Book-exhibitions were organised.
- Books worth about Rs 3.50 lakhs sold out.
- Coordination Committee Meetings of all the State Urdu Academies were held.
- A Seminar on problems of teaching of Deccanti and another Seminar on Dissemination of Scientific knowledge through the medium of Urdu were organised.
- Four meetings of Terminology Committees were held.
- Three Calligraphy Training Centres were set up.
- Review work of Urdu Encyclopaedia was taken up.
- Action was initiated for the indigenous manufacture of Urdu

Teleprinter and for the purchase of computer with nastaliq character.

- Branch Office of BPU was set up in the month of February 1988.

**Year 1988-89.**

- Meeting of Taraqqi-e-Urdu Board and Standing Committee were held.
- Coordination Committee meeting of all State Urdu Academies was held.
- Four Book Exhibitions were organised.
- Two Calligraphy Training Centres have been set up.
- 22 books were published.
- Three Terminology Committee Meetings were held.
- Report of Review committee was submitted to Minister.
- An Expert Committee finalised the proposals in connection with Urdu Teleprinter and purchase of Urdu Computer.
- The 1st issue of Research journal (Tehqeeq) has also been taken up for printing alongwith three glossaries of Technical Terminology to be brought out during the current financial year.

**STATEMENT-I***Expenditure Incurred by BPU in the last 3 years and Amount Budgeted for 1988-89**(Based on books of Demands for grant of Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Education)**(Rs. in lakhs)*

S. No.	Year	Total Expenditure	Item-wise expenditure					Assistance to Voluntary Organisations
			Salary	Travel Expenses	Office Expenses	Publication	other Charges	
i)	1985-86	45.07	9.69	0.99	1.40	17.74	15.25	-
ii)	1985-87	46.10	11.62	1.59	1.76	15.26	15.87	-
iii)	1987-88	50.02	13.70	1.98	2.00	6.45	23.69	2.19
	Total	141.19	35.01	4.56	5.16	39.45	54.81	2.19

*(Budget Estimated) (Item-wise budget Estimates)*

iv)	1989-89	81.60	18.40	2.00	2.00	16.70	37.50	5.00
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**STATEMENT-II***Sanctioned posts of Bureau for Promotion of Urdu, Grade wise and Job Description-wise*

S.No.	Name of posts	No. of Post	Pay-Scale	Job-Discription
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Director	1	Rs. 4500-150-5700	To supervise all the administrative, financial and academic matters.  2. To exercise the powers of the Head of Department.
2.	Principal Publication Officer	1	Rs. 3700-125-4500-150-5000.	1. To exercise administrative & financial powers delegated to him.  2. To supervise and execute programme of publication of books.  3. To coordinate the work done at lower level.
3.	Asstt. Director	4	Rs. 2200-75-2800-EB-100-4000.	1. Preparing and Production of Scientific Literature.  2. Organising subject panel meetings and implementing the decisions of the same.  3. Printing of books, Editing of manuscripts, Organising of Exhibitions and Sale of BPU Publications.

1	2	3	4	5
				4. To deal with various projects of BPU such as Urdu Encyclopaedia, Urdu English Dictionary, Urdu-Urdu Student Dictionary Calligraphy Training Centres, Urdu Typing and shorthand Centres, Grants in Aid to different organisations etc.
4.	Asstt. Editor	1	Rs. 2200-75-2800- EB-100-4000	1. To take care of the work of preparing and printing of quarterly research journal in Urdu.
5.	Research Officer	3	Rs. 2000-60-2300- EB-75-3200	1. To deal with subject panels, organising of terminology committee meetings and to get the decisions of TUB and panel committee meetings etc.
6.	Research Officer (Prod.)	1	—do—	To plan the production programme of BPU besides being responsible to get the press worthy Mss calligraphed and proff read.
7.	Research Assistant (Prod.)	1	Rs. 1640-60-2600- EB-75-2900	To assist Research Officer (Prod.) in planning and implementing the production programme.
8.	Research Assistant	1	—do—	Maintenance of which includes

1	2	3	4	5
	<b>Library Science</b>			
9.	Research Assistant	9	Rs. 1640-60-2600 EB-75-2900.	to assist the Officers with whom they are attached in implementing the publication programme of BPU at various stages. This includes organising of subject panel meetings, implementing their decisions, checking and editing of Mss., organising Terminology Committee Meetings and preparing of Glossary of Technical Terms.
10.	Artist	1	—do—	1. Dealing with artistic work involved in book production programme such as preparation title design, sketches charts, diagrammes etc.
11.	Asstt. Education Officer (Correspondence)	2	Rs. 2000-60-2300- EB-75-3200.	1. Research work relating to methodology to be adopted for imparting training to students for learning Urdu through correspondence course. 2. To prepare material as per



1	2	3	4	5
				<p>syllabi for I &amp; II year course and also the time schedule for the completion of the Course.</p>
				<p>3. To prepare lessons for the students and to prepare audio/video cassettes for the students.</p>
				<p>4. To supervise the work of Evaluators under the programme of Correspondence Course and to assist the A.D. Incharge of the scheme.</p>
				<p>5. To evaluate the answer copies and response sheet, conduct exam. etc.</p>
12. Junior Administrative-cum-Accounts Officer	1	Rs. 2000-60-2300-EB-75-3200.	1. Administration and Accounts matters.	
13. Evaluator	2	Rs. 1640-60-2600-EB-75-2900.	To prepare the lessons for students, checking editing and coordinating the tutorial lessons, preparation of ancillary literature.	
14. Superintendent	1	Rs. 1650-2300-EB-	To supervise the work of section	

1	2	3	4	5
			60-2660.	dealing with Admn. S & S and other branches of the Sections.
15.	Technical Asstt.	2	Rs. 1400-40-1800- EB-50-2300.	To assist officers of BPU in respect of evaluating the mss and checking of mss etc.
16.	Technical Asstt. (Sale)	1	Rs. 1400-40-1800- EB-50-2300.	Scrutiny of orders, preparation of bills, despatch etc.
17.	Hindi Translator	1	Rs. 1400-40-1800- EB-50-2300.	Translation of correspondence in Hindi and English.
18.	Stenographer (Sr)	1	Rs. 1400-40-1800- EB-50—2300.	To assist the officer by taking dictation in disposal of the cases.
19.	Personnel Asstt.	1	Rs. 1400-40-1800- EB-50-2300.	To assist the officer by taking dictation in disposal of the cases.
20.	Stenographer (Urdu) Sr.	1	Rs. 1400-40-1800- EB-50-23000.	To assist the officer by taking dictation in disposal of the cases.
21.	Stenographer (Jr)	1	Rs. 1200-30-1560- EB-40-2040	To assist the officer by taking dictation in disposal of the cases.

1	2	3	4	5
29.	Clerk-cum-Urdu Typist.	1	Rs. 950-20-1150-EB-25-1500.	Typing out Urdu literature and other material.
30.	Hindi Typist	1	Rs. 950-20-1150-EB-25-1500.	To attend to Hindi Typing work.
31.	Staff Car Driver	1	Rs. 950-20-1150-EB-25-1400.	To drive the staff car.
32.	Daftry	1	Rs. 775-12-955-EB-14-1025.	To stich files and maintain record of old files etc.
33.	Packer	2	Rs. 750-12-870-EB-14-940.	To prepare the packets bundles of the books to be sent to the book sellers/agencies.
34.	Peon	7	Rs. 750-12-870-EB-14-940.	To prepare gunny bags for despatching the publications of BPU to different agencies in the country—by rail/other transport.
35.	Chowkidar	3	Rs. 750-12-870-EB-14-940.	Distribution of dak files etc., to different sections/units/officers. Delivering dak and files. To watch the office building.
36.	Safai-wala	1	Rs. 750-12-870-EB-14-940.	To sweep and clean the office building.

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Production Asstt.	1	Rs. 1400-40-1800- EB-50-2300.	Assist R.O. Prod. in respect of calligraphy, proof reading, maintenance of account of calligraphers etc.
23.	U.D.C.	4	Rs. 1200-30-1560- EB-40-2040.	To examine the receipts/cases with reference to rules and orders on the subject and put up drafts, Where line of action is not clear, to bring our clearly the question under consideration suggesting the course of action with reference to rules and regulations.
24.	UDC-cum-Store Clerk	1	Rs. 1200-30-1560- EB-40-2040.	To maintain the books of store, other printing material etc.
25.	Accounts Cleark	1	Rs. 1200-30-1560- EB-40-2040.	To deal with Accounts matters.
26.	Proof Reader	2	Rs. 1200-30-1560- EB-40-2040.	Proof reading the calligraphy of the mass. entrusted to him by R.O. Production.
27.	L.D.C.	7	Rs. 950-20-1150- EB-25-1500.	Registration of Dak, maintenance of Section Diary, File Registers, File movement Register, indexing and recording, Typing, despatch, preparation of arrears and other statements.
28.	Urdu Typist.	2	Rs. 950-20-1150- EB-25-1500.	Typing work.

1	2	3	4	5
37.	Technical Secretary	1	Rs. 1640-60-2600- EB-75-2900.	The post has been kept in abeyance. The proposal regarding conversion to another post is under consideration.
Total:		73		

**Committee to check Decline in Prices of Agricultural Produce**

1093. SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have set up a ten member committee to check undue decline in the prices of agricultural produce due to the bumper kharif production and explore possibilities of its export;

(b) if so, the broad functions of the committee; and

(c) the extent to which the setting up of this committee will be helpful in checking the price of agricultural produce and in exporting excess kharif production?

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 Committee shall review from time to time.

- (i) Crop prospects and decide on the new programmes/schemes to be launched and measures to be taken to maximise production making the optimum use of the available soil moisture, irrigation, storages and ground water resources, fertilizers and other key inputs;
- (ii) the measures necessary to prevent any undue decline in the prices of agricultural produce in the post harvest season;
- (iii) Monitoring the market support operations to ensure a reasonable price to the farmers produce;
- (iv) measures for promoting value addition to farm output ; and

(v) measures for promoting agricultural exports.

**Indo-Soviet Co-Operation in Fishing**

1094. SHRI S.B.SIDNAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Soviet authorities have agreed to co-operate with India in new sectors like fishing;

(b) if so, whether a high level team visited Soviet Union during September, 1988;

(c) the main points discussed and whether any final agreement has been reached; 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) The Soviet authorities have shown interest to co-operate with India in the field of fisheries.

(b) to (d). A protocol was signed with Soviet Union during the visit of the Indian delegation during September, 1988, in which fisheries has also been included as one of the new areas proposed for co-operation.

**Setting up of Tin Metal Project in Bhubaneswar**

1095. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned the establishment of a tin metal project in Bhubaneswar, Orissa;

(b) whether the project has not been set up there because of objections from the Archaeological Department;

(c) if so, whether Government of Orissa has requested his Ministry to Shift the location of that project from Bhubaneswar to Choudwar in Cuttack district; and

(d) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L.FOTEDAR) : (a) A letter of Intent was issued to M/s. Industrial Promotion & Investment Corporation of Orissa Ltd. (IPICOL) for the manufacture of 200 tonnes of tin metal per annum at Tehsil Bhubaneswar, District Puri in the State of Orissa.

(b) to (d). M/s. IPICOL applied for change of location of the project from Bhubaneswar Tehsil ( District Puri) to Choudwar Tehsil in district Cuttack since the State Prevention Control of Pollution Board objected to the implementation of the project near Bhubaneswar where monuments of archaeological importance exist. The change of location has been approved in February, 1988.

#### **Designing Consumer Fertilizer Price**

1096. SHRI S.B.SIDNAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the High Powered Committee had recommended designing the consumer fertiliser prices that would achieve a growth rate of ten percent per annum in the use of plant nutrients;

(b) whether the abolition of fertilizer, subsidy was also opposed by the Committee; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). Regarding subsidy, the

Committee has observed that abolition of a fertilizer subsidy or a substantial reduction in fertilizer subsidy is fraught with serious consequences in terms of agricultural production, given the structural pattern of Indian agriculture.

#### **Bangladesh's River Water problem with India**

1097. SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bangladesh made a bid to inter-nationalise its river water problem with India in the UN General Assembly;

(b) if so, the main objections raised by the Bangladesh in United Nations; and

(c) India's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In a Resolution on the Short-term, Medium-term and Long-term Solution to the Problems of Natural Disasters in Bangladesh, considered by the United Nations General Assembly, elements were sought to be introduced which pertained to matters under bilateral discussion between India and Bangladesh. It was made clear by us that this was unacceptable. The Resolution was modified, taking account of India's concerns.

#### **Distribution of Shallow and Dugwells to Small and Marginal Farmers**

1098. SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have finalised an action plan for distribution of shallow and dugwells to small and marginal farmers under the special Food grains Production Programme; and

(b) if so, the number of such tubewells earmarked for Maharashtra State and the time by which these will be installed?

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. Maharashtra State has been allocated 26073 shallow tubewells/dugwells for construction during 1988-89 on the holdings of small and marginal farmers for Special Food Grains Production Programme.

#### **Measures Suggested to States for Boosting up of Food Processing Units**

1099. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Governments have been asked by the Union Government to take a series of measures for boosting up of food processing units in States including lowering the rates of octroi and sale tax in food units;

(b) if so, the reaction of the State Governments thereto; and

(c) the financial assistance proposed to be provided by the Government to the State Governments to meet the deficit revenue as a resolute thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (c). The State Governments have been requested to form nodal agencies to coordinate activities and evolve action plans relating to development of food processing industries. It is expected that the State Governments would take necessary measures, including fiscal, to develop food processing industries. The State Governments have indicated that such agencies have been formed or are in the process of formation in their States. Further inter action is to

take place in the near future.

#### **Setting up of Fertilizer Plant in Bahrain**

1100. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Shamprogetti, Italy has offered to associate with Indian Fertilizers companies for setting up a fertilizer plant in Bahrain; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. M/s. Snamprogetti sent in December, 1986 a pre-feasibility study for setting up a gas-based nitrogenous fertilizer project at an estimated cost of US\$ 309 million in Bahrain and certain other Gulf countries in association with an Indian public sector company. Snamprogetti has been requested to furnish a detailed feasibility report which is awaited.

#### **Navigability of Major Rivers**

1101. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL :

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the sectors of major rivers including Ganga and Brahmaputra, which are navigable at present;

(b) the particulars of the Inland Water Transport service available at present in these sectors;

(c) the additional sectors which are in the process of being made navigable with the target date for the projects; and

(d) the budget for such projects for 1988-89?



THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). No detailed survey has been completed on all Major rivers except on the Ganga and Brahmaputra. The survey on river Ganga revealed that through navigation is feasible between Haldia and Patna and for introduction of regular river service between Patna and Allahabad and Pilot project study is in progress. The river Brahmaputra is navigable between Dhubri and Sadiya.

The Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd., Calcutta is already running cargo services between Haldia/Calcutta and Patna on river Ganga and between Calcutta and Pandu (Guwahati)/Krimganj in river Brahmaputra and Kushiara through Sunderbans. The Assam state IWT department is also running cargo services in the upstream stretches of Brahmaputra.

(c) and (d). The detailed hydrographic surveys on rivers Godavari and Krishna are planned by Inland-Waterways Authority of India during the current Five-Year Plan to ascertain the navigable stretches. The IWAI has informed that they would incur an expenditure of Rs. 40.00 lakhs for this purpose during the year 1988-89 for the surveys.

#### **Nehru Yuva Kendras**

1102. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Nehru Yuva Kendras and Sub-Kendras State-wise, with their location for Bihar only.

(b) the total budget of the organisation for 1988-89 and the total grant-in-aid and actual expenditure for 1987-88;

(c) the break-up of actual expenditure for 1987-88 and current budget for 1988-89

by major heads;

(d) the programme of work as approved by the governing body for 1988-89; and

(e) the composition of the Governing Body?

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 (e). The Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, an autonomous organisation recently set up by Government, took over all the existing Nehru Yuva Kendras during the year 1987-88 in a phased manner. A number of new Nehru Yuva Kendras have also since been started by the Sangathan and the total number of kendras functioning at present is 334. A Statewise break-up of these kendras is at Statement I below. The names of districts of Bihar where NYKs are functioning is at Statement II below. The Scheme does not envisage setting up of sub-kendras.

2. During the year 1988-89 a budget provision of Rs. 8.10 crores has been made for the normal programmes and establishment expenses of Nehru Yuva Kendras. During the year 1987-88 Grants-in-aid released for expenditure on establishment and normal programmes of the transferred NYKs to NYK Sangathan was about Rs 3.50 crores.

3. The programmes being undertaken by the NYKs during the year 1988-89, inter alia, include Youth Leadership Training Programme, Games & Sports, Cultural & recreational activities, Work Camps and vocational Training.

4. The composition of the Board of Governors of NYK Sangathan is as under:-

(i) Minister of State incharge of Youth Affairs	Chair person (ex-officer)
(ii) Two Members of Parliament & from Lok Sabha nominated by the	Members

- (iii) Government.
- (iv) One Member of Parliament from Member Rajya Sabha nominated by the Government. **Members**
- (v) One person eminent in the field Member of culture nominated by the Government. **Members**
- (vi) Director-General of NYK Sangathan **Member-Secretary (ex-officio)**

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**STATEMENT-I**
*Statewise Break-up of Nehru Yuva Kendras*


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<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of State/UT Admn.</i>	<i>No. of YNKs functioning at present</i>
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20
2.	Assam	9
3.	Bihar	33
4.	Gujarat	8
5.	Haryana	12
6.	Himachal Pradesh	12
7.	J & K	1
8.	Karnataka	13
9.	Kerala	9
10.	Madhya Pradesh	30
11.	Maharashtra	11
12.	Manipur	6
13.	Meghalaya	3
14.	Nagaland	5
15.	Orissa	12
16.	Punjab	12

1	2	3
17.	Rajasthan	27
18.	Sikkim	1
19.	Tamilnadu	16
20.	Tripura	3
21.	Uttar Pradesh	56
22.	West Bengal	17
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	3
24.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2
25.	Chandigarh	1
26.	Delhi	3
27.	Goa	1
28.	Daman & Diu	2
29.	Lakshadweep	1
30.	Pondicherry	2
31.	Mizoram	2
32.	Dadra and Nagar haveli	1
Total		334.

**STATEMENT II**

*List of Districts of Bihar Where Nehru  
Yuva Kendras are Functioning*

1. West Champaran (Bettiah)

2. Bhagalpur

3. Bhojpur(Arrah)

4. Saran (Chapra)

5. Darbhanga

6. Dhanbad

7. Katihar

8. Ranchi

9. Munger

10. Muzaffarpur

11. East Champaran (Motihari)

12. Bihar Sharif (Nalanda)

13. Palamau (Daltonganj)
14. Gaya
15. Patna
16. Purnea
17. Rohtas (Sasaram)
18. Saharsa
19. Samastipur
20. Giridih
21. Gopalganj
22. Begusarai
23. Vaisali (Hazipur)
24. Godda
26. Madhubani
27. Santhal Pargana (Dumka)
28. Singhbhum (Chaibasa)
29. Siwan
30. Hazaribagh
31. Aurangabad
32. Gumla
33. Nawada.

**Funds for Rain Harvesting Structures  
for Water Conservation**

1103. SHRI K. N. PRADHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the projects for the Mini-Mission Districts under the Technological Mission on Drinking Water are to be fully funded by Union Government to provide

necessary trust in the core areas;

(b) whether the provision for rain harvesting structures for water conservation is an integral part of the Project for the Mini-Mission Districts; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not sanctioning the costs of these rain harvesting structures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :  
(a) The grant of full central assistance for activities/schemes as approved by the Central Governments based on the detailed project reports received from the State Government for the mini mission project areas (districts) under the the National Drinking Water Mission depends upon the nature of activities and the type of schemes approved keeping in view the overall availability of funds. Assistance upto Rs 3-5 crores for each mini mission district is given without any matching contribution by the State. The remaining schemes are implemented under the normal plan programmes for the state sector MNP and the Centrally Sponsored ARWSP which are to be dovetailed to achieve the goal of the National Drinking Water Mission.

(b) The provision for rain water harvesting structures for water conservation has been included as part of the detailed project report by some States whereas in certain other cases schemes for rain water harvesting structures and water conservations have been received separately for funding under RLEGP component of the National Drinking Water Mission.

(c) For the approved schemes of water harvesting structures and water conservation, the cost has been sanctioned out of the funds of the National Drinking Water Mission. There is no case where the cost of approved schemes has not been sanctioned.

**Declaration of West Coast Canal as National Waterway**

1104. SHRI P.A. ANTONY : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the result of the Hydrographic survey and Techno-economic feasibility studies conducted on West Coast Canal for declaration as National Waterway have established viability of navigation; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be declared as National Waterway?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Studies on different stretches of the West Coast Canal had been made by Expert Groups such as RITES and Dutch Mission. While Cochin—Quilon Section of the West Coast Canal has been, by and large, considered suitable for navigation, the other stretches down-stream of Quilon and upstream of Cochin have however, been found to offer limited scope for regular commercial navigation particularly due to certain stretches having less than required width and depth.

(b) For declaring the stretch between Cochin and Quilon as National Waterway, the Inland Waterways Authority of India are formulating necessary proposals in consultations with various authorities. However, no specific time limit could be indicated at present.

**New Dredgers for Cochin Port**

1105. SHRI P.A. ANTONY : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the dredgers of the Cochin Port Trust are out of order and non-functional;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to deploy new dredgers to the Cochin Port Trust; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). The Port's total dredging requirement is normally met by deploying DCI dredgers in addition to the dredgers belonging to the Port. Government have also sanctioned a new grab hopper dredger for the Port with a hopper capacity of 1,500 Cu. metres, which is under construction.

**Assistance to Maharashtra for Relief Works**

1106. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has approached Union Government for ad-hoc assistance of Rs 50 crores to undertake relief works in the area affected by this year's monsoon ; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the reaction of Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of Maharashtra has submitted a Memorandum seeking Central assistance of Rs. 174.96 crores including ad-hoc assistance of Rs. 50.00 crores for flood relief.

(b) A Central team has already concluded its visit to the flood affected areas of the State. Central assistance would be approved in accordance with the established procedure on consideration of the report of the team.

**Import of Aluminium Ingots**

1107. SHRI H.G. RAMULU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether Government have permit-

ted import of Aluminium Ingots under OGL in view of its scarce position in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L.FOTEDAR) : (a) During 1988-89, the indigenous production of primary aluminium is expected to match the estimated demand. However, with a view to cater to any fluctuations in demand, Aluminium including Aluminium rods were placed under General Licence (OGL) in July 1988.

12.00 hrs

[English]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur) : We want a CBI Inquiry into the murder of Supriya (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

We went to the residence of Shri Buta Singhji to demand a C.B.I. enquiry into the murder of the Grand daughter-in-law of Shri Devi Lal.

[English]

Without *Post mortem*, how could they cremate the dead body? We want CBI inquiry. We want justice (*Interruptions*) We want a statement from the Home Minister. What is his reaction? How the dead body had been cremated without *Post mortem*? It is an unnatural death. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW (Dum Dum) We want to know whether you have expunged Mr. Buta Singh's statement. (*Interruptions*) It should not be expunged (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Look here.

(*interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : What can I do?

[Translation]

If you are bent upon not to listen to me, then it is all right. (*Interruptions*)

[English]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : I congratulate the women Members on being so vociferous on this question. But I want to know why they keep quiet about the girl infanticide in the family of a Congress MLA and the recent revelation of a Congress woman MP supporting *satis*. Therefore, these social question must be kept outside the pale of the Party and must be taken up by all equally (*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : I want to congratulate the Government of India on banning of Rushdie's *Satanic Verses* (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I want to say something. You do not listen. What can I do?

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUNDERWATI NAWAL PRABHAKAR (Karol Bagh) : What is the objection in having a CBI inquiry? (*Interruptions*)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Her dead body was cremated without *post mortem*. We want justice. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : You please listen to me. Nothing can be achieved in this way.

SHRIMATI SUNDERWATI NAWAL PRABHAKAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, today, we have given this in writing also. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : You tell me, on what authority should I give orders. Now the question arises that...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : As far as the question

of a girl is concerned. It cuts across parties. We have always discussed it in the House.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Please listen to me. If you think that the business can be carried on by creating rumpus then, you carry on the business . I am retiring to my Chamber. Things could be done in accordance with the rules and laws. I appreciate your sentiments. If a girl is subjected to atrocities anywhere, it naturally attracts your attention. Shrimati Gitaji comes in the House daily and you also come. I have always tried to impress upon in the House that the business is carried on in an orderly manner. But I can go against the rules and regulations. You make your representation to the Government in whatever manner you like. But how can I dedicate terms to the State Government?

*[English]*

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack) : Sir, we are very sceptical because Mrs. Supriya had not even completed seven years of married life and hence this may be a dowry case. We want that C.B.I. should inquire into this case.

*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: I have listened to you.

*[English]*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir, it is a most important matter because the body was cremated without *post mortem*. it is a case of unnatural death. We want that C.B.I. should inquire into this *(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI (Rajkot) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Please ask Shri Buta Singhji to give reply to it.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : This issue also warrants a similar discussion as was held on Bofors issue for two days.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Now it is all right. You have had your say.

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : Sir, while I congratulate the Government of India for banning Mr. Salman Rushdie's 'Satanic Verses' I want total ban on this book. Sir, it will be very dangerous if a large number of this book is imported through piracy *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : Sir, I have given notice of breach of privilege against Shri Jaipal Reddy for obstructing the speech of Shri Buta Singh yesterday for two hours. I would like to have your ruling first on the notice of breach of privilege before you hear these Members. These members are going to make wild charges and therefore we would like to have your ruling on the breach of privilege. *(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir, this is not a political issue. This concerns women. Therefore, please allow a discussion on it. Atrocities are being committed on women.. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You please give me in writing. I will pass it on to him and thus you will have your say.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You give me in writing, I shall forward it to him.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I will speak to him. I will do.

[English]

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW (Dum Dum) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we would like to know whether you have expunged the statement of Mr. Buta Singh. It should not be expunged....(*Interruptions*)...

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Sir, I want a total ban on Rushdie's *Satanic Verses* because it is potentially dangerous to our way of life, that is, secularism. So, I want a total ban on piracy and circulation of this book. I want the Home Minister to assure me on this. (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir, a discussion on women should be held in the House. We want a C.B.I. enquiry. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : You do not at all listen to me. Every thing will be done according to rules.

[English]

I have allowed discussions on atrocities on women

[Translation]

All of you have done it collectively. If you give me any motion or resolution for discussion in a proper form, I can allow a discussion. I can not take up an' individual case. You give your petition to me, I will pass it on to the Government.

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): They should gherao the Home Minister (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : Sir, this morning they did gherao me and they gave me a memorandum.

MR. SPEAKER : Then how are you here?

S. BUTA SINGH: After they have come, I have come, Sir. All that I can do is, if you allow the discussion, I can place the facts before the House (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : (Rajapur) : I am rising under rule 376. My Point of order is regarding the implementation of Rule 379 regarding the record of proceedings of the House.

Sir, today when I went through the proceedings of yesterday, I found that the proceedings have been given upto page 2455. Then, again the proceedings began with Mr. Indrajit Gupta's speech from page 2508 and it concludes with the proceedings when we adjourned yesterday evening. I find that only after page 2455, that means, when Shri Buta Singhji got up to continue his speech....(*Interruptions*) You just listen to me. I am raising the point of order. (*Interruptions*) Sir, let him know my point of order.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, I gave notice to you, you did not listen to me, but you are listening to him. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Listen to me. What harm is there in listening to a point of order?

MR. SPEAKER: Professor Sahib....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Please let me complete. Ruling comes after the point of order is formulated.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a Ruling.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.M. SAYEED (Lakshadweep) Let him raise the point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I am asking. it is not up to you to ask that question. Or can you come here and then ask?



(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You go there so that we can go out!

SHRI. P. M. SAYEED : Every day you are going out. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Professor, a point of order may be raised in relation to the business before the House at the moment. Is that the business before the House at moment?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Yes, What you have been saying is also a part of the Business. How it will go on record—that is also a part of the Business. So, I am telling about the continual in this House, not any particular item... (*Interruptions*) But let me mention it. You can rule it out afterwards. Sir, I find that right from pages 2455 to 2507 when Mr. Buta Singh spoke, the whole thing has been omitted here with the note "for the speech please see supplement- pp 2455-2506". In the past, I want to point out to you, when there is less time in the Secretariat, up to a particular point, the record is always presented to us saying that the further proceedings will be given tomorrow in supplement. But, here, the entire proceedings up to yesterday evening are there. Proceedings up to Mr. Buta Singh's speech are there. The entire speech of Mr. Buta Singh is not there. So, I want to know whether you have actually expunged the entire speech of Mr. Buta Singh or only a part of it. I want that clarification. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : The first thing is the Business before the House is the Business that is there on the Order Paper. So, that is not here.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : In the

interregnum we can always raise it.

MR. SPEAKER : Secondly, regarding the thing which you have raised, it was under consideration. It was decided by the Deputy-Speaker to go through the record and see if there is anything which is unparliamentary.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) :  
And objectionable...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I want to know whether the whole speech is expunged or a part of it.

MR. SPEAKER : We have to see whether any part thereof is unparliamentary and then the Deputy-Speaker will decide.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Secondly, I have given a notice.

MR. SPEAKER : For what?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : During my speech day before yesterday, I sought your permission that I would like to lay certain documents on the Table of the House. Yesterday, I authenticated all those documents and sent them to you. Have I your permission to lay them on the Table of the House regarding Bofors?

MR. SPEAKER : What is authenticated according to Rule 353...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Yes, I have given.

MR. SPEAKER : You can give it to me. That will be under my consideration.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have done it. Fortunately, I follow all the rules.

15.18 hrs.

[English]

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

**Review on the Working of and Annual Report of the National Aluminium Co. Ltd. for 1987-88**

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619-A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Aluminium Company Limited, Bhubaneswar, for the year 1987-88.
- (ii) Annual Report of the National Aluminium Company Limited Bhubaneswar for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6718/88]

**Notification under Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 Containing Merchant Shipping (Levy of Oil Pollution Cess) Rules, 1988**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Merchant Shipping (Levy of Oil Pollution Cess) Rules, 1988 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 809 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd July, 1988, under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6719/88]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): Sir, I want a total ban on "Satanic Verses" because I apprehend that a large number of books will be imported through piracy and illegal circulation.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You have made your point. I have said it.

(Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: The Government of India should ban its production and circulation and ensure that this piracy does not take place. This book is detrimental to the unity and integrity of India. It may come in the way of our secularism. I want a statement. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Soz, implementation of the law is in its full content, in its whole. It is not to be in parts. When it is banned, it has been banned.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER Law is law.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: There is danger of piracy.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Why is Mr. Soz reading banned books?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Since it is detrimental to the unity and integrity of the country, we want the ban to be comprehensive. (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): He is sitting in \*\*company. That is why he is reading banned books. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is unparliamentary. I will not allow that.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA (Sangrur): Mr. Speaker, I have given an Adjournment Motion in Punjab.

MR. SPEAKER: I will do. You give me, I will consider it.

[*English*]

S. BUTA SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have to say something on what Prof. Dandavate has said and what you have kindly observed. May I take it that my speech is a part of the proceedings of this House?.....(*Interruptions*) Let me tell this House that I stand by each and every word and comma that I have uttered yesterday. You may take your decision.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He may stand by his word. You may not stand by that. You may expunge. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: We have to stand on our own legs.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): Sir, I just want to say something. You have made the observation already. I bow to your observation. Mr. Buta Singh has stated his position. I am amazed at Prof. Dandavate's raising this point. In this House umpteen times accusations, reflections on persons of authority, on Ministers, Prime Minister directly, indirectly, through innuendos, and various ways have been made. Mr. Dandavate never got up to ask for expunction of even one word from his side, from the Opposition side. He forgets all that. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): Before you make your observation, let me say a word. I was present when Mr. Buta Singh

had made his speech yesterday. Then one or two people were simply grumbling. They did not make any clear and definite objection. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar): No, no. We raised so many objections.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : They could not raise...(*Interruptions*) Sardar Buta Singh was only quoting—I speak subject to correction—from a High Court Judge's statement and he also quoted certain things which were already there on record. I did not find anything so objectionable as to excite the opposition and to invite the attention of the Chair for expunction. I do not know how it has come to be left out from yesterday's proceedings. I am so sorry that this thing has happened for the first time and that too in regard to a Cabinet Minister and that too in regard to the Home Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I have to say certain things. Now, look here. The question is, it is your House. It is a collective House. It is a representative House, the will of the people. It is not anybody's House. So, I must tell you that you are all combined and collectively guardian of this place, and also of the rights, the decorum and the rules. Certain times I have witnessed in this House quite vociferous statements. I have seen it from both sides happening and we have been able to carry it our somehow or other, to make things go that way. I think, in future also, we shall have to sit together all of us and try to do something which may be binding on all of us morally so that we can go through it. So, that is the way to go about these things. So, let us be collectively wiser about these things. It has been, you see, from all sides of the House. It is not only a single thing that we can point out, this or that. But I have to collectively appeal to this august House that in future when we get together we shall have a meeting of all the leaders—I want to call all of them—and then we shall decide what to do and what not to do, how to perform and how to obey the rules laid down by us. I think, in that spirit we must act.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: You have permitted me....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: What is the problem now?

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: I am a very humble Member. You permitted me and others stole a march over me.....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Any problem?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: I heard Shri Shantaram Naik saying that he has given a privilege motion against me. I want to know what the motion is about? *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing doing. Why should you bother? How do I know? I have just received it. I will just look into it. Then I will see.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): I have given a notice drawing your attention to the serious situation that has arisen due to the fact that the Central government has hurled a severe insult on the people of West Bengal.....*(Interruptions)* The Finance Minister called a meeting of the Chief Minister of West Bengal but at the last moment when he was about to board the plane...*(Interruptions)* it was cancelled. *(Interruptions)* You direct the Finance Minister to make a statement. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It will be called later on. Cancellation does not mean cancellation for all time.

*(Interruptions)*

12.23 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*CONTD.**[English]*

**Notification under Major Ports Trusts Act, 1963 etc., etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): On behalf of Shri P. Namgyal I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 124 on the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:-
  - (i) G.S.R. 712 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th June, 1988 approving the Calcutta Port Employees' (Pension) Regulations, 1988.
  - (ii) G.S.R. 886 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th August, 1988 approving the Cochin Port Employees' (General Provident Fund) amendment Regulations, 1988.
  - (iii) G.S.R. 900 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th September, 1988 approving the Visakhapatnam Port Employees (Conduct) Amendment Regulation, 1988.
  - (iv) G.S.R. 917 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th September, 1988 approving the Calcutta Port Trust Employees' (other than Haldia Dock Complex) (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) First Amendment Regulation, 1988.

[Sh. Rajesh Pilot]

- (v) G.S.R. 973 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 1988 approving the Kandla Port Employees' (Retirement Benefit Fund), Regulations, 1988.
  - (vi) G.S.R. 1007 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th October, 1988 approving the New Mangalore Port Employees' (Leave) Amendment Regulations, 1988.
  - (vii) G.S.R. 887 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th August, 1988 approving the New Mangalore Port Trust (Licensing of Stevedores) Amendment Regulations, 1988. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6720/88]
- (2) A copy of the dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Amendment Rules, 1988 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 984 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 1988, under section 8A of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6721/88]

12.24 hrs.

**ESTIMATES COMMITTEE**

[English]

**Action taken Statements on Reports**

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW (Dum Dum): I beg to lay on the Table statements (Hindi and English versions) showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and final replies in respect of Chapter V of:-

- (i) Fifty-second Report of Esti-

mates Committee (English Lok Sabha) regarding action taken by Government on their Forty-fifth Report (English Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Home Affairs—Voluntary Organisations.

- (ii) Fifty-sixth Report of Estimates Committee (English Lok Sabha) regarding action taken by Government on their Forty-second Report (Eight Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Tourism—Tourism in Orissa.

12.24 1/2 hrs.

**ELECTION TO COMMITTEE**

[English]

**Institutes of Technology Council**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAH): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of Section 31 (2) (k) of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961, 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 Council established under Section 31 (1) of the said Act."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of Section 31 (2) (k) of the Institute of Technology Act, 1961, 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 Council established under Section 31 (1) of the said Act."

*The motion was adopted*

12.25 hrs.

## BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

## Sixty-first Report

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Sixty-first Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 16th November, 1988".

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Sixty-first Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 16th November, 1988".

*The motion was adopted*

SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN (Tripura East): Yesterday night one CPM MLA from Tripura was attacked.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What is it?

SHRI SAIFFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): MLAs are being attacked in Tripura.

MR. SPEAKER: This is a State subject, I cannot do anything There is a State Government and State Assembly. They will take care of it.....(Interruptions)..... I cannot be discriminatory against any State Government. I cannot do anything.

12.26.hrs.

## MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

- (I) Need to provide stoppage for the express trains at Khalilkote, Khurda Road, Orissa

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska): Khalilkote Railway Station under DRM Khurda Road (Orissa) is one gateway to Ganjam District and to the neighbouring Phoolbani

District, which has no railway-line. This railway station is used by thousands of labourers and other passengers to travel towards Calcutta, Madras and other parts of the country. Lakhs of labourers from Ganjam, specially from this area, are working in Surat, Ahmedabad, West Bengal, Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu etc.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

12.27 hrs.

This is the only railway station which touches Aska Parliamentary Constituency. It is most unfortunate that there is no stoppage of express trains at this railway station. Even the Hirakud Express which is made to run as a passenger train from Bhubaneswar to Balugaon in Puri District does not stop at this important station. People resorted to 'Rail Roko' and 'Dharna' in front of Khalilkote Railway Station on 7th November, 1988, protesting against these decisions of the authorities. During the British regime all the trains including Howrah-Madras Mail used to halt at this station which was later withdrawn. The income from this station has considerably fallen because of withdrawal of the stoppages of the trains. For the convenience of general public mostly the labourers, fishermen, cultivators and businessmen and for the development of the area, I urge upon the Railway Ministry to take immediate steps for the stoppage of 45 UP and 46 DN East Coast Express, 908 DN Tirupati-Howrah Express, 47 UP and 48 DN Hirakud Express, 19 UP and 20 DN Konark Express trains at this Railway Station.

[Translation]

- (II) Need to amend the Industrial Policy keeping in view the Supreme Court Judgement in the Kamani Tubes Private Ltd., Case.

SHRI MADAN PANDEY (Gorakhpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the main hurdle in the way of the industrialisation of the country is that the Government machinery respon-

**[Sh. Madan Pandey]**  
 sible for implementing the Government policies do not pay timely attention to the industries set up in public and private sector well ahead their becoming sick. They pay attention only after the closure of the factories when the workers who are badly affected due to closure, start agitation. No doubt, the Government have taken some steps such as setting up of Rehabilitation Boards to control it but the persons appointed in these Boards too in- experienced to find out the reasons of their sickness and remedies there to. As a result of it, the capital amount invested for the purpose of rehabilitation by Banks and other financial Institutions is not only lost, but the capital which is needed for industrialisation also becomes scarce. Secondly, the Government is not in favour of labourer's participation in management. When the workers make demand to take over the management of sick industries in their own hands, their demand is turned down.

It is a matter of pleasure that the Supreme Court has done justice to the labour Union of Kamani Tubes Private Ltd. by allowing the Workers Co-operative Society to run this industry. The Financial Institutions have also agreed to extend financial assistance.

I, therefore, would like to say that keeping the above judgement in view, the Government should amend the present Industrial policy of the country suitably so that Gorakhpur Fertilizer factory in Uttar Pradesh and other sick industries in various parts of the country could be run efficiently.

- (iii) **Need to provide basic amenities to the people living in Slums in metropolitan cities and to take steps for environmental improvement there.**

*[Translation]*

**DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalilabad):** The number of slums has been continuously increasing in various metropolitan cities of the country. In 1981, the

number of persons living in slums in metropolitanities was estimated at about in between 3 crore 20 lakhs to 4 crore. It has been generally seen that there are more slums in metropolitan cities than in smaller towns. The number of people living in slums in Bombay is 33 lakhs, while their corresponding figures for Calcutta Delhi and Madras are 32 lakhs, 26 lakhs and 13 lakhs respectively. Sites for the persons doing civic work are not earmarked at the time of formulating Master Plans for the cities. As a result of which, the poor people are forced to live in jhuggi-jhopries where arrangements for cleanliness and other basic amenities do not exist. Basties in Calcutta, Jhopar-pattess in Bombay, Jhuggi-jhoparies in Delhi and cherias in Madras are examples of some such places where there is complete absence of basic amenities such as drinking water, cleanliness and street lights. Initially, a provision of Rs. 150.45 crore was made in the Sixth Five Year Plan for providing sanitation facilities to the people living in slums and an amount of Rs. 169.45 crore was earmarked in the Seventh Five Year Plan for this but the number of slums went on increasing and even today these can be seen everywhere in Metropolitan cities.

I, therefore, would like to urge upon the Government to take effective steps to improve the environment in Metropolitan cities so that the people living there may get rid of this polluted environment and have a sigh of relief.

- (iv) **Need to pay compensation to the people of Ganganagar district in Rajasthan affected by floods in Punjab.**

**SHRI BIBBAL (Ganganagar):** Hanumangarh, Pili Banga, Suratgarh and Anupgarh districts of Rajasthan have been submerged, as a result of floods in Punjab. Due to the cracks in Harike Barrage, Indira Gandhi Feeder and Sarhind Feeder in Punjab, the whole system of Ganganagar and Indira Gandhi canal has been crippled. In view of this heavy destruction, the Government of India should pay compensation

to the people of Ganganagar district at the same scale at which it has given to the people of Punjab and Haryana, because some floods have caused damage in Punjab, Haryana and Ganganagar. Crores of rupees have been given in the form of compensation to the people of Punjab and Haryana, but nothing has been given to the flood affected people in Ganganagar district so far. Due to this, resentment is growing among the people.

So, I demand from the Government of India to compensate the people of Ganganagar for the loss of life, property, crops houses and tubewells.

**(v) Need to postpone recovery of loans given under I.R.D.P.**

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the loans given under I.R.D.P. has played a major role in the economic upliftment of those people living below the poverty line. But this programme has not met with much success as it was expected. This is due to lack of devotion in Government machinery and lack of interest among the political and social activists to educate the beneficiaries.

Because of lack of anticipated help and knowledge, the loans given under the aforesaid programme were misused. Now, recoveries are being made from these beneficiaries on large scale. They are being sent to jails. So, instead of fulfilling its real objective, it is having negative effects.

So, I request the Government of India to write off the loans given to the beneficiaries under I.R.D.P. with immediate effect in the interest of social justice.

**(vi) Need to develop 'Harihar area' a Pilgrim Centre in Bihar.**

SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH (Chapra): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we may go to any pilgrim centre, there the whole country seems to be one and there is no discrimination. Unity in diversity is seen

there. We get the inspiration of being one inspite of our diversities. Late Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia once said that the pilgrim centres in the country should be made attractive. But it is unfortunate that instead of making them attractive, those pilgrim centres are in a depleted state.

'Harihar area' in Bihar is a pilgrim centre, which is called Sonapur now-a-days. Lakhs of people go there for taking bath in River Gandak and to worship Lord Shiva and Vishnu every year on 'Kartik Purnima'. This cattle fair is famous in the whole of Asia and is held for one month. The idols of Lord Shiva and Vishnu, installed in Harihar area have a speciality that the stone has been carved in such a way that one can see both the deities in the same idol. There is no other idol of this type anywhere in the country. It clearly shows that this is a place of get together of Shaiv and Vaishnav Communities of Hindu religion. This is the place where in the Mahabharata period, fighting took place between the elephant and the alligator and the wicked alligator was defeated. It is the place of meditation of Tantrikas also. This pilgrim centre gives the inspiration to respect all religions, to destroy the wicked tendencies like that of alligator, to create goodwill, brotherhood and unity in diversity. But it is a matter of regret that this historical place of ancient civilization and culture is in a depleted state. So, I meant that the Government should develop 'Harihar area' by paying special attention towards it.

**(vii) Need to lay gas pipeline from Oraiyya to Agra via Firozabad.**

SHRI GANGA RAM (Firozabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at present industrial development in Agra district is obstructed due to the apprehension of pollution of the Taj Mahal. The problem of environmental pollution is very serious because of furnaces operated by coal. Ofcourse, environment is polluted as a result of use of coal but at the sametime it affects the health of workers working in the factories and the common man as well. Fortunately H.B.J. gas pipeline is passin through the outskirts of Firozabad



[Sh. Ganga Ram] for Salempur (Hathras). It is understood that the Government of Uttar Pradesh has sent a scheme of Rs. 100 crores to the Central Government for extending the pipeline from Oraiyya to Firozabad. An extra amount of Rs. 10 crores will be spent to bring this gas pipeline from Firozabad to Agra. On one hand, this ambitious plan will solve the problem of environment pollution in Agra and Firozabad and on the other hand, possibilities of opening large industries in Agra district will increase and the present deteriorating condition of Firozabad will also improve. So arrangements should be made to implement this gas pipeline scheme immediately.

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12.38 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

[English]

**Demands of Farmers and Agricultural Labour-Contd.**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up further discussion on the demands of farmers and agricultural labour raised by Shri C. Janga Reddy on the 3rd November, 1988.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I anticipated from the hon. Members of the Opposition to speak about the subject because it is very important. But they seemed to be giving much stress to the *Kisan* gathering at Boat Club. The massive rally to commemorate that martyrdom of Shrimati Indira Gandhi to pay homage to one of the greatest leaders of the country, where lakhs of farmers—marginal and small—and workers gathered, exhibited which way the wind blows.

The Opposition has a right to criticise the policy of the Government if it is not one with which they agree. But on many issues, what is spoken outside the House is not at all substantiated in the House. In democracy, the Opposition leadership and Opposition

Members who speak, should be objective. They must speak how best the programme can be improved or implemented keeping in view how to improve the lot of teeming millions.

As for the issue under discussion, let me bring it to the notice of the hon. House that this Government under the leadership of the Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi had laid foundation for the second green revolution. You have to understand that and appreciate and you will be further surprised when you see the results.

The first green revolution was started in 1960 under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the country became self-sufficient in foodgrains in spite of growth of population, but the production of rice and wheat remained static. However, steps have been taken to raise the production. This year the production target of 166 million tonnes of foodgrains will exceed and the target fixed for the next year 175 million tonnes is also likely to be achieved.

Government have taken steps to concentrate on the vast rainfed areas. A separate Ministry for food processing to give essential opportunities to the cultivators and to put an end to wastage and to give scope for employment has been constituted.

Steps have been taken to supply adequate credit in time through the banks to the cultivators. In this connection, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that the credit must reach the farmers in time and unless the credit reaches them in time, it gets wasted. If, for example, the credit to be given to purchase fertilizers to be utilised at the time of transplantation is given to cultivators at the time of harvesting, it will be counter-productive.

The setting up of NABARD has been helpful in a great deal in granting loans to the farmers, but let me make it clear that the loans should be given to the cultivators in time.

Government have introduced the crop insurance scheme. Now, it is only meant for the loanees, but it should be extended to other farmers also.

Water supply is the most important input for the development of agriculture. The irrigation potential of the country should be developed as soon as possible. The irrigation potential, if not completed in time, there would be price escalation and it will remain incomplete for years. The Government should, therefore, lay more stress on the development of irrigation facilities, more so, to the rainfed land and the wasteland.

Up to the end of Sixth Plan, the irrigation potential for 68 million hectares had been developed and in the Seventh Plan, it has been envisaged to have additional 2.5 million hectares per annum or 13 million hectares for the entire Seventh Plan. But it must be seen that the target is reached, and thrust should be given to ground water.

In order to supply fertilizers at reasonable price to the farmers, the Central Government is heavily subsidizing the sale of fertilizers. During the current financial year, a subsidy to the tune of Rs. 3000 crores on fertilizers is given by the Central Government. But what is needed is to see that this subsidy reaches to the cultivators, the farmers. Let not the substantial portion of the subsidy goes to the person who own the industry. That is what is needed.

For the supply of quality seeds to the farmers, National Seed Corporation and other institutions including universities are engaged in producing quality seeds. In this House it has been stated many a time that spurious seeds are given to the cultivators.

SHRI H.A. DORA (Srikakulam): Not many a time, but almost all the time spurious seeds are supplied.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH: As such, more thrust should be given to this aspect and it must be assured that the quality seeds should be supplied to the cultivators

throughout the country in time. In this connection we must have sufficient godowns facility in different parts of the country so that in time it may be made available to the cultivators. We should not concentrate our godowns at a particular place because it takes a lot of time in the transportation.

The Government has fixed the remunerative or rather initiated minimum support price. A Commission on Cost and Price for Agricultural price has already been functioning. Government has recently appointed three representatives of the farmers on this Commission to ensure that the farmers get minimum support price, and the opinion of all those representatives of the farmers should be given importance. Not that they should be appointed merely for the sake of appointment.

The purchase of the foodgrains or the produce should be done in such a manner that the farmers are not put to distress sale. For example, the Prime Minister visited Punjab, and the foodgrains had been discoloured because of flood. The cultivators represented to him. I think, the Government will take necessary steps, as stated by the Prime Minister, to see that their produces are purchased by the Government and they are not put to losses.

Sir, the economy of the farmers, especially the agricultural labourers can be improved if Government takes specific steps. Our Prime Minister in the international forums has already stated that about 90 per cent of the labour of this country is in the unorganised sector. The agricultural labourers are certainly in the unorganised sector and the minimum wages are not paid to them. Though the minimum wages are to be paid by the States, yet it is for the Centre, the Labour Minister, to persuade other Labour Ministers in the States and see that the labourers working in the agricultural sector should get the minimum wages. In the Consultative Committee for the Ministry of Labour also, two committees have been set up—one for the agricultural labour, and the other for labour other than those in agricul-

[Sh. Somnath Rath]  
ture, in the unorganized sector. They have submitted two reports. Of course, the Commission is also there. Will those reports which are very valuable, be taken into consideration, to see that the unorganized agricultural labour gets not only the minimum wages, but whatever minimum is required by them? In the lean season, they should be provided job in areas such as cottage industries, or under the poverty alleviation schemes. These are needed to ameliorate the conditions of labour.

If anybody is more concerned than others, about the problems of our labourers, farmers and agriculturists, it is our Prime Minister. I quote him:

"Farmers are the backbone of our country. India derives its strength from its farmers. India won freedom as a result of our farmers joining the freedom movement and invigorating it. Today, India's economic progress depends on farmers.

Pandit ji had said that change in agriculture is more important than change in industry. This is what we are doing even today. Agriculture needs the highest priority in our plans for economic development."

[*Translation*]

SHRI MANOJ PANDEY (Bettiah): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will try to confine my speech to the problems of farmers and my suggestions to solve them. In India, if our total population is assumed to be 78 crores, then 54 crores among them are farmers and out of those 54 crores, nearly 30 crores are agricultural labourers. The total land in India is 330 million hectares in which 175 million hectares is dry land, which can also be called wasteland.

Sir, the total cultivable land is near about 140 million hectares out of which we have been able to create irrigation facilities for only 64 million hectares of land, as has

been stated by one of our hon. Members. When we talk of utilisation, it is further reduced. The main problem of farmers relates to inputs. Besides inputs, the other problems relate to the foundation seed. Many things have been said here regarding the seeds. The issue of foundation seed was raised in the question-hour also today. When we provide foundation seeds to the universities, we know what happens to them later on. I would like to say something here about the agricultural universities in Bihar as to what happened there during the last couple of years. The system of multiplying the foundation seed there looks quite attractive but in the fields, those certified seeds of the universities do not germinate according to their standardization. In universities, there is 99 per cent germination of certified seeds, but in the fields, germination is not more than 60-65 per cent. So this gap of 35-40 per cent directly affects the farmers. Price of certified seed is 5 times more than the minimum support price. So, I do not agree with the statement given by the hon. Minister in the question-hour that seeds are provided to the farmers on the basis of no profit and no loss. When we talk of no profit no loss, then the price of seed cannot be 4 times more than the minimum support price in any case. Injustice is being done to the farmer in this way. In my opinion, price of seed should not be more than 50 per cent of the minimum support price. In minimum support price is Re. 1/-, then the price of seed should not be more than Rs. 1.50. The availability of seed should be on time and it is also necessary that the price of seed should not be more than 50 per cent on the minimum support price.

It is need of the hour that we should import seed. I do not differ with it, but it is important that we should supply the seed produced by our own farmers to the farmers of same area, where it has been produced, because soil is most important factor in the germination of seed. It has its own effects. In this way, soil management is done in our regions.

I would like to congratulate the farmers

of Haryana and Punjab, but it would not be proper to judge the condition of other farmers of our country on the basis of Haryana and Punjab, because the farmers of Haryana and Punjab are not the only farmers of the whole country and we will not be able to do justice with the farmers of other States. My submission is that the conditions of farmers in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh are worse than those of the farmers in Punjab and Haryana. The problems of every State are different. We have seen that nothing substantial has been done in any State in the field of soil management.

The supply of high yield seed is also not going to be of any use unless we pay full attention to the soil management. It needs more attention as to what nutrients are lacking in the soil and at what points.

I am not even quite satisfied with the functioning of our Universities. If their functioning had been satisfying, and if they had been able to make proper research work on the soil management then we would not have been unable to grow 200 to 225 millions tonnes of foodgrains, despite the availability of high yielding variety of seeds. My submission is that in the present situation it is very important that the State Governments should pay complete attention to the work of soil management and the Central Government should monitor as to what has been done by the State Governments in regard to the soil management.

Another important thing is that the prices of pesticides and insecticides have been reduced in our country. I want to say it with guarantee that a commodity which is priced low in the Central Budget, does not remain available for the farmers. It includes even insecticides and pesticides. Though, the prices of these items have been reduced but even today, especially in Bihar, there has been no reduction in their prices. This is so because there are so many agencies involved which take their commission and resultantly the prices at which they are available for the farmers remains almost the

same and we have no effect of the Central Budget on the prices in our State. This needs attention.

Regarding the provision of Rs. 3 crores of subsidy on fertilizers, my submission is that the Indian farmer is not a beggar. If a farmers' rally demands that the loans given to the farmers should be written off, I do not consider them to be farmers because the Indian farmer has not developed the habit of begging.

13.00 hrs.

Sir, I have just started and will take five minutes more. The most important thing is this that I do not consider a person asking for writing off his loan to be a farmer because this is a sort of begging. And such a farmer is not found in India. Therefore, you should not write off their loans but I would like to submit something regarding the remunerative prices here. The total remunerative price should be at least the sum total of the total cost of inputs, labour and 20 to 25 percent of the evaluated cost of the arable land. If we can give this remunerative price to the farmers, then the subsidy of Rs. 3 thousand crores may be withdrawn. You may give this amount to the farmers in the form of remunerative prices. I feel that in that case, the farmers will not require any subsidy because they will get a remunerative price for their produce and crops. I would like to urge upon the hon. Minister to provide for the remunerative prices to the farmers in lieu of the present subsidy. Then the Government can get rid of this burden of Rs. 3 thousand crores and the farmers also will be benefitted by it. This will be substantially beneficial for them.

The point of labour has also been mentioned here. Most of the agricultural labour is linked with our farmers. I have noticed that labour and farmers are discussed as two separate things. This is a big force, When you keep the labour and farmers apart, it will be a big division of the country. Farmers and labour are linked with each other and are the complement of each

[Sh. Manoj Pandey]  
other. It you talk about these two things separately in any form, then ultimately it will prove to be highly prejudicial to them. I feel that both these things should be taken together. These should not be death with as separate or piece meal entities.

Fourth and the most important thing is regarding the cash and credit support which, as you say, is provided to the farmers. My suggestion is that the land of a farmer is the only source of income for him and if you issue a pass book to them from the bank for raising an advance to the extent of 8 per cent of the evaluated cost of his land at any point of time, then it will be a big helping gesture to the farmers. I felt that even at present, the Government gives loans on mortgaging the land by the farmers and once it is mortgaged, the farmer is entirely bound by the terms of the Government. Therefore, you should not mortgage his land but give them loan to the 80 per cent of the evaluated cost of the farmers' land through banks as and when they need it. This will be of great help to the farmers.

Regarding the agricultural marketing, my submission is that we repeatedly announce in the House of having provided minimum support price, but how is it effective in those areas where there is no provision of marketing? I feel that the State Governments which have not yet developed agricultural marketing, should first development it and see whether the State Governments are really able to provide the minimum support price to the farmers. Otherwise there is no sense in announcing the minimum support price where there is no base of marketing because the farmers do not get such a price.

I will conclude after making one point. Our agriculture sector is an unorganised one. If 10 thousand out of 54 crore farmers stage a *dharna* in Delhi and after that our Opposition Party members claim that there were 2 to 10 lakh farmers but that does not make a difference. The problem of farmers should be discussed in their totality. It would

be wrong on the part of 10 thousand farmers coming from a particular region to claim that they represent the farmers of the whole of India. Therefore, problems of farmers should be discussed in totality and a particular region should not be given significance.

These were some of my suggestions. There are many points to be made but since you have rung the bell, I conclude here and thank you.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We adjourn for lunch and shall reassemble at 2.05 p.m.

*The Lok Sabh a adjourned for lunch till five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock*

14.10 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at ten minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

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#### DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

[English]

#### **Demands of Farmers and Agricultural Labour—Contd.**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Zainal Abedin may speak.

I request the Members to be very brief because I am ahving a very lengthy list here. This is a very important subject. Therefore, if a Member is speaking, let him come to the point, let him take 5 to 10 minutes. I will allow a maximum of 5 to 10 minutes to each Member, not more than that.

[Translation]

\*SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN (Jangipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for the last several

years the farming and agricultural community of our country is carrying on a struggle and agitations based on certain well defined demands. During this period there have been huge protest rallies, lakhs and lakhs of farmers have defied the law and courted arrest and recently thousands of farmers staged a week-long 'Dharna' at the 'Boat Club' here. Why are the farmers taking to this agitational path, what are their demands? They are demanding remunerative price for their agricultural produce, they are demanding the writing off of their outstanding loans, they are demanding reduction in the electricity charges, they are demanding distribution and ownership of land to the landless farmers after effecting land reforms and they are demanding a Central Legislation regarding minimum wages for agricultural labourers. Sir, the price fixed for agricultural produce by the ACPC is a fraud on the farmers. The farmers are demanding a remunerative price but they are fixing a support price. But this support price is so low and unrealistic that it is not at all in conformity with the farmers cost of production. Specially those farmers who grow cash-crops are today on the brink of disaster and ruin as an inevitable consequence of the government's pricing policy for agricultural products. In the 1930's when sugar mills were first established in U.P., the then British Government adopted the policy of protection for the sugar industry. They imposed heavy duty on the sugar imported from Java at that time. As a result of that policy, the sugarcane growers used to get a fair price for their produce. According to one estimate we find that in 1947, 60 p.c. of the total price of sugar used to go to the sugarcane growers. In 1954 that share came down to 54 p.c. and at present that has further gone down to about 30 p.c.

Sir, we find the same situation in the case of jute growers also. Today the jute cultivators are face to face with disaster. The Jute Corporation of India is actually protecting the interest of mill owners, they are not protecting the interest of jute growers. The jute industry has been pushed towards further destruction by providing facilities for the use of bags of artificial materials. This year

the statutory support price of jute has also not been announced yet, as was announced in other years.

The cotton growers also are in the same plight. Sir, today the price of one Kg. of ordinary cloth is almost 20 times the price of one Kg. of superior quality of cotton. That means that the mill owners who produce cloth are allowed to make huge profits, but those who produce the raw material viz. the cotton growers are getting only a pittance. This is the situation! The production of synthetic yarn is today about 32 p.c. of the total production of yarn. There is a plan to increase the production of synthetic yarn to 50 p.c. If that is done then the cotton grower will face further ruin. Today cotton is grown on about 71 lakh acres of land. What will happen to this huge area of land and what will happen to the lakhs of families who depend on cotton cultivation for their livelihood? These things are not being thought of. Therefore we find that many growers of sugarcane, cotton and jute are forced to commit suicide as they are not getting remunerative price for their produce. On the other hand the Central Govt. is increasing the prices of things of daily necessities, they are increasing the prices of agricultural inputs and as a result of that the cost of production of the farmers is also going up by leaps and bounds. This is creating a big disparity between the urban sector and the rural sector. Only 17 p.c. of the foreign aid that we get is spent in the rural sector where more than 70 p.c. of our population live. On the other hand 83 p.c. of that aid is being spent on the urban sector where only 30 p.c. of our population live.

Sir, every year our country faces calamities like flood and drought. The farmers are the most affected by floods and drought. It is they whose hearth and homes are destroyed, whose crops are destroyed, whose cattle perish and who are utterly ruined. If we take an account of the total loss caused by just one year's drought and floods and the amount that has to be spent as drought and flood relief, we will find that it is more than the total amount spent on flood control meas-

[Sh. Zainal Abedin]  
ures since 1952 i.e. the beginning of the first five year Plan. What I am trying to stress is that, not enough importance has been given to flood control measures as should have been done.

Sir, on the one hand the devastation by flood is increasing and on the other hand the importance of flood control is decreasing. During the Sixth Five Year Plan the target for flood control was 4 million hectares, but the actual achievement was 2 million hectares. Now in the Seventh five year plan the target itself came down to 1 million hectares in place of 4 million in the earlier plan. The amount allocated for flood control in the budget is never more than 1 p.c. or .5 p.c. of the total allocations. Therefore I regret to say that enough amount is not being allocated for combating this vicious problem which is bringing ruin to millions of farmers and is breaking their economic backbone year after year.

Sir, if we look at the terms of trade between the agricultural Sector and the industrial sector we find that it is always going against the farmer. According to one estimate it is seen that between 1970-71 and 1980-81 the agricultural sector has suffered a loss of Rs. 12,480 crores of rupees based on 1970-71 price index. According to today's price level this loss will be around Rs. 45000 crores. I have another demand about land reforms since 1952 or even earlier, it is being said that land reforms will be carried out and the ceiling surplus land shall be distributed among the landless. But I am sorry to say that all these promises have remained on paper only and has not been given practical shape. Now again the talk of giving land to the landless is being renewed. Till today 29.64 lakh hectares of land has been declared as surplus. Out of this various State Governments have taken possession of 24.37 lakh hectares. But the land actually distributed among the landless is 11.05 lakh hectares. This is the achievement after 40 years of promises. Sir today the most exploited, the most deprived section of our people is the agricultural labourers. Accord-

ing to the 1981 census their number is 45.5 million. Nothing practically has been done for this vast deprived section. Sir, our Prime Minister has said that in our country if Rs. 6 is spent for development, Rs. 5 out of that goes towards administrative expenses and Re. 1 only is spent for actual developmental work. Here I have one question—i.e. out of this Re. 1.00 how much is spent for the rural sector where 70 to 75 p.c. of our people live? I think it will be less than 5 paise. Today millions of agricultural labourers are in a state of starvation, they do not have enough clothes to hide their nakedness. The minimum wages Acts have been enacted in various States, no doubt. But no-where are they being implemented properly and strictly. When the poor agricultural labourers demand just wages after a day's hard work, they are assaulted and become victims of various atrocities, their women folk become victims of atrocities.

Sir, I demand a Central Law fixing minimum wages for the agricultural labourers. The Central Govt. must take the responsibility for its proper implementation all over the country. With that Sir, I conclude. Thank you.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I appreciate the Central Government and the Union Agriculture Minister and the Finance Minister who have implemented the hon. Prime Minister's 'grow more food' programme very effectively with its results before us. The foodgrain production in India during the kharif crop has been a record in itself. Our hon. Agriculture Minister has submitted regarding the forthcoming Rabi crop that our target is to cross the present record production of 15.5 crore tonne to achieve a record of 17.60 crore tonne. I hope that he will succeed in achieving this target. The hard work of Indian farmer, his devotion and the facilities provided by the Indian Government to him like agriculture loan, fertilisers, irrigation facilities, provision of wells and tubewells, besides improved seeds, subsidy for agricultural implements etc. are the effective steps taken by the Central Government to increase production successfully under the

leadership of hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi and the farmers have been benefited by them. Today we can say that whereas in 1950 we used to grow 7 tonnes of wheat on one hectare of land, today we have the yield of 17 tonnes of wheat per hectare. Besides, the production of paddy has become more than double. For all this, where on the one hand, the credit goes to the hard work of the farmers, on the other hand, the facilities given by the Central Government in a planned way to the farmers have also contributed to it. These have been very helpful in increasing the production. Because of these facilities India is today in a situation that she has become self-dependent. This is a great achievement in itself. My submission is that today there are 900 lakh agriculture holdings in India of which nearly three fourth holdings are less than 2 hectares. It implies that majority of farmers in the country are marginal farmers even today. Their average income is far below what we expect of a family consisting of 5 members. Therefore, Government has to reconsider this matter seriously as to how to increase the income of the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and small and marginal farmers and as to what ancillary occupations, besides agriculture, can be provided to them so that more income can be generated. The rate of interest at which agricultural loans are being advanced to the farmers in our country is the lowest in the world. Only 10 percent interest is charged on loans upto Rs. 7500. After that the rate of interest increases to 12 1/2 percent upto Rs. 15000 and it further increases to 14 percent upto Rs. 25,000. These are the minimum rates of interest. The rate in the public sector banks is 19 percent. If Rs. 25000 is due from the farmers, the same amount is recovered from them, not more than that. This is a major benefit to the farmers. These people who organise farmers rallies and incite them are not their well-wishers. They mislead them. The farmers should make sure that they avail of the facilities which the Government has provided to them. In order to make these facilities available to the farmers, there is a need for a massive public awakening and these benefits should reach every farmer in

every village of the country. Our agricultural scientists have developed improved varieties of seeds and have done plenty of research in providing maximum water for irrigation at minimum loss. It has to be seen under the 'Lab to the field' programme as to how the achievements of the laboratory can be transferred to the fields. This has to be accomplished by the 'Kisan' leaders. The kisan leaders want to perpetuate their hegemony and make political capital and in this process they do not think of the interests of the farmers. No one is interested in the improvement of the economic condition of the farmers. No body comes forward with suggestions as to what cottage industry should be provided to boost agricultural production. Neither the Bharatiya Kisan Union nor any other kisan leader comes forward with such programmes. They only come forward to incite them for organising rallies and attacking trains. In reality, such people are only taking the farmers away from creative work. The Indian farmer is a true patriot. During the freedom struggle, the farmers played the leading role. In all the attacks our country has faced since 1948, it was the farmers who produced most valiant soldiers. Whenever, there has been a need for more foodgrains, the farmers have accepted the challenge and no other section of society has done the same. The farmers treated this appeal, this dire need and helplessness of the country as their own objective and increased foodgrains production. It also enhanced the image of the nation. Today, we do not import foodgrains under PL-480 or other programmes. On the contrary, we export it. All this credit goes to our farmers. The culture of the farmers is that they have been engaged in creative work from the very beginning. The people, who want to dissuade the farmers from their own culture and creativity are not their well-wishers. In fact, they are working against their interests and misleading them. While preparing the draft of the Seventh Five Year Plan, our Hon. Prime Minister had kept agricultural production as the chief objective. The target of foodgrains production for the last year of the Seventh Five Year Plan has been set at 177 million tonnes, to which the



[Sh. Ram Singh Yadav]  
farmers have moved quite close. It is necessary to make more efforts in this regard. Besides, our Hon. Prime Minister has stated that maximum employment opportunities should be provided during the Seventh Plan. Chief source of employment is agriculture and other related programmes. In addition, the plan documents carries some suggestions as to how to meet irrigation and power requirements of the farmers. Maximum attention has been paid to these programmes under the Seventh Five Year Plan. In reply to the questions of some people as to what steps has the present Government taken for the benefit of the farmers, I want to submit—and it has also been stated in the current Budget statement—that under the 'Jaldhara' scheme, special facilities are being given to 50,000 farmers for digging wells so as to enable them to irrigate their fields. Choudhari Sahib and Shri Shyam Lal Yadav are both farmers and, therefore, I want to submit that agriculture should also be treated as an industry. Until you term agriculture as an industry, the untold miseries, which the farmers face due to natural and other calamities leading to destruction of their crops and as a result of which they live and die in object poverty, can never be alleviated. If this has to be ended, then effective steps have to be taken to include agriculture in the industrial sector. If any factory catches fire or losses occur, Government bears the losses so that the workers are not rendered jobless. The farmers, who face similar crisis should be provided assistance and remunerative prices should be paid to them. Since 1980, till to date, there has been only 33 percent increase in the support price whereas the general prices have increased by 60 percent. If the general price index and the remunerative price is taken into account, there is no logic behind the prices fixed by the Agricultural Cost and Prices Commission. You should direct the Agricultural Cost and Prices commission to five prices according to the general Price index. Until this is done, the farmers will not benefit. The price of jowar and bajra was fixed at Rs. 145 per quintal in Rajasthan and purchasing centres were opened. But they

remain closed for weeks together, as a result of which the farmers are forced to sell their produce at Rs. 125 per quintal in the market. It is the moral responsibility of the Government to buy it at Rs. 145 per quintal.

Besides, I want to submit one last point. In Rajasthan, there is an act called the Rajasthan Agricultural Loan Recovery Act. 450 cases involving recovery of Rs. 750 crores have been filed by the Punjab National Bank. You are aware that Rajasthan has been reeling under drought for the last 5 years. The marginal farmers, small farmers and those belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, who have been facing natural calamities for the last 3 years should be exempted from repaying the loans. Alternatively, steps should be taken to bring their shattered economy on the track. When we asked an official as to what was the basis of enacting Rajasthan Agricultural Loan Recovery Act, he stated that it was done as per the provisions of the Talwar Committee Report. The major shortcoming in this Act is that if a Harijan digs well in his field and if he does not strike water or power connection is not made available for two years, his land is auctioned as per the provision of this Act. Hence, in fact, the objective with which this act was framed is being defeated. I want that provision should be made to ensure that the land belonging to the small, marginal and other farmers belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is not allowed to be auctioned. At the same time, the loans of those farmers who have been suffering due to natural calamities for the past three years should be waived. I am sure that the hon. Minister will consider my suggestions seriously and take appropriate decisions. With these words, I thank the Hon. Deputy Speaker as well.

[English]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE  
(Panskura): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the peasants and the agricultural workers are in deep unrest. I would particularly like to draw your attention to the movement launched by Left peasant and agricultural workers in the

last September where 20 lakh peasants and agricultural labourers participated in civil disobedience. Their principal demands were: Remunerative prices for peasants; assured irrigation, cheap inputs, moratorium on loans, fair minimum wages to agricultural workers, employment round the year; right for democratic movements against atrocities on agricultural workers by both landlord goondas and police and attack by police on such movements. During that movement there were firing in two places in Bihar and lathi-charges in several places. That is how they were treated.

Recent Tikait rally was also an expression of acute dis-content of peasants. This situation is not fortuitous. The peasants, the principal producers of national wealth have been at the receiving end of all the evils of Government policies. Despite all the proposed lollipops of the AICC (I) Session to lure the rural population the hard realities cannot be forgotten. The peasants are being cheated due to capitalist manipulation of market and extremely unequal exchange in prices of produce of peasants and the prices of commodities that they have to buy either as production inputs or as essential consumer items. This is the sum total effect of the policies followed by the ruling party at the Centre over the years.

Now let us examine this question a little closely. It is well-known that the terms of trade between industry and agriculture have more or less consistently moved against agriculture over decades. Famous economist, late Dr. D.K. Rangnekar after a study of inter-sectoral terms of trade between 1975-76 and 1980-81 came to this conclusion:

"The total inter-sectoral transfer from agriculture was as much as Rs. 1369 crores from 1975-76 to 1980-81."

I just would not repeat the figure quoted earlier by Mr. Zainal Abedin that another study which covers the years 1970-71 to 1980-81 shows that Rs. 45,000 crores were against the peasants in the transfer of trade. It goes without saying that in the current

decade the situation has deteriorated far more. There are some who say that the cost of production for the peasant producers has risen due to the rising cost of labour. I am sorry Mr. Tikait also sometimes says that. I shall come to the exact situation with regard to agricultural labour a little later but before that let us see what are the main components of rising cost of agricultural production. It is not labour in any case.

Recently, Shri V. Nadkarni of the Institute of Social and Economic Changes of Bangalore conducted a study which has appeared in the *Economic and Political Weekly*. What does that reveal? While he says that the relative price of agricultural products has declined by 1.3 per cent per year against the prices of agricultural inputs between 1970 and 1985, he also shows that the relative prices of three major inputs of high-tech agriculture, that is, chemical fertilisers, pesticides and diesel, have increased the most. The decline in the relative prices of agriculture against these three items alone is 3.4 per cent per year. From this study, it is clear that it is the capitalist market, manipulated greatly by multinational and monopolists and the Government policy of appeasing them which is principally responsible for the present plight of the peasants.

But this situation has brought two questions to the fore: One, so long as this situation prevails, the demand of the peasantry for remunerative prices cannot be ignored and peasants must be saved from this terribly unjust burden. The Government must do that.

The other question which comes is the necessity of change of strategy. In a poor country like ours where agricultural labourers, and small and marginal farmers predominate, the question is whether the costly chemical inputs and costly energy intensive agriculture with such seeds, which are high yielding only with these inputs, should be the principal thrust?

The answer obviously should be 'no' because without a structural change—

[Smt. Geeta Mukherjee]  
change in land-ownership, etc. this strategy gives benefit to a small layer of rich peasants mainly, and maybe upper section of middle peasants to some extent.

Strategy has to be based mainly on the small, marginal and middle peasants by increasing the source of flow irrigation in a big way and it may be solar, wind and other less costly energy, greater dependence on culture of organic manure, intensive research and development for such varieties of seeds which are suitable in this kind of dispensation and situation, etc. So, this change in strategy is very necessary in my opinion.

As far as loan is concerned, really it is a big burden on the peasants. Therefore, not only the Government loan should go under moratorium but the question of even the cooperative loan for small and marginal farmers and the accumulated interest has to be gone into. That also needs remission. That can be done only if the Central Government asks the Reserve Bank to allow this. Otherwise, it is impossible. Therefore while dealing with the question of loan, this particular aspect also should be seen, that is, not only of Government loans but also of cooperative loans.

Now I come to agricultural labourers. It is well known that the proportion of agricultural workers is constantly rising. And it must be emphasised that they are the most exploited lot from the point of view of wages, lack of employment, oppression of usury, total lack of social security and increasing atrocities.

Apart from our daily harrowing experience of life, there are authoritative recent studies revealing the present situation by the Sub-Committee of Labour Consultative Committee of this Parliament under the convenorship of Shri Gurudas Das Gupta, MP belonging to the Communist Party of India. This report was placed before us in this House. I am supposed to be a Member of the National Commission on Rural Labour

which, I must say, is very tardy in its activities. In any case, we have seen that report because it was circulated to us. That is the report not only of the Sub Committee, but that is the unanimous report of the Labour Consultative Committee. The situation regarding minimum wages was described by this Committee as horrible. It says that even Rs. 3, Rs. 4 and Rs. 5 per day as agricultural wage was found by them. In many States, the minimum wages fixed by the Government are also deplorable. For example, even in a State like Maharashtra, it was Rs. 6 per day. There are other States, where the fixation is somewhat better, but the implementation is really not at all satisfactory. In Kerala, it is good, in my State, we have not yet succeeded fully to reach the height of declared wages, but wages have gone up doubtlessly, but these are not what should be.

Then, inequal wages for women labour. That is well known and I would not speak much on that. Keeping those particular sections of labour reserved for women where there are low wages is not at all good. All these things have been clearly laid down in the report and that report has made many important recommendations. Let the National Committee on Rural Labour have its own labour also, but why all the recommendations made by this Committee should not be put in practice. For example they have said that minimum wages should be revised every two years on a rise of 50 points of the consumer price index. They also suggested that the fixation of the minimum wages should take into account factors like poverty line, requirements of nutrition, shelter, clothing, fuel, light, medical and educational expenses etc. They have also emphasised the necessity of strengthening the enforcement machinery and of course, they have spoken for equal wages for women.

Then, the most important recommendation which was unanimously agreed upon by the Labour Consultative Committee was the passing of a Central legislation, comprehensive legislation for agricultural workers to provide a basic framework for their working

conditions, wage and social security, pension etc.

The funniest part of this is that recently where was a Conference of Labour Ministers of the State called by the Central Labour Minister. Though it was a unanimous resolution of the Labour Consultative Committee, there the question of comprehensive legislation was thrown out by the Minister for Labour and unfortunately, excepting West Bengal, Kerala and Andhra, all other Ministers spoke against this. Even States were asked not to pass legislation in the meantime. That is not the way to deal with agricultural labour, those who are at the base of our society; they definitely need a much better deal and this Sub Committee's recommendations should be put into practice pending the tardy movement of the National Commission on Rural Labour.

[Translation]

SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, so far as the Demands of the farmers are concerned, I think that the Congress Party and the Congress Government has done a lot for the people living in the villages as they form the majority of the population and are solely dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. In the post Independent India, large dams and canals were constructed to provide irrigation facilities and all this work was done for the betterment of the farmers. Even now we can see that whenever some demands are raised by the farmer's Government and the Congress party have always taken the initiative to meet them and work for their betterment. Late Shrimati Indira Gandhi took the step for the nationalisation of banks so that the economic situation of the poor people and the farmers could be bettered and they could get benefits out of it. The privy purses were abolished so that that money could be utilised for the betterment of the farmers and the poor people of this country. Thus, whenever there has been a need to provide assistance to them in the form of fertiliser, seeds or easy loans, the Government and the Congress party have always come forward to provide assistance. This has been the policy of the

Congress party.

I want to submit to the hon. Minister that several steps have been taken for their welfare like land reforms, providing seeds and fertilisers or providing loans, but there is still much to be done. The crop insurance scheme was another measure. There can be no two opinions about the fact that this scheme is for their betterment and it has yielded a number of benefits. However, there are some shortcomings in this scheme. No farmer can avail of the benefit of this scheme on individual basis; only the block or 'Patwar' is accepted as a unit for the purpose of benefits of this scheme and not the individual farmer. What should be done here is that an order should be issued according to which 5 farmers who have suffered damages in a particular block should be considered as a unit and necessary compensation given.

Secondly, I want to submit that the banks charge very high rates of interest on the agricultural loans. If a farmer takes a loan for buying a tractor, the interest rate is so high that instead of yielding benefit. The loan becomes a permanent burden for the farmer, from which he is not able to retrieve himself. It is my personal experience that the farmer who draws loan for a tractor can neither repay the loan nor make use of the tractor because the rates of interest and penal interest are very high. The Government should look into it. The farmers should be charged lower rate of interest and the clause relating to the penal interest should be deleted so far as it applies to farmers.

Land reforms have been implemented by the Central Government as well as by our States Government. In this connection, I would like to state that the State of Jammu and Kashmir have provided land to farmers without making payment of any compensation and according to these measures a land lord was entitled to possess 182 kanals of land. This was done during the time of Sheik Saheb the credit for which goes to him. Thereafter, these people came to power, the ceiling of 182 kanals was reduced to 100

[Sh. Janak Rajgupta]

kanals. Accordingly no one was entitled to possess more than 100 kanals of land. It pains me when I see people possessing thousands of acres of land in the country, no matter if they possess the land in the name of a trust or otherwise. In order to check this phenomenon, the Government should implement the land reform measures strictly so that the poor farmers and the agricultural labourers, for whom the Government wants to do something, could really avail of the benefits of these measures. It is, therefore, very necessary that the Government should implement the land reform measures strictly.

There is dry land in the country which is not being put to any use. This land should be reclaimed and water made available for its irrigation by digging canals. A number of problems can be solved and employment provided to the poor and the agricultural labourers who are without work.

So far as the Prime Minister is concerned, I would like to express my gratitude to him. He went everywhere, whether it was Jammu and Kashmir, Bihar, U.P., Andhra Pradesh or Tamil-Nadu, when he came to know that farmers in these States are in distress. May I ask my hon. colleagues, if any of them has ever been to those places to enquire about the welfare of the farmers especially when they suffered losses due to floods. The prime Minister went there himself. He went to inaccessible areas in Jammu and Kashmir. Similarly, he visited Bihar and U.P. and took stock of the situation personally and provided succor to the victims. He sent maximum relief to them. Shri-mati Indira Gandhi used to do like-wise. I am grateful to the Hon. Prime Minister who went to Jammu and Kashmir, listened to the woes of farmers and provided relief to them. He also provided similar relief to people in the other parts of the country. I am sure that the hon. Minister of Agriculture will pay attention towards these aspects, take steps to remove the shortcomings in this regard and pay attention to better the position of the farmers.

[English]

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY (Nalgonda): Sir, The farmers' problems are very serious. Recently, we have seen so many agitations by the farmers. There was one very recently under the leadership of Mr Tikait. Not only Tikait, but we have Narayanaswami and Sharad Joshi also; but all the problems put forth by them were the same. They want remunerative prices, waiving of loans, uniform tariff for electricity and other things, a uniform credit policy, as also free movement of farm produce. But for every agricultural activity, water is the prime need. Unless and until we provide water to the entire land, farmers will not be able to produce more. We have been neglecting drylands, and we are not doing anything for dryland agriculture. Only 36% of our land is under irrigation; and in respect of the remaining 64%, they are not in a position even to feed themselves, leave alone the agricultural labourers. There is no power. Since the beginning, we have neglected dryland agriculture.

There was a demand to connect Ganga and Kaveri. That has not been taken into consideration. You have not surveyed the entire dryland areas either, to get the underground water. Once you survey the underground water, you will know where water is available, and how best we can utilize the available water. That has not been taken into consideration.

15.00 hrs.

Even when the farmers are going to dig their own agricultural wells, there is no subsidy. Recently, there is a subsidy under RLEGP where some wells have been dug. But what about other farmers, middle class farmers, who cannot get loan from the banks; the banks are not giving loan to the farmers to the extent they require.

We are getting 41 per cent of the GNP from the agricultural sector. The banks are giving only 17 per cent whereas the industries are getting 20 per cent of the GNP. You

are giving 36 per cent of the bank loan to them. I would like to draw the attention of the House to this aspect. Out of 17 per cent, 6-7 per cent is going indirectly to the industrialists. In order to get rid of income tax, these industrialists are going in for agriculture, although they are not agriculturists. They can grow crops or the orchards for horticulture. So, they are getting another 6 to 7 per cent loan; only 10 per cent of the bank loan is going to the rural area. How can it be sufficient for their development and to meet the requirements of the people? How can they dig up their own wells? How can they purchase electric motors? Where is the need?

We have made a survey of this. I request them through you to change the complete planning; our planning itself is wrong. This planning system is there to benefit the industrialists, urbanised and elite people, not the rural people. In my constituency, there are a few banks and they are not going to every nook and corner of a village where they have to implement DRDA programme, MADA programme and other programmes. We are raising subsidy amount and the margin money. Therefore, the loan portion is to be met by the banks, but the banks are not going to give loan to the poor people; they say they do not have the resources.

Then we have requested for opening up of more bank branches in the rural areas, but the Reserve Bank is coming in the way. What is this? Who is going to look into the problems of the rural people?

Let us come to the remunerative prices and how they are fixed. The process of cost of cultivation is totally wrong. They will take into consideration the inputs required and the labour rates. But what about the risk? Every day farmer cannot pay. Every day we cannot engage farm labour. There are cyclones and droughts. Who is taking into consideration all these factors while fixing the rates? They are not adding any profit while fixing the rate. But when you go to an industrialist, you will find that he will calculate

all the benefits before he fixes the prices; he will take all the benefits and add profit and then he fixes up his rates. Here we pay. No farmer is actually involved in the fixation of the prices. Recently, one or two farmers' representatives might have been included in it, but that is not sufficient. The farmers should get information relating to fixation of prices from the State Headquarters.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): There is one member from Andhra Pradesh. Why do you forget that?

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: But this is meant for the whole country. I am not interested only in Andhra Pradesh. It is not sufficient. Every State should have one representative from the farmers; then only it can be done. There are farmers in Bihar and U.P. also. I want for both.

For uniform tariff, by spending Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 50,000/-, you are giving water to irrigate one acre of land. But what about the poor farmers? He has to dig his own well; he has to lift water by means of electricity or diesel. Why can't you liberalise the rates for agricultural inputs? Why can't you introduce a slab system as it has been done in Andhra Pradesh? It is Rs. 50 per year. Why don't you make a uniform law for every State? Why don't you tell the Central Government to do it? Why should the State Government bear this burden with their meagre resources? How can they meet this problem?

Regarding waiving of loan in Andhra Pradesh, we could waive interest on loan given to agriculturists.

Recently the Maharashtra Chief Minister has waived the loans and interests to the tune of Rs. 220 crores. Shri Devi Lal also has done it. Shri Sharad Pawar was in opposition and has gone to Congress for the sake of power. Though he had gone to Congress, he was having the views of the opposition. That is why, he did it. Even Shri Devi Lal and Shri

[Sh. M. Raghuma Reddy]

N.T. Rama Rao have done it earlier. Why can't you do it in other States also? When you are giving concessions to the industrialists like Bad debts, why can't you waive loans and interests of the agriculturists. In Andhra, if the farmers found some rocks while digging their wells, we give subsidy to the tune of Rs. 10,000/-. Why can't you do it in other States? I request the hon. Minister through you Sir to totally waive the loans of the farmers if they found rocks at the time of digging their wells.

Sir, the Crop Insurance Scheme is a useless scheme. Nobody is benefited out of this scheme. Only if you make village as a unit, something can be achieved. At present this scheme is meant for the persons who take loans from the banks and other sources. It should be extended to all the farmers irrespective of whether they take loans from the banks or not. This scheme has to be implemented taking village as a unit.

Sir, there is another programme 'Lab to land programme'. This is not doing well. We have to strengthen the system. Whatever you are producing in the lab should go to the field. The extension system should be strengthened with the help of the State Governments. Today morning we have discussed about the seeds. Good seeds are not made available to the farmers. We are not in a position to use the foundation seeds. In the name of certified seeds, somebody is purchasing it and giving it to the farmers after labelling it as certified seed. At least fifty per cent of the area should be covered with the foundation seed.

Why don't you open more number of research stations? There should be one lab in every block so that the foundation seeds could be made available to all the farmers.

Sir, we have land, we have technology; but we are importing foodgrains. If you could announce attractive price before one year, our farmers will produce all that we require. We want another green revolution in the

country.

Mixed farming such as dairying, poultry and in the rural areas fishing areas has to be encouraged and all possible help should be extended.

Sir, in Andhra we have taken some measures for the development of the agriculturists. You must encourage it. You should establish more number of agro based industries and food processing industries.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI (Amravati): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I am grateful to you for providing me an opportunity to speak on this subject. The Government is doing a lot for the farmers. The country experienced the worst drought of the century last year. This year floods caused widespread damage. In Maharashtra, floods caused extensive damage in a number of districts. Though we do a lot, drought and floods, when occurring, disturb the economic balance of the country and the Government has to spend a huge sum of money in the planning process to set the balance set right. We would, therefore, like to opine unanimously that time-bound relief should be provided to the farmers. For this purpose we should prepare a standing programme and frame a policy for the farmers about which a discussion is taking place here to-day. In this connection, I would like to urge the Government to take some measures. I would also like to make some demands. A number of institutions have been set up to provide relief to the farmers since the day the country achieved independence. There is the Agricultural Prices Commission and the Cotton Development Council is also there. Indiraji opened the doors of banks for the farmers. But the situation has taken a different turn now. The position to-day is that some State Governments or co-operative Institutions want to come to the rescue of the farmers. For example, the Maharashtra

State Co-operative Bank of which I am the Chairperson, is the largest co-operative bank in Asia and advances crores of rupees to farmers and prepares good schemes for them. Last year when the State experienced drought we proposed to help the farmers by providing loans at the rate of six per cent or giving subsidy or waiving the loans of farmers. But the laws of the NABARD and the Reserve Bank of India posed an obstruction in the way of implementing the above measures. Therefore, I would like to say that politics should not come in the way when we want to lift the farmers above their present position. I do not want to refer to the various political matters which have been raised here. Now-a-days various political parties are coming into being on the basis of regional issues like, cotton and language. But the Congress Party does not function on any single issue basis. This party thinks about farmers, labourers, women, harijans, Adivasis and all. I do not want to talk about anything which is political. Though I am an M.P. of the ruling party, yet I would like to venture to make a demand that changes should be brought about in the Agricultural Prices Commission and the Cotton Development Council if at all the Government wants to provide some relief to the farmers. If we go through the figures supplied by the Ministry we find that the production of cotton is shown less. As a result cotton is being imported. Last year, on the one hand 2 lakh bales of cotton of the Maharashtra Federation rotted and on the other cotton was imported. It is therefore, necessary that the import-export policy should also be revised. If there is a demand for long staple cotton, the farmer should be given suitable guidance and assistance to enable him to produce long staple cotton. The farmer should be helped in all possible ways and the policy should be framed accordingly. At the same time a New Textile Policy, which will serve the interest of the farmers, should be framed. Last year the Government of Maharashtra and Several other institutions came forward and expressed their will to help the farmers, so that the farmers could raise the cotton production. At that time the Government had assured that it would re-consider the Textile

policy and also the Agricultural price policy. To-day I would like to remind that it is very essential that while framing the New Textile Policy, all the aspects relating to the cotton crop and cloth manufacturing should be reconsidered. If any party claims that the farmers can be uplifted merely by giving them remunerative prices for cotton, onion etc., it will not ameliorate their condition. Along with it, small scale industries should also be set up. It is mostly the sons of the farmers who are unemployed. A large number of them are dropouts. Therefore, until we are able to provide them with employment opportunities or financial assistance through the banks for setting up ancillary cottage industries, their condition will not improve. The resolutions passed by the A.I.C.C. for the amelioration of the condition of the farmers was welcomed all over the country. But the only problem here is regarding their implementation. A scheme relating to the development of women has also been formulated. This scheme has been prepared for the upliftment of the women belonging to the backward classes, the Adivasis and other deprived women living in the rural and the hill areas and who do not have any union of their own. Therefore, I want to submit in this House to day that practical education be imparted to the rural and agricultural women folk and some cottage industries relating to the produce in their fields be set up. Only then real upliftment of the families or farmers and agricultural labourers can take place and the situation in the country will improve. I want to make a submission regarding my constituency Amravati. In our Vidarbha region, we had 150 per cent excess rainfall. As a result thereof there were devastating floods and hundreds of people were killed. Loss amounting to Rs. 380.64 crores was suffered due to excess precipitation. Demands have been made to the Central Government for the rehabilitation of the affected people. It is only in Maharashtra that Schemes like Cotton Monopoly Scheme exist for the welfare of farmers. Our Government waived loans worth Rs. 220 crores in the last month. We want that the required financial assistance of Rs. 185.50 crores should be extended by the Central Govern-



[Smt. Usha Choudhari]  
ment. Finally, I would like to congratulate Hon. Shri Rajiv Gandhi, our Government and the Congress party for having taken steps for the welfare of the farmers. With these words, I conclude.

15.18 hrs.

[SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM *in the  
Chair*]

[*English*]

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central):  
Sir, at the outset, I express my thanks to you for having invited me to participate in the discussion on the demands of the farmers and agricultural labour. Many Members from the Treasury Benches have said that lot of subsidy has been given to the fertiliser. The point is that the subsidy that has been given to the fertiliser has the industrialists who are owning the fertiliser industry. So, care should be taken that when a subsidy is given to the fertiliser, the benefit actually reaches the farmers and not the industrialists who are owning the fertiliser industry.

It is a common cry in many States that the farmers do not get the quality seeds. It is because of the lack of research and development. It is because of the lethargic attitude of the Government that they do not allot enough money for research and development. Not only in the agricultural field, even in the medical field we have the same problem. Unless and until we improve the research and development, we cannot produce the quality seeds. If we do not produce the quality seeds, we cannot increase our production. Non-availability of the seeds is also causing concern. So, we should produce enough seeds. Not only that. Quality seeds should be made available to the farmers so that the agricultural production increases and thereby we achieve our targets, thereby we can feel satisfied with our Green Revolution.

Another point I would like to submit is that there are not enough warehouses in the

country. For the foodgrains produced by the farmers, there is no proper storage facility and they are not able to keep the seeds that are supplied to them. As a result of bad weather faced in different parts of the country, whatever we produce in the country is getting wasted. So, the Government of India should take keen interest in constructing the warehouses so that the produce of the farmers is kept in proper storage and the seeds are also preserved properly. This will help achieve production targets in the years to come.

Sir, as far as the procurement price is concerned, I would like to point out that you have different attitude for wheat and rice. You have only sympathetic attitude towards wheat growers and not towards the paddy growers. Whenever the wheat growers ask for more subsidy, you come to their rescue and solve their problem. But whenever we ask for the Southern States where the farmers produce more rice, you don't consider their request. The procurement price is much lower as far as policy is concerned. Unless you increase the procurement price for paddy, it is very difficult to cope up with the problem faced by the farmers. As far as the demands of the farmers and the farm labours are concerned, many Members said that they are the backbone of the economy of this country. There is no doubt about it and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru also said and the great Poet Thiruvalluvar said 'the same thing, that is, 'The world is behind the farmers'. No doubt about it. But what is it that you are doing? You are only shedding crocodile tears. You are only having lip sympathy. You don't even have the heart to call the leaders of the farmers for discussion when they had 'dharna' and agitation in front of the Boat Club under the leadership of Shri Tikait. You never bother about their problems. You never had the time to look into their grievances. But you are able to find time to go to Tamil Nadu and address public meetings there to catch more votes for your own party in the coming elections. You are propagating at the cost of the Government funds for the Congress Party, the ruling party at the Centre. So, this is the type of attitude that you

are having. But on the contrary you are telling that you have sympathy for these people. You say that you have very kind heart and everything for the farmers. It is only crocodile tears that you are shedding.

My next point is about the bank loans. As far as the bank loans are concerned, I am sorry to point out that the banks are not giving loans properly. There are middlemen who execute the loans. The nationalised banks, cooperative banks and the commercial banks do not give adequate loans to the farmers and whatever little they give, is that given time. Sometimes they give the loan after the harvest is over. There is no point of giving loan at much later time. Whenever there is drought condition, whenever there is flood, the farmers are faced with unusual situation and at that time they face a lot of difficulties, particularly they are not able to pay the electricity dues. They are not in a position to repay the electricity dues at all, in a situation like foods drought. Instead of postponing the payment of electricity dues, Government must waive the electricity dues to be recovered from the farmers.

Sir, the Government have shown great interest in clearing the Narmada Valley project. But at the same time when the Telugu-Ganga project came up for approval, you cast political aspersions. You have your own reservations in quoting environmental problem. The farmers of Rayalaseema suffer from want of water for irrigation purposes and the people of Madras city are in dire need of drinking water. So, we want you to be impartial and not be politically biased. So, when we want you to give helping hand to the Andhra Pradesh Government, there you play the politics and quote environmental reasons. You just went out of the way to clear the Narmada valley project. Whenever the hon. Prime Minister visits or tours Tamil Nadu, he says that he cannot clear the Telugu-Ganga project at the cost of other States, whereas in the case of Narmada Valley Project, the same yardstick is not adopted. The hon. Prime Minister spends the Government money for propagating his party policies to catch votes in Tamil Nadu in

the ensuing elections.

Finally, Sir, I want to point out that the Agricultural Cost Price Commission should be revamped. The time has come now to restructure and revamp Agricultural Cost and Price Commission. This organisation should have members not primarily from the group of financial experts but from the real farmers. The farm experts should be given more importance and they should primarily be included as members in the Agricultural Cost & Prices Commission. On the contrary, you are giving more importance to the financial experts and financial consultants.

Finally, only the financial consultants and financial experts should be included in the Agricultural Cost and Prices Commission. On the other hand, you always give more importance to the financial experts and farm experts and push the real farmers to the back. So, you should take all these points into consideration and try to implement them.

[*Translation*]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, whatever happened on the Boat Club during the past few days, the people can never appreciate it but they have understood the game and have expressed their confidence in the Hon. Prime Minister. The farmers have stated that the Hon. Prime Minister is the true leader of the farmers and whatever action he takes will certainly be in the interest of the farmers. So far as the interest of the farmers is concerned, there can be no two opinions on the point that we should deliberate upon this issue irrespective of party affiliations. We should ask ourselves whether justice is being done with the farmers in his country. I want to make one submission to the Government that a Commission should be set up to inquire into the fact as to how many farmers have become labourers during the past 10 to 15 years and the reason behind such degradation. What was the situation which compelled the small and marginal farmers to leave their traditional occupation and be-

[Dr. G.S. Rajhans]  
come labourers? This must be investigated because it is a very serious matter. I am speaking from practical experience and I have seen in my own constituency and nearby areas that people in large numbers have migrated to Delhi, Ghaziabad, Faridabad and other adjoining areas and their number would not be less than 2 1/2 to 3 lakhs. Even those farmers who had more than 30 acres of land are some how compelled to run about in the streets of Delhi in search of work. It is very painful to see their condition. The Delhites ridicule them and the language which they speak. They think that they have come to spread filth in their city. I want to ask that if they do not construct their huts for settling there, where will they go? What wrong had they committed for which they were uprooted from their own place where they had sufficient to eat but today they have become helpless and are forced to seek work of labourers. And he is not getting that even. This is a serious matter and it should be taken as such and considered sympathetically. When a small industrialist can get loans from banks or financial institutions for setting up his business in this country at differential rates of interest what wrong has the farmer done that he cannot get the same. That industrialist may even declare his unit sick and run away with the entire loan-amount. And as regards the farmers who may suffer heavy loss on account of floods or for lack of irrigational facilities or his land may become waste land on account of earthquakes but will not get any assistance whatsoever. Someone has to think about their case as well. Although we deliver long speeches about the welfare of the farmers yet we should think on the practical lines. Not only you, but I have myself seen thousands of acres of standing crops of sugarcane being burnt. I have also burnt my crop. I am also son of a farmer. The reason behind it was that there was no buyer of the sugarcane. What else could the farmer do except burning the crop, ofcourse he did not grow the crop next time. What can a man do under such circumstances? Why is it so that when a farmer wants to sell his crop, he is not able to get a reasonable price for it. You go to buy

cloth in the market, the shopkeeper will immediately ask for its price.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: I have just started. This is a very important subject and I am speaking from my practical experience.

[Translation]

You go to buy cloth from a shop or some small book, the shopkeeper will immediately ask for its price. But when surgarcane is taken to some mill, the mill-owner would tell us that we would be paid two or three years later. May I ask as to what are the reasons behind this state of affairs and why are the people tolerating it? The private industrialists are ofcourse doing it but the Government units are also not lagging behind. There must be some justice in this regard.

The procurement price of jute is also not proportionate to its cost of production. Hence, we had to burn that crop as well and next time, the Government had to resort to import of Jute. What is your policy? You should give thought to it. We do not demand support price, we do not want relief, we do not believe in begging but we want remunerative prices. If Government does not give it, then where the farmers should go? How many more people should become labourers? If they have to work as labourers, the number of slums would increase and as a result of which filth will spread in the cities. How many people can you kill? You should give some thought to this aspect at least.

You are very happy this time because of the good crop. You go to North Bihar where crops have been damaged. Irrigation facilities are not available. Land has become fallow on account of the earthquake? Where can the people go? The Hon. Prime Minister had visited every village when the earthquake occurred. Shri V.P. Singh and Shri Devi Lal also went there and gave long speeches regarding the large scale relief

which they will provide for them but not a single paise has been reached there in the shape of relief so far. I mean that they only make tall claims. Therefore, I want to submit that people should rise above party interests and think about the interests of the farmers sincerely and stop inciting them.

I will conclude after making one or two points more. You should make the Crop Insurance Scheme Compulsory. Why should our crops be destroyed on account of some mistake committed by Nepal and our farmers should be reduced to utter poverty and beg on the streets.

This issue should be taken up at the U.N.O. our crops are destroyed every year due to mistakes committed by another country. Otherwise our crops should be insured. Compensation should be paid whenever crops are destroyed. We are not begging, we are demanding what is rightfully ours.

I want to say that the problems of farmers should be seriously considered. Is it proper to sacrifice the interests of crores of farmers to please a handful of urban people? People are very tolerant. Does the farmer benefit from the N.R.E.P., R.L.E.G.P. and the I.R.D.P.? If he is not getting any benefit action should be taken against those who are grabbing the benefits due to the farmer.

Agriculture being a very large sector, the Government cannot afford to be complacent about it. Those who have studied global agricultural economics know that people have met their doom in the throes of complacency and illusion. It is not logical to presume that crops in subsequent years would be good if they have been good this year. Countries which have traditionally been big exporters have, at times, had to resort to foodgrain imports.

If the country's farmers are not given remunerative prices, if they are not allowed to lead a respectable life, we cannot think of India becoming self-sufficient in future.

I have always thought that this country

is divided into two parts. One is the urban unit called 'India' while the other is called 'Bharat' which belongs to the poor farmers. 'India' looks down upon 'Bharat' and exploits it. This exploitation should be stopped. We should pledge to serve the farmers in the coming years, give them remunerative price for their produce and give them a chance to live a life of respectability so that he can stand on his own feet.

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT (Chittorgarh): Hon. Mr. Chairman, India is an agriculture oriented country where the majority of the population consists of farmers. Our Government's policy has favoured the farmers. We will be able to know the schemes related to the development of farmers if we go through any of the Five Year Plans.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, today we have become self-reliant in the agricultural sector. For this the farmer and the scientist both deserve to be praised. The farmer is our true benefactor because, regardless of summer, winter or rainfall he works hard to feed the nation. It is natural that he should have certain reasonable demands and the Government should definitely consider them. But we cannot say that the Government's policy does not favour the farmers. Sir, it would be no exaggeration to say that all development has been oriented towards the farming community. I would like to give some examples in this regard. 0.63 paise is given as subsidy to farmers for the electricity supplied to the agricultural sector. This is a praiseworthy step for any Government which aims at welfare. Sir, electricity has reached 4.5 lakh of the 5.5 lakh villages in India. Concessions on fertilizers in this year's budget have also immensely benefited farmers. Provision of loans at low rates of interest have also been made for farmers. Organisations like the Food Corporation of India, Jute Corporation of India, NAFED, Tobacco Board and spices Board have added a new dimension to the working of the farming community. Last year's drought in our country caused acute hardship to the farmers. But the timely assistance rendered

[Prof. Nirmala Kumari Shaktawat]  
by the Government gave them a lot of relief.

Sir, I come from a state which is worst affected by drought. Famine strikes Rajasthan every other year. Governmental assistance provided a lot of relief to the people. Farmers have benefited from programmes like N.R.E.P., R.L.E.G.P. and I.R.D.P. But some big farmers, who can also be called rural landlords, made statements which mislead the farmers. I am amused at the impractical demands presented from their side. Some such impractical demands were presented over here on 31st October or thereabout. It was demanded that loans should be waived and electricity charges should not be collected. Sir, as you are well aware, our farmers are self-respecting people. They would never like to become licktreacher. If we fail to collect electricity dues how can we continue to produce electricity? I was surprised to hear the impractical and misleading remarks of the farmers' leaders. They called the 'Krishi Bhavan' as the 'Kisan Qatl Bhavan'. Was it proper for them to say this? Similarly our lady Minister Shrimati Sheila Dixit was called 'Chhori Neta' and they said that they did not want to Discuss anything with the 'Chhori Neta'. It is not proper to produce people who make such impractical statements as leaders of farmers.

Today a major portion of the country remains unirrigated. We should evolve new irrigation schemes and take them to the farmers. Most of the area in Rajasthan is dryland. The Rajasthan Canal has not been completed due to slow progress of work for the last so many years. It should be approved as a National Scheme.

Farmers are not able to get good quality seeds. They cannot even get certified seeds what to talk of foundation seeds. We can imagine the psychological effect on the farmer when he cultivates the land and sows the seed only to find all his hard labour wasted as the seed fails to germinate. Good quality seeds should be made available to farmers. I speak of my constituency where

the certified seeds failed to germinate.

The farmer should get the reasonable price for his produce. The farmer stands in cold water to produce sugarcane. Even then his sugarcane is treated as wood. If sugarcane is being sold cheaper than wood, there is certainly a need to fix an appropriate price for it. My constituency produces garlic. The son of a farmer purchased seeds at Rs. 40 a kilo and today his garlic is being sold at Re. 1/- to Rs. 1.50 a kilo. In other words that garlic is being sold at a throw away price. All this is sad state of affairs.

The Government has constituted a Spices Board but are the activities of the Board limited to the Southern States only? Is a backward state like Rajasthan outside the vision of the Board? Why can't the produce of farmers who grow spices be exported? I request the Government to direct its attention towards this matter. Export of spices should be increased. Garlic powder and such other things should also be produced if possible.

The Government has announced a New Housing Policy. 70% of the farmers live in villages. According to the official policy if house-building loans are given to the farmers, the tendency to migrate to cities will stop. Hence housing facilities should be provided.

There had been good rainfall throughout the country this year, there had been good crops but unfortunately some parts of Rajasthan remained dry this year too. This includes my constituency Chittorgarh where the wells and the ponds have dried up. Therefore, it is my submission that to meet the severe drinking water problem that would arise in due course in Chittorgarh the Government should take timely attention in this regard. What to talk of irrigation, people will not even be able to get drinking water, in the coming days.

Besides, I would also like to point out that ours is a welfare Government which has always done commendable work for the

farmers. Even the Prime Minister has said that the farmers get only Rs. 1 out of Rs. 6 which is sent from here for their welfare. Therefore, I humbly submit that such things should be checked so that the aspirations of the Government are translated into reality.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM (Nagarkurnool): Hon. Speaker, Sir, many friends have raised various issues in this House and the hon. Minister has listened to them attentively. He is a new and enthusiastic Minister, and therefore, I feel that he will do something for the farmers. I have high expectations from the hon. Minister.

The Government is no doubt doing something for the farmers but all that matters is approach. When somebody is bent upon doing a thing no law can stand in the way, but one should have the will to do it. Every body talks about farmers in India. Whenever a leader speaks at a function he always speaks about Harijans, Girijans and the farmers in the course of his speech. But when the time comes for the practical work, they are nil. No doubt something is being done—I am not saying that nothing is being done—but we are not doing the desired work for the farmers. During the question hour in the morning, you were present here. It was revealed that an expert group for seed production has been constituted but no farmer has been appointed as a member in it. Couldn't a single farmer with the requisite experience and expertise be found throughout the length and breadth of the country. There is no question of literacy here. There may be high officials with high degrees, and they may be intelligent too—and I do not say that do not work—but what is needed today is experience. Work done on the basis of experience is always good and superior. Good work cannot be done on the basis of degree only. Both degree and experience are essential. Therefore, experienced farmers along with capable officers should work

together and the suggestions extended by them will be beneficial to the farmers. I hope that the Minister will definitely include such farmers in the Expert Group.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): I have stated in the morning that we would appoint them to this Expert Group.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: So far as seed is concerned, the farmers must get good seed. Farmers must also get fertiliser in time. Besides, whatever their production, they should get remunerative price for their produce. This can be fixed by only those, who shiver in the cold months of December and January when they water their wheat fields in U.P., Haryana and Punjab. Only they know what price would be remunerative. Those who sit in air-conditioned rooms will never be able to know this price. Therefore, I want that you should include such farmers, in this Expert Group as it is very essential.

Insurance has also been talked about. Crop Insurance should be provided at the village level. In Order to provide more and more facilities to the farmers, the exemption from levy being given to the farmers in Andhra Pradesh should be extended to all the farmers in the Country. The Andhra Pradesh Government has declared that they will not charge it from them. Similarly, interest against the loans advanced to the farmers by cooperative banks has been waived and on other loans, a concession of 5 per cent is being granted to them. The Central Government should provide help to the farmers through farmer's councils. The farmers should sell their produce themselves and the brokers should get no money. The Government is making efforts in this direction. I would like the hon. Minister to provide similar facilities to the farmers through Central Government programmes and I conclude with the hope that the hon. Minister and the Government will make best possible efforts in this direction.

**SHRI RAM NARAIN SINGH (Bhiwani):**  
Hon. Speaker, Sir, for last two days I have been listening to the discussion under Rule 193 regarding the demands of the farmers. I do not want to speak in detail but I have only two points. The hon. Minister is listening to the suggestions that have been made, by the Congress party also. Just now, Dr. Rajhans from Bihar was speaking and I agree cent per cent with whatever he has said. Our Congress Colleagues have made a number of suggestions. Some have made three suggestions while others have made five suggestions. I want to consolidate them at one place because they are for the welfare of the farmers.

The prime need of a farmer is water and power. Randhawa Sahib was an acknowledged agricultural scientist of our Country. Dr. M.S. Randhawa was an I.C.S. officer and he was also D.C. of Delhi during 1947. Shri M.S. Randhawa used to say that three things are needed for the benefit and improvement of the plight of farmers. These are water, power and remunerative price. If these three things are given to the farmers, they will be benefitted to a great extent. There can be thousands of other things which can be done for them. For this, dams should be constructed on all the rivers in the country so that canals could be provided for irrigation. Today the prices of all goods have gone up by 3—4 times but the prices of agricultural produce has not even doubled during last 20 years. On the other hand I would like to inform you that a tractor which could be purchased against 200 quintals of wheat during 1967, cannot be purchased even against 550 quintals at present. It's price has gone up four times whereas the price of agricultural produce has not even doubled. Consequently, the farmers are badly affected. Insurance which is being done at the village level should be comprehensive so that the losses suffered by the farmers are fully compensated.

The Government acquires the land in big cities and pays the price to the farmers at the rate of Rs. 15 per sq. yard. What to talk

of Rs. 40, One cannot get land even at Rs. 100 per sq. yard in Delhi. The land value is not less than Rs. 5000 to Rs. 6000 per sq. yard and the farmers are paid only Rs. 15 for it. This is what is happening in Delhi. A great injustice is being done in the capital. The problem of unemployment in the village is very grim. A resolution was passed at the AICC that at least one number of each family should get employment. It is very essential. In reply to this, the Government will say that the situation in Punjab and Haryana in this regard is very good.

I want to tell you that agriculture pays little to the people there. The people of those areas have either joined the police force, Navy or migrated to other places. People in Haryana and Punjab, who are not in service, are in bad plight and the condition of the people who are owning land upto 18 acres is worse than a fourth class employee. Therefore, avenues of service in the villages should be in production to the population. Jobs should be reserved for villagers upto 80 per cent, no matter to which caste or religion they belong.

Government has sanctioned subsidy to the farmers upto three thousand rupees. I want to tell you that there is no need of giving subsidy to the farmers. It would be better if you give them remunerative prices or provide them some other benefits. Rate of interests should be restricted to 3-4 per cent, but there is no use of giving subsidy of Rs. three thousand. So far as loan is concerned, loans upto Rs. 5-7 thousand granted to small labourers who are not in a position to repay it should be waived. Loans amounting to Rs. 4720 crores have been waived since 1947 in the case of big industrialists. When Shri Devi Lal waived the loans amounting to Rs. 240 crores due from the farmers, It created a flutter in the whole country. Now the Chief Minister of Maharashtra has accomplished a great task by waiving Rs. 220 crores and the people from all over the country are congratulating him. You waive loans to billionaires, but cannot waive loans even upto Rs. 5-6 thousand to the farmers. It is my submission to you that their loans should be waived.

Another point which I want to submit is that the way maximum credit limit is fixed for industries, similar benefit should be given to the farmers for agriculture also. Limits should be fixed for the farmers according to their needs and they should be issued pass-books from the bank and, thus, may get money from there. There should be a ceiling on urban property. In villages, you have fixed a limit of 18 acres of land per family but there is no limit in urban area even if a person owns 50 houses and 100 shops. There is a great resentment among the people on this account. If someone possesses 19 acres of land, one acre of land is taken away from him. In my view, this should not happen. I also want to say that agricultural implements used for ploughing of land should not be auctioned in the event of default in the repayment of loan. Earlier, these items were not being put or auction in Haryana and Punjab, but auction is resorted to now. It is my submission that this should not be done.

I also want to tell you that agriculture should be declared an industry. I have reiterated this demand a number of times. The Members from that side have also supported the demand that agriculture should be declared an industry so that all benefits could reach the farmers.

You have created different zones. Zones should not be there. The whole of the country should be one zone. There should be no restriction on selling foodgrains for the farmers in any part of the country.

I join my colleagues who have said that there should be parity between industrial prices and agricultural prices. You might have observed that there is a steep rise in costs of industrial goods but the Government has fixed the price of wheat at Rs. 183 per quintal, that too for the next season. Wheat is currently selling at Rs. 300 per quintal in Haryana and Punjab, while you are giving Rs. 173 per quintal to the farmers. Thus, a great injustice is being done to the farmers. For how long will the farmer tolerate it? You purchase wheat from the farmer at Rs. 173 per quintal while the trader sells it at

Rs. 300 per quintal. It is indeed great injustice to the farmer. The moment farmer sells his wheat out, its price shoots to Rs. 250 or Rs. 300. The Government must rectify these shortcomings.

I do not mind if my suggestions are not accepted. Let the suggestions put forward by a number of my friends from the Congress Party be accepted. That will do a lot of good to the farmers.

[English]

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL (Erandol): Mr. Chairman, Sir, sometimes Prof. Dandavate takes wise decisions. This is one of his wise decisions to raise the matter of real public importance. The problems of farmers are genuine and very serious. But the unfortunate part of it is that many people try to take political advantage out of it. Even when Mr. Tikait and other farmers were staging *dharna* in a peaceful manner, they did not want to align with any party. Some of the Opposition party Members tried to instigate them. Of course, they could not succeed in that.

A friend from the Opposition side, who is from Andhra Pradesh, was telling that Mr. Devi Lal has given concession in the loans. Loans have been written off. Shri Sharad Pawar has also written off some loans of the farmers. But the bona fides behind the actions of these Chief Ministers are different. Shri Devi Lal was doing it as an election gimmick. While there were no elections in front of the Shri Sharad Pawar in the near future, he has written off the loans with bonafide intentions. The intentions should be bonafide.

We are all here to help the farmers. But the ways are different. Sometimes we commit blunders. I can cite an example of the Janata rule at the Centre. At that time, they lifted the levy on sugar. Only free sale was allowed. And what was the result? The result was, as my friend Dr. Rajhans has mentioned, that thousands and thousands of acres of sugarcane had to be burnt in the



[Sh. Vijay N. Patil]

fields themselves because it was not economical to crush sugar out of that. It is one of the blunders which our friends from the Opposition commit. But we are in the ruling party. We are ruling at the Centre and in the States since a long time. People expect more from us.

Prof. Shaktawat has mentioned about the subsidy in the energy sector. It is 63 paise in some States while in some others, it is different. But it is not sufficient to give subsidy in the supply of energy.

For irrigation also, the policy of the Central Government to give subsidy for lift irrigation and sprinkler irrigation should continue and subsidy component should be increased.....

16.00 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

This is because our major and medium irrigation projects are taking a long time for completion. The via media to increase the irrigation potential and to give small farmers the benefit of irrigation is to give subsidy on the lift and sprinkler irrigation sets.

The problems of dry land farming are special and they are also big in nature and not sufficient work has been done in respect of them. Research on the drought resistant crop varieties is not that encouraging. I would like the Minister to pay more emphasis on this.

This year because of good rainfall, the targets for production of foodgrains that have been projected are very encouraging. But at the same time, we do not have the storage capacity. Therefore, the construction of godowns needs to be expedited, and specially in the rural areas construction of godowns with a capacity of 200-500 tonnes must be encouraged. Societies are being given subsidies for this, but the subsidy component for this is not much.

A mention was made about the Agriculture Prices Commission. There should be more farmers in it. At each State level one representative should be there. But even after fixing the prices, that is not helping much. The prices of their produce in the market are not helping the farmers. Take for example the case of onions. Shri Sharad Joshi led an agitation for this in Nasik. Now, in Delhi we are purchasing onions at Rs. 6 per kg., but what happened to Maharashtra farmers? They are not getting sufficient return from their produce. This year because of disease eighty per cent of the seedlings after plantation died and only twenty per cent remained and the per acre yield was very very low, just 20 to 30 per cent. Even if you give them Rs. 400 per quintal, it is on no use, because the yield is very very low. Even if the prices go up in the market and the yeild is low the farmers do not get sufficient income. Under these circumstances, what is left with the Government and the farmers is crop insurance. In spite of increased losses to the Central Government for the last three years, it should be implemented in all seriousness and all the farmers and all types of crops should be covered.

As far as the oilseeds are concerned, we re spending thousands of crores of rupees on the import of edible oil. But if there is a good crop and at that point of time there is import, the prices of oilseeds go down. Therefore, the import should be canalised and balanced with a view that the local prices which the farmers get immediately after the harvest do not go down.

In fact, all crops like food crops and agricultural produce need proper attention. I would like to congratulate our Prime Minister for setting up the Food Processing Ministry which will give added price to the farmers' produce after its processing.

Along with the farming, we have got fishing and animal husbandry. In the case of fishing, I would like to make one suggestion. Now-a-days in Hyderabad, some farmers have taken up joint farms for poultry and fishing. On the tanks where the fish is raised,

poultry is also reared. It is a very profitable proposition and if we take up this on a large scale, fish and poultry farms together, the production will increase. We see that in recent years the cost of meat per Kg. has increased considerably.

I would like to conclude with these last two points. We supply electricity to the farmers but in many States, especially in U.P. and Bihar we see that the supply is not regular. Water is there in the wells but the farmer is not able to pump it out at an appropriate time and irrigate his crop: So, in such cases the Government should think of installing a large number of wind mills because if it is done at least the farmers will get some relief. Whenever electricity is not there, he can use them, because if electricity is not there and the crop does not get water for 15 or 20 days, then the entire crop will be lost. So, that should not happen.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, my friend, Mr. Dandavate in his opening speech mentioned that our holding has decreased and that the holding per farmer has come down to 1.5 hectare and, therefore, it becomes very difficult for a farmer to keep one bullock or one bullock cart and all the other necessary infrastructure for the irrigation purposes. It is not economical. So, I would like to suggest that an experiment on cooperative farming should be tried. Long long ago, i.e. in the early 60 some effort was made in this direction. I would like to conclude by saying that the Agriculture Ministry should think of some form of cooperative farming so that all the farmers get the benefit and their plight is improved, and they are put on good economical terms. I thank you for giving me time to speak.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj): Hon. Speaker, Sir, I want to make it clear that we were not talking something different while occupying back benches; we were only talking to Shri Shastri, who happens to be the Minister of State in the Department of Agriculture, about the

work being done for the country in his department.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You tell to the House and not to me. You can meet me in my Chamber.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: I want to highlight the work done in the field of agricultural since 1980. Today, we can proudly say that we are going to produce 175 million tonnes of foodgrains. Besides, we have achieved progressive success in the production of oilseeds and pulses. Earlier, we used to import sugar, but the House will be happy to know that we are going to produce one crore tonnes of sugar this year. Our domestic consumption is about 85-86 lakh tonne and, hence, we are thinking in terms of exporting the rest. Today we are in a position to say that not only in the field of foodgrains, we have made great strides in other sensitive fields like sugarcane etc. When the Janata Party was in power for 2 1/2 years, agriculture production had gone down by 17 per cent. The hon. Members will be happy to know that we tackled the drought situation in such a manner that it did not have much of impact. However, it is correct to say that all these things notwithstanding, our progress in the agricultural field is quite below the mark. Even today, only 26 to 30 per cent of land has irrigation facilities in the country and the rest is dry. Even in other areas of agricultural production, we are lagging far behind. Even today, we have not been able to provide resources like fertilisers, seeds and pesticides to the farmers, living in drought-prone, desert, hilly and chronically deficit areas. It is the need of the hour that the Government should survey these areas and provide fertilizers, seeds and water according to their needs. You should construct small dams, sink tube wells and provide lift irrigation facilities in these areas. The scheme regarding construction of safe dams under minor irrigation should be implemented. Considerable progress has been

[Sh. Ram Pyare Panika] achieved in the country as a result of the work done by the agricultural scientists. Owing to their efforts, we can claim that production of wheat has gone up by six times and that of paddy many times. But we are lagging far behind in the production of coarse grains like maize, jawar and bajra. We should carry out research on coarse grains which are grown in tribal areas and develop hybrid varieties. When the election time approaches, people start talking about the farmers and many leaders of the farmers appear on the surface. As Shri Tulsiramji has just now said that millions of insects appear during the rainy season, in the same way, many people who shed crocodile tears for the farmers appear on the surface when elections approach. Even Raja and Maharaja of the past, who did not touch the plough even by mistake, have started, talking about the farmers. I do not deny that friends from that side have not put forward good suggestions, they did make some good suggestions, they have also urged that all facilities should be made available to the farmers. The farmers have started agitation for remunerative prices. The prices of industrial goods never go down but the farmers does not get inputs like diesel, oil, fertilizer and spare parts which he uses for cultivation, at cheap rates. Not only that, his produce fetches such a low price that he cannot raise his standard of living throughout his life. We also talk of agricultural labourers. Various State Governments fix their minimum wages without giving due thought whether the farmers are in a position to pay it or not. This results in conflict between the farmers and the labourers. Therefore, I want to stress that it is all right to fix minimum wages but the condition of the farmers should also be kept in view. If their condition is not good, it should be improved by granting subsidy so that they are in a position to save as also to pay the minimum wages. The old relationship between the farmers and the labourers should not be disturbed. I myself belong to the labour area. I want that the labourers should get full wages, but the farmers will pay if they are in a position to pay. Therefore, farmer should be paid rea-

sonably good price for his produce so that he is able to bring up his children well. Agitations are launched on the pretext of providing benefits to the farmers. The so called leaders of the farmers are infact cheats, because they appear on the scene only when elections are round the corner so that they could make political capital.

I would like to make it clear to you that agriculture Budget and the Budget on power, irrigation and fertilizer are not related to only one Department. Our Kisan leaders know that the Government provides fertiliser to farmers on subsidised rates which cost crores of rupees to the exchequer every year. When these leaders enter the Parliament, they level several charges against the Government saying that it has put everything in disarray and that no welfare of farmers is being done. But their stance changes totally when they reach the villages. They instigate the farmers there by making wrong statements. It is, therefore, necessary that we should be vigilant against such leaders and parties. An appeal which I would like to make to our farmer community, through you, is that keeping in view the economic and financial position of the country they should put forward only those demands which could be possibly met by the Government. I do agree that the farmers should be supplied power at a cheaper rate. But it is all the more necessary that they should get power in time. I understand that power lines and transformers are being installed for the benefit of the farmers. But I want that more stress should be laid on removing the practical difficulties being faced by the farmers. I also demand that the farmers should be supplied seeds and fertiliser in time. I understand and it is also a fact that the number of commodities, for which support price is being given by the Government has been rising progressively. Initially, the Government started giving support price in respect of some selective commodities. But now support price is being given to more crops than earlier. Now it is necessary to see that the very basis of deciding the items on which support price is paid is changed. The support price should be tagged with consumers

price. The support prices of various commodities like wheat etc. should be fixed on the basis of the rates at which these items are being made available to the consumers. In this regard, I would like to make a submission that more and more farmers should be associated with the Commission on Agricultural Costs and Prices. I agree with the views expressed by Shri Tulsiram just now in this regard. It is not at all necessary that people sitting here in air-conditioned rooms should fix the support price payable to the farmers. However, these people deserve our thanks for carrying out new research in the field of agriculture and helping us in raising the agricultural production. But it is very necessary that farmers who have practical knowledge of farming should be associated with that Commission. As a matter of fact, large number of people have become educated in the villages. The farmers have taken recourse to agitation not because their production has been low or they are getting less assistance from the Government or the Government is not paying full attention to them. In fact the Government is extending all possible help to them. But the farmers are most distressed due to the fact that they are not getting remunerative prices for their produce. I am of the view that the Government must reconsider their case and take a decision so that the farmers could get remunerative prices for their produce. For this, the Government should fix the minimum wages. Although the Government has already fixed the minimum wages, yet they are on papers only. Today the farm labourers in our country are in the non-organised sector. They are being exploited by the officers. They are being harassed for no fault of theirs. They are being put behind the bar and there is nobody to stand bail for them. So far as the recovery of loan given to farmers is concerned, the Government should reconsider the cases of the small and marginal farmers. Now the time has come when you should waive the loan of the farmers. You should also take into account the recovery of loans taken by big farmers. You should create such an atmosphere in which the farmers may think that the Government is working for their interests. If it is done, some of our

colleagues who incite the farmers will not get an opportunity to do so. It is most essential today.

There are no two opinions that the Government did a Commendable work in the field of land reforms. But is it not a fact that there are still some people who are in possession of thousands of acres of land by showing the land in the name of their dogs, cats and parrots? I can say frankly that there several hon. Members in this august House who are in possession of thousands of bighas of land. I suggest that we should observe this year as the Nehru Centenary Year and resolve that we will give the poor their due rights and ensure that they take actual possession of the land. At the same time, we must ensure proper implementation of the Land Ceiling Act which has been formulated for the benefit of the farmers so that the farmers could become the real owners of the land which they are cultivating. Every possible assistance should be extended to those areas which experience drought, floods and earthquakes by effecting suitable cuts from other heads in the Budget so that some solace could be provided to poor labourers in these areas. Today, there are several places in Bihar, Assam and other States where the crops have dried up despite good rainfall this year. I can cite the example of Mirzapur which falls in my constituency. The crops have dried up there due to non-availability of water in the canal and deficient timely rains. The farmers in these areas are clamouring for water. I request the hon. Minister to visit the area himself and also send a team which would draw a true picture of the affected areas.

The Government should make a fresh scrutiny of the problem with a view to safeguarding the interests of the farmers so as to avoid an internal clash in the country. This will help raising the agricultural production in the spirit of a challenge.

[English]

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH WALIA  
(Patiala): Mr. Chairman Sir, we are discuss-

[Sh. Charanjit Singh Walia]  
ing in this House the demands of farmers and agricultural labours. About eighty per cent of the population in this country are living in rural areas. I should say, they are directly or indirectly associated with agriculture and basically the economy of our country is agriculture.

It is a pity that even after forty years of independence, the economic condition of the rural people, whether they are farmers or connected with agriculture in the form of labour, has not improved much. The reason for this is that the farmers, who are the backbone of our society and our agricultural economy, are not being given remunerative prices for their produce. We say with loud voice, we are proud that we have ushered in green revolution and the farmers feed the Indian society and the Indian people. But we are not generous or liberal enough to give them good price for their produce. The representatives of the farmers are not adequately represented in the Agricultural Cost and Price Commission.

We are not against agricultural scientists;

We are not against anybody who is connected with technology. Majority of the members of the Agricultural Cost and Price Commission should be the farmers who are engaged directly in the cultivation of land

Secondly, the prices of inputs and power should be lowered. Energy should be cheaper because for cultivation, a farmer depends mostly on seeds, inputs, fertilisers and energy. So unless and until we supply them these things at cheaper rates, they cannot be satisfied. That is why, they are always agitating. When they make a hue and cry for their genuine demands and start some agitation, then our Government says that the opposition leaders and other people unduly provoke them and plead their cause. I would again request that fertilisers, inputs, pesticides and energy should be made available at cheaper rates so that the cost of their production is lowered. The prices of the

agricultural produce should be linked with the industrial prices.

We have earlier seen drought in so many parts of the country and this time we have seen floods in most parts of the country. I would propose to the Government that it should create some permanent natural calamity and disaster fund with substantial amount so that whenever some such drought or any other natural calamity is there in any part of the country, the farmers, the ruralities, the agricultural people are given relief in sufficient quantity.

There should be compulsory and comprehensive insurance and all the farmers and agricultural labour should be covered under that insurance scheme.

One of the causes of restlessness in our youth is that those who are engaged in agriculture do not get full time employment. So the Government should encourage the rural people to start small scale rural industries so that people remain engaged in the industry and they get some benefit out of it. Government should start some agro-based industries in rural areas.

Government should ensure good quality seeds to the farmers. Strict action should be taken against those who are engaged in spurious and adulterated fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides. We have brought to the notice of the Government several times that there are still some unscrupulous persons who sell adulterated fertilisers. They sell spurious drugs. They should not be shown any sympathy or mercy. They are criminals engaged in such trade and should be dealt with in a very harsh and hard manner so that they stop doing all these things. With these words I thank you Mr. Chairman.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in this important debate. We are discussing the demands of the farmers and also of the agricultural labourers. Nothing could be more important than this subject for this

House because as you know, Sir, ours is dominantly an agricultural country and the entire progress and prosperity of the country lies in the advancement, in the progress of agriculture. You can talk of industry also but that is related to agricultural development. Thanks to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru for the initiative he had taken in launching the Green Revolution in our country after Independence, which was also properly nurtured by Lal Bahadur Shastri Ji and Indira Ji when they were Prime Ministers. The country which was producing merely 551 million tonnes of foodgrains at the beginning of the First Five Year Plan, is now producing about 170 million tonnes. This is an abnormal growth, a fantastic growth, more than three hundred per cent. This is not a small achievement. In fact, the whole world has acknowledged this spectacular progress of India in the field of agriculture. It is a matter of great satisfaction that we have not only been able to handle ourselves an unprecedented drought that we experienced last year — the outgoing year — but we have also been able to help countries like South Africa, etc. to fight out their drought conditions. We have given them enormous help in the form of foodgrains, etc. But still the reality is — and it has to be admitted — that there has not been satisfactory improvement in the condition of the lives of the farming community, I mean the poor farmers. That is quite disturbing and that has engaged our attention on priority basis. So many steps have already been taken. There have been land reforms. Of course, a lot more has to be done in that direction. As regards irrigation, lot of areas have been brought under irrigation. But still we have to give priority to irrigation. Same is the case with pesticides, fertilisers and so many other things. It is our common knowledge that in our country, concentration of land is still there. The percentage of small farmers holding below two and a half hectares of land is about 85. That means about 85 per cent cultivators are those who are holding below two and a half hectares of land. Such holdings upto one hectare account for 45% of the total holdings of land. So, Sir, you just imagine that only a small number of cultivators and the farmers

possess less than 2/3rd of the total agricultural land, cultivable land in the country. This is the position at present. There are small farmers and many of these small farmers are themselves agricultural labourers also. They produce small quantity of foodgrains and they are compelled to sell their produce even from their thrashing floor itself. They dispose of all their produce even without taking them for their own consumption. In many cases they have to sell their grains at throw-away price. They are exploited. But in the days of scarcity, they have to depend on the supply system, on the public distribution system. Some times, they have to purchase foodgrains from the open markets. They have to purchase foodgrains for their own consumption at a much higher price than the price at which they had disposed of their produce. I would not like to go into the details of the statistics etc. But I want to place one simple question for the consideration of the Government. I strongly feel and also share the feelings of the Members who have spoken earlier that service sector in our country is unfortunately getting more attention than the agricultural sector. To be specific, I would like to say that now the situation is such that even the Class-IV employee of the Central Government or the State Government is getting not less than Rs. 1000 per month as his salary. His yearly income works out to more than Rs. 12000. But how many cultivators in this country are getting an annual income of Rs. 12,000/-? What is our stand with regard to that? At what level we would like to keep these poor farmers — that is, I gave some examples about the size of holdings, the percentage of cultivators having small holding of land which is about 80% or so — who are earning much less than what the Class-IV employee of the Government is earning annually? There is thus imbalance, undesirable imbalance. It has got to be done away with. If we look at this problem from this angle and try to solve their problem, I think lot of other problems will disappear.

Now, coming to remunerative prices, I would like to point out that where there are irrigation potentialities, there is ample scope

[Sh. Sriballav Panigrahi]  
for raising more than one or two crops and that automatically will raise the standard of cultivators in the command areas. So, irrigation and soil management for the cropping pattern are the factors which will have to be taken care of. What we are observing is that there is always an attempt on the part of bureaucracy to treat the farmers of all the States at par with the farmers of Punjab and Haryana in the matter of their income. That is not proper. In Orissa and in West Bengal as also part of U.P. and in Bihar, the situation is much worse. Therefore, they cannot be treated at par. So, again, Sir, I would place these points that regardless of cast and creed, some facilities, some help like providing jobs, providing education, etc. should be given to these people on economic consideration. S.C.S.T. first, then on the basis of economic considerations, those who are poor should be given such facilities in respect of providing jobs, educational facilities and medical facilities.

There is terrific discontentment among the farming community because only in agriculture there is ceiling on property and no ceiling on urban property or industrial sector. This is highly discriminatory. So, there should not be any discrimination in the matter of implementation of ceiling on property and the Government should cover all areas. This way we have to approach this important subject so as to eradicate the increasing discontentment among the farming community. They have got genuine grievances which should be properly studied and attended to on a priority basis. Thank you.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): Mr. Chairman, first of all I want to say that today I want to speak in Hindustani and I had given notice to the Parliament Secretariat earlier. The version that comes to me must be in Urdu because Urdu is my first language.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please speak.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: I am speak-

ing the same. You enjoy it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are to speak in the allotted time on the subject.

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Yes, but my first language is Urdu. So, it should be a permanent feature.

*[Translation]*

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIM.L. FOTEDAR): Soz Saheb, you speak in Urdu. Shri Bhajan Lal knows Urdu better than you and me.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: I am speaking in Urdu itself. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am speaking in Urdu as I come to know about it only today. How much difference can be there in the thinking of two persons became visible when two hon. Members of the ruling party spoke. Shri Rajhans said one thing while Shrimati Shaktawat said totally a different thing. It is on the records what Shri Rajhans said and I feel that I have a difference of opinion with him. He said that he is himself a farmer. He must be having a say in the kisan lobby. He said that nothing has been done for the farmers in this country. It is a very strange thing. At that time Shri Yadav was sitting here but Shri Bhajan Lal was not there. He says that I.R.D.P. and N.R.E.P. are useless and the farmers did not achieve anything from these programmes. He does not accept that anything has been done for the farmers. In reply to that Shrimati Shaktawat said that a lot has been done for the farmers and a lot is yet to be done. In the meantime I felt an urge to speak about the farmers. Shri Yadav and Shri Bhajan Lal, both are sitting here. All the hon. Members have spoke in favour of the farmers. The kisan lobby is very strong in this country and we must help the farmers. But I am sorry to point out that nobody has spoken on the subject under discussion. This issue relates not only to farmers but also to farm labourers. But none of the speaker uttered the name of farm labourers. It may perhaps be

recalled that the next to industrial sector the kisan lobby has become very strong. It is a matter of pleasure. First of all I shall speak for a few minutes for the farmers and raise those missing points which should have been raised in the interest of the farmers.

The views of Shri Rajhans appealed to my colleague from Lok Dal, Shri Ram Narayan Singh. Shri Rajhans and Shri Singh, both are not present in the House. However, it will be totally wrong to say that no attention has been paid to agriculture sector in this country. It may be recalled in this connection that it was Jawaharlal Nehru who had first of all said in this House that farmer was the backbone of India. Mahatma Gandhi had said exactly the same when he was abroad. That is why the First Plan was named agriculture plan. But later some shift was noticed in the planning process. The second plan too should have been agriculture-oriented. But what did we do? We become ambitious and our planning became defective.

[English]

Perhaps, we wanted to do everything possible under the sum.

[Translation]

That is why attention was paid to agriculture in the First Plan. The Second Plan was called industrial plan. In the third plan, we realised the mistake and gave thrust to agriculture again. What I want to say is that though there have been some shortcomings in our planning, yet India did a tremendous progress in the field of agriculture as compared to other countries of the world. It pains me when in spite of all this, it is being said that the farmers did not get anything.

I have listened to all speeches. I would like to say a few words about the farm labourers. The farmers want that they should get better prices. Agriculture should be made the priority sector. They need power, tractor and quality seeds. These things should have already been there in our

country. But due to some distortions in the planning process, a huge amount of money was wasted in the name of social services. Now there is no time to speak on this issue. I shall speak later on when a discussion takes place on planning. Shri Tikait fought a great battle for the farmers. The Congress Party itself demanded that something should be done for the farmers. It has been stated in the Seventh Plan.

[English]

The Seventh Plan had mentioned about agriculture labour also. I want to remind Bhajan Lalji about this.

[Translation]

I would like to remind Shri Shyam Lal Ji Yadav that he must be having the records of speeches delivered there. But he should not forget that there is a large oppressed sector in the country called 'farm labourers'. It has no union. Had Shri Rajhans been here, I would have told him that this section did not get the benefit of the I.R.D.P. or the N.R.E.P. It did not get the benefit of subsidies being provided by the Government. This section is being subjected to gross injustice. The Minister of Agriculture should take notice of how much of exploitation of these people is taking place. Now, if a child is found working in the industries, it is said that he is a child labour. But four to six year old children are working in the fields and they are not being paid for it. Sometimes they get a little quantity of rice or other foodgrains in return. You are not aware as to how much exploitation they have to face. My first point is this that Government of India should recognise this problem. The hon. Minister should also state about the status of the agricultural labour in his reply.

Secondly, I want to submit that no survey has been conducted about the conditions of the agricultural labour so far and about which I want to submit that the hon. Minister should announce that a permanent all India survey will be got conducted and its report will be implemented.



[Prof. Saifuddin Soz]  
[English]

"We want to know the status of agricultural labour in India."

[Translation]

Thirdly, I want to submit that you should kindly state as to what should be the minimum wages? You should fix the minimum wages for the whole country and ensure that it is implemented. Until minimum wage policy is implemented, fixation of minimum wages have no meaning. Jammu and Kashmir is a small state but this issue is a major one for the entire country.

I am aware that Land Reforms have not benefitted the agricultural labourers at all and I want to submit that the greatest wish of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, who would be remembered for ever, was regarding the land reforms. Panditji, has given us everything from Five Year Plans to the very way to conduct ourselves inside the Parliament. But his most cherished dream was regarding land reforms which you have not yet implemented. In our State, under the Chief Ministership of Sheikh Abdullah, the land belonging to the Zamindars was acquired and distributed among the farmers. The agricultural labourers who were landless also got some of the land. But as regards other parts of the country, I can see that even today the Jagirdari system is continuing. I will give the details of what is happening in State like Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar etc. but this is not the occasion for going into the details of it. We should have a uniform land reform policy for the entire country. Moreover, it should be free of shortcomings and complications. Only with the successful implementation of land reforms, we will be able to uplift the farmers and the agricultural labourers. Till land reforms are not implemented, vision of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru will not be realised and you will not be able to achieve your aim but you want to take undue credit by saying that you have done this and that. Therefore, what I want is that this must be done for the progress of the farmers and the agriculture

sector.

[English]

SHRI K.S. RAO (Machilipatnam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is known to every one of us and we have been repeatedly telling both in the House and outside that more than 80 per cent of the people are living in the rural areas particularly depending on the farms either as a farmer or a farm labourer and 70 per cent of the Gross National Product also comes from the agricultural sector. It obviously tells us that unless the lot of the farmer and farm labourer is improved, we cannot make real achievement or improvement in the economy of our country. I don't wish to say that nothing has been done in this regard but we gauge anything only in relative terms. So, when you think anything in relative terms and see the lot of the poor farmer and farm labourer in the villages, though not the condition is pathetic but it is certainly nearer to it.

Sir, the questions that have been put to us whenever we go to the villages and speak to the farmers or farm labourers, they ask us: "What crime we have done? Is it a crime to maintain the tradition, peace, affection, hardwork and increase the production? What is the remuneration we are getting?" Sir, it is not only a question of remuneration but even the status and prestige. You can check it up. You may talk to a villager. You may talk to the daughter of a villager, a farmer or farm labourer and if you ask the option of the girl about the bridegroom, she will immediately say that she would like to marry an employee and not a farmer, no matter whether he is Class-IV employee or a Clerk or even unemployed person likely to get employment at the mercy of somebody. This clearly indicates not only the economic aspect but even the social aspect of the farmer and farm labourer. Therefore, unless we take immediate measure, I am sure those people will come to the streets. This we have been repeatedly telling in this House.

The other doubt that they are expressing every time is: Is it a crime to be unorganised? This is so particularly in the case of

farmer and farm labourers. If persons working in the Indian Airlines, drawing about Rs. 10000/- per month go on a strike, any Government is conceding to their demand and immediately agreeing to their demand. Yesterday I read in the newspaper that a few hundred — about 500 — employees of the banks were agitating for an increase in their emoluments by 25 per cent. Here, I am not accusing anyone. But I am only comparing the life of the employees and the life of the farmer and farm labourer. When a farmer or a farm labourer who is almost living below the poverty-line asks something, we do not concede even to increase the remunerative prices which automatically go to the labourer. Then, where is the point in conceding to the demands of the people who are highly paid? This only indicates that those people who are organised, they can get their things done and not the unorganised sections. So, I wish that any Government—let it be Central or State Government—should not give an impression to the people that unless they resort to violence or unionism or they go to the streets, their genuine demands will not be considered and their grievances redressed. This thinking itself must be avoided by taking immediate action in this regard. Kindly see the life of a farmer. A farmer owning 15 acres of land or 18 acres of wet land which is permitted under the land ceiling law, cannot get more than Rs. 20000/- income in a year. Whereas an ordinary employee gets Rs. 15,000, Rs. 18,000 or Rs. 20,000 minimum. Government has put a ceiling on the rural property — the land. But they have never thought of putting a ceiling on urban property or property in industries and trade. That has to be thought over by the Government and the Ministry.

Coming to my State or even the country also, the vagaries of nature are too uncertain. These days no farmer can be certain about the schedule of rain or the release of water from the canals. Keeping these things also, even if he puts hard work, if he risks his hard earned investment, he is not certain that he will get the crop in time because of the vagaries of nature. And the Government will go to the rescue of industrialists whose prop-

erties are running in crores of rupees by paying compensation through insurance. But when it is of crop, we are not thinking in terms of any compensation. I am very happy, the other day, our Hon. Minister Mr. Bhajan Lal did express sympathy and support and also mentioned that they are thinking in terms of bringing back the crop insurance totally, not only on the Mandal basis, but also on the village basis. This increases confidence among the farmers to invest.

Coming to the farming labourers, their life is much more pathetic. In regard to the farming labourers, they do not have work for the whole of the year. In any village, you check up, their work will be only for three or four months. Obviously, they will have to sit idle for six or eight months. Unless these farming labourers are given extra income by other means of employment in the balance time, their life will be more miserable. Many a time, in the Parliament, I suggested that the rural poor particularly the farming labourers and the youth in particular must be trained by starting rural centres in a good number in rural villages taking into account the professions that are required, such as fishing, poultry, dairy, sericulture etc. Boys unemployed can be trained in these professions; they can earn and add to their income which they earn in the balance three months.

In regard to infrastructural facilities, everyone of us has discussed that there is too much urban migration. We think of cutting it. But if we are to increase their income by these methods, and make their lives in the rural areas more effective, nobody will come to urban areas. Only if the farmers are paid remunerative prices and the farm labourer is given enough training in the rural areas and the infrastructural facilities, like education, communication, transport etc., are given, no person would like to come to urban area. Particularly in regard to farming labourers, I request the Hon. Minister to think and discuss with his colleagues in other Ministries and ensure free education, free medical facilities, subsidised housing to every farming labourers. If that can be done... (interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please proceed.

SHRI K.S. RAO: I do not want to take more time of the House. There was unanimity and there is unanimity among the Members of Parliament to whichever party they may belong, with regard to the problems of the farmers and the farming community. Remunerative prices, crop insurance, liberal lending at lesser rates of interest, rural training centres and cottage and agro-based industries must be taken care of before discussing for the second time the demands of the farmers. If this is done, problems of the farmers and the farming labourers will automatically be solved. Thank you.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KEYUR BHUSHAN (Raipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are going to discuss the condition of the farmers. The entire discussion so far has been concentrating on the farmers and the rural areas. We find that the rural areas have developed a lot and conditions of the farmers have undergone a change. Though the villages form, 80 per cent of our economy, we have never viewed the village as a part of our economic system but we are going to do so now. From that point of view, we have to take the village as a unit and ensure its special developmental on the basis of its own resources. If our developmental activities are not based on the resources available locally, we shall not be able to make the required progress. We are giving substantial financial assistance to the farmers. The minimum wages for the agricultural labourers have almost been fixed everywhere. But they are not getting it regularly. In States, like Haryana and Punjab, there is no problem in this regard but in the backward states, the labourers are still not getting the minimum wages. In the Chattisgarh area of Madhya Pradesh also, the minimum wages are not given to the labourers. Majority of the labourers of that area go to Punjab for employment. Even in Maharashtra, there are only a few places where the labourers are getting minimum wages. Therefore it is essential to pay attention to it. But how can it be done? If we intend

to do it through the Rural Development Programmes, we shall not be able to do so. Therefore the required resources have to be mobilised locally. The biggest of the resources is land and it should be properly distributed. There are several places in Punjab even today where you will find farms measuring upto 300 to 400 acres. How is it so that such vast areas belong to the individuals? What has happened to the enforcement of land ceiling? Ceiling laws have not been enforced uniformly. In most of the villages, the capitalists hold sway. The traders have turned big farmers. The true farmer is he who tills the soil himself. All others are landlords. When the Zamindari system has been done away with, how do these Zamindars happen to exist? They are businessmen as well as landlords. The cooperative banks are meant for the farmers but do the real farmers have their hold on these banks? It is the businessmen turned agriculturists who are getting the full benefits of this system. This situation must change. The businessmen have purchased land in the name of their wives, children and other relatives and have become farmers. We should guard against such a situation.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): From this point of view, the Birlas should be the biggest farmers as they own 450 acres of farm land in Delhi.

SHRI KEYUR BHUSHAN: They have acquired 750 to 800 acres of land in Gwalior to set up a sugar factory there. But sugarcane is not being grown. If you sincerely want to improve the conditions of the small farmers and agricultural labourers, the illegal occupation of agricultural land as it was mentioned yesterday that a trust was set up in the name of a temple, for withholding the land, should be checked. Thousands and lakhs of acres of land are under the occupation of religious places. I would suggest that all surplus land with these temples, mosques and Gurudwaras should be acquired and distributed among the landless. This will solve many of our problems and the landless will also get land. Many people have land holdings in different names. You

will find that those who have big land holdings are either businessmen or are in very high positions carrying attractive salaries. They own large farms. The officials occupying top positions in the Government also own large farms. They own such a land in the name of various persons. I want that such cases should be thoroughly examined and the land found surplus with them should be distributed among the landless. I would even suggest that individual right of ownership of land in the villages should be done away with and the entire land should belong to the Gram Sabha for the purpose of its management. It is essential to change the prevailing system. It will enable us to develop the villages and make progress. If we want to develop the villages in its own form, then their development should be done in the perspective of the villages itself. I would suggest that the produce of the villages should be processed in the village itself and then sent outside. For example, what harm is there in processing sugarcane, tomatoes, potatoes produced in the villages? The small and cottage industries should be promoted in the village so that 'gur' 'shakkar', 'Boora' etc. may be produced locally and supplied to other parts of the country. Similarly, other agricultural items may also be processed there. Small and cottage industries may be set up in the villages for this purpose and the processed items may be packed and canned there for the purpose of supply to other places. Villages are the main supply centres of milk, hence it may also be similarly processed into butter and ghee and sent outside in the tinned form for its sale in the urban areas. This will alleviate unemployment in the rural areas and provide the village people with employment opportunities in the villages itself. Our Hon. Prime Minister has stated clearly that we are to provide employment to at least one member of every family to alleviate rural unemployment but how can we do it? The aforementioned suggestions can be a way out. Therefore, arrangements have to be made for the processing and packaging of the agricultural items produced in the villages and their supply to the urban areas in the tinned form.

On one hand, it is necessary to develop the villages for the development of the country as a whole, on the other hand it is also necessary to conserve the cattle wealth like cows and oxen and lay due emphasis on the development of the horticulture and water resources. If we cannot supply quality breeds of cows, buffaloes, oxen etc. to the farmers, will it be possible to develop agriculture and thereby the whole country? We cannot make progress by depending merely on tractors. Where will you get the required fuel for the tractors? When we have decided to march speedily towards 21st century, we shall have to supply quality breeds of cattle to the farmers. Today, the Sahiwal breed of oxen is on the verge of extinction in Punjab.

Therefore, it is essential to look to it as to in which direction we are heading. It is equally important to conserve the good breeds of cows and oxen.

Today animals of good breeds are being slaughtered in Kerala and West Bengal. I would like to request my sister Gitaji who is present in the House to take some steps so that good breeds of cows and oxes may not be slaughtered. If this slaughter is stopped, economic condition of West Bengal will improve and the agriculturalists in the country will also get good breed of cows and oxes. There will be rapid development if we protect them. I would like to warn the Government that if slaughtering of our useful cows and oxes continues in this way we will not be able to make progress. We will have to change the existing laws so that the good breeds of animals may be protected. The cows and oxes are first crippled by blinding them and breaking their feet and then they are slaughtered. This practice is in full swing in Bombay. We will have to stop it for the sake of development of farmers. If this situation is allowed to continue, a day will come when even cowdung will have to be imported from foreign countries in the same manner in which we are importing seeds, fertilizers etc. and spending our valuable foreign exchange. Will the Government import even the cowdung from America? Our hon. Agriculture Minister is himself a farmer and Shri

[Sh. Keyur Bhushan]

Yadav himself belongs to the Yadav dynasty. They know each and everything and I would like to request them to bring a change in this situation. I am not saying these things here under the fascination of religious feelings. I do not believe in any religion. I am saying all this just to protect the good breeds of cows and oxes for the development of agriculture. I very firmly say that if these things are done we will be able to make progress very rapidly.

17.10 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*English*]

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN (Cooch Behar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you know that 80 per cent of the total population of our country are the peasants or the agricultural labourers. It is also a hard fact that about 50 per cent of the population are the poorest of the poor in our country. They are half-clad. They have no clothing. They have no food. This is the condition.

A few days back, in the AICC session, you passed a resolution "*Garibi Hatao, Bekari Hatao*". But before that, you must be aware how many times you have given such slogans. I say, it is a slogan just for vote-catching.

You know that in the Avadi Congress at the time of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, you raised the slogan 'Socialist pattern of society'. What was the fate of that slogan? You know that in the time of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, you raised the slogan of '*Garibi Hatao*'. You know what is the fate of that. What is the condition of the poor people of this country?

Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee referred to the Labour Sub-Committee's Report. Mr. Madan Pandey was a Member of this Committee. What is that report? After so many legislations, after so many programmes, what are they getting? It is only Rs. 3-

4 per day after eight hours of hard work. That is the tragedy. According to that particular report, you know for how many days they are getting the work. It is hardly for 75-80 days. Will Shri Bhajan Lal tell us, when they get work for about 75-80 days, what do they do during the remaining days of the year? You may say that they are still alive. Yes, they are still alive. They are trying to live by selling their ploughs. The womenfolk are selling their chastity. It is not in any other place. Mr. Vora is here. In the report, it is mentioned about Madhya Pradesh. What about the other States? This is the position. Are you serious about implementing the RLEGP and NREP? Are you serious in Orissa? What is going on in Kalahandi? After so many visits of the Prime Minister, the people are dying there. There are starvation deaths. That is the tragedy. It is in the report. (*Interruptions*)

Many Members from that side and also from this side spoke about the peasants' problems. We are hardly speaking about the remunerative prices. It is also a great tragedy of the Indian peasantry that the peasants and the workers, who are producing paddy, wheat, jute, sugarcane, tobacco by their sweat and blood, are not getting the remunerative prices for their produce. It seems to be the bitter harvest which brings no sweet for them.

On the one side, it may be said that there had been a sharp increase in the prices of agricultural inputs like fertilisers, pesticides, diesel, kerosene, irrigation water, power, implements, seeds, etc. If we make a study on the Reports of 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83, 1984-85, 1985-86, the increase in the prices of agricultural inputs, had ranged from 83 to 151 per cent. On the other hand, during the same period 1980-81 to 1985-86, the prices of agricultural produce have increased on an average from 27 to 38 per cent. It means that the agriculturists are losing by 56 per cent on an average. Have you gone through this report? In your green book you have not mentioned that.

Then, have you gone through the report of the Reserve Bank? If you go through the

data from 1980-81 to 1985-86 given by the Reserve Bank, you will find that the agriculturists have to pay 49 points on an average more to industries than what they received as consumers.

Now, I come to another study made by nobody else, but by Dr G. S. Phulla, a former Chairman of the Agricultural Prices Commission. That report came in the different newspapers a few days back. That report revealed that the farmers owning land up to 7.5 acres of land had negative household savings and those who are holding land from 7.5 acres to 25 acres may be compared to Class IV staff of the Central Government.

Then, subsequent studies made by the Punjab University have shown that the annual earnings of a Government clerk in 1983-84 were Rs. 15736 as compared to Rs. 12135 of a cultivating farmer who possessed land more than 7.5 acres of land.

This is the standard and this is how you treat them. This is because they are not organised; they cannot speak for themselves and cannot shout. That is why you are exploiting them.

Will the Minister please tell us if they are really sincere for the development of the rural poor? I think, they are not serious at all. I charge you on that point.

Now, about the raw jute from which you earn Rs. 300 crores foreign money every year. About forty lakh jute growers and two and a half lakh persons are working in the jute mills. Can you tell me their condition? The hon. Prime Minister just before the elections in West Bengal in November 1986 had assured creation of Rs. 150 crore jute modernization fund, creation of Rs. 100 crore jute fund to look after the jute growers, removal of import duty from high technology jute mill machines and mandatory use of jute goods.

Let us have a look at the second promise, namely, creation of Rs. 100 crore jute fund to look after the jute growers. What is

the net result after two and a half years? Out of that fund of Rs. 100 crores, only Rs. eight crores have been spent so far and out of those Rs. 8 crores, six crores through JCI and two crores through Agricultural Department. That is the tragedy. That is your promise. It was only an election stunt and nothing else. Sir, are these 197 JCI Units and 305 cooperative units sufficient to purchase the raw jute? It is not only the case in West Bengal but the same is the case with Orissa, Assam, Meghalaya and Tripura. Is it possible for them to purchase these 70-80 lakhs of bales of raw jutes? It is impossible. But even then you are not doing anything. Under the Essential Commodities Act when you are promising everything, you have withdrawn the statutory price of raw jute. The Support Price is also very minimum. It is for the purpose of the Jute industry and not for the purpose of the Jute growers. So, Sir, the attitude is quite different, and it is anti agriculturists, anti-Kisans and anti-agricultural labours.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN (Rosa): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, farmers and labourers are the soul of India. The Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi had launched an agitation to get justice for the farmers and labourers alongwith the agitation for the freedom of this country. This had always been the policy of the Congress Party to provide all possible facilities to the farmers and labourers and to improve their lot. According to this policy, Congress has always been trying to improve their condition by formulating various schemes. There is no doubt that Government has been helping farmers by way of providing electricity, loans, subsidies etc. but as far as Bihar is concerned, unpredictable floods are so devastating that these facilities have no meaning in their case. In Bihar, thousands of acres of land is destroyed by flood every year. Consequent upon this, the farmers rush towards cities because their hard work is nullified by floods. The farmers of Bihar are always hit by floods, droughts, failure of monsoons and heavy downpour. The farmers of Uttar Pradesh are also facing the

[Sh. Ram Bhagat Paswan] same situation. The Government have formulated plans worth crores of rupees but sufferings of the people have increased after the formulation of these plans because no arrangements have been made for the drainage of flood water. The decision of constructing dams, wherever these dams have been constructed, was not taken judiciously, that is why the condition of farmers have become more deplorable. Bihar has 2-3 problems and there are 3-4 schemes to solve these problems. The hon. Agriculture Minister might have been told by the people during his visits to Bihar. There are three rivers in Bihar. There is need to construct dam in the barrage area of Nepal upon Kosi river to prevent the floods of this river. Similarly, dams should be constructed at Shishpani in Nepal upon the Kamla Banal and at nanuthar upon Bagmati river. If the Government constructs dams at these three places, there will certainly be no flood in Bihar. This will also ensure irrigation facilities to farmers in regulated manner. The agriculture land of Bihar is the most fertile land of India. Unless and until Government completes these three schemes to control the floods, the conditions of farmers will not improve.

The dam upon Kamla Banal has been left incomplete. The result is that the whole area of North Bihar where the dam has been left incomplete, is submerged by the flood water. At least 30 hundred crore rupees might have been spent by your engineers but of no use. Money meant for these schemes have gone into the pockets of engineers and officers. The farmers have not got any benefits. Therefore, these schemes should be implemented strictly so that the farmers may derive some benefits from these schemes. Otherwise the farmers of Bihar have already come to Delhi and started living in jhuggi-jhoperies.

As far as the labourers are concerned, there has been no improvement in their lot. They are being exploited even today. They may be the bonded labour or the agricultural labour, their condition in Bihar is that even today they have no house to live in. They

have to face vagaries of the weather in the open. They do not get enough food even after working for 12-16 hours daily. In Delhi, the labourers can be seen sleeping, working and breaking the stones on the roads even while suffering from fever with a temperature of 104 degree C. What arrangements the Government have made for these people? Gandhiji had launched the agitation for their welfare also. I would urge the Government that arrangements should be made to provide shelter for those labourers who work in the agricultural fields, on roads, and engaged in construction of the houses. They are being exploited. The Government may get it investigated. Arrangement should be made for at least providing them houses. They also have children and have aspirations for the better future of their children. Today, their children are studying in engineering but are living in jhuggi-jhoperies with their parents. The Government should pay attention towards them also.

Enforcement of minimum wages in Bihar has resulted in the killing of many persons. With regard to the land ceiling, Shri Keyur Bhushan has correctly asked as to who is a landlord today? Today, the landlords are big engineers, doctors, Tatas, Birlas, Dalmia etc. These big landlords do not plough the fields but are in possession of land. The person who is in possession of 4 thousand acres of land here is residing in America... (*Interruptions*)... I would like to urge upon the Government to ensure minimum wages to labourers and they should also be got freed from any sort of litigation. Besides arrangements should be made to provide houses to them and for education of their children. With these words, I conclude. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister will reply at 5-30 p.m. Now Dr. Datta Samant.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central): We know the very pitiable conditions of the agricultural labour. They are from the backward classes. They are the poorest

men in this country, uneducated and exploited. I do not know who stopped this Government from improving their condition during the last forty years. For the last four years I have been continuously speaking in this House, asking whether you have got the minimum urge or any sympathy for, or got anything to do with the poor.

Just going to Tamil Nadu and talking to the poor people and their families is not the way of solving the poverty in this country. What have they gained in the last forty years? Three commissions had been appointed, but their reports have not been implemented. The fourth commission is there now. After two years, something will again come up. The committees' reports say that the rural labour is denied even the statutory minimum wages in most of the areas. This is what the report by the MPs of this House says. Who stopped you from doing the things necessary with regard to this minimum wage? I say that this Government has got nothing to do with these labourers. If agricultural labourers are given the guaranteed minimum wages, 50% of the poverty in this country will be removed. What for do you have your machinery, what for all these tehsildars, labour commissioners, inspectors and others? Why are you not telling them to go and implement these programmes? Do not leave it to the unions. The unions cannot work at the village level. You have decided after a long time that Rs. 11/- will be the wage. This is quite insufficient. Make it Rs. 20/-; link it with some D.A. after every three years. During the last four years, prices have gone up by 60%. When the prices of implements rise, the poorest man suffers because these are essential commodities for him. These are the simple rules, but this Government has no will, practically; and, therefore, the agricultural labourers are not getting work all the year round. You give some guarantee about this. When there is famine, these labourers go from one area to another, and suffer in those areas.

Many such points are there, which I can discuss. But there is no time. There is no will on the part of the Government. I am in that

committee on Labour, but I do not like to move about with others in that committee, thus incurring additional expenditure, because Government is not going to listen. Even after these reports on farm labour, they have not done anything about them during the last two years. Again, last week, 14 commissions have been appointed to study bonded labour, to study minimum wages etc., thus going on just fooling people in this House, fooling people in general and fooling the bonded labour, because they are not reading these reports. This is the pitiable condition of the agricultural labourers. I strongly protest against this. If you do not want to do anything, do not discuss these matters in this House.

You have been discussing about the agricultural labourers and farmers in this House, especially the labourers, but you don't want to do anything for them.

In Haryana, you had talked about giving concessions to the farmers worth Rs. 260 crores; you had made a political issue of it on which you had lost. In Maharashtra, Mr. Sharad Pawar has given concessions to the farmers worth Rs. 200 crores, but, on an average, it comes to Rs. 400 per farmer. It is a political announcement. The big houses, Tatas and Birlas of this country have deceived the banks and the Government Corporation Boards; they have deceived them by Rs. 4000 crores. What did you do for them? They are swallowing money. The sick industries are increasing. In Bombay, the textile owners have swallowed Rs. 700 crores of the banks but to all the farmers of Maharashtra you are giving Rs. 200 after 40 years. This shows your will and how you are helping them.

You are giving concessions to Tatas, Birlas and other big houses in export. For textile garments, you are not allowing them income tax. On export you are giving them 10 per cent subsidy. You are giving them a lot of import concessions. The economy of this government is working for the top people who are creating the black money and you are only discussing the welfare of the farm-



[Dr. Datta Samant]  
ers and the agricultural labourers.

In Mexico and the African countries where Pepsi Cola has gone, there is a bad report about it. I request this House to study this. If you study this, then you may get to know about it.

The farmers are suffering for want of remunerative prices. Immediately, they may get a little more. But if you compare it with the national economy and tomorrow if the cost rises, then these multinationals are going to exploit the situation. For what? Will they do it for potato chips or fruit juices? Why are you not using the Bangalore technology? This government wants to be a spectator to all these.

For the last four years, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi has been in power. You have given more than Rs. 2000 crores to the multi-nationals because you are allowing them to remain in this country.

For wheat prices, you are giving Rs. 1.83. In the last four years, they went up by 20 paise. The government's procurement price for the wheat went up by 20 paise in the last four years.

What is the agricultural cost for the fertiliser? It went up by 50 per cent. You have no machinery to stop this. Your FCI is taking Rs. 1.03 for transport and storage charges. What is this? They have to pay 70 per cent and the food subsidy is Rs. 1000 crores. Who is ruling this country? When the price announced here was Rs. 1.83 I went to Bombay and enquired about it. There it was Rs. 4.50. This is the fate of this country. In between the big traders, industrialists and your supporters are trading in this country. Therefore, I appeal to the government to change the whole strategy and activities. This is a pure basic economic change; and if you do not do that, there is no use just having an academic discussion in this House.

You have done an injustice to me. You are not allowing me more than five minutes.

I have got other points to make. Anyhow, I will express my views on some other occasion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You will get so many opportunities to explain your points.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK (Sonepat): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I feel very sad when very learned Members of the House do not speak to the point... (*Interruptions*) The subject, which is under discussion today, is very simple. But many of our hon. colleagues delivered speeches just to catch votes of farmers. The subject is very clear. Shri Mahendra Singh Tikait organised a rally in Delhi. What are the demands of farmers and agricultural labourers and how much help should be rendered to them... To speak on this subject we should keep in our mind as to what are the demands of farmers and do we consider them justified? We have to consider these points.

The two demands of farmers are more related to State Governments than the Central Government. For example, I may say that the electricity charges should be uniform throughout the country. This is a State subject. The demand was placed before the Central Government because they did not want to launch agitation against the State Governments which were exploiting them. Their second demand was about the prices of sugarcane. This is also a State subject. Their three demands were firstly, they wanted remunerative prices of their produce. Their second demand was about the insurance of their produce and that the village should be treated as a unit for the insurance, I would like to say in this regard that this matter has not been discussed with all its seriousness in which it ought to have been discussed. Unfortunately, we spent three days in discussing Bofors and at the time of that discussion, the House was full to its capacity. But today when the issues regarding farmers are being discussed only three Members belonging to the opposition benches are present here. I am thankful to

the members belonging to the Congress party who are present in the House in sufficient number. What I want to say is that we only want to get the sympathy of farmers by raising their issues but in reality we are not concerned about their exploitation.

I want to say that the farmers represent 80 per cent population of the country and in the Parliament. There are 80 per cent representatives of farmers. But it can be seen that how many speeches are made in support of their demands. I will not speak more on this subject but I would like to raise my objection against the demand made by one of the hon. Members from my state that agriculture should be declared as an industry. The industrialists are having their own farm houses for concealing their black money now-a-days. This will not do any good to the farmers. They are innocent people. They are misguided by such utterings. Instead of declaring agriculture as industry, minimum and maximum limit of credit that a farmer could be provided be fixed. For farmers having up to 5 acres of land, limit of loan should be Rs. 25 thousand and that of having upto 10 acres of land, the limit should be Rs. 50 thousand so that he can take loan upto this limit as and when he requires.

If the farmers are freed from the present exploitation heaped on them, it would certainly bring a lot of benefits for them. They do not get remunerative prices of their produce. Besides, there are a large number of middlemen operating in agriculture sector. Elimination of middlemen will certainly bring prosperity for farmers.

I would like to submit yet another point that the farmers are not getting remunerative prices of their produce because a large number of white collar personnel such as Inspector, sub-inspector and others are engaged in agriculture sector at farmer's cost. With the increase in number of research centres and persons working therein, burden on farmers is also increasing. Agricultural labourers are also affected due to this. I, therefore, would like to submit that these white collar personnel should not be

made a burden on farmers. So farmers should not be burdened by increasing the number of white collar personnel in agriculture sector. The loan system should be simplified in order to save the farmers from exploitation. An indepth study about the problems of the farmers is required to be made and if the problems are solved and the procedures for providing facilities are simplified, they can be saved from the losses and can be satisfied with the current prices of their produce.

It is our good luck that Chowdhary Bhajan Lal is holding the portfolio of the Ministry of Agriculture and persons like Shri Yadav and Shri Shastri, being born in farmers family are well versed with the problems of the farmers, are there to assist him. Today, the farmers expects that justice will be done to them and they should get justice.

With these words, I thank you.

[English]

SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD YADAV (Madhepura): I have heard the speeches. The speakers have gone to the extent of so much help the farmers. But one thing I find that this society is integral whole, not fragmentation. It is a total organism. Of course 80 per cent of the Indian people are living on farms. They are farmers. Every group or class is not independent. Rather, I think, they are inter-dependent either the individual or the group of people. Yes, it is a fact that the farmers should be helped to the maximum possible extent. They are down-trodden; they are helpless on account of drought, floods, this or that. I agree. But which portion of the society is to be excluded from the list of help? There are lakhs of young people having education technical or general, and are loitering in the streets. They are not getting employment. Is any MP here prepared to forgo the emoluments that he is going to get? What is the national average that per individual should get? I think, no educated person, young man or IAS or IPS, no sector of the society is going to leave his share. Only fools give the feast and the wise

[Sh. Mahabir Prasad Yadav]  
eat it. The simple question is that the organised sectors like the people are taking the lion's share and those 80 per cent of the farmers are living in sub-standard way. They are not living upto the standard expected of them.

One thing I have to say. Our people speak of Russia and China. I am quoting the Russian figures. The Russian Government is giving Rs. 1.98 thousand crores as subsidy on food only. Can India give this much of subsidy? This I am stating from the editorial of the *Times of India* dated 4th of November: "The budgetary deficit in Soviet Russia in the current year is of the order of 36 billion Roubles, equivalent to about Rs. 80,000 crores. The Soviet budget is strained by subsidies totalling an astronomical Rs. 2,34,000 crores equivalent. Food subsidies alone account for an estimated Rs. 1,94,000 crores." Can India bear this much? The farmers ought to get help but we have to help the country in an integrated way. We have to treat the country as an integral whole, not in parts, not in fragmentations. The organised sectors take the lion's share. Now, what is to be done for the farmers class? I have two suggestions in mind. China is having an inflation rate of 20 per cent and India has come to the inflation rate of about ten per cent. So, the Indian budget has got to be framed in such a rational manner that all the classes get their due share according to the national average. The Prime Minister is not to see only the farmers class, he has to see the whole nation. We know that a good number of youth are unemployed. That has got to be taken into consideration. Every individual has got to be taken into consideration, every sector has got to be taken into consideration.

The Indian economic situation has got to be considered in the Indian context. The complexity of the Indian reality must be considered in such a way that complications and complexities are removed by the Government for the whole class of people.

One factor that I must say is this that the

Opposition always makes mountain of a mole hill. There is only one Communist Member sitting here. In West Bengal, they have not given the Central scale of pay but those Communist members 9 come to Bihar and they give the slogan that Central scales of pay should be given to the Non-Gazetted officers. I simply suggest that farmers should get their due and the integrated budget of the whole country should be framed in such a way that the whole country and the whole class of people get their due share.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all, I would like to congratulate the farmers and scientists for their contribution in making magnificent achievements in increasing foodgrains production as it is they who are instrumental in achieving self-sufficiency in the field of foodgrains. As I have very short time, I would like to confine my speech to the main points only. The hon. Minister of Agriculture replied to a question with regard to Crop Insurance Scheme. This scheme is being made on the basis of Patwari circle. Our district, which has been suffering from drought for the last many years, will also be benefited from this scheme. This is a beneficial scheme, so it should be implemented immediately. In the desert areas, Central Arid Zone Institute has been working for the last 30 years, but its achievements are insignificant and the farmers are little benefited from it though crores of rupees are being spent on it. I repeatedly say that when such an institution has been established, it should provide some sorts of benefits to the desert areas, but they are not providing any benefits. I would like to say that Krishi Vigyan Kendras should be established. Such Kendras should be set up in Barmer, Jaisalmer. Our problem is this that in the desert areas the definitions of small and marginal farmers do not apply there. The small and marginal farmers are not getting full benefits due to this. The definitions of small and marginal farmers for the irrigated areas are the same throughout the country. In the irrigated areas in the desert areas, irrigation is done through

lifting water from the wells which are as deep as 250 feet whereas in other irrigated areas, irrigation is done through canals. Throughout the country, a farmer having zero to 0.75 hectares of land has been defined as marginal farmers whereas a farmer having 0.75 to one and half hectares of land has been defined as small farmer. For the farmer of desert areas, we have to consider this aspect in right perspective. Only then, they can get any benefit. For the unirrigated areas, a farmers having 10 hectares of land has been defined as small farmers. It means that a small farmer will have 62 1/2 bighas of land.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE  
(SHRI BHAJAN LAL): 120 bighas make 10 hectares.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: 62 1/2 bighas make 10 hectares 75 bighas of land is allotted to them. A farmers after having been allotted 75 bighas of land is considered a big farmers. In our areas, there has been consistent drought for the last five years and production is almost nil. That is why the ceiling has been fixed at 420 acres and it was fixed on the basis of yield in one standard acre of land. This is a very scientific basis. In view of that, the definitions of small and marginal farmers have been correctly spelt out, so that we can get benefit from it. Our farmers have to face drought for many years, so they have been given many facilities. One of them is that compound interest will not be charged from them. In view of the drought situation arising continuously for the two-three years, some concessions should be given on the loans taken by them. In those areas, where production is very less, loans should be waived or some concessions be given. Today, the differential rate of interest is 4 per cent and it is very much beneficial for the poor. But I think that only one per cent people are benefitted by this differential rate of interest. In order to provide benefit to the small and marginal farmers from this differential rate of interest, if this limit is somewhat increased, then to my opinion, farmers will get more benefit due to which foodgrain production will also increase.

So far as land reforms is concerned, our Planning Commission has always put emphasis on it, but as it was not properly implemented, we are not getting the full benefit. Benami transactions have taken place. To my view, a serious view is required to be taken to implement the land reforms afresh. Unless the Act is drastically amended, we can not get its benefit.

Today the thing which is most needed is this that if we really want to develop the desert areas and to make the farmers prosperous, we should complete the Indira Gandhi Canal immediately so that its water can reach the desert areas. This will increase our production of foodgrains. With the arrival of green revolution in the desert areas of our country, not only Rajasthan but the whole country will rapidly make progress and we will be self-sufficient in all respect. We will be able to come at par with Punjab and Haryana and can contribute greatly in the development of the country. With these words I thank you.

CHOUDHARY KHURSHID AHMAD (Faridabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today the House is discussing the problems of farmers since morning. All the hon. Members from both the sides, Congress as well as the Opposition, have expressed their views on the subject. The only thing which has been emphasised by both the sides is that besides ensuring the availability of basic requirements like electricity, water etc. to the farmers, we should also ensure them the remunerative price for their produce when they bring it in the market. Everything will go useless if the farmers do not get the remunerative price for their produce. Every one is aware of the pitiable condition of the Indian farmer. The Government fixes the price of the crop when it gets ready for marketing. The support price of wheat which was Rs. 173 per quintal has been increased to Rs. 183 per quintal this year. This means that when a farmer brings his crop of wheat in the market, he will get its price at the rate of Rs. 183 per quintal. Today the condition of the Indian farmer is such that he does not even have enough to eat. His produce reaches

[Choudhary Khurshid Ahmad]  
either the Government godowns or is grabbed by the hoarders and blackmarket-eers. I can claim that you can not purchase wheat from the market even at the rate of Rs. 250 per quintal what to talk of Rs. 183/- per quintal. The profit is taken away by the middlemen and the farmer do not get it. Has the Government ever paid attention to this fact. This results in the demands from the farmers and dharnas by people like Tikait. His union will go insignificant if the farmers constitute a union of their own. All the Indian farmers then may be benefitted. Tikait merely had the support of the farmers of a few places. If we take an overall view, we find that the hoarders, blackmarketeers etc. in collaboration with the Govt. have formed a nexus and our farmers are falling a prey to it. The poor man is thus in a great problem. Today the situation is such that the consumers do not even have enough money to buy goods and they have to pay very high prices for the goods they want to purchase. In this way our policy is failing. Today the farmer demands a support price of Rs. 35 per quintal for sugarcane. The Government fixes the support price on the basis of the data furnished to it by the statisticians who collect such a data. The farmers have got nothing to do with it. They are innocent people. They would like to sell their produce to one who pays them a little more.

But the statisticians in the big sugar mills present such a picture which show that if the farmer is paid Rs. 35 per quintal, the sugarmill will go in total loss. But this is not so. All the sugar mills in Haryana are running in profit despite the fact that the farmers are being paid at the rate of Rs. 35 per quintal. If this price can be paid at one place, then why the same cannot be paid in other States which have more number of sugar mills?

18.00 hrs.

This is our weakness that we are very stiff towards the farmers and polite towards the industrialists. As regards subsidy to the farmers, the Government adopts very strange methods. The Government claim

that a subsidy of Rs. 3 thousand crores has been paid for the fertilisers. But to whom this amount has been paid? Everywhere the subsidy is given to the fertilizer industry and not to the farmers. The beneficiary is one who has links directly with the Government. You provide the subsidy to the fertilizers' factories which swindle Rs. 3-4 crores in the name of farmers by showing inflated figures of their expenses. The Government should review this matter and provide the subsidy direct to the farmers. If at all it is to be provided to the fertiliser factories, then they should produce fertilisers which may be distributed at cheaper rates. What happens here is that many factories supply sub-standard fertilizer and the traders supply totally sub-standard fertilizers. As regards seed corporation, there was a question also this morning on the subject, everybody wants specialists to be posted there. But the biggest agricultural specialist of India is the farmer himself and he gets no representation anywhere. There were 25 or 27 members in seed production and we would like to know as to how many of them have produced seed. You can appoint scientists and experts but the majority of them should be of the seed producing farmers, who know at what time and in which way is a particular thing required. There is a bungling with them. Their seed samples are changed. In view of all these things, has the Government provided any relief to the farmers? Some such via media is found where everything goes wrong.

The farmers have presented their demands here but here too, there was no right approach adopted to towards them. The Government bows down in front of small units. Shri Tikait came here and captured certain portions of lawns in front of India Gate as a result of which you had to move to Red Fort for your rally. But where will you go when Shri Tikait reaches Red Fort for a sit-in. Therefore you recognise the power of the farmers and remove their problems and then fix the reasonable price for the consumers.

Just now our colleague told us about the quantum of subsidy provided in Russia. You

should increase the food subsidy if you want to serve the interests of the poor consumer. But the farmers should be paid remunerative price for their produce. He is exploited in every way and nothing is done for him. A lot of money is spent on construction of roads, on electricity and water under urban development but the farmer in the villages is ignored. His standard of living goes on falling and he has become helpless. In order to avoid these things we should do something immediately.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now it is already 6 O'clock. I am having a list of 8-9 Members more to speak. Shall we continue this debate tomorrow?

PROF N.G. RANGA (Guntur): I have got to speak. I will take only 5 minutes. We will continue tomorrow.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): Several hon. members have expressed their views and now

there is a possibility only of repetition. I require at least one hour's time to reply to this debate. Therefore my submission is that if there are some more speakers, who want to express their views on the subject, the time may be extended by half-an-hour. In case they do not want to speak today, you may decide as you like.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Can we extend the time by half-an-hour??

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli): It is better we have it tomorrow morning.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Tomorrow we are having Private Members Bills also. Any-way, we will continue tomorrow.

The House stands adjourned to re-assemble tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

18.04 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, November 18, 1988/Kartika 27, 1910 (Saka)*