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Monday, November 30, 1987  
Agrahayana 9, 1909 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Ninth Session  
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



*( Vol. XXXIII contains Nos. 11 to 20 )*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

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## LOK SABHA

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Monday, November 30, 1987/Agrahayana  
9, 1909 (Saka)

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The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

#### Foreign Expertise for Fodder

\*331. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received any financial assistance or technology from foreign countries to improve traditional grazing lands for cultivation of fodder 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 YOGENDRA MAK-  
WANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Silvi Pasture Operational Research Project has been undertaken in Bundelkhand region with the financial assistance of International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Canada. The project

is in operation from June, 1982 and will terminate in June, 1988. The financial assistance provided by Canada is Rs. 20/- lakhs.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister through you the result of the experiment of the research work going on in Bundelkhand area which was started in June 1982 and which will terminate in June 1988. There are only eight months left for this project to terminate. So, what has been the result thereof and how far it has been found suitable to the Indian conditions and what is the scheme of the Government in respect of its extension to different areas? Besides this, is there any other foreign project under consideration or study of the Government?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: The results of the project are normal. It is not very outstanding and very encouraging but we have other projects of a similar nature in other areas and they are very successful. We are going to start one in Bhubaneswar in Orissa and one in Sikkim also. At present, we have it in Karnataka, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh and we have this project both in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: As you know, cattle population in the country is on the rapid increase, but unfortunately, the total area of grazing land is on the rapid decrease. Therefore, there is the problem of shortage of fodder. In such a situation, what steps are being taken by the Government for resorting to scientific methods for the promotion of fodder cultivation? What is the

amount set apart for this purpose in the 7th Plan and how do they propose to meet the shortage of fodder?

Further, a lot of grazing land has been encroached by people in various States. What steps are being taken to get that cleared?

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:** As I said, a number of steps have been taken to increase fodder production in the country particularly by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in their number of centres. I have a list of the centres where this is being done. As I said, we are starting in Orissa and Sikkim; we are also working in Karnataka, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

So far as the steps taken are concerned, we have taken a number of steps: i) Establishment of silvi-pastoral farms in marginal/sub-marginal/wasteland/community land for which grant is being provided through State Government/other agencies up to 50 per cent limited to Rs. 1250/- per hectare subject to the provision of matching grant by State Government/individual/other agencies. The scheme has been initiated by the Wasteland Development Board. ii) Initiating silvi-pastoral and farmers/tree grower cooperative schemes and supply of saplings free of cost. iii) Increasing production of seeds of pasture grasses and legumes for use for the improvement of grazing land, and iv) Expanding research activities to find out areas of specific technology for increasing pasture productivity.

So far as the amount earmarked for the 7th Plan is concerned, I have no information at present, but I will supply to the hon. Member later on.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER:** No third supplementary.

tary.

*[Translation]*

**SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, in our area of Rajasthan, which has 27 districts, there are 308.34 lakhs of cattle and due to shortage of fodder and famine conditions, a large number of cattle have perished in that area and their eyesight is reported to have been affected. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to that part of Rajasthan and whether arrangements are being made to provide fodder to them?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S.DHILLON):** Sir, the contention of the hon. Member is correct, but we have set up this type of Centre at Jodhpur in Rajasthan. We have achieved great success there and it would be spread to other areas also and the problem of Rajasthan would be fully solved.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Have you understood? A Centre may be opened each at Sikar as well as Jhunjhunu for the people of Rajasthan.

**DR. G. S. DHILLON:** I have replied as I know Urdu.

*[English]*

**SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU:** Sir, the cattle are said to be the friends of the farmers; especially cows are said to be the symbol of divinity. No-a-days, cows and even other cattle are being slaughtered everywhere. Of course, there is a ban in Delhi and we do not see any cattle being slaughtered here fortunately. But in most of the States, the cows and other cattle are being slaughtered. What preventive measures are being taken by the Government in order to see that no cattle are slaughtered?

Because of the drought which is prevalent in almost all the States, the cattle are being sold only for the purpose of slaughtering. At the same time we are unable to provide sufficient fodder for the cattle. I would like to know from the Minister whether you have found out any hybrid variety of fodder, or if any research work is going on in this field? If so, whether you have succeeded in this research work and whether we will be able to be self sufficient in it?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Sir, so far as the question of slaughtering of the animals is concerned, so long as the non-vegetarian population exist in this country the animals are going to be slaughtered. As far as the cow slaughter is concerned, it is prohibited in the country.

Now, so far as the hybrid fodder variety is concerned, as I said earlier, the ICAR is working in a number of centres. they are multiplying the seeds of the good varieties of legumes and fodder.

#### Airlink for Tirupathi

\*332. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to expand Tirupathi airport for Boeing operation has been pending with Union Government for the last two years;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) The time by which the expansion work is likely to be taken up and completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). No, Sir, However, the matter relating to upgradation of existing airport at

Tirupathi for Boeing-737 operations is under consideration in the National Airports Authority.

(c) Subject to availability of funds, the project is proposed to be taken up during the current Five Year Plan period.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Sir, the answer given by the Minister is that it is under consideration of the National Airport Authorities. Tirupathi is a place renowned for pilgrims. Pilgrims FROM all over India come to Tirupathi in thousands every day. When such is the case, the tourist department can make very good profit if the airport is extended and upgraded. The Minister has said that it is under consideration. I would like to know since how long it is under consideration? Is there any plan for the future expansion of the Airport? If so, what is its likely cost and when it is likely to be extended?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: We have taken up the Tirupathi Airport's expansion in our current plan but, as I explained to you, because of the shortage of funds we could not take it up. We have planned that whenever the funds will be available we will take it up. We have already taken a few steps in this direction, like we have written to the Tirupathi Trust; if they could give us some extra land and we have also written to the Andhra Pradesh Government, if they are prepared to fund the thing, for certain expansion work, we will be happy to take it up straightaway. We are still waiting for the answer. As soon as some response comes from there, we will be ready to start the work.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: As the cost of expansion would not be much, in view of the tourists' demand, why not the Central Government come forward and see that top priority is given to the expansion of this airport? Keeping in view the international importance of this airport, instead of



depending upon the State Government fund, why not the Central Government take up its expansion work? As the cost of the expansion work will not be much, instead of passing the buck on the State Government, why not the Central Government itself take up the expansion work?

**SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:** The total cost of upgrading this airport for the boeing and airbus services will be about Rs.10.24 crores and this does not include the cost of land. Now, as far as funding by the Centre is concerned, I would like to inform the hon. Member that the Planning Commission has reduced the Seventh Plan outlay of the Civil Aviation Sector from Rs.2764.07 crores to mere Rs.730 crores. That is why I am feeling the pinch.

**SHRI D.N. REDDY:** For the last 3 years Cuddapah has been overlooked and when I approached the Hon. Minister, nearly 2 years back, immediately after he took up this portfolio, the answer was that the ground was being prepared in Cuddapah and Vayudoot services would be continued thereafter. Nothing has been done so far, The Vayudoot service has not been restored at Cuddapah. May I know from the Hon. Minister, whether it is his intention to immediately start the Vayudoot services again and make use of the airport at Cuddapah and see that it is made useful to the public of Cuddapah also?

**SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:** I will consider the hon. Member's demand.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Shantaramji, do you want to ask anything concerning this question?

**SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK:** I want to ask about expansion of airports.

**MR. SPEAKER:** No please. Ramswaroop, is there anything connected

with this question? You always try to put a question which does not concern the main question.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, my supplementary is not connected with the main question, but if you kindly allow me, I would like to ask one question.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You may give a notice for a question. I will get it replied. Otherwise also I am sympathetic towards you because the matter is between two 'Rams'.

**SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM:** I have asked for your kindness. Mr. Speaker, Sir, Vayudoot service was available for Bodhgaya, which has now been withdrawn. I would like to request the hon. Minister to re-introduce it. I want an assurance from him.

**MR. SPEAKER:** O.K., he has been told. If you give me in writing. I will get it admitted.

[*English*]

### **Accommodation to Government Employees**

\*333. **SHRI A. CHARLES:** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the employees who come to New Delhi to take up Government appointment from other parts of the country are facing undue hardship for lack of living accommodation; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to provide some temporary accommodation to them until they are allotted regular accommodation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT  
(SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a): Yes, Sir.

(b) Now construction of hostels in addition to regular type of residential accommodation has been, and is being, taken up to augment general pool accommodation in Delhi, within the constraints of available resources.

SHRI A. CHARLES: Sir, 333 is a lucky number and I suppose it will have very positive results.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank God, it is not 303 (three-not-three)!

SHRI A. CHARLES: The answer to the first part of my question is 'yes'. I am happy that the Government are aware of the real problems faced by the government servants in getting suitable accommodation. I should just bring to your notice the hardship being experienced by the new recruits, especially girls, coming from the distant parts of the country like Kerala and other Southern States. They come here with their parents and they are forced to take up temporary accommodation on a daily-payment arrangement, thereby paying exorbitant rent. Finally, when they find it difficult to get suitable accommodation, some of them take leave and go home; some others resign; and unfortunately some of them fall prey to the local undesirable elements. In this way, many a life is being ruined. I am sorry that the hon. Minister for Urban Development Shrimati Mohsina Kidwai is not here. Being a mother, she would have realised the hardships of the girls much better. Anyway, I hope the hon. Minister of State for Urban Development will take care of this problem in her absence. Will the Minister ensure that the new recruits, especially women, will be given transit accommodation for a period of six months on the condition that after the six months period, they will find their own accommodation? This will go a long way in

helping them.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: Mr. Speaker Sir, the question of the hon. Member is regarding residential accommodation for which there is 44 per cent arrangement in Delhi. During the Seventh Five Year Plan, we have constructed 7000 units in all, out of which 3147 units have been constructed in Delhi. There is proposal to construct more hotels also. Pataudi Hostel is being demolished and 500 units would be constructed at this site. We ourselves want to do much more, but during the Sixth Five Year Plan, we had been provided with only Rs.145 crores as against our demand for Rs.1250 crores and during Seventh Five Year Plan, we have been allocated Rs.165 crores as against our demand of Rs.1180 crores. Out of the amount sanctioned, Rs.135 crores have already been utilised on construction of accommodation. Our endeavour is to construct maximum number of hostels and see that the employees in particular, are benefited.

[*English*]

SHRI A. CHARLES: I want your protection. What I want to know is whether within the available accommodation, transit accommodation for six months will be given for the new recruits: I want a positive answer from him.

MR. SPEAKER: What happens after six months?

SHRI A. CHARLES: With their experience, they will be able to find out. This is my first supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. This is your second supplementary.

SHRI A. CHARLES: Then, I am putting my second supplementary. This is the an-

swer given to the first question.

MR. SPEAKER: Then you put your second supplementary.

SHRI A. CHARLES: I am coming to that. My second supplementary is regarding allotment of quarter. There are many instances where husband and wife live in the same quarter and when the husband is transferred the wife and children are evicted. This is very unfortunate. There are also cases where the Government servants who have got some influence get loans, construct their own houses and they also occupy the quarters.

Therefore, my second supplementary is whether in the case of husband and wife who are Government servants and live in the same quarters, when the husband is transferred whether the quarter will be transferred in the name of the wife? And also the Government Servants who are getting financial assistance for the construction on their own Houses and who are having these flats may not be allowed to have Government quarters.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: Husband or wife, whosoever is eligible or entitled for a particular type of accommodation, gets it. It is not permissible that if a husband is in service and he is transferred out of station, quarter may be allotted in the name of his wife.

The hon. Member has said that accommodation may be allotted on a temporary basis for a period of six months. But whatever arrangement we make is on a permanent basis. Keeping this thing in view, Pataudi Hostel is being demolished and there is proposal to construct 500 double and single room suites having all sorts of facilities. But there is no question of either

husband's or wife's service. Whosoever is entitled for accommodation can get it.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI VYJAYANTHIMALA BALI : Sir, thanks to the Fourth Pay Commission's recommendations that the Government of India are giving Rs. 250/- per month as HRA to the newly recruited Lower Division Clerks. From Tamil Nadu alone, about 500 people are recruited to the above post every year after they pass the SSC examination. About three decades ago, there were a large number of bachelors' accommodation provided by the Government.

I would like to know formed the hon. Minister whether Government would construct sufficient number of *chumery* type accommodation in Delhi for these persons who are coming here for appointment from Tamil Nadu and other States. In this way, the Government can utilise the HRA which is being given to these employees for provision of accommodation.

Sir, it is because, in Tamil Nadu, a large percentage of posts in Government Departments are being allotted for backward and weaker sections of the people the economically backward people, who are well qualified have come to these posts.

In Tamil Nadu, especially in my constituency, many people come to me and ask about this thing. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, what he is intending to do about this?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: This problem relates not only to people coming from Tamil Nadu but also to those coming from other States.

[*Translation*]

For that purpose, we have got 144

rooms at present. We have got further planning also and we are making efforts to provide maximum residential accommodation for them.

[*English*]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Mr. Speaker, Sir, many employees who have come to Delhi for Government service face a lot of difficulty so far as accommodation is concerned. But the plight of the residents of Jammu and Kashmir who have come to Delhi is far greater compared to others because we do not have that much accommodation. But there is a way out. There is Kashmir House which is occupied by a Central Govt. Ministry. We are in touch with the Minister of Urban Development that Kashmir House at Tilak Marg. If that could be released to us, we could solve our difficulties. We have already taken up this matter with him. So, will the hon. Minister react to my suggestions that Kashmir House be provided to us to save the Kashmiri people? He must say something.

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: This is a separate question.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: He would be solving our problem!

### **Construction of Houses by NRI**

\*335. DR. G.S. RAJHANS:†  
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Non-Resident Indians have been permitted by Government for the construction of houses in the country ;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which the acute problem of housing in the country is likely to be solved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c) . Government have not permitted non-resident Indians (NRIs) to invest in housing construction on a commercial basis. The question of the impact of such investment on the problem of housing in the country does not, therefore, arise.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: There is no denying the fact that there is a great dearth of houses in this country. It is equally true private builder - I do not want to take their names- are fleecing the people. Under these circumstances, what is the difficulty in allowing NRIs to construct houses in this country on a commercial basis?

[*Translation*]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this question is concerned with the Ministry of Finance, but the information which has been received from the Minister of Finance states that a committee of Secretaries has also been constituted and this matter also come up in the meeting of Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Finance, but at present it has not served any purpose. Non-resident Indians want their involvement for accommodation for higher income group in metropolitan cities and which will not be beneficial for us. Our base is for MIG, LIG, and E.W.S. This question is basically related to the Ministry of Finance and many a times meetings have been held there in this regard and hon. Members have also raised this question in the meetings of the Consultative Committee also.

[*English*]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Is the Government

aware of the fact that a new technology has been developed in the West, whereunder it is not necessary to get the bricks fired by coal? Sun-dried or air-dried bricks, i.e. dried with the help of certain chemicals can be manufactured, and these bricks are as strong as coal-burnt bricks. Especially, the cost will come to one-fourth of the coal-burnt bricks. Will the Government consider importing this technology into this country, and allow NRIs to import this technology here, and get cheap houses constructed for the weaker sections of the people?

[*Translation*]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: Our N.B.O is basically undertaking demonstration work, because we have to use new technology with our own material so that low cost houses are available to the people and suitable to the climatic conditions of the area. Keeping in view all these things we are doing this and there is no proposal at present to import technology from abroad. We are developing technology here so that low cost houses could be provided to the people according to the climatic conditions of the area.

[*English*]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: This technology has been tried in the Third World countries.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon'ble Minister has said in his reply "Government have not permitted non-resident Indians to invest in housing construction on a commercial basis". Just few days back an advertisement was published that if non-resident Indians what to make investment for the houses made for ASIAD, priority would be given to them. So his reply is not adequate. Scheme is already there. My submission, therefore, is that in view of

the prevailing situation in the country, there is acute problem of housing in our country. As we needed money for industry, we permitted non-resident Indians to invest in it, similarly, if they are willing, they should be permitted to invest in housing sector also, as you have stated that as against your demand for money for housing purposes, very meagre amount has been given. Recently in the month of December, the Secretary, Indian investment Board in his speech made at Bangalore said that N.R.Is. were ready to construct 5000 dwelling units what is the reason for not accepting such proposal, especially when there is dearth of funds and there is utmost need of houses in the country.

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : I would like to inform the hon'ble Member that it was decided to sell 588 dwelling units of ASIAD in dollar currency, but only 97 applications were received and ultimately only 8 applicant were left in the field. We further withheld them and at present we have 24 applications with us. So non-resident Indians come forward for individual construction only, not for mass construction. So it has not yet been considered proper. Hon'ble Minister will tell us as to what plan is being formulated in respect of N.R.Is. Discussion with Ministry of Finance also is being held in this regard.

SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV: Mr Speaker. Sir, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister as to how long it would take for the Government to provide houses to the people belonging to Harijan and Tribals Communities living in the hilly areas of Madhya Pradesh as majority of them are homeless.

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a different question. Moreover, dwelling units are constructed for Harijans and tribals under the Indira Housing Scheme. We have an outlay of Rs.577 crores in the Seventh Five Year Plan. Last

time, hon'ble Members had asked about it, but, we did not receive any plan from several states. Under the scheme, the State Government was to provide land measuring 100 sq. yards and funds were to be provided by the Centre. There is nothing like that. The scheme under the Indira Housing Scheme is implemented under Rural Development Programme.

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If the non-resident Indians are allowed to invest in big houses, why are they not allowed to invest in houses.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: Dandavate Saheb has told about big houses. Sometime back, it was considered but later on it was decided that no fruitful purpose will be served by it.

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: By big houses I meant big industrial houses. He has misunderstood it, he is too innocent to understand the question. If the non-resident Indians are allowed to invest in big industrial houses, why are they not allowed to invest in houses?

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Professor Saheb, why do you ask question in a round-about manner?

#### **Prices of Vegetables in Delhi**

\*336. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of the vegetables have skyrocketed in Delhi markets;

(b) If so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) The steps being taken or proposed to be taken by Government to bring down the rising prices of the vegetables?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). A statement is given below:

#### **STATEMENT**

(a) The prices of important vegetables in Delhi have generally shown an increase since the second week of July 1987. During the first fortnight of November, 1987, the prices of most of the vegetables have shown a downward trend.

(b) The main reasons for high prices have been drought conditions and seasonality factors.

(c) To contain the prices of vegetables particularly potatoes and onions in Delhi, the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation Ltd. (NAFED) has released adequate stocks of potato and onion to retail agencies like the Super Bazar, Delhi State Civil Supplies Corporation, Kendriya Bhandar and their own out-lets for retail distribution. This has had a salutary effect on retail prices in Delhi.

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

A Special Scheme for increasing production of vegetables around urban agglom-

erations has also been sanctioned as a part of drought relief operations.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, from the reply given by the hon'ble Minister, it emerged that the prices of vegetables shown an increase since the second week of July, 1987 but prices of most of the vegetables came down significantly in the first half of November. I have figures in this regard. I have come from village also. I have gone through the prices of vegetables brought by servants in Delhi for the months of June, July, August, October and November. But the reply of the Minister does not appear to be correct. I would like to quote. The price of garlic in the month of July was in the range of Rs. 40 to 42. Now it is in the range of Rs. 45 to 50. It is Mother's Dairy rate which has been directed to sell the vegetables at reasonable rates. Bottlegourd was available at Rs. 3/- a kg in the month of July, now it is available at Rs. 4/- a kg. Price of cabbage has registered an increase from Rs. 3/- to Rs. 4/- Similarly, except one or two, prices of tomato and most of the other vegetable have also registered an increase during the period from July to November. I think every Member of this House is feeling the pinch of increase in prices of vegetables. The hon'ble Minister has just summed up his reply in one line that he had controlled the prices of vegetables. I failed to understand from where he collected the figures of reduced prices. I would like to know the basis of the reply given by the hon'ble Minister. Let him name of particular vegetables, if he does not consider garlic as a vegetable, whose prices...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It can be taken as part of vegetable.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: There is a history linked with the prices of vegetables, that was the reason for downfall of the government i.e. the increase in the price of the onion, now it is the turn of garlic.

I wanted to make you cautious.

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask question.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: May I know the vegetables, whose prices were more in July and came down in November and what is the basis of his contention?

MR. SPEAKER: Please leave him now?

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: According to figures available with me, there is a marginal increase of 4.3 per cent in the index number of whole-sale prices of vegetables for week 7.11.87 as compared to corresponding week last year, and I have got the table of the whole-sale price index with me and I can read it over to the House if you permit me, Sir, otherwise, there are collected by the statistical departments and I have to reply based on these figures.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: If he cannot answer. Let him tell me the names of at least five or six vegetables whose prices come down during the period from July to November. This question is concerned with our day to day life, everybody is feeling the pinch of this increase. Perhaps, it may not be of much significance for the hon'ble Minister, but we are very much concerned with it.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you talking to

each other? Please give answer, please name any one vegetable whose price has fallen.

[*English*]

DR. DATTA SAMANT: This is an important question, prices are rising.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: I have already said that there has been a marginal increase in the prices of vegetables. The figures are based on the wholesale prices of vegetables, given like this; potato, tomato, cauliflower and all sub-groups of vegetables including the major vegetables, that is the group of vegetables including 'Louki' and everything there is marginal increase of 4.3 per cent. That is what I said.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: How could I say the hon'ble Minister is telling a lie. He has replied that there was downward trend in the prices of most of the vegetables in the first fortnight of November, 1987. He is saying that there is marginal increase only. When he speaks in English he uses the word marginal increase but when he speaks in Hindi he talks of decrease.

[*English*]

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: The increase was 4.3 per cent. Now there is a decrease in the prices as compared to last few months. Earlier the price was more. But it has come down, and it has come down to the level where the increase is only 4.3

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S.DHILLON): There is marginal increase but it can't be said that the prices

had earlier increased. We have two methods, one is official figures and other gathered from housewives.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Do you keep officials in the category of wives... please allow me second supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed three.

SHRI. MURLIDHAR MANE: Please sit down, let me speak.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Mr. Speaker, you allow two supplementaries, you have not allowed my second supplementary.

[*English*]

DR. DATTA SAMANT: It should be properly replied at least.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: If you are to conduct the business of the House according to your sweet will, even half the supplementary has not been asked. According to my calculation, three supplementaries have already been allowed by me.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: You have given us right for making submission.

MR. SPEAKER: If it satisfies you, you go on making submission...

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI: This is for the first time in this country that a RAJ KUMAR is talking about vegetables.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: I do not know whether your hatred is confined to the *Rajas* or is directed against *Raj Kumars* also.

MR. SPEAKER: It is more against the *Rajas*...



**SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, in reply to my question, the hon. Minister has stated that a special scheme for increasing production of vegetables around urban agglomerations has also been sanctioned as a part of drought relief operations. I want to know the names of these schemes. Although the hon. Minister has already stated that it is not possible to indicate the names of the items whose prices have increased, yet he must tell the names of the schemes that have been launched for price-control.

[*English*]

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:** It is supplying mini kits of seeds and fertilizers to vegetable growers in those areas, five hundred kits, to each District for rabi 1987 as well as kharif 1988.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE:** Sir, the hon. Minister has just now stated in reply to hon. Member Shri Raj Kumar Rai's question that the prices of vegetables have gone up considerably in the cities and as a result thereof the people are facing a lot of hardships. Speaking on behalf of the farmers, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the benefit of this price rise in cities is going to the farmer also who grows vegetables by putting his sweet labour and then transports them to the markets in the cities or it is pocketed by the middlemen or the agents who are sitting in cities? Has the hon. Minister any such information? Will he evolve such a system whereby the benefit of price-rise reaches the farmer because according to my information, the entire profit is pocketed by the middlemen?

**MR. SPEAKER:** It is a well known fact that these middlemen earn in 12 hours what a farmer earns after 12 months' hard labour. That is the difference.

**SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE:** I want a specific answer from the hon. Minister whether the benefit of the price-rise goes to the farmers or it is pocketed by the middlemen?

[*English*]

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:** Sir, wherever there is an organised cooperative operating in Mandi like Super Bazar, Mother Dairy, it goes to the farmers. So far as the private trade is concerned, I cannot say anything.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You better organise cooperative for marketing of vegetable growers. You should encourage cooperatives. The farmers themselves should be involved in marketing

[*Translation*]

The entire profit is pocketed by the middlemen. The middlemen earns in three hours what you earn after 12 months' hard labour.

[*English*]

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Did the Minister take note the Speaker's suggestion? He has suggested that the cooperatives should be introduced.

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:** We are for the cooperatives. We have introduced cooperative trade in vegetables through NDDB, through Super Bazar and through many agencies. It is for the members to cooperate with us in promoting cooperatives.

[*Translation*]

**MR. SPEAKER:** You should encourage the farmers' cooperative by including them on the marketing. This is how they can be

helped. Now, Shri Tulsiram, you may speak.

PROF. MADHU DANDAAYTE: Mr. Minister, this is the ruling given by the Hon. Speaker.

[English]

### Canadian Aid for Fisheries

1338. SHRI V. TULSIRAM:  
CH. RAM PRAKASH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement between Canada and Indian Fishermen's Cooperative Federation has recently been reached for Canadian aid for production of fishing nets in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) the location of the establishment for producing fishing nets and the annual expected production thereof?

(d) the states that will be benefited as a result thereof;

(e) whether Government propose to set up a factory in Andhra Pradesh for the purpose, if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA, (a) to (f). A statement is given below:

### STATEMENT

(a) and (b). An agreement between the International Cooperative Alliance, Regional Office New Delhi and National Fed-

eration of Fishermen's Cooperatives Limited has been signed on 29.10.1987 for providing assistance by Cooperative Development Foundation of Canada for supplying hand operated net making machines at a cost of Canadian dollars 56,180 equivalent to Rs.5.31,463. Of this Rs. 3,79,469 will be shared by Cooperative Development Foundation of Canada, Rs. 79,719 by beneficiary societies and Rs.72.275 by National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperative Ltd.

(c) and (d). Three hand operated net making machines will be supplied to three Fishermen's Cooperative Societies one each to be selected in States of West Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. Each machine can produce 1600 kgs of webbing per year if it works 8 hours per day for 200 days in a year.

(e) and (f). The project is to supply net making machines to Fishermen's Cooperative Societies and not to set up any factory in any State.

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you know that Andhra Pradesh is surrounded by sea from all the four sides but the hon. Minister has stated that hand operated net making machines will be supplied to Fishermen's Cooperative Societies of West Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. The case of West Bengal seems to be justified but the States of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh have no sea coast at all. Had these machines been supplied to the Fishermen's Cooperatives of those States who have coastal area such as Andhra Pradesh, one could have understood but the hon. Minister has flatly refused in spite of the fact that there are number of Fishermen's Cooperative Societies there. The way the hon. Minister has evaded reply, I want your advice, Mr. Speaker, Sir,.... (Interruptions) what treatment should be given to him for this, whether he is to be

exonerated or harassed? I would not suggest killing him, but if the hon. Minister gives a satisfactory answer to my first question, I should not put the second supplementary question.

MR. SPEAKER: 'Rahiman ass na chhodiye, jab tak ghat mein pran'

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You and we have to play the role of Opposition. For them, it is of no significance.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Sir, it involves the supply of three machines. It does not involve setting up of any factory. The States which have the Cooperative Apex Societies have been selected and this selection of States was to be made from three different areas, That is why West Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh were selected and that too for the supply of three small machines.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: He stands exonerated, Sir,

MR. SPEAKER: Exonerated. You are a large-hearted person;

[English]

### Fertilizers used by Farmers

\*341. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of different types of fertilizers, separately, used by the farmers in the country during the last three years and the extent of increase registered in their price during the said period;

(b) whether there has been proportionate decline in the use of fertilizers by the farmers due to increase their price; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to bring down the prices of fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) (a) to (c). A Statement is given below:-

### STATEMENT

(a). The consumption of fertiliser is collected in terms of fertiliser nutrients and not variety wise. The consumption of fertiliser during the last three has been as follow:-

(In lakh tonnes)

Year	N	P <sub>i</sub>	K	(N+P+K)
1984-85	54.86	18.86	8.39	82.11
1985-86	58.16	20.67	8.54	87.37 (Estimated)
1986-87	57.73	21.05	8.60	87.38

The retail prices of fertilisers were increased by about 8-10% with effect from 31.1.1986 for different varieties of fertilisers. This revision brought the retail prices to the level of prices prevailing in the year 1981-82.

(b) No, Sir,

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will not ask supplementary.

[*English*]

SHRI M.Y.GHORPADE: There are stocks of fertiliser but it is not reaching the farmers. It is not because people are not buying it but because the credit system - if you take the fertiliser and give it in the form of loan - is not functioning properly in the country. Would the Minister agree that if the credit system is tuned up and if all those who want fertiliser are given seeds and fertiliser on loan, then this situation would not happen in the country and there will be sufficient demand for fertiliser. The situation where there is fertiliser produced on the one hand and the so-called insufficiency of demand on the other would not arise in the country?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: This is not the situation. The demand of fertiliser has increased consistently. The Government of India is providing short-term loan through the State Government to the farmers to purchase inputs like fertiliser.

SHRI M. Y. GHORPADE: My point is that the farmer who wants to buy the fertiliser cannot buy it unless you give it in the form of credit.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: I say that we are giving short-terms credit to the farmers to purchase inputs.

SHRI M.Y. GHORPADE: It is happening on a very small scale. It is not happening to cover even a substantial portion of the people who require it.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: The norm of fixing the short-term loan is that we see the consumption of fertiliser by a particular State and then we see whether it is done through the cooperatives or not. Based on the quantity of the fertiliser consumed by a particular State, short-term loan is provided to the State in order to pass it on to the farmers.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the complaints regarding adulteration in fertilizers. Several complaints regarding adulteration in fertilizers have been received. Seed stores or the shops or the dealers appointed by the Department of Agriculture - all indulge in adulteration. All along, we have been writing to the District Magistrate and the State Government, but it is a matter of regret that no action has so far been taken in this regard. They all are hand in glove with them and take bribe. Adulteration is being done openly in Nitrogen, Urea and other varieties of fertilizers and thus the farmers are being duped. Therefore, you are requested to issue strict instructions from the Centre or send Central teams to visit the districts so that raids could be conducted to apprehend the adulterers. Otherwise, the State Governments are doing nothing in this regard.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: All this is considered an offence under the Essential Commodities Act and the Fertiliser Control Order. But the hon. Member says that State Governments do not implement them properly. Wherever there is a complaint, you may write to us. We will instruct the State Govern-

ments and send our own officials too, but implementation is done only through the State Governments.

MR. SPEAKER: Do you impose restrictions on the movement of fertilizers from one State to another? Are there any orders restricting their movement?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: No, Sir, There are no such orders.

MR. SPEAKER: A complaint came to me from Punjab that earlier there were cheaper rates there. Later on movement of fertilizers from other States to that State was stopped. This led to rise in prices by Rs. 30.40 of stocks already available.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Let me give answer to that. There are many fertiliser companies. Some of them are located in the South, some in the North and also some in the West. Presently the Government of India gives a subsidy to transport fertiliser upto block level. In view of this we have decided that fertilizer should be sent there from the nearest fertiliser factory. Some factories wanted to violate rules and sell their fertilizer at distant places because production was more and we too had an import commitment.

[*English*]

We had to import. Because of this glut in the market, they started an unfair and unhealthy competition.

They give some more concession to the dealers and the dealers, in their turn, give concession to the farmers. But there is no change in the price. The prices are (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER; No, Sir, I do not agree

with you.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Dhillon, will you please see that...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You see to it. Why should we pay for the inefficiency of these fertilizer units? Why should the farmer be penalised for that? You see to it.

[*Translation*]

DR. G.S.DHILLON: The place from where you have received this complaint.

MR. SPEAKER: I will tell you.

DR. G.S DHILLON: I have also received it.

MR. SPEAKER: Then it is alright.

DR. G.S. DHILLON: At one time that was your area, mine too. I know what you have said and some way will be found to set it right.

MR. SPEAKER : Alright, that's fine.

[*English*]

#### **Telecast of Advertisements before T.V. Serial Ramayana**

\*343. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state-

(a) whether a large number of advertisement clips are being exhibited before the Ramayana serial by Doordarshan;

(b) if so, whether public have com-

plained that this interferes with their appreciation of the serial; and

(c) whether these advertisement clips are proposed to be restricted and if so, in what manner and to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATIO AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) As in the case of other serials, a number of advertisements are also telecast before the serial 'Ramayana'.

(b) Government has not received any complaint in this regard.

(c) Since the duration of the allotted time for the serial has not been reduced to accommodate advertisements, the number of advertisements presently being telecast is not proposed to be reduced.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I know from the Government whether they have carried out any sample survey to find out the public opinion or the reaction to the many advertisements which are shown before 'Ramayana', which actually vitiate the atmosphere of interest which Ramayana actually creates, I would like to know whether they have carried out any such sample survey to find out the public opinion about these.

SHRI A.K. PANJA: Sir, so far as the complaints are concerned, we have received none. So far as the public opinion is concerned, we have got a research group but they have not reported to us that the advertisements are vitiating the message which is being carried through Ramayana.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Anyway, Sir, the Government might not have received any complaint, but the feeling is there like that. Instead of showing all kinds of advertisements, the same adver-

tisements are repeated before each episode. I would like to know whether the Government is considering of providing opportunity to those advertisers who are wait-listed and who are also anxious to find some space before the Ramayana is actually screened.

SHRI A.K. PANJA: Sir, it depends as to when they come. We have to serve them according to their application. We cannot say that we have to change this because we feel that it would be an arbitrary decision how to pick and choose. So, as they come and according to the rate, we accept them and give them for advertisement.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: The same episode is repeated, Sir, before the Ramayana is actually screened.

SHRI A.K. PANJA: Sir, this is a different point. It is not true. It is not the same. We have had it examined.

Sir, when a flash-back is shown, sometimes it is being repeated, like one episode shown on 8th or 9th November, for a few minutes-if I remember rain was shown-to make the viewers understand the previous one....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: No, no, by mistake he says that. He says that the same advertisements are shown several times.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: This is a commercial thing.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, the total project of 'Ramayana' involves crores of rupees. The Doordarshan also receives lakhs of rupees by way of advertisements which are shown prior to Ramayana. Now, I would like to know whether there is any

linkage between the amount paid by the Doordarshan to the producer of Ramayana and the revenue that is obtained by the Doordarshan out of the advertisements shown prior to Ramayana.

SHRI A.K. PANJA: I could not follow his question. By 'Linkage' what does he mean?

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: What I mean to say is whether you pay to the producer only out of the revenue that you get after the advertisement.

SHRI A.K. PANJA: No, Sir. If it is a sponsored one then we go by a particular rate. If it is a super-A then we go in a different manner. So far as Ramayan is concerned, we find that each episode is coming up to 25 lakhs. There is no linkage with the producer that with our earning we have to pay.

#### **Production of Feature/Documentary Films in Various Languages and Dialects**

\*348 PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any schemes for the production of feature/documentary films in the various Languages and dialect in which the programmes of AIR/Doordarshan are broadcast and telecast respectively during the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to promote production of films in languages and dialects not included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution but spoken by millions of people in various parts of the country in the Seventh Plan so far, as also proposed in the remaining years of the Plan; and

(c) if so, the names of the languages in which the production of such films would be encouraged by the Government/National

Film Development Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

#### **STATEMENT**

The National Film Development Corporation extends financial help in suitable cases for production of feature films in languages and dialects irrespective of whether or not such languages are included in the VIII Schedule to the Constitution. Similarly, the Films Division has a scheme for production of 16 mm featurettes in several languages and dialects irrespective of such language being included in the VIII Schedule to the Constitution. However, the documentaries of the Films Division which are produced either in Hindi or in English are dubbed only in the languages (except Sanskrit) included in the said Schedule.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Sir, in the statement it has been stated that the language and dialects which are not included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution are also being recognised by the A.I.R. and Doordarshan. May I know in specific which are such languages which Doordarshan has recognised?

SHRI A.K. PANJA: Sir, it depends not only on the Schedule of the Constitution but where there are recognised societies which recognise certain languages and those are allowed by Doordarshan. It is not that only Scheduled ones are allowed.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: My basic question is: which are those languages-you can state 1, 2, 3, 4 etc.-which have been recognised by the Doordarshan? Will you be able to give an example?

SHRI A.K. PANJA: There is a long list.

But I can give one example, that is, Manipuri language. This language is not in the Schedule, but because it is recognised by various Basha Samitis and societies we do allow Manipuri language for films.

**PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:**

Sir, in that case what is the total percentage of funds allocated for production of tele-films and serials in such languages as recognised and those which are not recognised?

**SHRI A.K. PANJA:** The percentage figure is not available with me. I require a notice for that.

### Pilgrimage of Drought Hit Persons

\*349. **PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of some reports about drought hit casualties in tribal areas of Rajasthan-Gujarat border, to the effect that pangs of hunger made a tribal couple to leave their two little children to the wolves in the dense forests and commit suicide, Union Government propose to take special steps to ensure tribal welfare against such natural calamities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):** (a) and (b). On investigation through Governments of Rajasthan and Gujarat, this report is found to be baseless. The public distribution system ensures the availability of foodgrains in the area and relief works in the area provide opportunity for income to the inhabitants of the area including tribals.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Sir, the

hon. Minister's reply seems to be incomplete. Sir, in this context, the *Hindustan Times* of 3rd November, has mentioned about the drought situation and sub-human condition in Rajasthan. They have given the name of the village and the person who collected the report. It is in village Jotsasin in Kotra Sub-Division in Udaipur where 7-year old boy and 18 months' old girl were left by their parents because they were not able to feed them. The 7-year old boy climbed up the tree which has been checked up by one Mr. Satyarathi and the 18-month old girl was dragged for 20 yards and ultimately devoured by the wolf. They were completely devoured by the wolf and as a result of that, the couple which handed over the children to the forest area committed suicide. Sir, the Bonded Labour Liberation Moroha has given a written report, the name of the person is Kailash Satyarathi. He also found out the time at which the child was devoured and further he said that in that area some of the tribal women, because they are not able to get food, they have taken to prostitution. All that report with the name, place or the details appeared on 3rd November 1987, the name of that correspondent is also given. Kindly, will you try to investigate all these matters and not rely only on the stray report given by the Government concerned?

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:** I have no objection in again inquiring into the matter through our own officers, but at the same time the same *Hindustan Times* has published the denial of this report and the Government of Rajasthan has deputed an officer who visited the village, who visited the area, who met the sarpanch of the village, the names are also given-Shri Kesri Bhai, Mukhya of the local tribals and the other residents of the village. He met these tribals, their mukhyas, and according to the report of this officer who inquired into the matter. There is no such incident that took place. However, I said that I will inquire through our own officers; I will send my officers and



inquire into the matter.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Sir, I am glad that he has responded positively, but in order that he should be able to collect the report, the name of the person is Kailash Satyarathi of the Bonded Labour Liberation Front. He was an eye witness to the episode and I will request the hon. Minister to contact this organisation, they have printed the report, get that report and try to find out whether it is correct.

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:** I have got the name of the person and other things also. I will ask my officer who goes to inquire, to meet them and to verify from them also.

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#### SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

#### News Item about Ramayana Serial

S.N. Q2. **SHRI V. TULSIRAM:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen a news item appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 11 November, 1987 captioned "Ramayana anti-secular";

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that such an expression about Ramayana has injured the sentiments of a large population in the country; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to stop such expressions?

[*English*]

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE**

**MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government does not agree with the views expressed in the news item as the serial 'Ramayana' lays stress on the literary, aesthetic, and ethical aspects of the great epic.

(c) and (d). It is an individual opinion and should be seen as such. No action is, therefore, called for.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD:** What one man says does not matter.

**SHRI V. TULSIRAM:** Sir, the Indian National Congress celebrated its golden jubilee in Goa. Dr. Jha who is Head of Delhi University's History Department, while speaking on the occasion, said that T.V. serial 'Ramayana' is not secular. So I would like to know from the hon. Minister that every religion is given protection by the Government but to be born as a Hindu....

(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA:** Sir, on a point of order .

(*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** There is no point of order in question hour.

**SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA:** So please allow us to ask the question, there should be some alternative.

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, if that Jha has said this, I being Azad Jha say that it is secular. I too am a Jha. One Jha had said that but I am Azad Jha. I mean to say that that Jha was a slave.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: It is alright if you say so, but why has the Government not contradicted it? This is what I want to ask from the government.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: You are right to that extent.

[*English*]

SHRI A.K. PANJA: Sir, the question of construction by the Government, we thought, does not arise for this reason. We are in a democratic country; every individual has got a right to pass his opinion. Except that particular opinion, we have collected all other opinions from politicians, from other historians, from scientists, from artists and persons in various walks of life. Everybody has said that he does not agree with the opinion expressed by this History Congress. In fact, that very report contains that the students there in Goa objected to this Conference because large sums of money were being spent in that conference when the whole country is suffering.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: How is that relevant, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: Distortion of history is also made by people, you see.

[*Translation*]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Why the Honourable Minister, has not contradicted the statement published in the press at that time. Today he is saying it in this House.

MR. SPEAKER: You have asked only today.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Do you think it will be over if I don't ask?

MR. SPEAKER: People understand

everything.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: One Mr. Jha says "yes" and the other Mr. Jha says "No" and so we accept it.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: In this way the world goes on.

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: One minute, Sir, One clarification. I think, this is the general view of the entire House. There is nothing wrong in coexistence of all the religions and freedom to all the religions, if consistent with freedom. Therefore, there is nothing wrong in depicting various epics representing various religions. There is nothing wrong in it. Why do the Government not say categorically that secularism does not mean irreligious. It only means, peaceful co-existence of all the religions. And there cannot be anything wrong in it.

MR. SPEAKER: We agree.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Fourth Pay Commission Recommendation on Rates of Insurance Covers

\*310. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Fourth Pay Commission recommended that the rates of subscription and the insurance cover under the Central Government Employees Group Insurance Scheme may be increased by 50%; and

(b) If so, the details of the action taken

in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) the matter is under consideration.

#### **Committee to Study the Utilization of Surplus Yarn**

\*311. SHRI KAMALA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee set up to study the utilisation of the surplus yarn and other connected issues have made any studies and if so, the recommendations made; and

(b) whether these recommendations have been examined and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIR-DHA): (a) Government have not set up any Committee to exclusively study the utilisation of surplus yarn.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

#### **Job Rotation Policy In Nationalised Banks**

\*312. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:  
DR. SUDHIR ROY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to go ahead with job rotation policy in nationalised banks and 'no work no pay' principle for those who are opposing the policy with-

out discussing the issue with representatives or employees; and

(b) if so, whether some guidelines were also framed for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Nationalised banks are advised to rotate their officers and clerical staff after every 3 and 5 years, respectively. Bank managements are appropriately taking action in this regard. The "No work no pay" principle is applicable only in cases where employees remain absent unauthorisedly or do not work, etc.

#### **Smuggling of Gold, Synthetic Yarn and Synthetic Fabric**

\*313. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cases of smuggling of gold from Pakistan, synthetic yarn from Nepal and cheap synthetic fabric from Bangladesh and Burma border, have come to the notice of Government;

(b) if so, the details regarding such cases brought to the notice of Government during last one and half years (upto September), 1987; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

The value of gold and synthetic fabrics and yarn seized in the Indo-Pak, Indo-Nepal, Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Burma sectors during the years 1986, 1987 (upto September) is given below:

(Value : Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Indo-Pak		Indo-Nepal		Indo-Bangladesh		Indo-Burma	
	Gold	Synthetic fabrics and yarn	Gold	Synthetic fabrics and yarn	Gold	Synthetic fabrics and yarn	Gold	Synthetic fabrics and yarn
1986	375	255	25	74	—	140	7	7
1987 (upto (September)	158	64	29	68	43	153	10	6

(c) The anti-smuggling drive, in general, has been intensified throughout the country and particularly in the vulnerable areas along our land borders. The preventive and intelligence machinery of the Customs department deployed along the borders has been geared up against smuggling activities. Close co-ordination is maintained with all the concerned agencies in the prevention and detection of smuggling into the country across our land borders.

### Rural Credit Policy

\*314. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:  
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have deferred a decision to tighten the rural credit policy to ensure recovery of loans;

(b) if so, the main measures that were proposed to be undertaken for tightening the rural credit policy;

(c) the main reasons for delay; and

(d) the extent to which it will be beneficial to the drought affected people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d). Presumably the Question relates to the tightening of the eligibility criteria laid down by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) in respect of its refinance assistance to credit institutions in relation to their agricultural term loans.

The quantum of refinance available in any year to a Commercial Bank, Regional Rural Bank or a Land Development Bank from the NABARD is related to the annual recovery percentage achieved on the agricultural term loans during the immediate preceding year. In view of the drought/flood conditions obtaining in many parts of the country requiring larger credit assistance, a proposal to suspend/relax the eligibility criteria is under consideration.

[Translation]

### Export of Tea

\*315. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether with a view to check the fall registered in the export of tea during the last

year and to promote export of tea, Government have issued some special directions to the concerned quarters:

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

(c) the percentage by which export of tea is likely to increase during the current year as compared to previous year?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). Major steps have been initiated to enhance export of Indian tea in both quantity and value terms. These include:-

- (1) Excise duty rebate of 50 paise per kg. on all bulk tea exports.
- (2) Excise duty rebate on tea going into packets as well as the duty on tea packets.
- (3) Higher CCS for packet tea, tea bags and instant tea.
- (4) Abolition of customs duty on filter paper used in the manufacture of tea bags.
- (5) Provision of upto 10% of f.o.b. realisation for advertisement and promotion by individual companies abroad.
- (6) Assistance to exporters of packet tea under the Brand Promotion Fund Scheme and Warehousing Subsidy Scheme.
- (7) Introduction of a scheme for providing loan to new packeters for building up packaging capability in order to broaden the packet-tea production base in the country.

- (8) Exemption of excise duty on tea bags (which are mainly for exports).
- (9) Reduction in import duty on Tea Bagging Machinery from 75% to 15%.
- (10) Facility for REP Licences to registered exporters of packet tea, tea bags and instant tea.
- (11) Bilateral arrangements with other countries for export of tea.
- (12) Tea Board's promotional activities which include:-

(i) Generic promotion programme through Tea Councils, India is presently a member of the Tea Councils of U.K., West Germany, USA and Canada.

(ii) Uninational campaigns such as in Egypt and Saudi Arabia and other uninational programmes through Tea Board's overseas offices.

(iii) Promotional support to Indian exporters, media publicity, delegations, sampling of Indian teas abroad through in store demonstrations, participation in fairs and exhibition etc

(iv) Highlighting the quality of Indian Tea through schemes such as the introduction of Darjeeling Logo Campaign in the UK market.

However, considering the rapidly ex-

panding domestic demand for tea, enhanced exportable surpluses of tea would have to come through substantial increase in production. With this end in view the First National Conference on Tea Productivity and Development was held on 22.8.1987. Based on the recommendations of this Conference the following steps have been initiated:-

- (i) A Productivity Committee has been set up to formulate long-term strategy and plan for tea.

This Committee would:-

(1) evolve a long term and medium term policy and strategy for tea;

(2) evolve a plan strategy for maximising exports with substantial increase in value added exports;

(3) assess requirements of resources and suggest alternative approaches for resource mobilisation.

(ii) A National Committee on Tea Research has been set up to:-

(1) effect coordination among various agencies engaged in tea research;

(2) oversee and evaluate research in tea undertaken by tea agencies and give necessary guidance and direction to their work.

(3) review the application of research findings to plantation of tea and introduce innovative technology in tea plantation.

(4) make an assessment of long term requirements of funds and physical requirements for tea research.

(iii) A Rs. 10 crores corpus for tea research is being established with matching contributions from NABARD and tea industry.

(iv) a scheme of awards for achievement in tea productivity has been announced.

(v) In addition, leading tea exporters have been asked to draw up export plans for the next 5 years as part of their corporate plan.

(c) Our exports during the first 6 months of the financial year 1987-88 (April-September) as compared to April-September 1986-87 is as follows:-

Year	EXPORTS	
	QTY. (M. KGS)	VALUE (CORES)
1987-88 (April-Sept)	85.67	Rs. 274.56
1986-87 (April-Sept)	79.97	Rs. 240.47

The rate of growth achieved in quantity terms is approximately 7% higher than April-September 1986-87. Our attempt is to sustain this rate of growth for the remaining part of the year.

[English]

#### Gross Domestic Product

\*316. SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH: Will the

Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) India's Gross Domestic Product at International level; and

(b) whether it supports Government's claim about the shape of country's economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) According to the quick estimates, issued by the CSO, the GDP of India (at factor cost) in the year 1985-86 was Rs. 215024 crores at current prices and Rs. 64,988 crores at 1970-71 prices. At the international level, in 1985, India ranked 11th from the top in terms of the total GDP in US dollars amongst the countries for which data have been provided in the World Development Report, 1987 issued by the World Bank.

(b) The objectives of the Government have been to achieve growth, self-reliance, modernisation and social justice through economic planning of the country.

#### **Extension of Bombay Cheques Clearing Facility upto Kalyan Complex**

\*317. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bombay Computer Cheques Clearing facility was to be extended upto Kalyan Complex;

(b) whether this facility has been extended to Ambarnath and Ulhasnagar also which is the part of Kalyan Complex, if not, the time by which it is likely to be made available to these big cities;

(c) whether there is a demand to extend the same facility to Bhiwandi city which is near Thana city; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that the jurisdiction of the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House has been extended to cover the banks/branches adjacent to railway line upto Kalyan on the Central Railway with effect from 1.7.1987. Reserve Bank of India has further reported that it has not been found feasible to extend the jurisdiction of the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House to cover branches in Ambarnath, Ulhasnagar and Bhiwandi since the branches located in these places would find it difficult to observe the time schedule which is essential for smooth and effective functioning of the Clearing House.

#### **Compulsory Price Stamping on Powerloom Cloth**

\*318. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:  
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued an order for compulsory price stamping on all types of yarn and cloth processed by powerlooms and organised sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the textile industry has opposed this order; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIR-

DHA): (a) to (d). The price stamping of yarn and cloth is specified in Textile Commissioner's Notification No. CER (14)/87-CLB dated 16.6.1987, called the Textiles (Consumer Protection) Regulation, 1987. In view of representation from trade and industry, the date from which it shall come into force has been extended to 15th February, 1988.

#### **All India Conference of Collectors of Customs and Central Excise**

\*319. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:-

(a) whether an All India Conference of Collectors of Customs and Central Excise was held in Delhi in September 1987;

(b) if so, whether a decision to set up a central committee to combat smuggling was arrived at in the meeting; and

(c) if so, the likely composition of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) to (c). During the Conference of Collectors of Customs on anti-smuggling work which was convened at Delhi on 17th September, 1987, the Hon'ble Finance Minister directed to set up a Central Committee of senior officers of agencies concerned with anti-smuggling work. Accordingly, a Committee consisting of senior officials of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, the Coast Guard, the Border Security Force and the Department of Revenue has been constituted under Finance Ministry's order dated 21st October, 1987. It would enable the agencies concerned to exchange information and to take co-ordinated action so that the total anti-smuggling effort is strengthened.

#### **National Deposit Scheme**

\*320. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Deposit Scheme as suggested in the budget of this year (speech) has since been launched;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). Savings Scheme as suggested in the Budget Speech has been launched on 1.4.1987. It is called National Savings Scheme, 1987.

Under the scheme which is operated through Post Offices, a depositor can make one deposit in a month subject to a total of Rs. 20,000 in a year. Withdrawal will be permitted once in a year, such withdrawal not exceeding the balance at the end of the fourth preceding financial year, less withdrawals. The rate of interest is 9% for 1987-88.

Under section 80CCA of Income Tax Act, a deduction of an amount equal to 50% of the deposits made in National Savings Scheme in a year will be allowed. Similarly 50% of the amount withdrawn shall be chargeable to tax.

#### **Funds for NTC Mills**

\*321. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether increased funds have been sought for the National Textile Corporation mills; if so, the details thereof; and



(b) directions issued to the nationalised banks, Industrial Development Bank of India or other financing agents regarding financing of the National Textile Corporation mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) NTC has asked for additional budgetary provisions in RE 87-88, to the extent of Rs. 288.86 crores. The break-up of this amount is as follows:

(Rs. in crores)	
Additional plan provisions	56.00
Additional non-plan provisions	232.86
Total	288.86

These proposals of NTC are under consideration of the Government.

(b) No specific directions have been issued to nationalised banks or the Industrial Development Banks of India or to any other financing agents regarding financing of NTC mills.

#### Rubber Import

\*322. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have fixed the quantity of rubber for import during the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the basis adopted by Government regarding the fixation of the quantity?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). The quantity of natural rubber to be imported is decided on the basis of an assessment made in the Rubber Board (on which both growers and consumers are represented) of the likely gap between indigenous production and consumption. During 1987-88, this gap has been assessed as 40,000 M. Tonnes.

#### Enquiry into Indian Nationals Acquiring Properties Abroad

\*323. SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government ordered recently an enquiry into the activities of any Indian national or nationals in Switzerland and other countries for their acquiring movable and immovable properties in contravention of FERA; and

(b) if so, the results of the enquiry and the action taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) Government have not ordered any enquiry recently into the activities of any Indian National or Nationals in Switzerland and other countries for their acquiring movable and immovable properties in contravention of FERA. However, the Enforcement Directorate have initiated enquiries regarding Shri Ajitabh Bachchan's alleged acquisition of a flat in Switzerland and his other business interests in contravention of FERA.

(b) The enquiry is still in progress. On the basis of outcome of investigations, action if any warranted under the law, will be taken.

#### Impact of Rising Prices on Fixed Income Groups

\*324. PROF SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will

the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the price spiral is on the increase;

(b) whether he is also aware that fixed income groups have been suffering most; and

(c) if so, what measures are envisaged to alleviate the suffering of this group?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) to (c). The severe drought in the country has put pressure on prices of some important agricultural commodities during the current financial year. The Government has taken a number of steps to contain the price rise. The Public Distribution System has been strengthened to ensure availability of selected essential commodities at reasonable prices. Workers in the organised sector including Government employees are compensated for the rise in prices through payment of dearness allowance linked to the cost of living index. The workers in the unorganised sector are also sought to be compensated through periodic revision in the minimum wages to take into account the rise in the cost of living.

#### **Export Monitoring Cells**

\*325. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to set up export monitoring cells in all State capitals; and

(b) the functions proposed to be assigned to these cells?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NAR-

AYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). The Government have been keen to increase the involvement of the State Governments in export promotion efforts. A proposal for evolving a suitable mechanism both to sustain and promote export efforts at the State level is under consideration.

#### **Investigation Into Export Deal by CCI**

\*326. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS:  
SHRI LALITESHWAR  
PRASAD SHAHI:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have directed the Central Bureau of Investigation to enquire into an export deal by the Cotton Corporation of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action being taken/proposed to be taken against those found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIR-DHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been alleged that the value realisation was lower in certain export transactions of November, 1986.

(c) The report of the CBI has not been received.

#### **Rama-Krishnayya Committee on Coffee, Tea and Rubber Boards**

\*327. SHRI V. SOBHANADREES-  
WARA RAO:  
SHRI YASHWANT RAO  
GADAKH PATIL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee headed by Shri Rama-Krishnayya has submitted report on the functioning of Coffee, Tea and Rubber Boards; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations made by the Committee to protect the interest of small growers?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). The Ramakrishnayya Committee has submitted its report on the 30th October, 1987.

2. The main recommendations of the Committee concerning small growers include:-

- (1) The large percentage of small growers in the case of Tea, Coffee and Rubber should be borne in mind while devising the management system for each commodity.
- (2) While the three Commodity Boards should be restructured to make them compact and more effective, the present extension network should be so structured as to provide necessary extension back-up to the small growers.
- (3) In the case of Tea and Coffee, the targetted segment within the small growers sector, who are wholly or substantially dependent on Tea or Coffee crop for their income, should be considered for special assistance.
- (4) Problems relating to production, development, processing and marketing faced by the small growers should be resolved.

(5) Measures should be evolved for improving the supply of credit to small growers.

(6) Greater coordination between State Governments and Commodity Boards should be attempted.

#### **Proposal to Introduce Automatic Teller Machines in Banks**

\*328. SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI:  
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce self-service banking through automatic teller machines;

(b) if so, whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Electronic banking not yet suitable for India" appearing in the Hindustan Times of 26 October, 1987; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). Government have seen the news-item referred to in the Question. Reserve Bank of India has reported that two Indian public sector banks have submitted proposals for installation of Automatic Teller Machines (ATMs) in some of their branches in India. No decision on these proposals has yet been taken by RBI pending formulation of a policy framework consistent with the needs and priorities of Indian Public Sector Banks after taking into account the legal aspects involved.

**Money Market**

\*329. SHRIK. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations made by the Working Group set up by the Reserve Bank of India to examine the possibilities of enlarging the scope of the money market and to recommend specific measures for evolving other suitable money market instruments; and

(b) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) Some of the important recommendations of the Working Group set up by the Reserve Bank of India to examine the possibilities of enlarging the scope of the money market and to recommend specific measures for evolving other suitable money market instruments are reproduced below:

- (i) The call money and term money rates should be freed for inter-bank transactions.
- (ii) The bill system should be encouraged and bill rediscounting market should be enlarged.
- (iii) Short term commercial paper should be introduced.
- (iv) A "182 Days Treasury Bill" refinance facility should be introduced.
- (v) A Finance House should be set up, and
- (vi) Legislative changes should be undertaken to facilitate the development of the money market.

(b) The following action has been taken by the Reserve Bank of India on the recommendations of the Group:-

- (i) In order to make bill financing attractive to borrowers, effective from April 1, 1987 the bill discounting rate for categories subject to the maximum lending rate has been fixed at a rate one percentage lower than the maximum lending rate i.e. at a level equivalent to effective interest rate of 15.5 per cent.
- (ii) The ceiling on the bill rediscounting rate has been raised from 11.5 per cent to 12.5 per cent in order to attract additional funds into rediscount market.
- (iii) Access to bill rediscounting market has been increased by selectively increasing the number of participants in the market.
- (iv) In order to promote bill financing the following measures have been adopted:-
  - (1) Only 75 per cent of the eligible receivables of all parties subject to the Credit Authorisation Scheme (CAS) would be taken into account for financing with effect from April 1, 1988.
  - (2) Banks have been given the discretion to sanction additional *ad hoc* inland bill limits to all parties subject to CAS.
  - (3) It has been stipulated that all parties subject to CAS should attain a ratio of bill acceptance

to credit purchases of 25 per cent by April 1, 1988:

- (v) With a view to imparting greater liquidity to banks' holdings of 182 Days Treasury Bill, a "182 Days Treasury Bill" Refinance facility has been introduced, and
- (vi) A decision has been taken to set up a Finance House jointly by the Reserve Bank of India, public sector banks and the financial institutions, to impart a greater liquidity to the system. Its modalities are being worked out.

#### **Seizure of Foreign Currency at Indira Gandhi International Airport.**

\*330. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence caught an Indian air hostess of British Airways on 2 November, 1987 at the Indira Gandhi International Airport at Delhi and recovered from her more than Rs. 7.5 lakh and some assorted foreign currency, which she was about to take aboard by a flight to Hong Kong.

(b) If so, whether the investigations have revealed that the Indian air hostess was a part of an organised racket by a Dubai based party and several Indian agents supplied her regularly large quantities of Indian currency which after being smuggled out to Hong Kong were taken to Dubai to pay Indians employed in Dubai;

(c) If so, whether the details of the smuggling rackets and the agents involved have been traced; and

(d) If so, the action taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K.GADHVI): (a) to (d) On 2nd November, 1987, the Officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, New Delhi intercepted Miss Reena mirbhandani, stewardess, British Airways when she was about to board the British Airways flight from New Delhi to Hongkong. On examination of her baggage, Indian currency amounting to Rs. 7.59 lakhs and some assorted foreign currencies equivalent to Rs.3500 were recovered and seized under the Customs Act. Miss Mirchandani was arrested on 3rd November, 1987. Further investigations are in progress.

In the interest of the effective investigation, it will not be expedient to disclose further details at this stage.

#### **Import of Phosphoric Acid**

\*334 SHRI V. SOBHANDRESSWARA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government are importing phosphoric acid for manufacture of Di-Ammonium Phosphate;

(b) if so, the quantity and value of the imports:

(c) The time by which imported phosphoric acid will be reaching the fertilizer plants for manufacture of DAP; and

(d) The reasons for the delay in its import as it is most required during kharif season?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G. S. DHILLON): (a) Yes, Sir. Government is importing phosphoric acid for the manufacture of phosphatic fertilizers, including DAP, on a continuous basis.

(b). A statement is given below:-

(c) and (d) . The supplies of imported phosphoric acid have been maintained on a continuous basis, except in the 2nd semester of 1987 (July to December 1987) for which the contracts were concluded in end of September 1987, due to delay in finalisation of prices. The supplies are how-

ever being received since mid-October, 1987. Some plants which have captive production of phosphoric acid have been continuously manufacturing DAP.

The Kharif season (April to September 1987) requirements were met mostly with the production based on 5,56,000 mt of phosphoric acid imported during the 1st semester of 1987 (January to June).

#### STATEMENT

S.No.	Year	Total P 205 Qty. Received	Total value in US \$ (Millions)
1	2	3	4
1.	1983	479,000 MT	171.36
2.	1984	746,000 MT	298.27
3.	1985	764,000 MT	265.55
4.	1986	971,000 MT	333.43
5.	1987 (1st half only)	556,100 MT	180.85

#### Finanlisation of National Capital Region Plan

\*337. SHRI M.RAGHMA REDDY:  
SHRI CHARAM PAL SINGH  
MALLIK:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Capital Region Plan has been approved and finalised by Union Government;

(b) If so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) The time by which a copy of the draft

plan will be laid down on the Table of the House.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (c). It is the statutory function of the National Capital Region Planning Board to prepare the Regional Plan for the development of the National Capital Region and for the control of land uses and the development of infrastructure in the Region. While the Board has not yet finalised the Regional Plan, it has towards that end, formulated a Regional Plan in draft and published it by publishing a notice, in the prescribed manner, inviting objections and suggestions from any per-

son. The Regional plan is to be finalised by the Board, after considering all objections, suggestions and representations received by it in response to the said notice.

(b). Does not arise.

### Social Security Scheme

\*339. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) The number of workers in the country, in urban and rural and remote parts, both organised and unorganised, who enjoy social security under the major social security schemes;

(b) Whether inadequacy of social security has compelled the workers to move from one place to another and expose them to occupational accidents, diseases and other manifold difficulties; and

(c) how long it will take to strengthen and give a real and complete shape to the social security plans and details in relation thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) (a) to (c). The number of workers covered under the two major social security schemes as on 31.3.87 was as follows:

(i) The Employees' State Insurance Scheme	62.79 Lakhs
(ii) The Employees' Provident Fund Scheme	138.12 Lakhs

It may not be correct to say that inadequacy of social security compels the workers to move from one place to another or exposes them to diseases and other manifold difficulties.

Legislation already exists in regard to major areas of social security like Employees' Provident Fund Act, ESI Act, Workmen's Compensation Act, Payment of Gratuity Act etc. Coverage of workers under such legislation depends on many factors, and the attempt is to cover as many establishments and workers as possible.

### Flow of Tourists

\*340. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) Whether there was an increase in the inflow of tourists into the country last year;

(b) If so, the details thereof?

(c) The details of the increase in the earnings from tourists visiting India; and

(d) The steps taken to encourage international tourists visiting India ?

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

(b) The foreign tourist arrivals excluding the nationals of Pakistan and Bangladesh registered an increase of 2.1 percent during 1986 over 1985 and the total tourist arrivals including the nationals of Pakistan and Bangladesh registered an increase of 15.2 percent over 1985.

(c) The estimated foreign exchange earnings from tourism during 1986-87 showed an increase of 21.9 percent over 1985-86.

(d) The steps taken to encourage international tourists to visit India include improvement of tourism infrastructure and effective publicity.

**Direct Airlink between Delhi-Jabalpur**

\*342. SHRI MOHAN LAL JHIKRAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce a direct to and from-air service between Delhi and Jabalpur; and

(b) If not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No, Sir.

(b): Indian Airlines is providing convenient connections at Bhopal, in both the directions, for passengers travelling between Delhi and Jabalpur on six days in a week. Indian Airlines cannot operate with B-737 to Jabalpur as the airport at Jabalpur is not suitable for Boeing operations.

[English]

**Reclassifications of Govt. Accommodation**

\*344. DR. B.L. SHAIKESH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) Whether as a sequel to the revision of pay scales of Central Government officers and staff as per recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission and enhancement of the House Rent Allowance payable, Government have by now taken any decision to re-classify or re-categorise the various types of Government residences in the capital and elsewhere;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) If not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF

URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Revision of pay scales and reclassification or recategorisation of various types of Government residences are not inter-related matters, nor has the Pay Commission made any recommendation regarding reclassification or recategorisation of Government residences.

**Manufacture of Luxury Coaches**

\*345. SHRI. A. JAYAMOHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government propose to give special incentives to the transport industry to encourage manufacture of luxury coaches to attract foreign tourists; and

(b) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). In order to improve the quality of tourist vehicles in India, Government have agreed to allow import of airconditioners to be fitted into coaches for use of tourists.

**Sugarcane Production**

\*346. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) The average productivity of sugarcane per hectare and recovery percentage in the country;

(b) Whether any research work has been done to increase the productivity and the recovery percentage comparable to other major sugarcane producing countries; and



(c) If so, the details thereof and the measures taken to utilise the same?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON) (a) The productivity of sugarcane and sugar recovery in India during 1985-86 are 60 tonnes/ha and 10.23% respectively.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Under the aegis of ICAR researches have been undertaken to increase the productivity of sugarcane and sugar recovery by evolving improved varieties and crop production technologies. High yielding varieties like Co 7717, Co 8014, Co 8021, Cos 7918 and Bo. 91 have been evolved to replace the earlier varieties.

Early maturing and high sugar varieties CoJ 64, Co c 671, Co 7704 Cos 687 and CoS 8436 have been evolved to increase the sugar recovery. The varieties CoJ 64 in subtropical and CoC 671 in tropical regions have remarkably improved the sugar recovery. In addition, varieties tolerant to specific environmental stress and problem areas have been evolved.

Cultural practices and plant protection measures suited to different agroclimatic region have been developed. With the result, the yield and sugar recovery in some states in India are comparable to the leading sugarcane growing countries in the world.

#### **Non-Broadcast of First Semi Final Reliance Cup Cricket Match**

\*347. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) Whether All India Radio suddenly decided on 2 November, 1987 to cancel its planned broadcast of the first Reliance Cup semifinal match at Lahore scheduled for

Wednesday, 4 November, 1987;

(b) If so, the reasons thereof?

(c) The terms of agreement for broadcasting Reliance Cup matches form the start; and

(d) The terms on which Doordarshan telecast Reliance Cup matches?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA): (a) and (b). Originally it was planned to send an All India Radio team of commentators for coverage of first Reliance Cup semifinal match at Lahore on 4.11.87 if India figured in the match. However as India did not play at Lahore and keeping in view the austerity measures in view of the severe drought situation it was decided to meet the listeners interest by arranging relay of the commentary through the Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation.

(c) There were no terms of agreement for radio coverage of the Reliance Cup matches.

(d) It has been decided that sports organisations organising or sponsoring sports events pertaining to the their own fields can be treated as advertising agents for the purpose of advertisements on Doordarshan, when their respective sports event is telecast. All advertisements secured by them for this purpose would have to be recommended by the Department of Sports. The Reliance Cup matches were telecast on this basis.

#### **Removal of Unauthorised Encroachment from Ladakh Buddhist Vihar**

\*350. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstar-

red Question No. 8834 on 4 May, 1987 regarding alleged unauthorised encroachment in Buddhist Vihar and state:

(a) Whether the Delhi Development Authority has taken any further steps to remove the illegal constructions in the premises of Laadakh Buddhist Vihar.

(b) Whether Government have received representations in this regard;

(c) whether any action has been taken or is proposed in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) Yes, Sir. These are under consideration.

#### **Status of Naval Public School, New Delhi.**

3125. SHRI MANIK REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) The status of Naval Public School, New Delhi;

(b) The details of the management of the school; and

(c) The details of financial and other facilities extended by the Indian Navy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPTT. OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (c). This is one of the schools under the Navy Education Society which is registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 The

administration of the school is vested with a managing committee comprising of senior officers of Naval Head quarters staff members and representatives of the Parents-Teachers' Association. The capital expenditure and part of the recurring expenditure are provided from non-public funds controlled by the Navy.

#### **Capacity to manufacture Viscose Fibre**

3126. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the indigenous capacity to manufacture viscose fibre at present;

(b) whether new capacity is being created when some of the existing unit manufacturing viscose fibre are shut down; and

(c) the nature of the new capacity being authorised and its items and conditions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) The installed capacity for manufacture of regular viscose staple fibre as on 31st March 1987 is 89,000 MTs and the capacity for modal fibres is 27,7000 Mts per annum.

(b) Thungabhadra Fibres is closed since February 1985 reportedly on account of shortage of funds. The Government had issued letters of intent for increased production of viscose staple fibre to meet the projected requirements.

(c) Details of pending proposals are not divulged till the Government have taken final decision thereon.

#### **Hike in Plan Funds for Tea**

3127. SHRI NARSING SURYAVANSI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission turned down the request for hiking plan funds for tea as reported in Deccan Herald dated 19 October, 1987.

(b) if so, the steps being taken to extend tea cultivation in North Eastern States and Himachal Pradesh; and

(c) the reasons for slow extension of tea cultivation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) The request for increasing plan funds for tea has been taken up with the Planning Commission.

(b) A new tea unit financing scheme is being implemented by Tea Board with a view to undertaking tea plantation in non-traditional areas such as those in North-Eastern States under tea cultivation. In addition tea growers in North-Eastern States and Himachal Pradesh can also avail of other development schemes such as those for establishing tea nurseries and demonstration plots and training for small growers. Recently an amount of Rs. 34 lakhs has been sanctioned by banks under NABARD re-financing to 8 estates in Kangra for developmental activities. The CSIR Complex at Palampur is also undertaking research and development work for improved productivity and extending tea cultivation in Himachal

Pradesh.

(c) The main reason retarding tea cultivation is the non-availability of additional lands for purposes for tea cultivation.

#### Land under Tea Plantation

3129. SHRI R.P. DAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the hectares of land covered under the tea plantation so far;

(b) the names of those areas, State-wise;

(c) whether there is any proposal to bring more areas under tea plantation; and

(d) if so, the names of these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b) A statement is given below.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Additional tea Plantation is proposed to be undertaken in Assam, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Kerala and in the non-traditional areas such as Orissa, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh.

#### STATEMENT

(a) *The statistics of land in India under Tea plantation state-wise and area-wise (Provisional) are as follows:-*

				(Figures in Hectares)
1	2	3	4	
<b>I. NORTH INDIA</b>				
1.	<b>ASSAM</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Land under tea plantation</b>	

1	2	3	4
		Darrange	37,777
		Goalpara	3,811
		Kamrup	3,292
		Lakhimpur	3,837
		Dibrugarh	63,596
		Nowgong	7,568
		Sibsagar (including Mikir Hills and North Cachar)	63,461
		Cachar	33,775
2.	WEST BENGAL		
		Darjeeling	19,804
		Tarai (including West Dinajpur)	12,395
		Dooars (including Cooch Bihar)	65,816
3.	TRIPURA		6,307
4.	UTTAR PRADESH		1,804
5.	HIMACHAL PRADESH		3,212
6.	BIHAR		460
7.	MANIPUR		89
8.	SIKKIM		233
9.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH		5
10.	NAGALAND		8
11.	ORISSA		10
<b>NORTH INDIA TOTAL</b>			<b>326,260</b>

1

2

3

4

## II. SOUTH INDIA

## 12. TAMIL NADU

Kanyakumari 354

Tirunelveli 800

Madurai 940

Coimbatore 10,012

Nilgiris 24,872

## 13. KERALA

Palghat 665

Malapuram 174

Trichur 447

Trivandrum 1,071

Quilon 1,375

Kottayam 2,009

Idukki 23,641

Wyanad 5,377

## 14. KARNATAKA

Chickmagalur 1,320

Coorg 189

Hassan 422

SOUTH INDIA TOTAL 73,669

**ALL INDIA TOTAL 399,929**

### Admission of Children of Ex-Servicemen in Schools

3130. SHRI SATYANARAYAN PAWAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) The policy laid down for admission of children of ex-servicemen in Air Force/Army/Naval Schools;

(b) The number of such children admitted in Bal Bharti Air Force School, Air Force School, Subroto Park, Naval and Army Schools in New Delhi during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 sessions; and

(c) Whether there are any concessions extended to such children in regard to payment of admission and tuition fee etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPTT. OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE: (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Army/Navy and Air Force Public schools are private schools running from non public funds. However, the practices followed by these schools for admission of children of ex-servicemen are indicated below:-

#### Army Public School, Dhaula Kuan

*New Delhi*- The children of Widows of Army personnel are accorded priority I. The children of Ex-servicemen in receipt of pension are allotted priority IV and the children of released Army personnel not in receipt of pension are allotted priority V. In Army Schools, children of Army War Widows have priority I, children of Army Ex-servicemen have Priority II and children of retired Air Force and Navy personnel have priority IV. There is no Army School in Delhi.

*Naval Public School, New Delhi.* The

children of Ex-servicemen are not given any priority in the matter of admission to Naval Public School, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.

*Air Force Bal Bharati School and Indian Air Force School (Subroto Park)*- The children of Ex-servicemen are given priority next to that for the children of serving Air Force personnel who are given first priority. Efforts are always made to accommodate all the children of Ex-servicemen subject to availability of seats.

(b) The number of children of Ex-servicemen admitted to these schools during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 indicated below:-

#### *Army Public School, Dhaula Kuan, New Delhi.*

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of children admitted</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
1985-86	87
1986-87	101
1987-88	110

#### *Naval Public School, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Admitted</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
1985-86	20
186-87	24
1987-88	18

	<i>Air Force Bal Bharati Lodhi, Road.</i>	<i>Indian Air Force School (Subroto Park)</i>
1985-86	02	17
1986-87	11	16
1987-88	07	09

(c) *Army Public School, New Delhi.*

In the Army Public School, Dhaula Kuan, New Delhi the children of Ex-servicemen in receipt of pension pay the same fee as children of serving personnel. The children of Ex-servicemen not in receipt of pension are charged fee as from other categories.

*Naval Public School, New Delhi.*

*Admission Fee.* Same as for children of serving naval.

*Tuition Fee-* (a) Income below Rs. 1000 - P.M.

Rs. 15/- p.m. less than that payable by serving naval officers upto Class X. Rs. 10-P.M. less than that payable by serving naval officers for Classes XI and XII.

(b) Income above Rs. 1000/- P.M. Rs. 5-P.M. more than that payable by serving naval officers for all Classes.

*Air Force Bal Bharti school, Lodhi Road and Indian Air Force School, Subroto Park.*

Prior to April 1987, the children of Ex-servicemen were considered at par with the children of serving personnel with regard to concessions in admission, tuition fee, etc. These concessions have been withdrawn w.e.f. April, 1987 to make them economically viable. However, these concessions

will be available to the children of Ex-servicemen who are already on the rolls of schools prior to April, 1987.

[Translation]

**Import/Export of Rice Husk**

3131. SHRI AKHTAR HASAN: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government are importing or exporting the rice husk; and

(b) The countries from which Government are earning good profit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R.DASMUNSI): (a) Government is not importing or exporting rice husk.

(b) Does not arise.

**Semfex Scheme For Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen.**

3132. SHRI N. SOUNDARARAJAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether any scheme titled SEMFEX (Self Employment for Ex-servicemen) has been launched by Government for the resettlement of ex-servicemen;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

(c) How many ex-servicemen have been given benefits under the scheme for different States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL):  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details and special features of SEMFEX are given in Statement -I below:

(c) Details are given in Statement II below:

#### STATEMENT

#### SELF EMPLOYMENT SCHEME FOR EX-SERVICEMEN (SEMFEX)

##### *Special Features:*

- (a) Selection, training, consultancy service, writing of project report, and sanction of loans will form one complete package;
- (b) From the Central Welfare Funds, the Directorate General Resettlement will invest Rs. One crore annually with IDBI and create a revolving fund for seed capital assistance for self-employment ventures of ex-servicemen, widows of servicemen, and disabled personnel. An equal amount will be contributed by IDBI. A Seed capital loan upto a maximum of Rs. 1,80,000 would be provided on soft terms, without any security or collateral;
- (c) Promoter's contribution will be only 10 percent, as against minimum promoter's contribution of 12.5 percent to 22.5 percent of project cost under normal

#### IDBI Scheme;

- (d) Central and State subsidy will not be taken into account towards means of finance of the project cost. Such subsidy and other concessions available will be retained as cushion for working capital by ex-servicemen entrepreneurs;
- (e) No collateral other than the assets of the project would be necessary.
- (f) Term loans Financed by IDBI;
- (g) The Ex-servicemen intending to avail of assistance under this scheme would approach the Zila Sainik Boards (ZSBs) and furnish information (Inquaduplicate) in the prescribed format. After satisfying themselves about the eligibility of the ex-servicemen under the Scheme, the ZSBs would forward 3 copies of the application with necessary certification to Rajya Sainik Boards (RSBs), who would in turn forward 2 copies thereof to the concerned State Financial Corporation (SFCs) headquarters. On receipt of the reference from RSBs, the SFCs would get in touch with entrepreneurs and obtain necessary application forms in the appropriate form for grant of assistance. After carrying out the scrutiny, the SFC will refer the proposal to the Screening Committee within one month from the date of receipt of the reference from the RSB. After the proposal is cleared by the Screening Committee, the loan as well as Seed Capital Assistance would be sanctioned by



the SFC without delay.

**OTHER SALIENT ASPECTS OF  
SEMFEX:**

**Eligible Projects:**

- (i) All projects under the purview of KVIC, Agro-based industries, New Industrial Projects under Small Scale Sector including transport and other eligible Industries which qualify for assistance under the Refinance Scheme for IDBI, will be covered under this scheme.
- (ii) The cost of project shall not exceed Rs. 12 lakhs.
- (iii) Loans upto 50,000 will be covered under the existing composite Loan Scheme of IDBI. 100 percent amount will be financed by SFC/Bank and refinanced by IDBI. NO promotor's contribution is required. The loan will

bear a concessional interest of 10 percent per annum if located in notified backward area and 12 percent per annum if located in other areas.

**SOURCE OF FUNDS.**

The project cost (for other than Composite Loan Scheme) comprises cost of land, building, plant and machinery, other fixed assets and margin for working capital and is financed by promoter's contribution, soft seed capital assistance and term loan. Under the Scheme, promoter's contribution will be 10 percent of the projected cost, soft seed capital assistance upto 15 percent shared equally by DGR and IDBI and term loan 75 percent. The maximum project cost permissible under the SEMFEX Scheme is Rs. 12 lakhs. As an example, if the project cost is Rs. 1 lakh, the components will be :

(a) Promoteble contribution (10% of total project cost)	Rs. 10,000
(b) Soft seed capital assistance (upto 10% of total project cost)	Rs.15,000 (Rs.7500 each by DGR & IDBI)
(c) Term Loan (75% of total project cost)	Rs. 75,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,00,000</b>

**INTEREST**

- (a) *Soft Seed Capital Assistance:* Nominal interest of 1 percent p.a. in the nature of Service

charge payable annually. The rate will be subject to review during the currency of the soft seed capital assistance. If the financial position and profitability

of the unit permits a higher rate of interest, not exceeding the applicable rate for normal term loan, will be charged.

- (b) *Term Loan:* The term loan will not exceed Rs.9 lakhs. It will carry concessional rate of interest 12.5 percent per annum, if located in notified backward areas and 13.5 percent if located in other areas. In the case of loans for acquisition of vehicles, a uniform rate of 12.5 percent per annum will be charged. Assistance for purchase of vehicles by ex-servicemen would be limited upto 2 vehicles per entrepreneur/unit.

#### *Repayment Period*

The soft seed capital assistance will be repayable over a period of upto 10 years including an initial moratorium upto 5 years. The term loan would be repayable over upto 10 years including usual grace period of 1 to 2 years. Transport loans will be repayable in 5 years.

#### *Security*

Soft seed capital assistance under SEMFEX Scheme will be unsecured and no security (including collateral) need be provided by borrowers. In respect of term loan, no collateral/III party security, other than assets of projects, would be necessary.

#### *Procedure for channelising assistance.*

State Financial Corporations (SFCs) or State Industrial Development Corporations (which

combine in them the functions of SFCs) in their respective State/Region will act as agents of IDBI for sanction, disbursement and recovery of soft seed capital assistance, as well as normal term loan for the project. Loan will be sanctioned after assessing the viability of the projects.

#### *Training*

- (i) Entrepreneurial Development Training Programme is not an essential condition for availing the assistance under the Scheme. Training will be arranged in cases where considered necessary by the screening Committee. EDP will be organised by IDBI through the concerned Technical Consultancy Organisation or any other agency approved by IDBI at the State Resettlement Training Centre in their respective State/Union Territories.
- (ii) Each State/UT has been requested to earmark suitable accommodation for conducting training. Administrative cost incurred in collecting the sponsored candidates as also payment of stipends for the duration of training, where applicable, will be borne by the Rajya Sainik Boards.
- (iii) The Directorate General of Resettlement has earmarked part of its income for promoting self-employment, State/Union Territories are advised to apportion, likewise, part of their income from their Welfare Funds for self employment assistance.

- (iv) All training expenditure, like cost of training, papers/material including remuneration, if any, to faculty will be met by IDBI. Expenditure towards preparation of project reports, consultancy Services, etc. from Technical Consultancy Organisation/ Small Industries Service Insti-

tute/Other agency will also be borne by IDBI, subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,500 per person.

*Course Duration*

The course duration will be decided by Technical Consultancy Organisation.

*Information as available on 25.11.1987.*

Name of the State/UT	No. of applications received under SEMFEX Scheme.	No. of applications approved by State Financial Corpn. Under the scheme.
Andhra Pradesh	9	9
Delhi	184	17
Gujarat	10	—
Karnataka	40	2
Maharashtra	36	—
Uttar Pradesh	30	—

**R. & D in Tea Industry.**

3133. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government have introduced a special scheme to promote Research and Development (R&D) in tea industry;

(b) If so, the year of introduction of that scheme; and

(c) the success achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI) (a) to (c). Tea Board is already implementing Research and Development schemes for the benefit of Tea Industry. Based on the recommendations of the First National Productivity and Development Conference, action has been initiated to raise a special corpus fund of Rs. 10 crores to promote tea research in future. Out of Rs. 10 crores, Rs.5 crores would be contributed by the Tea Industry and an equal matching grant would be advanced by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) in three equal instalments.

**Setting up of cantonment in Hamirpur and Una districts of Himachal Pradesh**

3134. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the latest progress in the setting up of cantonment (Military Stations) at Hamirpur and Una Districts of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) the likely date by which a decision would be taken;

(c) in case the matter has not been finalised so far; the reasons for delay; and

(d) the dates from which the proposals have been initiated or taken up with the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPTT. OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRISHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c) While Board proceedings for Una have been received in Army Headquarters, that for Hamirpur is still to be received. Army Headquarters are yet to submit their proposal for acquisition of land and setting up the Military stations to Government. The delay in finalisation of the details of land required is due to time consuming engineering appreciation of land, getting No Objection Certificate from the State Government for the land considered suitable etc. As the proposal is yet to be received from Army Headquarters after examination, it is not possible to say when a decision would be taken by Government.

(d) For setting up a Military station at Hamirpur, the State Government had offered land in July 1984 and for Una in November 1985.

**Wounding up of some Export Promotion Bodies**

3135. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the annual administrative cost of the Export Promotion Councils (EPCs) which are not functional; and

(b) whether Government propose to wound up such EPCs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) None of the existing Export Promotion Councils is non-functional.

(b) Does not arise.

**Raising of Revenue Collections**

3136. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether efforts are being initiated to raise revenue collections during 1987-88; and

(b) the projection made for the year 1987-88?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPTT. OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The projection made for the year 1987-88 is Rs. 36,141.72 Crores.

**Appointment of Government Directors in Peerless General Finance and Investment Company Ltd**

3137. KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to

state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Peerless General Finance and Investment Co. Ltd. management is contemplating to enter into new ventures by utilising the assets of the parent organisation;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to such a move;

(c) whether Government have decided to depute Government nominees on the Board of Management of the Peerless; and

(d) if the answer to part (c) above be in the affirmative, the names of the Government Directors, if finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India has reported that it has no information in this regard.

(c) and (d) The Company Law Board has issued orders for the appointment of four Directors on the Board of Directors of M/s Peerless General Finance and Investment Company Ltd., Calcutta under section 408 of the Companies Act, 1956 for three years. Government have also issued orders under section 408 (1) for the appointment of the following four Directors on the Board of M/s Peerless Company with effect from the date they assume charge of office for a period of three years:

1. Shri O.V. Kuruvilla, Ex-Chairman, CBDT.
2. Shri G.S. Patel, Ex-Chairman, Unit Trust of India.
3. Shri O.P. Gupta, Ex-Chairman, Punjab National Bank.

4. Shri J.C. Sengupta, Ex-Member, Board of Revenue, Govt. of West Bengal.

### **Agricultural Loans**

3138. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of agricultural loans granted by the nationalised banks during 1986-87;

(b) whether there is any proposal to provide exemption of interest on agricultural loans in view of the present drought conditions throughout the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that the outstanding advances of public sector banks in agricultural sector were Rs. 10645 crores as at the end of June, 1987.

(b) and (c) Instructions have already been issued by Reserve Bank of India to all scheduled commercial banks that in the case of farmers affected by drought for 3 or more years in succession, they may defer recovery of the amounts falling due on account of interest in the current year (July 1987 - June, 1988) for a period of 2 years or till the next normal year if it occurs earlier. Further no penal interest should be charged in such cases and the interest on the dues postponed should also not be compounded. RBI has further instructed the banks to charge interest at 10% per annum on short term loans upto Rs. 5000/- each in the case of farmers who have suffered 3 or more consecutive droughts and whose loans have been converted/rescheduled. There is however, no proposal to exempt interest as such.

**Bank Loans to Women**

3139. SHRIMATI USHA CH-  
 OUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE  
 be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women deriving loan  
 benefits, State-wise, from the nationalised  
 banks under the 20 point programme and  
 various other schemes as also for setting up  
 of industries;

(b) the percentage of women benefici-  
 aries in comparison with the other sex; and

(c) the reasons for wide inequality, if  
 any, and the measures proposed to bridge  
 the gulf between the two sexes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
 MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI  
 JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b) It  
 has been reported by Reserve Bank of India  
 (RBI) that the present data reporting system

does not generate statewide information  
 separately in respect of women deriving loan  
 benefits from nationalised banks under vari-  
 ous Government sponsored programmes  
 including 20 point programme. However,  
 statewide information available in respect of  
 percentage coverage of women beneficiar-  
 ies under the Integrated Rural Development  
 Programme (IRDP) is set out in the state-  
 ment below.

(c) The reasons for smaller share of  
 IRDP assistance flowing to women benefici-  
 aries include various social factors affecting  
 women in general, inadequate sponsoring,  
 problems of documentations etc. A special  
 meeting had been organised by the Admin-  
 istrative Department with major States of  
 Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and  
 Rajasthan for identification of the inhibiting  
 factors for increasing the coverage of  
 women. The Administrative Department has  
 also advised the State Governments to take  
 steps for increasing the coverage of women.

**STATEMENT**

*Year wise percentage coverage of Women under Integrated Rural Development Pro-  
 gramme*

S.No.	Name of the States/U.Ts	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88 (till Sept. '87 provisional)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12.98	16.59	17.43
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	22.56	20.16	17.62
3.	Assam	8.73	11.46	NA
4.	Bihar	5.53	9.98	9.22
5.	Goa	46.31	31.43	78.74
6.	Gujarat	12.02	20.45	20.81

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1	2	3	4	5
7.	Haryana	16.87	29.74	32.31
8.	Himachal Pradesh	10.91	14.68	18.27
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1.58	4.69	5.32
10.	Karnataka	12.86	16.82	20.83
11.	Kerala	27.71	31.37	31.70
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4.38	7.31	3.76
13.	Maharashtra	16.55	19.44	17.49
14.	Manipur	25.98	22.18	32.16
15.	Meghalaya	34.46	34.10	52.29
16.	Mizoram	15.52	20.64	35.85
17.	Nagaland	1.70	9.96	31.21
18.	Orissa	3.64	7.23	8.04
19.	Punjab	10.07	10.05	15.38
20.	Rajasthan	5.05	5.56	6.89
21.	Sikkim	8.70	15.43	13.99
22.	Tamil Nadu	29.70	33.58	30.51
23.	Tripura	3.25	3.89	2.16
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3.63	13.03	12.94
25.	West Bengal	10.47	16.04	19.69
26.	A & N Island	8.08	12.42	5.34
27.	Chandigarh	13.79	26.67	N.A.
28.	D & N Haveli	34.86	29.07	17.90
29.	Delhi	4.98	11.94	39.25

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1	2	3	4	5
30.	Daman & Diu	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
31.	Lakshadweep	47.29	11.49	38.57
32.	Pondicherry	12.32	15.38	37.61
	All India	9.89	15.13	15.13

N.A. - Not Available

### Trade Deficit

1986.

3140. SHRI H.M. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the final figures of trade deficit for 1986-87;

(b) the estimated trade deficit for the period April-September 1987;

(c) the estimated trade deficit as of now, for the current financial year;

(d) the steps taken for reducing the deficit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAMUNSI): (a) According to the revised data received from DGCI & S, India's trade deficit during 1986-87 amounted to Rs. 7516.91 crores which is less by Rs. 1217.90 crores or by 13.9 per cent, as compared to the trade deficit of Rs. 8734.81 crores during 1985-86.

(b) According to the Provisional data, India's trade deficit during April-September, 1987 amounted to Rs. 2987.61 crores, which is less by Rs. 393.96 crores or by 11.7 per cent, as compared to the trade deficit of Rs. 3381.57 crores during April-September,

(c) At this stage, it is difficult to estimate precisely the trade deficit for the financial year 1987-88.

(d) and (e) A series of initiatives have been taken by the Government to promote exports. These are designed to generate surpluses for exports, to induce the production of goods contemporary in technology, and competitive in prices and to make the exports profitable. Simultaneously, the Government has also initiated a series of steps to promote efficient import substitution, particularly in the sphere of bulk imports. The impact of these measures is reflected in the reduction in the trade deficit.

### Cotton Yarn

3141. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the market price of cotton yarn of standard counts as on the first day of the month during the current year;

(b) the quantity of cotton exported month-wise during the current year;

(c) the percentage of utilisation of installed capacity in the handloom sector



month-wise during the present year; and

is given below.

(d) the variation in the subsidy on production of janata cloth during the current year?

(b) Because of the decentralised nature of the handloom sector, it is not possible to give precise figures of monthwise capacity utilisation.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b) A Statement

(d) There is no variation in the subsidy rate on Janata cloth during the current year.

### STATEMENT

(a) *Market prices of cotton yarn as on First Day of the month during the Current year not available. But the month end average prices of cotton yarn are as under :-*

Period 1987	Hank Yarn		Coimbatore Market						
	6S	10S	20S	30S	40S	60S	60S Carded	80S Combed	WTD Ave.
Jan.	17.18	18.28	23.13	29.51	31.72	40.97	46.48	60.35	27.07
Feb.	16.52	17.18	21.81	29.30	30.62	39.65	45.15	60.13	25.99
Mar.	17.40	18.94	22.69	29.52	31.50	40.75	46.70	61.01	27.01
Apr.	17.40	18.50	22.91	30.40	32.38	41.19	46.92	63.00	27.34
May	18.06	20.48	24.23	31.50	34.14	42.95	46.70	63.22	28.63
June	17.62	20.26	24.45	31.50	34.80	43.17	46.70	63.44	28.79
July	17.40	21.59	25.11	31.94	37.22	43.61	49.78	64.76	29.88
Aug.	21.37	26.43	27.97	35.02	43.83	51.10	N.Q.	68.72	33.08
Sept.	20.94	22.47	25.33	35.02	40.31	50.22	60.57	69.38	32.10
Oct.	18.50	20.70	25.33	32.82	38.11	48.02	55.95	68.06	30.19
Nov.	19.16	22.47	26.21	33.48	38.99	49.78	56.61	68.28	31.78

(14.11.87)

*Cone Yarn**Bombay Market**Price Quotation on Cash Basis quoted by Sellors (Rs. per Kg.)*

Period 1987	6S	10S	20S	24S	30S	34S
Jan.	15.25	16.50	22.83	23.48	28.98	31.01
Feb.	15.25	18.00	21.88	23.00	28.07	30.02
Mar.	15.25	18.00	21.13	22.54	29.81	32.63
Apr.	15.25	18.00	21.42	23.98	29.60	31.75
May	15.25	18.00	21.42	23.98	29.62	31.78
June	15.25	18.00	23.42	26.39	31.36	33.65
July	15.25	18.00	25.85	27.28	33.64	36.08
Aug.	15.25	18.00	25.81	31.92	36.14	36.63
Sept.	15.25	18.00	25.85	26.35	32.45	34.83
Oct.	15.50	19.50	26.10	18.47	34.26	36.48
Nov.	19.00	24.00	26.10	28.50	35.00	37.50

(14.11.87)

Period 1987	40S Carded	60S Combed	60S Combed	80S Avg.	WTD
1	2	3	4	5	6
Jan.	37.43	48.35	53.00	68.14	32.96
Feb.	36.86	47.67	53.13	65.70	32.43
Mar.	37.36	47.67	53.13	65.70	33.10
Apr.	37.46	47.60	53.00	64.59	32.05
May	39.00	50.20	54.20	68.27	33.61
June	38.34	50.13	54.20	68.29	34.64

1	2	3	4	5	6
July	42.26	53.33	58.00	68.93	36.81
Aug.	44.11	57.73	62.60	74.63	38.83
Sep.	42.38	56.93	58.00	71.98	36.73
Oct.	43.82	55.60	57.20	70.11	37.54
Nov.	44.16	57.80	59.47	70.11	38.75
(14.11.87)					

(b) Quantity of Cotton exported (monthwise) during the current year as under :-

Month	Quantity(Staple Cotton)	Quantity(Bengal Deshi Cotton)	Total Quantity (in bales)
Sept.'86	39178	—	39178
Oct.'86	124661	—	124661
Nov.'86	87091	2168	89259
Dec.'86	111873	1509	113382
Jan.'87	107374	5476	112850
Feb.'87	155158	2742	157900
Mar.'87	309085	13751	322836
Apr.'87	89963	—	89963
May'87	90166	—	90166
June'87	49441	6052	55493
July'87	25564	9735	3529
Aug.'87	114043	20000	134043
	<b>1303597</b>	<b>61433</b>	<b>1365030</b>

**Trainees Discharged from service**

3142. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many trainees enrolled since 1985 have been discharged from service on account of their failure in training to date;

(b) whether the trainees are given additional chances to improve their performance failing which they are given the choice of taking lower trade;

(c) if so, whether this practice was followed in respect of trainees discharged in 1987; if not, reasons therefor; and

(d) the corrective steps taken by recalling all such trainees so discharged erroneously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPTT. OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

**Group Insurance Scheme for Journalists**

3143. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH:  
SHRIMATI USHA CH-  
OUDHARI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a mixed group insurance and superannuation social welfare scheme for journalists has been evolved by the Life Insurance Corporation of India; and

(b) if so, the broad features of the envisaged Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b) A proposal to cover members of Working Journalists Association of Madhya Pradesh under a Group Insurance Scheme is under consideration of the Life Insurance Corporation of India. The broad features of the envisaged Scheme are as follows:-

(i) Members of Working Journalists' Association of Madhya Pradesh aged between 18 and 59 years of age will be covered.

(ii) The members will be divided into two categories depending upon whether the basic salary of the members is less than Rs. 1,000/- or Rs. 1,000/- and above. It is proposed to offer higher death benefit to the latter category.

(iii) Death benefit will be paid in the form of pension to the nominee of the deceased member of the Association.

**Import of Penicillin-V**

3144. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether by denying switchover from Penicillin G to Penicillin V for production of 6APA, the choice of manufacturers is restricted;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial action being taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) to (c) Where a raw material is indigenously available, import of the alternative raw material is not allowed, so as to

ensure optimum utilisation of the indigenous capacity. Penicillin-G and Penicillin-V are alternate raw materials for the manufacture of 6APA. Penicillin-G is available indigenously and, therefore, switch-over from Penicillin-G to Penicillin-V, which is required to be imported, is not allowed.

#### **Import of Penicillin 'V' and 'G'**

3145. SHRI SIDHA LAL MURMU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8 on 6th November, 1987 regarding import of Penicillin V and state:

(a) whether the small scale units which were allowed import of Penicillin V were actually granted import licence for Penicillin-G in the initial stage; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether this concession was denied to other?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) Against the application for the licensing year 1985-86, one Small Scale Unit was granted Supplementary Licence for import of Penicillin G/V. It was therefore allowed to import either of the two raw materials as per the recommendation of the Sponsoring Authority.

(b) This concession was not denied to any other unit in respect of applications pertaining to 1985-86, which were recommended by the sponsoring authority.

#### **Transfer Policy in Bank of Baroda**

3146. SHRI SIMON TIGGA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the transfer policy in Bank of Baroda for officers in various cadres;

(b) whether the above transfer policy is applicable to all officers irrespective of caste/religion/sex/status etc;

(c) whether the above policy is uniformly applied to all over India;

(d) the authority which decides the transfer policy for officers in Bank of Baroda;

(e) whether Bank of Baroda had issued the circulars authorising SC/ST Association to discuss the transfer issues with the bank;

(f) if so, whether Bank of Baroda has been inviting the SC/ST Association before deciding any transfer policy; and

(g) if Bank of Baroda is not inviting the SC/ST Association in spite of their own circular, the action Government propose to take against the bank?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (g). Bank of Baroda has reported that the transfer policy is decided by the Central Office for its officers and this is uniformly applicable to its officers all over India. Officers are normally transferred on promotion and under job rotation scheme which provides for transfer of officers every three years from one office/branch to another. The specialist officers and handicapped offices are however, exempted. The positings of officers in Senior Management Grade Scale-IV and above are made on the basis of administrative needs and suitability. The bank had advised its Zonal/Regional officers to discuss informally with the representatives of the SC and ST Employees Welfare Associations, inter-alia the individual cases of transfers/positings of SC/ST Employees. Since, however, as per Government's policy, the Associations formed on the basis of religion/caste etc. are not accorded recognition, these associations are not invited by the management for

discussing general policy issues.

### Facility of Opening Dollar Account

3147. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the facility of opening dollar account has been allowed only to diamond traders;

(b) the number of such traders who are enjoying this facility;

(c) whether the President of Federation of Indian Export Organisations has recommended to provide this facility of opening dollar account to export houses and trading houses which will help to promote exports; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) So far only one firm has applied to the RBI and has been granted permission for maintaining such an account.

(c) and (d). RBI and Government have examined suggestions from the industry and trade to extend the above facility to exporters of commodities other than diamonds also. On a full consideration of the matter, however, taking into account all the implications and practical difficulties involved, it has not been found possible to accede to the request.

### Study on Working of NTC

3148. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study is being undertaken about the working of NTC;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to streamline the working of NTC?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise. However, the performance of NTC is reviewed by the Govt. at various levels, from time to time.

(c) Some of the steps taken to improve performance of NTC mills include—

(i) Selective modernisation.

(ii) Improvement of product-mix.

(iii) Cost control and cost reduction measures.

(iv) Speedy implementation of labour rationalisation.

(v) Review of performance of Managers.

(vi) Strict Control and supervision of filling of vacant posts.

### Housing Scheme for Handloom Weavers in Gujarat

3149. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering housing schemes for handloom weavers, cottage industry, khadi gramodhyog and textile workers near their place of works;

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

(c) the number of such houses have actually been build, allotted and given possession to them in each districts of Gujarat from 1 January, 1985 to 31 October, 1986;

(d) the plans and estimates for building such houses etc. during 1 December, 1987 to 31 December, 1988 in Gujarat;

(e) the allocation earmarked for the same;

(f) how many such workers of each category requires houses in Gujarat;

(g) whether Government have received demand and schemes from State Government of Gujarat and other organisations of these workers during the above period; and

(h) if so, the details thereof and action taken and outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). Government of India have introduced a Centrally sponsored scheme called "Workshedd-cum-housing Scheme" for handloom weavers throughout the country from the beginning of the 7th Five Year Plan. The financing pattern under this scheme is given in the statement given below.

The scheme is to be implemented by respective State Governments through State Apex Handloom Cooperatives/Corpo-

rations or specialised agencies set up by State Governments for execution of housing projects. The scheme is under implementation since 1985-86. No such Central scheme is operative for Cottage Industries and Textile workers. The information in respect of Khadi Gramudyog workers is being collected from KVIC, Bombay by the Ministry of Industry, and will be placed on the table of the House, as soon as it is available.

(c) Under the Workshedd-cum-Housing scheme for handloom weavers, 38 worksheds have been built and allotted to handloom workers from 1.1.1985 to 31st October 1986. All these houses are in Ahmedabad District of Gujarat.

(d) and (e). State Government has informed that 103 houses are proposed to be built from 1st December, 1987 to 31st December, 1988 in Gujarat.

(f) The State Government has informed that the actual number of workers who require houses is roughly estimated to be around 5,000.

(g) and (h). State Government of Gujarat had submitted a proposal for release of Central assistance of Rs. 12.50 lakhs for construction of 550 house-cum-worksheds/worksheds for handloom weavers during 1987-88. State Government has been asked to confirm the matching budget provision in the State budget in order to enable release of Central assistance.

#### STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Nature of the Units	Unit cost	Central subsidy per unit	State subsidy per unit	Loan from HUDCO	Weaver's contribution
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Rural Workshedd-cum-house.	9,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Urban Workshed-cum-house.	15,000	2,500	2,500	9,700	300
3.	Workshed.	3,000	1,500	1,500	-	-

**Charge-Sheet against HAL Employees for use of Hindi**

3150. DR. A.K. PATEL:  
SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI:  
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of employees working in Hindustan Aeronautics Limited at Lucknow are reported to have been charge-sheeted for misconduct on account of use of Hindi by them;

(b) if so, how does it conform to the policy of Government in regard to progressive use of official language in the different Departments; and

(c) what corrective steps have been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL):

(a) to (c). M/s HAL have reported that during the course of an agitation by the Diploma Holders' Association in the Lucknow Division of M/s Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (HAL), certain employees adopted go-slow tactics and started using self-coined and non-standard Hindi words in certain technical documents, creating confusion and disrupting the normal flow of production. Four employees persisted in the practice despite the advice of the management, to write the

documents in English in keeping with the prevailing practice. In order to overcome the situation, the management issued charge sheets to these four employees, in August, 1986, asking them to explain why disciplinary action should not be taken against them. Unfortunately, these charge-sheets were improperly worded giving an erroneous impression that HAL management was against the use of Hindi in official work, which was totally unintended. Eventually, no disciplinary action was taken against any of these employees, as the agitation was seen withdrawn and normalcy restored.

M/s HAL have, however, again been asked to conform faithfully to the policy of the Govt. relating to the use of official language and to avoid such mistakes in future.

**Production and Sale of Handloom Clothes**

3151. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether handloom cloth are not able to compete with mill made production; if so, the action being taken to boost the production and sale of handloom cloth; and

(b) the amount of subsidy being proposed to assist production of handloom material in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNĀ KUMAR): (a) It is not correct to say that the handloom cloth is not able to



compete with mill-made production. During the year 1986-87, the production in handloom sector is estimated at 3884 million metres as against the production of 3303 million metres in the mill sector. The targets fixed for the terminal year of 7th Plan are 4600 million metres and 3500 million metres in handloom and mill sectors respectively. Various handloom development schemes are being implemented by Central and State Governments to boost the production of handloom cloth as under:-

- i) Share capital assistance to handloom weavers to enrol themselves as members of cooperative societies;
- ii) Share capital assistance to handloom weavers primary/apex cooperative societies and State handloom corporations;
- iii) Assistance for modernisation of looms;
- iv) Managerial subsidy to handloom weavers primary societies;
- v) Financial assistance to State handloom development corporations and handloom cooperative societies for setting up pre-loom and post-loom processing facilities;
- vi) Janata cloth scheme;
- vii) Enforcement of the Handloom (Reservation of Articles for Production), Act, 1985, under which certain items of textiles (under 22 headings) have been reserved for exclusive production by handloom sector;
- viii) Providing training, service and research to the handloom sector

through a network of 23 Weavers' Service Centres/Sub-Centres and 3 Institutes of Handloom Technology;

- ix) Thrift Fund Scheme & Workshed cum-Housing Scheme.

To boost the sale of handloom cloth, the Central Government is currently implementing the following schemes:-

- i) Organisation of National Handloom Expos in major cities of the country;
- ii) Opening of handloom marketing complexes through National Handloom Development Corporations;
- iii) Providing share capital assistance to State Handloom Organisations for widening their market base and opening of more retail outlets;
- iv) Giving financial assistance for National Design Collection Programme for popularisation and sale of unique weaves and designs through exhibition-cum-sales;
- v) Offering 20% special rebate to be shared equally by Central and State Governments on the retail sale of handloom fabrics for a period of 30 days in a year, as well as during the National Handloom Expos and other exhibitions approved by the Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms.

(b) A subsidy of Rs. 2/- per square metre is provided to State Governments under the Janata Cloth Scheme for produc-

tion of cheap cloth in the handloom sector. The budgetted subsidy on this account during 1987-88 is Rs. 110 crores.

**Insurance Scheme for Landless labourers**

3152. DR. V. VENKATESH:  
SHRI BHADRESHWAR  
TANTI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in pursuance of Group Insurance Scheme for landless agricultural labourers, the landless labourers in Delhi have been benefitted by insurance cover recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of families that have been identified so far for insurance under the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) the main features of the Group Insurance Scheme for Landless Agricultural Labourers of the LIC covering all States/ Union Territories including Delhi are as under:-

- i) The Scheme commenced from 15th August, 1987.
- ii) The object of the Scheme is to give monetary assistance to the families of landless agricultural labourers in the event of their death.
- iii) All landless agricultural labourers

in the States/Union Territories aged between 18 and 60 years are eligible to become members of the Scheme.

- iv) On death of the member, a sum of Rs. 1,000/- is payable to the dependant of the deceased member.
- v) The cost of premium of Rs. 10/- per member per annum would be borne by the Central Govt. for the first three years. A review will be undertaken thereafter and in the light of the experience gained in the first three years, further mode of contribution towards premium will be decided.

(c) While the Delhi Rural Development Agency will be conducting a survey to identify the exact number of landless agricultural labourers in the Union Territory of Delhi, a little over 7000 landless agricultural labourers are estimated to be eligible for the benefit of the Scheme in Delhi.

**Tax Holiday for Housing Activities**

3153. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a suggestion regarding 'tax holiday' for new houses to boost housing activities in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) Nor, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Direct Trade Links between Indian and Foreign Cooperatives**

3154. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will allow direct trade links between Indian and foreign co-operatives in the sale of agricultural products;

(b) if so, whether any such links are under discussion; and

(c) if so, the products to be exported and with which country links would be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) to (c). There are no restrictions for establishing direct trade links between Indian and foreign Co-operatives. Existing co-operatives are free to undertake trade and establish commercial links with foreign parties both in the co-operative sector and outside it. The present Import-Export Policy does not provide for any special dispensation or impose any restrictions for the co-operative sector in the sale of agriculture products.

**Assam Defence Research Laboratory**

3155. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Assam Defence Research Laboratory has invented a new apparatus with which the cooked food can be stored afresh for even six months; and

(b) if so, when is this being made available in the open market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUC-

TION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir. However, Defence Food Research Laboratory, Mysore has developed technology for preparation of pre-cooked ready to eat certain food items like Chappaties, Suji Halwa, Upma etc. which can be stored upto one year.

(b) Limited quantities of certain pre-cooked ready to eat food items have been supplied through local entrepreneurs to various Antarctica Expeditions. We are now interacting with other manufacturers in the country for making it available for our national market.

**Revival of Sick Units by BIFR**

3156. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sick Industrial units detected by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction under Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provision) Act from 15 May, 1985;

(b) details of these units;

(c) the action BIFR has taken to revive these units; and

(d) the action BIFR has taken on the Industrial Units which are already closed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR), has been set up under the provisions of the sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985. It become operational w.e.f. 15th May, 1987. The BIFR has reported that 270 cases of sick industrial companies located in different States/Union Territories have been registered with it in accordance with the BIFR regulations, 1987.

These are at different stages of proceedings under the Act.

(d) All the references received under the relevant provisions of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 are processed by the BIFR in accordance with the procedure laid-down in the Act and the Regulations.

#### **MODVAT Scheme for SSI Units**

3157. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:  
SHRI YASHWANTRAO  
GADAKH PATIL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to extend MODVAT scheme for Small Industrial (SSI) units;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) to (c). The MODVAT Scheme is applicable to the small scale units as well as to large scale units. The existing concession of availing of full credit of duty in respect of inputs purchased from small scale sector, even though duty has been paid at concessional rates, has been allowed to continue upto 31.3.1988.

#### **Nationalisation of Textile Industry**

3158. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:  
SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a pro-

posal under consideration for nationalisation of the textile industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) No, Sir.

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

#### **IES Examination**

3159. SHRIMATI VIJAYANTHIMALA BALI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the India Economic Service Examination conducted by the UPSC every year has been cancelled or with-drawn for the year 1987;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government are considering to abolish this separate service by bringing the number of vacant posts created for this service every year, under the I.A.S. cadre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE ((SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The cadre structure of IES has suffered from some imbalances over a period of time. Various measures have been taken in the recent past to improve the promotion prospects of the members of the service. These measures include merger of Grade-I & II, upgradation of 44 posts to Grade-II (merged with Grade -I), stoppage of direct recruitment to Grade-I, etc. However over and above these, it has also become necessary to temporarily suspend direct recruitment to the service during 1987 and 1988.

(c) No, Sir.

**Export Promotion of Iron Ore**

3160. DR. D.N. REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared any specific proposal for export promotion of iron ore; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b). In order to promote exports of iron ore, these have to be competitive in the international market and marketing efforts have to be intensified. Government has taken steps aimed at expanding port capacity to receive large size vessels increase in rail capacities and increased availability of iron ore. Iron ore exports have been diversified to new markets and increased share has been obtained in the existing major markets.

**Liberalisation of 'Own your House Scheme' by LIC**

3161. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY:  
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation has recently liberalised the terms and conditions of its 'Own Your House Scheme'; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and to what extent the terms and conditions will benefit to the policyholders to have their houses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) the major changes relate to:

Graded system of rate of interest ranging from 12% for loans upto Rs. 50,000/-, 13% for loan between Rs. 50,000/- to 1 lakh, 14% between Rs. 1 lakh and Rs. 2 lakhs and 15% for loans over 2 lakhs instead of the existing flat rate of 13%. Additional interest in case of default has also been fixed at slab system ranging from 2% to 3% instead of flat rate of 2 1/2%. Maximum amount of loan will now be Rs. 2.5 lakhs irrespective of population criteria and for metropolitan cities like Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi, it will be Rs. 3 lakhs. Divisional Managers throughout the country have been empowered to sanction loan straightaway in all centres where basic amenities are available. Now LIC policies like 'Jeevan Mitra' and 'Jeevan Saathi' for 20 years will be accepted as collateral security for a sum assured to the extent of 50% of the loan as against earlier provision of sum assured equal to the loan sanctioned. If proof of income is not available for gross income not exceeding Rs. 18,000, LIC would get the income estimated through its officials. Besides, improvements have also been made in certain other procedural matters relating to investigation of title, inspection of the property, counting of agricultural income for judging of repaying capacity, classification of borrowers and simplification of proforma, etc.

It is expected that these liberalisations would streamline the procedure for granting of loans, the time lag would be reduced and there may be good response from policyholders to avail of housing loan facility.

**Equity Holding of MRTP Companies**

3162. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be

pleased to state:

(a) the names of MRTP companies that have been allowed to own more than 40 percent of equity shares in their respective industries;

(b) whether any export conditionality has been imposed for the said relaxation; and

(c) if so, which of the companies have not fulfilled the condition with details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) to (c). Information to the extent available is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

#### **Ninth Finance Commission**

3163. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the terms of reference of the Ninth Finance Commission has been finalised;

(b) whether the terms of reference of the Ninth Finance Commission marks a major departure from those of earlier Commission; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) Yes, Sir. The notification containing the terms of reference of the Ninth Finance Commission was laid on the table of Lok Sabha on 29th July, 1987.

(b) and (c). The Ninth Finance Commission has been asked to adopt a normative approach in assessing the revenue receipts and the expenditures of the States and the Centre. The Commission will also take into account such expenditures in totality. The approaches of the earlier Finance Commissions in these respects were different.

#### **Bank Robberies**

3164. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) total amount involved in bank robbery cases for the last three years;

(b) the names of banks looted and amount involved, bank-wise; and

(c) the amount retrieved or recovered so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POJARY): (a) to (c). As per available information, details regarding number of robberies/dacoities which took place in public sector banks during the years 1985, 1986 and 1987 (upto 31.10.87) amount involved and amount recovered is given in the statement given below.

**STATEMENT**

Information Regarding No. of Bank Robberies/Dacoities which took place in Public Sector Banks during the Years 1985, 1986 and 1987  
(upto 31.10.87), Amount involved and Amount Recovered

Name of the Bank	1985			1986			1987 (upto 31.10.87)		
	No of cases	Amount involved (Rs in lakhs)	Amount recovered (Rs in lakhs)	No. of cases	Amount involved (Rs in lakhs)	Amount recovered (Rs in lakhs)	No of cases	Amount involved (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount recovered (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Central Bank of India	2	1.48	-	5	7.18	0.09	3	4.68	1.39
Bank of India	8	34.51	16.56	4	14.65	1.48	10	22.46	1.25
Punjab National Bank	8	13.15	-	9	22.96	-	16	579.85	0.37
Bank of Baroda	5	11.07	1.21	3	5.86	-	-	-	-
UCO Bank	5	8.72	1.40	4	4.35	-	4	2.43	0.74
Canara Bank	3	0.81	0.64	4	2.35	-	6	6.52	1.99
United Bank of India	2	2.25	-	5	4.90	-	4	11.99	-

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8. Dena Bank		1	0.75	0.67						
9. Syndicate Bank					4	7.64	2.24	1	0.15	
10. Union Bank of India		2	0.90		7	3.35		3	46.52	35.64
11. Allahabad Bank		7	24.05		4	2.44	0.78	2	0.51	-
12. Indiar Bank		2	2.88							
13. Bank of Maharashtra					2	4.88				
14. Indian Overseas Bank		4	7.30		4	0.81				
15. Punjab & Sind Bank		2	0.41	0.14	14	14.02	1.28	10	9.09	
16. Oriental Bank of Commerce		3	4.57	0.84	2	4.77		1	0.30	
17. New Bank of India		2	3.13		6	19.25		1	1.17	
18. Andhra Bank		1	12.75							
19. Vijaya Bank		2	12.17		1	2.95		2	3.57	1.29
20. State Bank of India		11	20.58	0.90	15	251.47	4.70	11	32.89	2.52



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21. State Bank of Hyderabad	1									
22. State Bank of Indore					1	2.63		1		
23. State Bank of Mysore					1	9.64	0.95			
24. State Bank of Patiala	5		3.73	2.98	10	4.93	0.12	3	1.01	
25. State Bank of Saurashtra					1	0.35		2	1.82	
	76		165.21	25.34	106	391.38	11.64	81	725.46	45.19

(Data Provisional)

**Loans to SSI Units by IDBI**

3165. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Development Bank of India is paying special attention for the growth of small scale industrial units;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total loan disbursement by the IDBI during the last year;

(d) loan given to small scale industrial units;

(e) the amount given as loan to small scale units in Kerala; and

(f) the particulars of small scale units to whom loan was given in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MIISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARADHNA POOJARY): a) and (b). The Small Industries Development Fund (SIDF) has been set up in the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) on 20th May, 1986. The main objective of SIDF is to focus attention on orderly and efficient growth of small scale sector and the to co-ordinate the activities of various agencies engaged in the task of financing this sector.

(c) and (d). during the year 1986-87 (July-June) total disbursements made by the IDBI under all Schemes of assistance aggregated Rs. 3255 crores. Disbursements of assistance during the same period to small sector (small scale industries and small road transport operators) totalled Rs. 1050 crores (approximately).

(e) and (f). IDBI has informed that the details of assistance sanctioned by it in Kerala during the period July 1986 to June

1987 to small scale sector (including Road Transport Operators) are as given below:

(Rs. in crores)		
<i>Scheme-wise break-up</i>	<i>No. of Units</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Composite Loan (To Tiny Entrepreneurs upto Rs. 50,000/-)	2650	3.50
Road Transport Operators Rehabilitation	5209	36.10
	1	0.10
Women Entrepreneurs	7	0.10
Others	1314	27.20
	<hr/> 9181	<hr/> 67.00

**Loss in N.T.C. (WBABO)**

3166. SHRI BANWARILAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management of the NTC (WBABO) Limited, Calcutta has suffered huge losses due to non-working or partial working of mills under its control during the past three months;

(b) whether some officers who were identified as poor performer by the Srinivasan Committee are still continuing in the management; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and the steps being taken to reactivate the management?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) On account of various reasons, the nationalised and managed units incurred a loss of Rs. 7 crores (provi-

sional) during April-September, 1987.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It has been decided to replace them with suitable persons.

#### Fire in Cotton Federation

3167. SHRI C. JANGAREDDY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the losses suffered by Cotton Federation due to fire during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(b) whether the cotton so lost was insured against fire, etc., if not, upon whom the responsibility has been fixed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) The losses suffered by Maharashtra State Cooperative Cotton Growers' Marketing Federation during the last three years are reported to be as follows:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Value of cotton (cost in Rs. Lakhs)</i>
1984-85	192.78
1985-86	1127.46
1986-87	190.06

No losses have been reported during the current cotton year.

(b) While the subject matter concerns the State Government of Maharashtra, it is reported that the entire stocks of cotton were fully insured against fire accident.

#### Bank Frauds

3168. SHRI A. JAYAMOHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount involved in the bank fraud cases during 1987 (upto October);

(b) the number of bank officials involved in the fraud cases; and

(c) the number of bank officials proved guilty and punishment awarded to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that the present system of compilation of data relating to cases of bank frauds does not generate month-wise information. RBI has, however, intimated that an amount of Rs. 23.47 crores approximately is involved in fraud cases perpetrated in India as reported to it by Public Sector Banks during 1987 (upto 30.9.87) irrespective of their date of occurrence.

(b) and (c). RBI has intimated that, as reported to it by Public Sector Banks, during the period 1.1.87 to 30.6.87 the number of delinquent employees who have been awarded punishment for their involvement in cases of frauds is given below:

(a)	No. of employees convicted on charges of frauds	46
(b)	No. of employees given major/minor penalties	370
(c)	No. of employees out of (b) above dismissed/discharged/removed	137

(Data provisional)

[*Translation*][*English*]**Cotton Procurement Centres in M.P.**

3169. SHRI K.N. PRADHAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the procurement centres of the Cotton Corporation of India in various States for purchasing cotton from farmers; and

(b) the number of such Procurement centres in Madhya Pradesh during the last year and the names of the centres which have been closed down this year and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) During the current cotton year Cotton Corporation of India is operating 155 procurement centres in various cotton growing States.

(b) During 1986-87, the Cotton Corporation of India operated 36 procurement Centres in Madhya Pradesh. Eleven of these, namely 1) Bistan, 2) Karsood, 3) Dharampuri, 4) Khategaon, 5) Shegaon, 6) Kannod, 7) Pandhana, 8) Barwani, 9) Timrani, 10) Maheshwar and 11) Rajpur have been closed during the current year due to the following reasons:-

- 1) Inadequate arrivals of cotton rendering these centres economically non-viable;
- 2) Lack of adequate infrastructure such as processing facilities; and
- 3) Kapas prices being substantially higher than Minimum Support Prices, rendering it unnecessary for the Corporation to operate these centres.

**Traffic Problems over Zojila**

3170. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the steps Government propose to take to solve the traffic problems over Zojila to have free flow of Civil and Army Convoys and to ensure coordination between various Civil and Army agencies?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C. PANT): The regulation of traffic (both Military and Civil) on Srinagar-Leh road across Zojila is done by the Army authorities, in consultation with Civil Administration and the Border Roads Organisation. However, as Srinagar-Leh road is a single-lane road, which gets closed during November-May due to heavy snow accumulations in Zojila area (specially between Sonamarg and Drass), the vehicles during the open season are required to follow convoy timings to avoid traffic blockages en-route. The traffic between Sonamarg and Drass is normally allowed only one-way at a time in the interest of safety of vehicles.

With a view to solving the traffic problems over Zojila, the Govt. have sanctioned certain works for improvement of the more difficult stretches of this road near the Zojila pass area. The completion of this work would, however, take sometime, since the traffic has improvement works, are, however, likely to be resumed sometime in June, 1988 when the road reopens after 1987-88 winter season.

The improvement of Leh-manali road, now under progress, when completed, would also help in reducing the intensity of traffic on the Srinagar-Leh road by diverting part of the traffic meant for Leh on this alternate road route.

A Board of Officers has also been set up

by Govt. in January, 1987 to examine the feasibility of converting the Srinagar-Leh road into an all-weather road and its report is expected to be received in Dec., 1987.

The co-ordination between various civil and Army agencies is ensured through periodical Civil-Military Liaison Conferences and other specific meetings which are held as and when found necessary.

#### **Loans to Reliance Industries Ltd.**

3171. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the high-level committee set up to investigate the loans given by banks to companies associated with Reliance Industries Ltd. has submitted its report;

(b) the amount of loan given to these companies by Bank of India, Canara Bank, Bank of Baroda separately;

(c) whether these loan advancing banks had properly appraised the proposals; and

(d) if not, whether any action has been taken against the bank officials for derelicting their duties, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The Committee set up by the Reserve Bank of India to investigate into loans given by banks to companies associated with Reliance Industries Ltd. (RIL) had submitted its report on 21.9.86.

(b) The amount of loan given in India by Bank of India and Canara Bank (Indian branches) is as given below:-

Bank of India	Rs. 9.75 crores
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Canara Bank	Rs. 10.13 crores
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The overseas branches of Bank of Baroda also granted advances aggregating US \$ 33.7 million to 236 non-residents of Indian nationality/origin and 66 companies predominantly owned by non-resident Indians for acquiring 'F' series debentures of RIL. Besides, the London branch of Canara Bank had advanced to the extent of US \$ 1.4 million to seven non-residents of Indian nationality or origin for the same purpose.

(c) and (d). The Committee in its report had observed that whilst the loans granted had been secure and profitable from the point of view of banks, the banks had failed to adhere strictly to the guidelines of the RBI in determining the purpose and quantum of loans. The Chief Executives of the concerned banks have been cautioned/reprimanded on this account by the RBI.

#### **Incentives to Companies**

3172. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is contemplating to provide special incentive to companies to encourage modernisation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any suggestion has been received to allow profits to the extent of 20 percent for investment for modernisation to be deducted from taxable profits; and

(d) whether the present asset limits will undergo upward revision for some items for small scale industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE

**MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI):** (a) and (b). There is no such proposal under consideration under the direct taxes.

Under the indirect taxes, a scheme has already been announced on 31st August 1987 for the technological upgradation of selected capital goods industry which inter-alia provides for extension of concessional duty of 35% for import of machinery required for the technological upgradation of the industries.

(c) The deduction under investment deposit account to the extent of 20% of profit is allowed with effect from 1.4.1987 if equal amount is either deposited with IDBI or utilised for purchase of plant and machinery.

(d) No, Sir.

[*Translation*]

#### **Recruitment of Youths in Army from Madhya Pradesh**

3173. **SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of youths recruited in the military in Madhya Pradesh during the past three years; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to recruit maximum number of youths in the military keeping in view the present unemployment situation, and if so, the time by which this proposal is likely to be implemented?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION OF AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL):** (a) It will not be in the public interest to disclose the information.

(b) No, Sir. Recruitment of eligible youth from all parts of the country is made according to requirement from time to time and not on the basis of unemployment situation.

[*English*]

#### **MRP of Coffee**

3174. **SHRI SURESH KURUP:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present Minimum Release Price (MRP) of coffee is fixed according to the cost figures arrived at six years ago; and

(b) whether Government propose to fix MRP of coffee every year taking into consideration the cost of production and other factors?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI):** ((a) No, Sir. The present Minimum Release price (MRP) of coffee (Rs. 7.95 per point) was fixed based on the March, 1986 report of the cost Accounts Branch of Ministry of Finance.

(b) There is no such proposal.

#### **Import of Cotton**

3175. **SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM: SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:**

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the textile mills have not been able to obtain adequate quantities of raw cotton from the farmers due to decline in production of cotton;

(b) if so, the steps taken to increase the

production of cotton;

(c) whether the Indian Cotton Mills Federation recently urged upon Government to import some cotton to avoid raw material cuts; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). The production and carryover stocks of cotton in the country have been adequate to meet the requirements of mill consumption. Steps have also been taken to increase the production of cotton by evolving high-yielding hybrid varieties, educating the farmers for adopting improved agricultural practices, supply of certified seed etc.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Government do not propose to import cotton at present since there is no indication of a supply-demand gap in the immediate future.

#### **Financial Assistance from Hungary**

3176. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether concessional financial assistance has been offered by Hungary during the current year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the projects to be assisted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) and (b). The Government of Hungary has offered a mixed line of credit of US \$ 200 million comprising UD\$ 150 million as Government-to-Government loan and

US\$ 50 million as Suppliers Credit for import of certain equipments etc. and have shown interest in some projects in India wherein investment decisions have not yet been taken by the Government have noted the offer of Hungarian credit for necessary action at the appropriate time.

[*Translation*]

#### **Fixation of Cloth Price under New Textile Policy**

3177. SHRIKAMLA PRASAD RAWAT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have announced new textile policy;

(b) if so, the prices of cloth have been fixed in the policy so announced;

(c) if so, the prices of cloth as per their quality; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (d). The textile policy, announced by the Government on 6th June, 1985, does not envisage fixation of prices of cloth by the Government.

#### **Customer Service in Banks**

3178. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has impressed upon all the nationalised banks to improve the customer services;

(b) if so, whether a number of cases have been pointed out where delays have occurred in the simplest functions; and

(c) if so, the suggestions made to the banks and to what extent the banks have accepted them and what are the steps being taken to improve the customer services in all the nationalised banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). Finance Minister had, at a meeting with the Chief Executives of the public sector banks on 12.9.87, taken note of the improvements achieved by the banks in the sphere of Customer Service and impressed upon the Chief Executives of the banks to continue to strive for further improvement brought better implementation of various measures at the field level and better rapport with customers. Various measures like fixation of time norms for Counter service, use of courier service for speedy transmission of documents, computerisation of Clearing Houses etc. have been under implementation to improve banks' services to the customers.

While banks are continuing their efforts to render speedy and efficient service, in some cases delays due to human deficiencies or systems failure do take place. To redress grievances of the Customers speedily and effectively, banks have created internal and external machineries. There is also now a regular system for increased contact between the customers and the banks executives.

#### **Grant of Exemptions to Cooperative Societies**

3179. SHRI SAMBAJIRAO KAKADE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Income Tax Act provides certain exemptions to the Cooperative Societies;

(b) whether certain types of Societies

have been exempted fully from tax;

(c) whether such Societies engaged in money landing business have also been exempted; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. Certain Cooperative Societies enjoy full exemption in respect of the income from the profits and gains of specified business activities and income from certain other sources.

(c) Yes, Sir. the whole of the amount of profits and gains attributable to the business of banking or provide credit facilities to its members is exempt in the hands of the Cooperative Societies engaged in such business.

(d) To provide incentive to cooperative banking and cooperative credit.

#### **Nationalisation of Scheduled Banks**

3180. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of scheduled banks which have not been nationalised all over the country, State-wise;

(b) the annual turn over of these banks for the last three years;

(c) whether there is any proposal to nationalise any of these banks; and

(d) the guidelines of the Government that exist for nationalising a bank?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE



MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that there are at present 30 Indian Scheduled Commercial Banks in the non-nationalised sector in the country. State-wise break-up of these banks is indicated below:

<i>Name of State</i>	<i>No. of banks</i>
1	2
Karnataka	3
Maharashtra	4
West Bengal	1
Assam	1
Rajasthan	1

(Amount in crores of rupees)

	1984	1985	1986
Advances	2231.35	2469.45	2921.48
Deposits	3876.75	4489.51	5317.22
Working Funds	4324.24	5044.48	5981.52

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Government have not framed any specific guidelines as such for nationalisation of banks.

[*Translation*]

#### **Disparity in Property Prices in Rural and Urban Areas**

3181. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

1	2
Uttar Pradesh	3
Jammu & Kashmir	1
Union Territory of Delhi	2
Tamilnadu	8
Kerala	6
Total	30

(b) The total advances, deposits and working funds of these banks for the last three years (as on balance sheet dates) are furnished below:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has conducted a study in regard to average immovable and movable property per family in rural and urban areas;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof and the percentage of landed industrial property separately there; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to remove the disparities in prices, if any, of immovable and movable property in rural and urban areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) Reserve Bank of India in its "Occasional Papers" of June 1987 has brought out findings of a research study conducted by one of the officers of the Department of Statistical analysis and Computer Services on the subject of tangible wealth of household sector in India. This study does not reflect the views of the Reserve Bank of India. Responsibility for

views expressed and accuracy of statements contained in this study rests with the author.

(b) and (c). the above research study gives the state-wise break-up, for rural and urban areas, of only the average value of tangible wealth per household. This is given in the attached statement. The property prices in rural and urban areas are dependent on several economic factors and are likely to vary from area to area.

### STATEMENT

#### *Average Value of Tangible Wealth per Household (1981)*

(Rs.)

<i>State</i>	<i>All Areas All households</i>	<i>Rural areas All households</i>	<i>Urban areas All households</i>
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Andhra Pradesh	26696	25992	29204
Assam	21054	20101	29304
Bihar	31811	32042	30174
Gujarat	36733	36371	37509
Haryana	80766	90100	53973
Himachal Pradesh	60122	61416	48156
Jammu & Kashmir	62733	58287	80987
Karnataka	33991	32454	38300
Kerala	80806	75178	107863
Madhya Pradesh	27870	29318	22777
Maharashtra	34723	34392	35364
Orissa	17464	17392	17935

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Punjab	83731	95671	51984
Rajasthan	39604	40466	36482
Tamil Nadu	22853	19048	30464
Uttar Pradesh	42313	44290	34066
West Bengal	21192	20075	23864
All-India	35715	35598	36088

[English]

### Credit Deposit Ratio

3182. SHRI ANIL BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the credit-deposit ratio in Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Orissa, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat during the past seven years starting from 1980-81;

(b) whether such ratio registered a rise during this period; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof, in detail?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The credited : deposit ratios of scheduled commercial banks for seven years from 1980 to 1986 in Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Bihar Orissa, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat are given in the Statement given below.

(b) The credit: deposit ratio as at the end of December 1986 registered an increase in the States of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa over the figures of December 1980.

(c) the increase or decrease in credit: deposit ratio depends upon the level of economic activity in a particular area which in turn is influenced by several factors such as development of infrastructural facilities—like transport, irrigation, power, availability of raw material, access to markets, local entrepreneurship etc.

### STATEMENT

*The Credit : Deposit Ratio of Scheduled Commercial Banks from 1980 to 86:*

(PER CENT)

States	As on the last Friday of December						
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Uttar Pradesh	43.2	46.6	47.1	44.9	46.2	46.5	42.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tamil Nadu	94.7	95.1	90.1	89.2	95.1	93.9	93.5
Bihar	41.2	39.4	41.2	41.6	40.6	39.8	38.1
Orissa	58.5	65.6	76.1	80.0	85.7	86.8	83.3
Rajasthan	67.4	68.9	68.5	69.3	70.5	67.4	65.9
Madhya Pradesh	55.2	61.5	58.7	58.6	59.9	60.4	60.9
Gujarat	57.5	57.6	53.3	51.5	55.0	54.4	55.8

### Export of Aluminium by NAC

3183. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Aluminium Company (NAC) Ltd. at Damanjodi in Koraput district, Orissa, has started exporting Alumina;

(b) if so, since when and the country to which it is being exported ; and

(c) the quantity of Alumina proposed to be exported to that country during 1987-88?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN, THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) No, Sir.

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

### Problems of Coffee Industry

3184. SHRI H.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coffee Industry is faced with the problems of a steep drop in production because of drought and a glut in world

supplies affecting prices;

(b) whether the Coffee Industry is facing grim prospects particularly in Karnataka in absence of relief from Union Government; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) Coffee crop is cyclic in nature, where in a peak production season is followed by a lean one. As such the prevailing drought conditions in the traditional coffee growing areas may not affect the production to a great extent. The revised crop estimates for 1987-88 (July-June) are placed at 1,20,000 tonnes against the original estimate of 1,35,000 tonnes.

By fixing the quarterly export quotas for its member exporting countries, the International Coffee Organisation (ICO) regulates the prices of coffee in the markets of its member importing countries. The international prices of coffee have increased from US Cents 96.14 per lb in July, 1987 to US Cents 115.91 per lb as on 17.11.1987. Further member exporting countries of the ICO

are banned from entering into any discounted sales with non-member countries.

(b) and (c). As drought relief measure the Union Government has increased the provision for payment of loans to coffee growers by Rs. 142 lakhs a part from re-scheduling of repayment of crop loans and reducing the penal interest on development loans.

#### **Income Tax Return Form**

3185. **SHRI V S. KRISHNA IYER:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government propose to simplify the income-tax return form;

(b) If so, to what extent; and

(c) If not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K.GADHVI) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Income-tax Return Forms are proposed to be simplified so that the taxpayers would be able to fill these forms without the assistance of the professional tax advisers. For this purpose, apart from simplifying the returns, detailed instructions in simple, non-technical language are proposed to be appended to the return forms in order to provide guidance to taxpayers for filling up the return forms.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to part (b).

#### **Loan Form IMF**

3186. **SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amounts paid by India during the past two years, year wise and that proposed to be paid during the current financial year towards repayment of IMF Loans and towards interest on the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K.GADHVI):

#### **Amounts paid to IMF towards repayment of**

Year	Principal (In SDRm)	Interest (In Rs. cr.)
1	2	3
1985-86	183.796	420.58
1986-87	536.342	373.76
1987-88 (Estimates)	809.262	299.72

[*Translation*]

September, 1987 in Washington;

**Ban on Import of Capital Goods**

3187. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL:  
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government have decided to decrease the import of essential capital goods;

(b) If so, the names of the items import of which has been banned;

(c) Whether Government are aware that there are still some items which can be produced in the country and their import stopped; and

(d) If so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The import policy is kept under constant review and necessary changes made keeping in view the needs of the economy.

[*English*]**IMF and World Bank Meeting In Washington**

3188. SHRI G.S.BASAVARAJU:  
SHRI S.M.GURADDI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) Whether the Joint Committee of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank and its sister organisations was held in

(b) If so, whether all the World financial leaders after a marathon meeting agreed on the urgent need to stimulate economic growth in developing nations and to cast the dept burden of the poorest countries; and

(c) If so, the other main points discussed in the meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K.GADHVI): (a) to (c). The Development Committee, a joint Ministerial Committee of the Board of Governors of the World Bank and the International Monetary fund, met in Washington on 28th September, 1987. The focus of the Committee's attention was on the following;

- (i) proposals for action for low income countries facing exceptional difficulties, especially the seriously indebted countries in Sub-Saharan Africa.
- (ii) Growth oriented programmes in the heavily indebted middle income countries;
- (iii) the World Bank's role and its resource requirements.

The Committee's discussions centred on ways and means to revitalise growth in the developing countries. Members expressed concern about the difficulties facing many low-income countries and agreed that there was an urgent need for action; and that the financing needs of low-income countries should largely be met through assistance on appropriately concessional terms. After a review of growth programmes in the heavily indebted middle income countries, the Committee noted that progress had been achieved by some countries but concluded

that there was a need to keep the debt strategy under review so as to enhance prospects for growth and development.

### **Replacement of Floating Exchange Rate System**

3189. SHRI P.M.SAYEED: Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state;

(a) Whether his Ministry has studied the suggestions made during a recent seminar organised by FICCI in Bombay regarding the need to replace the floating exchange rate system;

(b) the other suggestions which came up as a result of the seminar; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K.GADHVI) (a) to (c). The Government has noted the conclusions of the seminar on the need for exchange rate stability organised by the Indian National Committee of International Chamber of Commerce in collaboration with the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry at Bombay. The seminar, inter alia suggested that exchange rate volatility hurts the growth of world trade and flow of investment, business enterprises were vulnerable to currency fluctuations, the concept of 'target zones' needed further study and key currency countries should harmonise their macro economic policies. The seminar emphasised that the prime objective of exchange rate policy should be the attainment of balance in international payments and that there was need for a stable exchange rate system to enhance trade and investment flows. India has been urging for coordination of macro-economic policies among major industrial countries and other reforms

in the international monetary system with a view to ensure exchange rate stability in the interest of the expansion of world trade and investment.

[*Translation*]

### **Steps to Improve Working of J.C.I.**

3190. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI: Will the Minister of Textiles be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government have taken any steps for improving and toning up the working of the Jute Corporation of India; and

(b) If so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S.KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). Government have been reviewing continuously the working of Jute Corporation of India at regular intervals and remedial actions are taken to improve and tone up its working as and when necessary. Some of the measures recently taken include strengthening of the management and toning up of financial, infrastructure and commercial linkages.

[*English*]

### **NCAER Review of Economy**

3191. SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of the review of the economy for April-June 1987 by the National Council for Applied Economic and Research;

(b) If so, the details of the review; and

(c) what is the actual budgetary deficit for 1986-87

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K.GADHVI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The National Council of Applied Economic Research in their April-June 1987 issue of 'Margin' have brought out a review of Indian Economy for the year 1986-87. The important observations of the study are as under:

- (i) The economy is expected to have grown by about 5% in 1986-87 despite marginal growth of agricultural production.
- (ii) The foodgrains production will be of the order of 151 million tonnes.
- (iii) Industrial production is expected to slow down to 7 per cent.
- (iv) Price situation on the whole remained satisfactory as Wholesale Price Index registered an increase of 5.1 per cent and the Consumer Price Index of 7.5 per cent.
- (v) Money supply expansion was kept in check despite high budgetary deficit.

(c) The actual budgetary deficit in 1986-87 will be known only after the closing of accounts of the year.

#### Chairman of M.M.T.C.

3192. DR. CHINTA MOHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a full-time internal Executive Director has been appointed Chairman of MMTC on the resignation of the regular incumbent;

(b) If so, the name of the Executive Director and the rule and other basis on which he was appointed;

(c) whether the same rule has been followed in the case of STC, if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the decision in the case of MMTC is in departure from rule and practice followed hitherto, both for STC and MMTC; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) to (e). Shri S.K. Agrawal, Executive Director in MMTC has been appointed as Chairman, MMTC in addition to his present charge of Executive Director, MMTC, as an interim arrangement till a regular incumbent takes over, under the provisions of Articles of Association. An interim arrangement has also been made for the post of Chairman, STC. These arrangements have been made based on the facts and circumstances of individual Corporations. There is no standard practice for making these purely temporary appointment.

#### Complaints of Malpractices in NTC, Gujrat.

3193. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received regarding malfunctioning of Gujarat subsidiary of the NTC;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of officials held guilty during last three years and the action taken/



proposed to be taken against them; and

(d) the per annum loss of Gujarat subsidiary during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S.KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Complaints have been received against some employees of NTC (Gujarat). These complaints pertain to various irregularities.

(c) As a result of Court proceedings, one official of NTC (Gujarat) has been held guilty during the year 1985 to 1987. He had already been dismissed from service.

(d) The loss incurred by NTC (Gujarat) during the last three years is given below:-

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Loss
1984-85	(—) 21.55
1985-86	(—) 17.51
1986-87 (prov.)	(—) 25.95

[*Translation*]

#### **Cases Filed Against Residents by Danapur Cantonment**

3194. SHRI KALIPRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) The number of cases filed against the residents of Danapur by Danapur Cantt. Board under the Cantonment Act since January, 1986 to date and the total expenditure incurred in this regard on the fees of the lawyers, T.A., D.A. etc. of the officers;

(b) The number of cases filed in the Supreme Court and the Patna High Court during this period and the number of cases still pending out of them and the year-wise details of the expenditure incurred thereon during the last three years; and

(c) The number of cases till pending in the courts and the number of cases during the period in which Government have lost the case and the reasons for losing these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) 73 cases have been filed by the Danapur Cantonment Board since January, 1986 to date for violation of various provisions of the Cantonment Act. The total expenditure incurred in this regard was Rs. 20,942.9.

(b) No case was filed by the Cantonment Board either in the High Court or Supreme Court during 1985, 1986 and 1987. However, 3 cases were filed against the Cantonment Board during the said period. Two of them are still pending. An expenditure of Rs. 14,367.50 was incurred on these cases in 1985. No expenditure has been incurred during 1986 and 1987.

(c) 135 cases are pending the Courts. The Cantonment Board have lost 9 cases on merits.

[*English*]

#### **Increase In Service Charges by Nationalised Banks**

3195. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state:

(a) whether the nationalised banks have uniformly raised the service charges which earlier used to be different for different banks;

(b) whether this constitute a restrictive trade practice since the clients can not and do not have any other option; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to reconsider the whole issue and leave it to banks concerned to follow their own norms within a prescribed upper limit which is the present one?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Based upon studies conducted by the Indian Banks' Association (IBA) about the cost incurred by the Public Sector Banks in rendering various services, the State Bank of India revised its service charges in June, 1985. Thereafter, all the Public Sector Banks adopted the schedule of service charges of State Banks of India, from different dates. The revision of service charges is aimed at covering, atleast partially, the increased costs incurred by them in rendering such services to the customers.

(c) A revision of charges with reference to increased costs cannot be called a restrictive trade practice.

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

#### **Ceiling on Movable and Immovable Property**

3196. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to enact a ceiling law on movable and immovable properties of a family in the country;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

(c) If not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K.GADHVI): (a) to (c). There already exist legislation laying down ceilings on agricultural holdings as well as on urban land. Besides, the Government strategy of planned development as also fiscal, taxation and other economic policies followed by the Government are essentially directed towards achieving the underlying objective of avoiding undue concentration of wealth and reducing disparities in incomes. However, fixing of an absolute and all-inclusive ceiling on movable and immovable properties does not seem feasible because of several conceptual, legal and administrative difficulties.

#### **Deposits and Advances of Nationalised Banks in Kerala**

3197. PROF. K.V.THOMAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the position in respect of amounts of deposits and loans advanced by nationalised banks in Kerala during 1985-86 and 1986-87?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): The present data reporting system does not provide information regarding the amounts deposited in banks and amounts disbursed by the banks in a particular period. However, the increases in the deposits and advances of Public Sector Banks in Kerala during the year 1985-86 and 1986-87 are given below:-

(Amount in Rs. crores)

	Increase during the year	
	1985-86	1986-87
Deposits	534.2	479.0
Advances	211.3	286.0

**Working Group on Trading Houses**

3198. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a working group on Trading Houses;

(b) if so, the details thereof with the objectives in view;

(c) whether the working group has made some recommendations;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action Government propose to take on these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government has set up a working Group on Trading/Export Houses to examine the scope and their possible role in promoting India's exports. The group will review the functioning of Trading/Export House and recommend changes in policy wherever necessary.

(c) No, Sir.

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

**Residential Flats for Defence Officials**

3199. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the Defence of India rules, some residential flats were acquired by Union Government to accommodate their officials in big cities in times of emergency;

(b) whether the Supreme Court of India has given decisions in many matters for release of such flats in favour of the landlords; and

(c) the steps Union Government propose to take in offering alternate accommodation to Government officials occupying such flats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

**Loans to Drought Affected People in Kadiam and Burugupludi Areas in Andhra Pradesh**

3200. SHRI SRIHARI RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state:

(a) whether the nationalised banks have been instructed to provide loans to the drought affected people in the country and particularly in Kadiam and Burugupludi areas in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the number of people which have been benefited there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India has issued detailed guidelines to commercial banks for providing credit facilities to persons affected by drought. The nature of assistance detailed therein is equally applicable to persons affected by drought in Kadium and Burugupludi areas in Andhra Pradesh.

The information so far received for the country as a whole indicates that financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 206.77 crores has been provided to 29094 beneficiaries. In

addition, conversion of short-term loans to medium term loans and rescheduling of loans have been done in 177845 accounts involving an amount of Rs. 102.21 crores.

### Darjeeling Tea Test

3201. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be please to state:

(a) whether Darjeeling tea in free form harmful toxins;

(b) if so, the results of the tests conducted in this regard; and

(c) the steps being taken to prevent harmful effect of pesticides on tea?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The need for further tests does not arise.

(c) After application of pesticides having residual toxicity, 1 or 2 rounds of plucking of tea leaf is discarded.

### Smuggling of Gold

3202. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of gold smuggling detected during 1986 in the country;

(b) the quantity and value of gold seized;

(c) whether there is possibility of increase in gold smuggling in the country owing to the steep rise in the prices of gold; and

(d) if yes, steps proposed to be taken to prevent the gold smuggling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K.GADHVI): (a) and (b). The number of cases of gold smuggling detected in the country is not maintained separately. However, the quantity and value of gold seized during 1986 is given below:

	Quantity (in Kgs)	Value (Rs.in crores)
1986	2174	46.66

(c) and (d). Reports received by the Government and seizures made indicate that gold continues to be sensitive to smuggling into the country. The magnitude of smuggling of gold into the country is determined largely by the demand pattern and the price differential between the domestic and international price of gold.

The anti-smuggling drive throughout the country has been intensified. The anti-smuggling machinery throughout the country, particularly at the vulnerable points along the coastline and the land borders and at the airports has been geared up to check smuggling into the country. Sophisticated anti-smuggling equipment such as metal detectors and X-ray machines are utilised for detection of gold concealed on the persons of passengers and in their baggage. On the basis of information vessels, vehicles and aircrafts and searched for concealed gold. Close coordination is maintained with all the agencies concerned in the prevention and detection of smuggling into the country.

### Techno-Economic Data Bank

3203. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the

Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have advised the nationalised banks to set up techno-economic data bank;

(b) if so, whether Canara Bank has taken any steps in this regard;

(c) the other banks which have set up techno-economic data bank; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) No. Sir.

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

#### Vidisha-Bhopal Regional Rural Bank

3204. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the regional rural bank of

Vidisha-Bhopal in Madhya Pradesh has started its working in full swing in these districts;

(b) if so, the details of the new branches opened so far;

(c) whether the board of directors has been constituted as per the RRB Act; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Vidisha Bhopal Kshetriya Gramin Bank covering districts of Vidisha and Bhopal in Madhya Pradesh was established on 31.3.1986. As at the end of June, 1987 the deposits and advances of the gramin bank stood at Rs. 43.58 lakhs and Rs.8.84 lakhs respectively.

(b) The Gramin Bank has opened four branches upto end June, 1987.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The constitution of the Board is given in the Statement below:-

#### STATEMENT

Present Constitution of Board of Directors of Vidisha- Bhopal RRB.

1	2	3
1.	SH. H.K.Muchhal	Chairman
2.	LDO (Vidisha) RBI, RPCO, Bhopal	Nominees of Central Government
3.	Dev. Officer (Vidisha) NABARD, Bhopal.	
4.	Sh. Ramesh Chandra Sharma Subhash Path, Vidisha M.P.	

1	2	3
5.	Collector, Bhopal	Nominees of State Government
6.	Collector, Vidisha	
7.	Dev. Manager (Agri.) H.O. State Bank of Indore, Indore.	Nominees of Sponsor Bank.
8.	Office-in-charge, Establishment, Region-II, State Bank of Indore, Bhopal	
9.	Vacant.	

### **Seizure of Polyester Texturised Yarn in Maharashtra**

3205. DR. (MRS.) T. KALPANA DEVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether imported Polyester texturised yarn worth several lakhs has been seized in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, details of this seizure and its total value;

(c) the manner in which this imported yarn had been smuggled into the country;

(d) details of seizure of other smuggled goods in the country during 1987 with value of each item; and

(e) if so, details of steps proposed to be taken to strengthen customs machinery for its effective working?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K.GADHVI): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

### **Steps to Reduce Import of Cotton and Man-Made Fibre.**

3206. SHRIMATI D.K.BHANDARI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to take certain steps to reduce import of cotton and man-made fibre; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and estimated foreign exchange to be saved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and b). There are no cotton imports at present. The Government policy is to ensure adequate availability of man-made fibres at reasonable prices by increased domestic production, supplemented as necessary by imports.

**High Cost of Economy**

3207. SHRI SWAMI PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain banks advance loans to large scale, medium scale industries and whole-sale traders;

b) if so, names of these banks with advances given by them, industry-wise;

(c) whether rate of interest on these advances are responsible for present high cost of economy of country;

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to bring down high cost of economy of country;

(e) whether there are certain other reasons for present high cost of economy of country; and

(f) if so, details thereof and steps proposed to be taken to bring it down?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. All major banks advance loans to large and medium scale industries and wholesale traders. Broad industry Group-wise advances outstanding as at the end of March 1987 in respect of 50 Scheduled Commercial Banks which account for about 95 per cent of gross bank credit are set out in the statement below.

(c) to (f). With a view to reducing the cost of money, a reduction in lending rates was made with effect from 1st April, 1987, All lending rates of scheduled commercial banks stipulated at levels above 15 per cent were reduced by one percentage point. The structure of lending rates takes into consideration the plan priorities, the growth rate of the economy and its sub-sectors, the rate of inflation, the pace of monetary expansion and the cost of raising resources by the banks. It is also characterised by cross-subsidisation, i.e. lower rates charged to certain sectors being compensated by relatively high rates charged to some other sectors.

**STATEMENT****Industry-wise Deployment of Gross Bank Credit**

(Amount in Rs. crores)

Industry		Outstanding as on March 27, 1987.
1	2	3
1.	Coal	160
2.	Iron and Steel	1633
3.	Other Metals and Metal Products	1050
4.	All Engineering	7937

1	2	3
5.	Electricity	532
6.	Cotton Textiles	2459
7.	Jute Textiles	298
8.	Other Textiles	1811
9.	Sugar	550
10.	Tea	387
11.	Vegetable Oils (Including Vanaspati)	386
12.	Tabacco and Tobacco Products	228
13.	Paper and Paper Products	798
14.	Rubber and Rubber Products	513
15.	Chemicals, Dyes, Paints, etc. Of Which	3665
	Fertiliser	852
16.	Cement	472
17.	Leather and Leather Products	420
18.	Construction	379
19.	Patroleum	119
20.	Safauns	282
21	Residual	7211
INDUSTRY (Total of Small Scales, Medium and Large Scale)		31290
OF WHICH: (Small Scale Industry)		9103

**Note:** Data are provisional.



**Funds for Training to Ex-Servicemen**

3208. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the different funds for training the ex-Servicemen in pre-release courses for their resettlement on release;

(b) the number of defence personnel given training during 1985-87; and

(c) how many such trained personnel were absorbed in the relevant field of training during 1985 to 1987?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL):

(a) Budget allocation is made every year for pre-release training courses for retiring Defence personnel.

(b) Total number of defence personnel given pre-release training during the period 1985-86 to 1987-88 (upto October 1987) is 21.434.

(c) Information sought is not available.

**Issue of Bonds by National Thermal Power Corporation**

3209. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rs. 120 crores Bond issue of the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) was oversubscribed;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) whether NTPC was permitted to keep the entire over subscribed amount; and

(d) if not, the details of directives given in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K.GADHAVI): (a) to (c). the National Thermal Power Corporation was given a consent in September 1986 for issue of 10% (tax free)/ 14% Bonds worth Rs. 120 crores with permission to retain 50% of the consented amount out of oversubscription. The Corporation made the issue in December 1986 and it was subscribed to the extent of Rs. 429.97 crores of which Rs. 147.51 crores was in 10% Bonds and Rs.282.46 crores in 14% Bonds. The company was allowed to retain the oversubscription of Rs.249.97 crores in 14% Bonds only.

**Profit In NTC**

3210. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of units of the National Textile Corporation that made profits during 1986-87 and the number of units known to be running at a profit during the first half of 1987-88;

(b) whether there are proposals to expand/modernise the existing mills and to start new mills, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of contracts/export orders secured by NTC for the supply of cloth during 1987-88?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) During 1986-87, 8 mills under National Textile Corporation made profits. It is not possible to indicate the number of profit making units during 1987-88 as the final accounts will be made available only after the end of the accounting

year 1987-88.

(b) NTC has proposals to modernise the existing mills, on a selective basis. There is however, no proposal to start any new mill under NTC.

(c) During the period April-September, 1987, NTC has secured export orders to the tune of 34.21 million mtrs. valued at Rs. 21.40 crores.

### **Re-Framing of New Textile Policy**

3211. SHRI NARSING SURYAVANSI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the textile policy announced in June, 1985 has gone only half way towards the stated objectives;

(b) if so, whether Government are thinking of re-framing it; and

(c) if so, when and how?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) No, Sir.

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

### **Stipend in Sainik School**

3212. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision regarding the uniform limit for income of the parents, whose wards are studying in the Sainik Schools and are eligible for stipends as also on the proposal to raise the amount of stipend, keeping in view the rise in cost of living on account of steep rise in prices;

b) if so, the exact decision in this regard and the dates of their implementation; and

(c) if not, the likely dates by which decision on each of the two cases would be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). Government of India, the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have instituted scholarship schemes to enable children from weaker sections of society to study in Sainik Schools.

The Ministry of Defence awards scholarships, subject to a maximum of 36 scholarships per school, to the children of Defence personnel, including ex-servicemen, at uniform rates.

The State Governments, however, have their own schemes. They award scholarships only to those domiciled in their States. The discretion regarding laying down of income limit of Parents and other conditions of award of such scholarships rests with the State Governments. Central Government have no control over the terms and conditions of these scholarships.

In view, of the rise of the cost of living, the amount of full scholarship for boarders in Sainik Schools has been raised from Rs. 5100 to Rs. 7500 per boy per annum from the academic year 1986-87

### **Guidelines to Meet Import Requirements Through Export**

3213. DR. B.L.SHAILESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to make it obligatory for the

industries involving a large exchange outgo and enjoying a low priority in the country's economy to meet the import requirements through export;

(b) if so, whether any guidelines regarding the level of export obligation to be imposed on these industries have been formulated; and

c) the industries identified for the purpose and the broad outlines of the guidelines formulated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) to (c). Export obligations are being imposed on a case to case basis having regard, among other considerations, to the export marketability of the product, foreign exchange outgo, the status of the applicant for an industrial licence standing of the foreign collaborator, the location of the unit, sector of industry, etc.

#### **Setting up of Mutual Funds**

3214. DR. B.L.SHAILESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether banks, both foreign and Indian, are planning to set up mutual funds, if so, the purpose of these funds;

(b) whether any guidelines have been issued by the Reserve Bank of India in this behalf before the banks are given clearance by it;

(c) the Indian banks which have been given clearance so far; and

(d) whether some of the foreign banks are also in the run for floating a mutual fund and whether they could do so on their own or in collaboration with an Indian bank and which are the foreign and Indian banks involved in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (o) of sub-section (1) of Section 6 of Banking Regulation Act, 1949, the Central Government have specified setting up or establishing & conducting of "Mutual Fund" as a form of business in which it is lawful for a banking company to engage. The Mutual Fund deals with acquisition, holding, management, trading or disposal of securities, participation certificates or other instruments, income or growth participation business etc. for the purpose of providing facilities for participation in, or distribution of the income profit or gains arising there from to the participant members.

Before setting up, conducting or establishing a "Mutual Fund", the banks are required to obtain prior permission from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). RBI has reported that so far, it has given permission to the State Bank of India to set up, conduct or establish the Mutual Fund. The RBI has further reported that though no guidelines, as such, have been issued by it, the financial strength of the applicant banks, the methods of their operations and their overall management are some of the aspects taken into account while granting permission.

(d) RBI has reported that it has not so far received any formal proposal from foreign banks for setting up of a "Mutual Fund".

#### **Diamond and Ornament Selling Centres Abroad**

3215. SHRI P. PENCHALLAIH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up newly diamond as well as ornament selling centres abroad; and

(b) the names of such new centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R.  
DASMUNSI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **C.C.S. on Yarn Exports**

3216. SHRI P.PENCHALLAIH: Will  
the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to  
state:

(a) whether Government are looking  
into the requests made by the Federation of  
Hosiery Manufacturers' Association to-  
wards the crisis created by a sudden spurt in  
yarn prices;

(b) the new incentives for decentralised  
hosiery, powerloom and handloom units;

(c) whether there is any further increase  
in yarn prices; and

(d) whether Government propose to  
provide more cash compensatory support  
on yarn exports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S  
KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) No crisis has been  
created in the hosiery sector due to yarn  
prices.

(b) Decentralised hosiery, powerloom  
and handloom sectors get all export incen-  
tives like the organised sector.

(c) Prices of cotton yarn hosiery cones  
have generally been showing a stagnant  
trend since Sept., 1987.

(d) No proposal is at present under  
consideration of the Government to provide  
more Cash Compansatory Support on cot-  
ton yarn exports.

#### **Loan Recovery in Drought Affected Areas**

3217. SHRI S.B.SIDNAL: Will the  
Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Karnataka Government  
has requested the Centre to keep in abey-  
ance forcible recovery of loans in the drought  
affected areas;

(b) if so, whether the suggestion of  
Karnataka Government has been accepted;  
and

(c) If not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI  
JANARDHANA POOJARY) (a) to (c). As far  
as recovery of bank loans given to persons  
in the drought affected areas is concerned,  
Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have advised all  
commercial banks to defer recovery of  
amounts falling due for a period of 2 years or  
till the next normal year if it occurs earlier  
throughout the country in areas affected by  
drought seccessively for 3 years or more.  
These instructions equally apply to areas  
affected by drought in the State of Karnat-  
taka.

In other drought affected areas also  
conversion of short term into medium term  
loans and reschedulement of loan in-  
stalments fallen due is to be provided in  
accordance with RBI guidelines.

[*Translation*]

#### **Development of Woollen and Cotton Handloom Industry in Plithoragarh Dis- trict.**

3218. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the  
Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of

the fact that there is great potential for the development of wool and cotton handloom industry in Pithoragarh district of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the assistance proposed to be provided by his Ministry to the Uttar Pradesh State Government for the exploitation and development of this potential?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) While there is a potential for development of woollen handloom industry in Pithoragarh district of Uttar Pradesh, there is no such potential for development of cotton handloom industry in Pithoragarh district.

(b) The Central Government have approved a Woollen Handloom Development project with an investment of Rs. 7.98 crores spread over a period of 5 years with matching assistance from Central and State Government in Kumaon and Garhwal Divisions including Pithoragarh district of Uttar Pradesh.

[English]

### Reduction in Tea Price

3219. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

a) whether tea packers have agreed to reduce the prices of common h-brand tea; and

b) if so, the benefits the consumer would get in terms of reduced prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In a meeting held on 9.10.1987 under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Food & Civil supply with major tea packeteers, it was voluntarily agreed to by the major packeteers that they would reduce prices of the popular brands of packet tea with effect from the 25.10.1987 as follows:-

Leaf grades		Dust grades	
Size of packet	Quantum of reduction	Brand	Quantum of reduction
1	2	3	4
25 grms	10 paise	Al Dust	50 paise
50 grms	10 paise	Leo Dust	50 paise
100 grms	15 paise	Dust	50 paise
250 grms	25 paise	Golden Dust	50 paise
500 grms	60 paise	Super Dust	25 paise
1000 grms	Rs.1.25	Ruby Dust	25 prise

**Proposals for Cheating Cement Manufacturing Capacity Pending With IDBI**

3220. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals for creating cement manufacturing capacity pending for the clearance of the Industrial Development Bank of India;

(b) the date since when these proposals are pending, proposal-wise;

(c) the steps taken by the Industrial Development Bank of India to clear these investment proposals; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to d). The Industrial Development Bank of India has reported that as at the end of October, 1987 four proposals for creation of cement capacity were pending with the financial institutions as per details given in the statement below:-

## STATEMENT

Name of the Company	Lead Institution	Date from which proposal is pending	Action taken by the Institutions
1	2	3	4
1. Sorabh Cements Limited,	ICICI	1.5.87	Proposal processed and decision expected to be taken shortly.
2. The Indian Rayon Corporation Limited, District Gulbarga, Karnataka	ICICI	18.6.87	Appraisal of the project is in progress.
3. Nagarjuna Cements Limited, District Nalgonda, Andhra Pradesh	IDBI	5.8.87	-do-
4. Gujarat Ambuja Cements Limited, District Amreli, Gujarat	IDBI	22.9.87	-do-

### **Bank Credit Outstanding Against Sick Units**

3221. SHRI H.N.NANE GOWDA:  
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether bank credit of crores of rupees is locked up in sick industrial units;

b) if so, the total outstanding bank credit and what are the total number of sick units where this amount is locked up;

(c) the total number of large units identified as sick by banks in 1985;

(d) whether any study in this regard was conducted by confederation of Engineering Industry;

(e) if so, the main reasons about the sickness in industrial units;

(f) the states where there is high percentage of sick units; and

(g) the Industry-wise data of sickness in the states and what steps banks are taking to clear the credit from the sick units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POJJARY): (a) and b): The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that the total bank credit locked up in 1.47,740 sick Industrial units (SSI-medium and large) as at the end of December, 1986 amounted to Rs. 4,874.49 crores.

(c) RBI has also reported that the total number of large industrial units, (each enjoying aggregate credit facility of Rs. 1 crore and above from the banking sector), identified by banks as 'sick' as at the end of December 1985 were 637.

(d) and (e). RBI has reported that it has not received any study conducted by Confederation of Engineering Industry (CEI) on industrial sickness. However has received from CEI a discussion paper on industrial sickness and reconstruction which inter alia indicate 'managerial deficiency' as a cause of industrial sickness.

(f) and (g). RBI has also reported that the States of West Bengal, Maharashtra Karnataka, Gujarat, Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Kerala have a high percentage of sick units. A statement showing industry-wise sickness in the above mentioned States as at the end of December, 1986 is given below:-

Guidelines have been issued by the RBI to banks impressing upon them the need for monitoring the borrowal accounts and to draw up rehabilitation packages in respect of sick industrial units which are found to be potentially viable. Phased repayment of bank's dues are contemplated in the packages which may contain reliefs/concessions like reduced rates of interest, funding of irregularities, waiving of penal interest, etc. As regards non-viable units, banks resort to suitable action for the recovery of their dues which could include, inter alia, sale of goods hypothecated to the bank and enforcing other security available to the bank against the borrower or the guarantors, if any.



**STATEMENT**

Industry-wise sickness in certain states as at the end of Dec., 1986.

(Amount in crores of Rs.)

Industries	West Bengal		Maharashtra		Karnataka		Gujarat	
	No. of Units	O/S Amount	No. of Units	O/S Amount	No. of Units	O/S Amounts	No. of Unit	O/S Amounts
Engineering and Electricals	36	248.07	57	226.68	18	56.97	10	32.71
Iron and Steel	88	82.78	5	28.95	3	23.67	3	11.65
Textiles	11	34.18	59	430.45	6	23.25	44	244.64
Chemicals	5	19.66	10	36.01	3	7.97	5	7.68
Jute	39	230.57	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sugar	1	1.17	3	30.56	4	26.82	—	—
Cement	—	—	1	23.46	—	—	—	—
Rubber	5	30.40	2	11.99	3	23.01	—	—
<b>Misc</b>	41	132.98	24	105.73	6	58.83	6	26.53
<b>Total:</b>	146	779.81	161	893.83	43	220.52	68	323.21

Industries	Andhra Pradesh		Uttar Pradesh		Kerala		Tamil Nadu	
	No. of Units	O/S Amount	No. of Units	O/S Amount	No. of Units	O/S Amounts	No. of Unit	O/S Amounts
Engineering and Electricals	14	53.81	11	35.52	6	44.61	13	44.99
Iron & Steel	3	4.68	3	5.77	—	—	3	2.37
Textiles	5	19.17	12	132.35	3	18.84	16	82.73
Chemicals	5	17.92	—	—	2	7.78	4	6.86
Jute	2	3.40	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sugar	3	6.03	29	43.22	—	—	2	2.85
Cement	—	—	1	1.72	—	—	—	—
Rubber	1	2.70	1	1.60	—	—	4	54.67
Misc	11	18.38	11	30.90	5	16.45	15	44.28
<b>Total:</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>126.09</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>251.08</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>142.35</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>184.08</b>

**Danish Aid**

3222. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of aid received so far from Danish Government; and

(b) the programmes under which this aid has been received?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K.GADHVI): (a). The Danish Government have extended loan assistance of Dkr 1213.60 million and grant assistance of Dkr 1302.33 million till date.

(b) The list of projects covered by Danish Government assistance is as given below:-

Projects under loan assistance		(Fig in Dkr. million)
1		2
Food Credit	I	29.98
Food Credit	II	24.85
Non project	1	14.57
	2	19.69
General Purpose	3	35.81
Loan)	" 4	38.70
	" 5	50.00
	" 6	80.00
Loan No.7		
a)	Fisheries Research Vessel	50.00
b)	Thal Vaishet Consultancy	100.00
Loan No. 8		
a)	Fisheries Research Vessel	80.50
b)	Thal Vaishet Catalysts	69.50

1

2

## Loan No. 9.

a) Incineration Plant Delhi	129.50
b) Thal Vaishet Catalysts	70.50

## Loan No.10

a) Gas based Urea Fertilizer Plant in Guna	90.00
b) One batch of Catalysts for above	50.00
c) Refuse Incineration Plant New Delhi	32.00
d) Spare parts for Fisheries and Research Vessel	8.00
e) Merchant Marine Training Vessels for D.G. of Shipping	50.00
f) Unallocated balance	10.00

## Loan No.11.

a) Jayanthipuram Cement Plant Andhra Pradesh	56.00
b) Durga Cement Works, Andhra Pradesh	6.2
c) Commutators Factory in Maharashtra	7.5
d) Moulded Pulp Products Factory, Uttar Pradesh	6.6
e) Coastal Oceanographic Research Vessels	28.0
f) Aonla Fertilizer Plant in Uttar Pradesh	64.0
g) Unallocated balance	11.7.

Total

1213.60

## Project under Grant assistance

1. North Kanara Integrated Dev. Project, PADI (CAPART)	41.80 +18.00
2. CAPART/DANIDA Fund for Small Scale Rural Dev. Project (Umbrella fund)	5.00

1	2
3. DAPART/Danida Fund for Small Scale Rural Dev. Project (Umbrella fund)	15.00
4. Foot and Mouth Vaccine Centre Poona	10.00
5. Small Farmers Association Bihar PADI (CAPART)	10.00
6. Seed procurement & Tree improvement	4.10
7. All India Spare Parts Depot for Semen Banks, Karnataka	9.10
8. Women and Youth Training/Extension Project (WYTEP) Karnataka	44.80
9. Tamil Nadu Women in Agriculture (TANWA)	30.00
10. Seed Pathology Training and Extension (ICAR)	3.73
11. Animal Disease Surveillance and Control Programme (BAIF)	4.8
12. Integrated Fisheries project at Tadri, Karnataka	56.1
13. Assistance to Exotic Cattle Breeding Farms at Bhadbada/Chiplima(M.P./Orissa)	2.5
14. Social Forestry Project J&K and Haryana	35.0
15. Prototype Dev. and Training Centre for the leather Footwear and Leather goods Industry Madras	18.2
16. Toolroom Training Centre Calcutta	40.0
17. National Instt. of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi	25.8
18. Health Care & Family Welfare, Madhya Pradesh	206.1
19. Health Care & Family Welfare, Tamil Nadu	176.4

1	2
20. National Programme for Eradication of Leprosy	77.8
21. National Programme for Control of Blindness.	101.2
22. Council for Social Dev. Survey Research & Training Centre, New Delhi	2.0
23. Drinking Water Supply, Tamil Nadu (Consolidation)	29.4 +2.8
24. Rural Water Supply, Karnataka (Consolidation)	19.7 +8.3
25. Rural Water Supply, Orissa	10.5 +69.8
26. Rejuvenation of Handpump, Karnataka	20.3
27. Rejuvenation of Handpump, Madhya Pradesh (Consolidation)	40.0 +2.6
28. Rural Drinking Water Supply, Kerala	+132.6
29. Flood Simulation Modelling	6.0
30. Non-conventional Energy pilot Project	21.3
31. Preparation of Integrated Water & Sanitation project in Tamil Nadu and Karnataka	1.6
Total	1302.33

**Nationalised Banks Funds Locked up in Sick Units**

3223. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:  
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:  
SHRI ANIL BASU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have come across the study made by the Confederation

of Engineering Industry on nationalised banks funds locked up in sick industries; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government and remedial measures proposed to be taken to recover part of the money involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that it has not received any study report

made by the confederation of Engineering Industry (CEI) on nationalised banks funds locked up in sick industries. However, RBI has received from CEI a discussion paper which includes subject of industrial sickness.

Guidelines have been issued by the RBI to banks impressing upon them the need for monitoring the borrowal accounts and to draw up rehabilitation packages in respect of sick industrial units which are found to be potentially viable. Phased repayment of bank's dues are contemplated in the packages which may contain reliefs/concessions like reduced rates of interest, funding of irregularities, waiving of penal interest etc. As regards non-viable units, banks resort to suitable action for the recovery of their dues which could include, inter alia, sale of goods hypothecated to the bank and enforced the guarantors, if any.

#### **Setting up of Subsidiaries by Foreign Banks**

3224. SHRI H.N.NANJE GOWDA:  
SHRI S.B.SIDNAL:  
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign banks operating in India for a number of years have requested for setting up subsidiaries;

(b) if so, the main purpose of these banks which have decided to have subsidiaries;

(c) whether the suggestions have been accepted by Government; and

(d) if not, the main reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that certain foreign banks operating in Indian have submitted proposals to RBI for setting up subsidiaries in India for undertaking merchant banking, venture funds, leasing business/activities etc. No final decision has yet been taken by the Reserve Bank of India.

#### **Assistance by State Bank of India to Rural Poor In Madhya Pradesh**

3225. SHRI H.N.NANJE GOWDA:  
SHRI S.M.GURADDI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) The number of rural poor in Madhya Pradesh benefited with State Bank of India assistance;

(b) Whether State Bank of India is also introducing certain assistance programme for rural people in other parts of the country; and

(c) If so, the total loan provided to the poor rural people by all the nationalised banks so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI  
JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) It has been reported by State Bank of India (SBI) that as at the end of June 1987, it provided Loans to 4.43 lakhs beneficiaries belonging to weaker sections of society, in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) State Bank of India has reported that it is actively involved through-out the country in implementing the bankable schemes/activities under the 20 point programme which emphasises attack on rural poverty, the Integrated Rural Development Programme, the Differential Rate of Interest Scheme, etc.

(c) According to latest information avail-

able, the total weaker section advances of the 28 public sector banks out-standing as at the end of June 1987 was Rs. 6368 crores.

### Japanese Aid

3226. SHRI H.N.NANJE GOWDA:  
SHRI G.S.BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether two pacts were signed with Japan Government for massive concessional assistance during 1985-86;

(b) The amount of loan assistance offered by Japan during 1986-87 and to what extent this loan will be higher during 1987-88 ; and

(c) The projects on which these loans would likely to be utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K.GADHVI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During 1986-87 Japan had pledged a loan assistance of Yen 48.43 billion (equivalent to Rs. 430.60 crores approximately). For 1987-88 Japan has pledged a loan assistance of Yen 68.477 billion (equivalent to Rs. 608.68 crores approximately) which is 41% higher (in Yen terms) over the assistance pledged for 1986-87.

(c) The loan assistance pledged for 1986-87 and 1987-88 is to be utilised for the following projects:-

#### 1986-87

1. Gas pipeline project (Hazira-Bijapur Segment) (3rd loan)
2. Anola Fertilizer Project (3rd loan)

3. Telecommunications project (IX)

4. Teesta Canal Hydro electric project

5. Haldia Port Modernisation Project

#### 1987-88

1. Srisailam Left Bank Hydro-Power Station Project (i)

2. Purulia Pumped Storage Project (Engineering Services)

3 Anpara'B' Thermal Power Station Construction Project (II)

4. Assam Gas Power Station and Transmission line Construction Project (II)

5. Tamil Nadu Small Scale Enterprises Development Project.

6. Telecommunication Network Expansion Project (X)

7. Gorakhpur Fertiliser Plant Re-vamping/Rehabilitation Project.

8. F.A.C.T. Cochin Division Captive Power Plant Project.

[*Translation*]

### Edible Oil Import

3227. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether keeping in view the present drought situation, import of edible oil etc. is likely to increase this year; and



(b) if so, the extent to which trade deficit is likely to increase this year as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) The quantum of edible oils to be imported is decided by Government from time to time keeping in view various factors such as gap between demand and supply, international prices, availability of foreign exchange and other related factors including the present drought situation.

(b) At this stage it is difficult to estimate precisely the trade deficit with which we will end the financial year 1987-88

**Allotment of Land for Residential Colony of Ex-servicemen in Pithoragarh (Uttar Pradesh)**

3228. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is considering a proposal to allot a piece of land out of the land acquired by the Army in Pithoragarh, for the construction of a residential colony for the ex-servicemen;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No such proposal has been received in this Ministry so far for consideration.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Regional Office of Tea Board in Pithoragarh**

3229. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the

Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a regional office of the Tea Board in Berinag in Pithoragarh district of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the time by which the office will be set up; and

(c) if not, the action proposed to be taken for the development of tea plantation in this area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) At present only 84 acres is under tea in Berinag with high vacancies. The unit is fairly small for economic operation. Tea Board under its various schemes provides loans and subsidies for increasing tea production under which Tea growers all over India, including those in Uttar Pradesh can avail of the benefits subject to fulfilment of prescribed conditions.

[English]

**Financing Strategy of West German Credit Institute**

3230. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the K.F.W. the West German Credit Institute which has substantially funded the Rourkela Steel Plant and the Neyveli Lignite Complex in India, has changed its financing strategy;

(b) whether instead of direct financing of large industrial projects the accent in

coming years is to be on sectoral funding;  
and

(c) if so, the details in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) and (b) Govt. are not aware of any significant change in KFW's financing strategy or sectoral financing vis-a-vis individual project assistance.

(c) In view of above, the question does not arise.

#### **Proposal to Suspend Orders to use Jute Bag**

3231. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Industry has a proposal under consideration to suspend the order given to certain departments to use a certain quantity of jute bags;

(b) if so, whether it will not affect the jute industry; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### **Seizure of Brown Sugar in Bombay**

3232. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:  
DR. V. VENKATESH:

SHRI BHADRESHWAR TANTI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether customs collectorate officers seized brown sugar worth Rs. 4.5 crores in Bombay on 18 September, 1987;

(b) if so, whether any arrests were made in this connection; and

(c) if so, the details thereof.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) to (c) On 18th September, 1987 the officers of the Customs Preventive Collectorate, Bombay, recovered and seized 220.640 Kgs of brown sugar from a truck which had arrived from Amritsar. No precise value of drugs seized can be determined as the illicit market price varies from place to place depending upon purity, place of origin etc. In this connection, 5 persons, including driver and cleaner of the truck, were arrested.

#### **Seizure of Assets in Bombay**

3233. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:  
DR. V. VENKATESH:  
SHRI BHADRESHWAR TANTI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether income tax authorities seized assets worth Rs. 2 crore in Bombay as reported in the Indian Express dated 11 September, 1987; and

(b) if so, the details thereof.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) and (b) The Income-tax Department in Bombay during August, 1987 seized assets worth Rs. 4.07 crores out of which the details of the searches mentioned in the newspaper article are as under:-

<i>Nature of the trade</i>	<i>Assets seized (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1. Diamond Exporters	113.00
2. Non-ferrous metal importer	53.13
3. Clearing and travel agent	29.00

In a case of a dealer in edible oil, foodgrain and spices excess stock of Rs. 25 lakhs was found during the course of a search. It is also a fact that tax evasion of much more than Rs. 3 crores has been detected and admitted by the parties searched.

#### **New Credit System for Hire Purchase Companies**

3234. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:  
DR V. VENKATESH:  
SHRI BHADRESHWAR TANTI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Reserve Bank of India has decided to evolve a new credit system under which loans would be given to hire-purchase companies at concessional interest rates; and

(b) if so, the details of the norms that would govern the new credit system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that there is no proposal for the present to evolve a new credit system for giving loans at concessional rates of interest to hire purchase companies.

#### **Tax Relief to Consultancy Exports**

3235. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:  
DR. V. VENKATESH:  
SHRI BHADRESHWAR TANTI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to restore 100 per cent exemption under Section 80-0 of the Income-tax Act to consultancy exports;

(b) whether some more concessions are also proposed to be given to promote consultancy exports; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) With a view to boost export of project and consultancy.

#### **Ammunitions for Guns**

3236. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:  
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government

gave orders to Bharat Engineering Works of Bombay, a private concern, to manufacture 105 m.m. ammunitions for the guns;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the ammunitions supplied by the company were not upto the standard; and

(c) if so, the follow-up measures that have since been taken.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL):

(a) An order for supply of ammunition shell bodies (empty) for 105 mm gun was placed on M/s Bharat Engineering Works, Bombay.

(b) The shell bodies (empty) supplied by the firm did not conform to technical parameters of the drawing.

(c) Supplies received against additional orders have been rejected in inspection and no payment has been made for these.

#### **Raw Materials Import by Export And Trading Houses**

3238. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have allowed Export and Trading Houses to import raw material components and consumables under Open General Licence which hitherto could be imported by the actual users; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The change in the policy has been made in order to make the Additional li-

cences more purposeful so as to enable the Export and Trading Houses to build up a more enduring relationship between them and their supporting manufacturers.

#### **Equity Support by SBI Capital Markets Limited**

3239. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies that received equity support from the new SBI Capital Markets Limited since its inception; and

(b) the eligibility criteria laid down for the companies to receive financial assistance from this new institution.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) SBI Capital Markets Ltd. (SBICAP) has reported that since its inception, cases of five companies have been approved for equity support by the SBICAP.

(b) The equity support scheme introduced by the SBI Capital Markets Ltd. aims at assisting the new or relatively unknown entrepreneurs planning to launch public issues of modest size in the capital market for financing their projects. Under the scheme, proposals from entrepreneurs planning equity issues of relatively small size upto Rs. one crore are considered on a selective basis. The main objective of the scheme is to assist entrepreneurs of the above mentioned categories with good & viable projects and whose public issues would have normally been successful but for some depressed conditions in the capital market.

#### **Engineering Export Strategy**

3240. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY:

**SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH:**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any strategy has been worked out for export of engineering goods;

(b) if so, whether such a strategy envisages import of modern capital equipment at the concessional rates of duty; and

(c) the thrust industries identified by Government in the engineering sector for export of their product.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The main elements of the strategy for export of engineering goods include creation of a technologically modern and price competitive production base; export incentives to compensate for domestic taxes etc; availability of adequate finances; greater stress on export promotion activities and export marketing. The strategy also provides for import of capital equipment which is not domestically manufactured at lower rates of duty for specified thrust sectors with a high export potential.

(c) A Statement is given below.

### STATEMENT

#### List of Thrust Industries

1. Commercial vehicles, two and three wheelers
2. Agricultural tractors
3. Machine tools
4. Auto spares and ancillaries

5. Chemical and process plants
6. Textile machinery
7. Sugar machinery
8. Mining machinery
9. Refrigeration equipment
10. Earthmoving equipment and cranes
11. Electric motors and starters
12. Castings and forgings including industrial valves
13. Transmission line towers
14. Bicycles and parts
15. Power equipment
16. Power distribution transformers
17. Switchgear and control gear including general control panel
18. Cables and conductors-power cables, PVC cables Cables and conductors-AAC/ACSR, drycore, co-axial
19. Pipes and tubes seamless pipes
20. Electric fans and parts
21. Water supply and irrigation pumps
22. Process pumps
23. Diesel engines
24. Air compressors
25. Diesel locomotives, Railway wagons and components
26. D.G. Sets

27. Coaches
28. Tool Room products
29. Solar/Renewable energy equipment
30. Watches
31. Clocks
32. Time pieces
33. Electronics and computer software
34. Manufacture of mica and mica products
35. Hand tools

#### **Redefining of Deemed Exports**

3241. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representations have been received for redefining the deemed exports: and

(b) whether Government are aware that the deemed export benefits announced from time to time have not been reaching the exporters due to various procedural anomalies and imposition 25 per cent customs duty on the imported raw material intended for the manufacture of exportable goods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Only those categories of deemed exports are eligible for duty free imports of inputs which have been specifically given this facility by Customs. In the case of supplies to ONGC/GAIL/OIL the deemed exports status remains unaffected by the facility of import of duty free inputs has been

taken away by Custom notification dated .30.12.86 imposing 25% duty on such imports.

#### **Coffee Plantation in Andhra Pradesh**

3242. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coffee Board propose to take up Coffee Plantation in a big way in Araku Valley, Bhadrachalam Agency Areas in Andhra Pradesh in coordination with Government of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) The VII plan target for extension of coffee cultivation in non-traditional areas (including Andhra Pradesh) is 15,000 Hectares.

#### **Inter-Transfer of Officers in Nationalised Banks and State Bank of India**

3243. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the decision to inter-transfer officers of Scale V and above in the nationalised banks and State Bank of India has not been implemented as yet; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be implemented in the nationalised banks and the State Bank of India.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b) To strengthen their Senior Management positions, the banks which do not have suitable officers within, consider as and when necessary in consultation with the concerned agencies/organisations, inducting officers

from other banks. Actual appointments, when needed, are made in consultation with concerned organisations.

### Reforms In Stock Exchanges

3244. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to complete structural reform of stock exchanges, to streamline the procedures of reporting by individual brokers of transactions and to have an analysis of deals in each script on the A list;

(b) the action being taken to resume legal forward trading as presently the brokers do not correctly report transactions in individual scrips;

(c) the action being taken to reorganise the Boards of Directors of Stock Exchange so that they do not remain an 'exclusive club' for exchange members; and

(d) the recommendations of G.S. Patel Committee on which action is yet to be taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) Various steps have been taken to improve and streamline the procedures relating to trading in the Stock Exchanges. The follow-up action on the recommendations of the Patel Committee by the Government and by the Stock Exchanges in case of Dave Working Group's recommendations are some of the steps in this direction. The Government have also decided to set up a separate Board for the regulation and proper functioning of Stock Exchanges and securities industry.

(b) Forward trading in securities is prohibited. The Stock Exchanges are em-

powered to enforce the relevant Bye-laws and Regulations and penalise violations by members.

(c) To spread the investment culture, Government have been permitting from time to time opening of new Stock Exchanges in different parts of the country like the one at Mangalore in September 1985 and another at Patna in December 1986 which has brought the total number to 15. Governing Bodies of all the Stock Exchanges have Government nominee Directors. Many of the Stock Exchanges have public Representatives also in their Governing Bodies. The Board mentioned in (a) above, is expected to further reorganise the Governing Bodies of the Stock Exchanges.

(d) Action has already been taken on most of the recommendations of the High Powered Committee on Stock Exchanges headed by Shri. G.S. Patel, such as, listing of securities on Stock Exchanges, cost of public issue of securities, trading in securities, membership of Stock Exchanges.

The other recommendations on which action is yet to be taken relate to further broad-basing of the Governing Bodies of Stock Exchanges, prevention of insider trading, provision for multiple membership in Stock Exchanges, etc. The Board mentioned in (a) above is expected to address itself to these recommendations of the High Powered Committee.

### Yarn ki Requirements

3245. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) The details of handloom yarn price increase since December, 1986 till date, month-wise:

(b) Whether there has also been acute

shortage of yarn due to continued export of yarn:

(c) If so, the details of monthly production of yarn since 1986 till date, yarn supplied to the handloom industry and the quantum of yarn exported during this period.

(d) The quantum of viscose staple fibre imported during this period and whether this fibre has been accepted by the handloom industry, particularly the exporter-manufacturers of handloom products; and

(e) If not, how government propose to utilise this imported fibre?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S.  
KRISHNA KUMAR):

(a) Spun yarn in hank forms is preliminary consumed by Handloom Sector. The month and average market price in Coimbatore market of cotton yarn for some major counts since December, 1986 is as under:-

(Rs. per Kg.)

Month	20 S	30 S	40 S	50 S	60 S	80 S	Weighted average (All counts)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Dec.'86 1987	28.26	25.99	28.63	37.44	43.61	58.37	24.33
Jan,	23.13	29.51	31.72	40.97	46.48	60.36	27.87
Feb.	21.81	29.30	38.62	39.65	45.15	60.13	25.99
March	22.69	29.52	31.50	48.75	46.70	61.81	27.01
April	22.91	30.48	32.38	41.19	46.92	63.00	27.34
May	24.23	31.50	34.14	42.96	46.70	63.21	28.65
June	24.45	31.50	34.88	43.17	46.78	63.84	28.79
July	25.11	31.94	37.22	43.61	49.78	64.76	29.88
Aug.	27.97	35.82	43.83	51.10	N.A	68.78	33.08
Sept	25.33	32.82	38.11	48.82	55.95	68.06	30.79
Nov.	26.21	33.48	38.99	49.78	56.61	68.28	31.78

(14.11.87)



(b) there has been no shortage of yarn due to continued export of yarn

(c). Does not arise.

(d) and (e). While import of Viscose staple fibre continues on O.G.L., there has been no special import or import vsf by Government during this period.

**Advance Licensing System for Manufacturers and Exporters of Handloom Fabrics.**

3246. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the manufacturers exporters of handloom fabrics and made-ups will also be allowed to import cotton against their exports like garment exporters and the yarn exporters who are being allowed to import cotton under the advance licensing system and the pass book system; and]

(b) If not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P R. DASMUNSI): (a) Any registered exporter is eligible for advance licence/pass book for duty free import of raw cotton if he undertakes to export handloom fabrics and made-ups manufactured out of the imported raw cotton under the Duty Exemption Scheme/ Pass Book Scheme as per appendix 19 and 25 respectively of Import and Export Policy 1985-88.

(b) does not arise.

**Impact of Global Recession on Developing Countries.**

3247. PROF MADHU DANDAVATE:  
SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY:

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the impact of the global recession following developments in world stock markets, will have serious effect on the developing countries including India; and

(b) If so, what steps are proposed in coordination and cooperation with different countries of Asia to prevent the destabilisation of the economy of the developing countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) and (b) It is too early to conclude that the stock market crash abroad would lead to a global recession and to indicate the precise impact such a recession might have on the developing countries, including India. India and other developing countries have been urging in various international fora for better coordination of economic policies of the industrial countries, increased flow of finance to heavily indebted and other developing countries, reduction of protectionist barriers on the part of industrial countries and for various other reforms in the international trade and financial system which would go a long way in stabilising the economic order and reduce the likelihood of occurrence of the type of crisis witnessed recently.

**Closure of Powerlooms after the implementation of new Textile Policy**

3248. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:  
Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the estimate of the percentage of closures of powerlooms in different parts of

the country after the implementation of the New Textile Policy.

(b) the reasons for the closure of these powerlooms; and

(c) the steps proposed to ensure that the powerlooms which are closed down commence their operations.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (c) The levels of weaving activity in the decentralised Powerloom Sector change from time to time depending upon the prices of yarn off-take of cloth, availability of electric supply and economic decisions of powerloom owners. The profitability of weaving operations in recent months has been affected because of rise in prices of cotton yarn and poor off-take of cloth due to erosion of purchasing power in rural and urban areas. This has resulted in reduction in levels of weaving activity in various areas. The available figures of yarn deliveries to the powerloom sector, for the country as a whole indicate that the production of cloth in the powerloom sector has been maintained during the first half of the current financial year. It is not possible to give any precise estimate of percentage of powerlooms which have stopped weaving activity in recent months. Government are maintaining a constant watch and taking necessary measures to ensure availability of yarn at reasonable prices to the powerloom sector.

#### **Restructuring of Customs and Central Excise Departments**

3249. SHRI LALITESHWAR PRASAD SHAHI:  
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have decided on the proposal to restructure the administration of the Customs and Central Excise Departments; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether the changes in the administration of the Customs and Central Excise will prove any better results.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) No, Sir. No decision has yet been taken on the proposals for the restructuring of the Customs and Central Excise Departments.

(b) The objective of the re-structuring proposals of the Customs and Central Excise Departments is to improve efficiency, effectiveness and revenue realisation. Since the proposals are still at the examination stage and have not yet been finalised, it is not possible to furnish details thereof.

#### **Suggestion of Confederation of Bank Officers to Discontinue Credit Camps**

3250. DR. D.N. REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a confederation of bank officers in Calcutta held recently resolved to request Government to stop the credit camps so as to stop the violent activities against the bank employees, and prevent the abuse of the very system of loans to weaker sections; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b) The All India Bank Officers' Confederation has submitted a representation dated 2nd No-

ember, 1987 to the Chairman of United Bank of India, which is the convenor bank for the State Level Bankers Committee of Tripura. The main point mentioned in this representation is that owing to acute shortage of staff and officers in the bank branches in Tripura, it is not possible for them to complete the lending operations for a credit camp within the stipulated period.

According to the report received from the United Bank of India no date has been fixed so far for conducting the credit camps.

#### **Retired Bank Officials employed with private businessmen**

3251. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and other particulars of bank managers and officers who have taken employment with private businessmen after retirement or taking premature retirement;

(b) the number of bank managers and officers who had handled the cases of the businessmen under whom they have taken the employment, with detailed particulars; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to prevent such practice, in details.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c) Regulations regarding Acceptance of Jobs in Private Sector Concerns After Retirement do not permit officer employees to take up jobs in private sector within two years of retirement without prior approval of the authorities. Collection of the information is not possible as the Regulations do not stipulate reporting to the authorities by the officers about their acceptance of jobs 2 years after retirement.

#### **NRI Demand for Investment in India**

3252. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Non-Resident Indians have placed some demands of special treatment to promote their investment in India to the extent of 10 percent of total Seventh Five Year Plan outlay; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) Govt. are not aware of any specific proposal from Non-Resident Indians to invest in India to the extent of 10% of the total outlay of the VIITH Five Year Plan.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Textile Export to U.S.A.**

3253. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the reports regarding passing of a Bill by the House of Representative of USA in September this year setting strict limits on imports of textiles, clothing, leather etc. from India;

(b) the quantity of exports of textile items to USA in the last three years;

(c) whether an agreement was signed between India and the USA for expansion of export of ready-made garments to the country;

(d) if so, the event of passing of this Bill whether it would adversely affect the agreement;

(e) whether Union Government have taken up this issue with the US Government; and

(f) if so, the response of that Government.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The value of exports of textiles and garments to USA during 1984, 1985 and 1986 was as indicated below:

		<i>(Rs. in Crores)</i>
1984	...	410.29
1985	...	466.40
1986	...	569.41

(Source: Apparel Export Promotion Council & Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council)

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Unless the Bill becomes an Act, there will be no effect on the Agreement.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) The US Government have noted our concern.

#### **Income-Tax Payers**

3254. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a target of five lakh people has been estimated this year to bring them into the fold of income-tax payers; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by

Government to identify these probable payers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) and (b) All possible efforts are being made to discover as many new income-tax assesses as possible as the number of existing income-tax assesses is too low as compared to the Gross Domestic Product and the affluent population of the country.

#### **Help to Handloom Weavers in Drought Affected Areas**

3255. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:  
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have urged the State Governments to initiate steps to help handloom weavers in the drought affected areas;

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

(c) the details of the assistance provided by Union Government to meet the situation; and

(d) to what extent the State Government have helped the Handloom weavers in their respective States.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. All the State Govts. of drought affected States have been addressed by the Central Government to include specific programmes and schemes for the relief of distress of hand-

loom weavers, in the memoranda for drought relief assistance prepared by them. In the guidelines issued, it has been emphasised that steps may be taken for regular supply of raw materials to weavers at reasonable prices by providing additional share capital or interest free loan to State handloom agencies. It was also suggested that the weavers and artisans affected by drought should be identified and reasonable levels of employment ensured to them.

(c) The Central Government had addressed the NABARD and the RBI to liberalise the norms for provision of credit to the State handloom agencies in view of the sluggishness of demand and the consequent need for carrying larger inventories. The NABARD has now prescribed that as against the normal credit limits sanctioned on the basis of 40% to 50% of anticipated sales of primary and apex cooperative societies during the year, credit limits upto 75% of the anticipated sales may be provided. The RBI has also issued instructions to Public Sector Banks to consider sanctioning additional working capital upto 20% of their existing limits to handloom development corporations for a temporary period upto June, 1988.

(d) Most of the State Governments have incorporated specific proposals for drought relief schemes for handloom weavers in the proposals prepared by them. Government of Tamilnadu has allocated Rs. 10.00 crores for the purchase of janata cloth produced on handlooms, for distribution to the weaker sections affected by drought. The apex handloom cooperative society of Andhra Pradesh has obtained additional credit limit of Rs. 5.00 crores and the primary cooperatives of Orissa have been sanctioned additional credit limit of Rs. 8.00 crores by NABARD.

### Third Aircraft Carrier

3256. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH:  
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry have ordered the Hindustan Shipyard Vishakhapatnam to build third aircraft carrier worth over Rs. 500 crores;

(b) whether the Ministry has given the design based on Halian aircraft carrier "Giribaldi";

(c) whether the Ministry has assessed the potentiality of the design as compared to the aircraft carriers used/built by USA/UK/France & USSR; and

(d) if not, the reasons to select the design based on Halian aircraft carrier "Giribaldi".

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Indian Navy have carried out certain preliminary design studies for the possible construction of a suitable indigenous aircraft carrier.

(d) Does not arise, in view of answer to (b) above.

### Vacancies of Non-Government directors on nationalised banks

3257. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH:  
Will the Minister FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) The number of vacancies of non-

government directors on the nationalised banks as on 31 August, 1987;

(b) Since when these vacancies have been existing; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in filling these vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). On the basis of maximum number of non-official Directors that could be appointed on the Boards of Nationalised Banks 174 positions were vacant as on 31.8.1987. Most of the vacancies have arisen on various dates since January, 1985. The process of identifying suitable persons for these vacancies is continuing.

#### **India's Share in World Woollen Market.**

3258. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total purchases of woollen knitwear in the world market and India's share thereof in terms of percentage ;and

(b) the measures taken by Government to step up exports of woollen knitwear in order to set larger share in exports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) the world trade in all wool and wool rich knitwear in 1985 was approximately 65.75 million kgs. India's share in this trade was 2.4 million kgs. accounting for 3.65 % the total trade.

(b) A statement is given below:

### **STATEMENT**

#### **STEPS TAKEN TO BOOST EXPORT OF WOOLLEN KNITWEARS**

The following steps have been taken to boost the export of Woollen knitwears:-

- i) Sophisticated garment/hosiery manufacturing machines not manufactured indigenously are allowed to be imported on OGL. As many as 119 machines for garment and hosiery manufacturer have been placed under OGL. 97 of them enjoying concessional import duty.
- ii) a textile modernisation fund of Rs. 750 crores has been created for facilitation of modernisation of Textile and Woollen industry.
- iii) cash compensatory Support is available on export of Woollen knitwear.
- iv) the Fashion Technology Institute in Delhi for education, research and training in the area of fashion design has been set up.
- v) The number of days of pre-shipment credit has been increased from 90 days to 180 days. The rate of interest has also been reduced by 2.5%.
- vi) the scope of Advance Licensing and Pass Book Schedules has been widened and procedures simplified.
- vii) Under 100% Export Oriented Units and free trade zones some, facilities for liberal import of capital goods and new materials along with many other con-

cessions are give.

- viii) Government has been giving assistance for sponsoring and funding promotional activities such as market studies, buyers sell-meets, participation in international fairs and exhibitions.

#### **Proposal to Discontinue Credit Camps.**

3259. DR. SUDHIR ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether there is any proposal to discontinue the credit camps; and

(b) whether government propose to route these funds through co-operative societies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The public sector banks organise credit camps - in various parts of the country - depending on local responsiveness as a part of the overall measures undertaken by them to bring about accelerated credit assistance to weaker sections of society and the branches of co-operative bank also can participate in such credit camps.

#### **Improvement in functioning of Nationalised Banks.**

3260. KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have carried out a survey regarding the functioning of nationalised banks throughout the country;

(b) If so, the conclusions thereof:

(c) whether government are satisfied with the functioning of the nationalised

banks; and

(d) If answer to part (a) above be in the negative, the steps Government propose to take to improve the functioning of these banks and ensure rendering of satisfactory services to the customers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d). Since the middle of 1985, the public sector banks, at the instance of the Govt. and the Reserve Bank of India, have taken various measures to improve the quality of their service to the customers. These measures included evolution of time norms for rendering common services, speedier clearing of cheques through computerisation of clearing houses, speedier collection of outstation cheques through increasing of courier services, creation of machinery for quick redressal of customers' grievances, extending to small depositors the facility of immediate credit in respect of outstation cheques upto Rs. 2500/- payment of interest at Savings Bank rate for delayed collection of outstation cheques beyond 14 days, increased interface between customers and the bank executive with a view to facilitating quick redressal of grievances and also promoting mutual understanding

Implementation of the above measures and their impact on the quality of customer service are being monitored by the Government and the reserve Bank of India on a continual basis. At the ground level,, the matter is followed up by visits to bank branches by officials of banks, Reserve Bank of India and Government. Sample surveys were also conducted by the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) and the same have confirmed that there has been a perceptible improvement in the quality of services rendered by the public sector banks.

**Opening of Banks in rural Areas.**

3261. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether all the rural areas in the country have not been converted by the banks and there are still 15 percent rural areas remaining still to be covered;

(b) If so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to open banks in these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). The objective of the current Branch Licensing Policy for 1985-90 is to achieve a coverage of one bank office for 17,000 in the rural and semi-urban areas of each development block and to have atleast one bank office within a distance of 10 kms. At the beginning of the Policy period, RBI had identified 1936 blocks as deficit banked blocks on the basis of the population coverage norms. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that on the basis of lists of identified centres received by it from the State/Union Territory Governments, it has allotted 4, 572 rural and semi-urban centres upto 31.10.1987. After these allotments, according to the assessment of RBI, 667 blocks are considered to be deficit banked blocks in relation to the population norms. RBI would be in a position to make

further allotments in respect of these deficit blocks if sufficient number of eligible centres conforming to the Policy norms are forwarded by the concerned State/Union Territory Governments. The banks are expected to open branches at the allotted centre in a phased manner during the remaining period of the Policy.

**Excise Duty on Match Boxes, Crackers and Fireworks.**

3262. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the annual production of match boxes from the mechanised and non-mechanised sector during 1987 and how does it compare with the production figures of the last three years;

(b) the steps taken to encourage the cottage industry; and

(c) The annual production of crackers and fireworks, central excise duty realised there from and the steps taken to prevent evasion of duty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHAVI): (a) the production of match boxes in the mechanised and non-mechanised sectors during 1986-87 and the preceding three financial years is given below:

Year	Sector	Production (in million gross boxes)
1	2	3
1986-87	Mechanised	26.9
	Non-mechanised	140.6
1985-86	Mechanised	26.6
	Non-mechanised	127.0



1	2	3
1984-85	Mechanised	25.7
	Non-mechanised	113.0
1983-84	Mechanised	27.8
	Non-mechanised	105.2

(b) a concessional duty regime with substantially lower duty incidence in comparison to the duty leviable on matches produced in other sectors of the industry has been prescribed for matches produced in cottage sector.

(c) the value of production of fireworks and crackers during the current year is estimated to be Rs. 65 crores. In the current financial year, central excise duty of Rs. 1.03 crores has been collected from the fireworks industry upto October, 1987. The various steps taken to prevent evasion of duty include licensing of factories with annual turnover exceeding Rs. 10 lacs and intensified road checking and factory visits.

[*Translation*]

#### **Import Export Licences Issued**

3263. SHRIKAMLAPRASAD RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) The number of import-export licences issued this year;

(b) Whether the people to whom these licences have been issued are already having licences or their relatives have already got licences and are running import-export business;

(c) If so, whether government propose to take any action against such people for obtaining benami licences; and

(d) If not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) Number of Import and Export licences issued during the period April-June, 1987 is as under:

	<i>Number</i>
Import Licences	18973
Export Licences (including shipping bill endorsements)	1748

Information beyond June, 1987 is not yet available.

(c) Import licences are issued on merits, as per the current Import & Export policy. There is no provision in the policy to deny licences to those who have already got licences or whose relatives have got such licences.

(c) and (d) The cases of violation of Import & Export Policy are dealt with the accordance with Imports & Exports (Control) Act, 1947.

[*English*]

#### **Development of Sophisticated Radar Technology by BEL**

3264. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be

pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Bharat Electronics Limited has developed a highly sophisticated radar technology;

(b) If so, whether this has been fielded by the Indian Army; and

(c) what other sophisticated defence items are being developed and provided by BEL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE : (a) and (b). BEL has developed and productionised sophisticated radars, some of which are in use in the three Services and some are currently under evaluation trials by the Indian army.

(c) Other sophisticated defence items being developed and provided by BEL include equipments for communication radar and sensors, fighting vehicles, electronic warfare, and optical and upto-electronic items.

#### **Investment Activity**

3265. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:  
SHRI S.B.SIDNAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the overall investment activity during the current financial year has been satisfactory;

(b) If so, whether the growth in national income has been lowered as compared to 1986-87;

(c) If so, to what extent it has been lowered; and

(d) what are the steps being taken to improve the investment activity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K.GADHVI): (a) to (d). Official data regarding national income and investment for 1987-88 as compiled by Central Statistical Organisation will become available towards the end of January, 1989. the government has adopted measures to ensure that resources allocated for drought relief are not diverted from public sector investment. On the agricultural front also efforts are afoot to improve the rabi output to mitigate the adverse effect of drought on kharif crop. Even so, it is to be expected that the national income growth in 1987-88 will be affected by the drought.

#### **Bank Locker Facilities In Villages**

3266. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the state Bank of India has agreed to offer locker facilities in villages;

(b) If so, the villages that are proposed to be covered during the current year;

(c) Whether there is a shortage of lockers in the cities also; and

(d) whether the SBI and also all the nationalised banks are working out plans to offer more locker facilities in both villages and cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANAPOOJARY): (a) to (d). While no special decision or programme for offering locker facilities in villages has been reported by State Bank of India, this facility is being provided by the Bank at selected

branches, including some rural branches, depending on several factors such as availability of space, security, demand for lockers, cost-return factor, benefits expected etc. It is true that there has been an increasing demand for locker facilities. The banks are endeavoring to meet this demand to the extent feasible.

[*Translation*]

### Recruitment in Army

3267. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether recruitment in the army takes place only at two level i.e. at the soldiers level and that of the commissioned officer level and a soldier has to cross many stages to reach the level of a commissioned officers:

(b) If so, whether Government propose to start recruitment of Subedar Majors or Subedars at the non-commissioned level; and

(c) If so, the details in this regard?

THE MIINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ. V. PATIL):(a) Recruitment in the Army, apart form Commissioned Ranks, is made directly at the level of (1) Sepoy (2) Havildars and (3) Junior Commissioned Officers (Naib Subedars). Avenues are open to the Non-commissioned and the Junior Commissioned Officers to pick up commissioned ranks after a minimum service of five years through a process of selection for Army Cadet College, Permanent Commission (Special List) and Regimental Commission if they fulfil the requisite educational qualifications, medical fitness and are within the

age limits laid down for this purpose.

(b) No, Sir,

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

### Steps to resolve crisis in NTC

3268. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting was convened by Government on November 3, 1987 to discuss the crisis in the National Textile Corporation; and

(b) if so, the details of the discussion and conclusion arrived at?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### World Bank Aid for Mulberry Sericulture in Orissa

3269. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are contemplating a massive programme for development of mulberry sericulture in the non-traditional States with the help of World Bank;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether State Government of Orissa has represented to Central Silk Board with a definite programme for World Bank aid in this connection;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) when will this programme be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b) The Central Silk Board has prepared a Central Sericulture Project for implementation in traditional as well as non-traditional States with World Bank Assistance. However, the details of this Project will be finalised after initial clearance of the Project by the World Bank.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

**Letter of Intent for Cooperative Spinning Mill In Kalahandi, Orissa**

3270. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa has repeatedly requested Government for issue of Letter of Intent for the only Cotton Growers' Cooperative Spinning Mill in acutely drought affected Kalahandi district of Orissa:

(b) if so, the reasons why the Letter of Intent has not been issued; and

(c) whether Union Government propose to grant this Letter of Intent as a special case for improvement of the economic conditions of farmers and agricultural labourers in this district?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The application for the grant of an industrial licence was rejected because the proposed location of the mill did not fall in a

Category 'A' industrially backward district.

(c) The Orissa Government have represented against the rejection of the application. It is, however, not possible to indicate at this stage whether an industrial licence would be ultimately granted to the mill because such cases are considered keeping the overall Industrial Policy guidelines in view.

**Job Rotation Policy in Bank of Baroda branches in West Bengal**

3271. SHRI ANIL BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are some disputes in Bank of Baroda branches in West Bengal relating to job rotation policy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b) Some staff members of Bank of Baroda in West Bengal resorted to strike in September-October, 1987 in protest against the transfer of some clerical staff by the Bank within Calcutta under its policy of job rotation. The strike has since been called off.

**Proposal to weed out Benami Companies In Garment Trade**

3272. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:  
SHRI R.M. BHOYE:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Garment Exporters Common Cause Guild has submitted a letter to the Government requesting to weed out the 'benami' in the garment trade rather than weeding out the

small exporters; and

(b) if so, the details regarding their demands and reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b) The All India Garment Exporters Common Cause Guild has represented essentially for the continuance of the FCFS Small Order System with a higher allocation. After taking into account all relevant factors, the Government has recently announced the Export Entitlement Distribution Policy. Under the policy, the FCFS Small Order System is being continued for non-super fast categories and for super-fast categories, an Open Tender System has been introduced as an experimental measure. The small exporters can apply for quota under the Open Tender System also.

#### **Bad Debts in Nationalised Banks**

3273. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the action taken to avoid bad debts in nationalised banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): The risk of certain debts going bad is inherent in the nature of operations of all commercial banks including nationalised banks. Advances usually turn bad due to certain internal as well as external factors such as lack of adequate post-disbursement supervision, inadequate or improper management of the unit, diversion of funds, lack of adequate technical know-how on the part of entrepreneur, insufficient or interrupted power supply, non-availability of raw materials, inadequate marketing arrangements, floods and droughts etc.

Government and Reserve Bank of India have been impressing upon the banks the need to strengthen their machinery for credit appraisal and for exercising effective supervision and control over the advances to ensure proper end-use of funds lent. Banks have also been advised to take strict action against the officials where advances are found to have become sticky due to their negligence, inefficiency or suspected collusion on their part with unscrupulous borrowers. Reserve Bank of India has also advised the banks in November, 1986 to introduce a comprehensive and uniform grading system to indicate the health of individual advances and accordingly classify them in various distinct categories. This is expected to facilitate close monitoring of sticky advances by banks and eventually reduce the incidence of bad debts.

#### **Manufacture of Engines for Bulldozers by B.E.M.L.**

3274. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to permit Bharat Earth Movers Limited to manufacture engines for bulldozers with Japanese collaboration;

(b) if so, how many engines for bulldozers will be annually manufactured by the BEML with Japanese collaboration;

(c) when the production is likely to be started; and

(d) the proposed location where these engines will be manufactured?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. A proposal for the manufacture

of diesel engines by M/s Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. is under consideration of the Government.

(b) to (d). Government is yet to approve the project, and details will be finalised when the investment decision is taken.

#### **Offer of shares of Public Sector Units to General Public**

3275. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision regarding the proposal to offer shares of the public sector units to the general public;

(b) if so, the exact decision in this regard and the likely date from which it would be implemented;

(c) if not, the likely date by which a decision would be taken; and

(d) the estimated finance which is expected to be raised through such mobilisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHAVI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

#### **Medi-Claim Scheme**

3276. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the General Insurance Corporation has decided to launch medi-claim scheme; and

(b) if so, the main outlines of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). A Medical Insurance Scheme known as 'Medi-claim' for individuals has already been introduced in the country w.e.f. 3rd November, 1986 and is being marketed by all four subsidiaries of General Insurance Corporation of India viz. National Insurance Co. Ltd., Calcutta, New India Assurance Co. Ltd., Bombay, Oriental Insurance Co. Ltd., New Delhi and United India Insurance Co. Ltd., Madras. The Scheme provides hospitalisation and domiciliary hospitalisation cover ranging from Rs. 13,600/- to Rs. 94,000/- combined with personal accident cover ranging from Rs. 75,000/- to Rs. 1,50,000/- per person at a premium of Rs. 350/- to Rs. 1500/-. The cover, excluding Personal Accidents, can be had for a premium of Rs. 200/- to Rs. 1300/- per person for various categories.

The Scheme is available for the age group of 5 years to 70 years for both males and females. The scheme reimburses on a 100% basis the cost of hospitalisation treatment and domiciliary hospitalisation treatment, taken in India only, for illness/injury, but purely domiciliary treatments are excluded. Additional limits of benefits for certain major surgeries and major diseases such as Renal diseases, heart surgery, kidney transplantation, Malignancy, etc. are covered under some of the categories of the Scheme. A tax benefit under Sec. 80D of the Income Tax (Amendment) Act, 1986 on the premium payable upto Rs. 3000/- is also available under the Scheme.

#### **Monitoring of Sick Industrial Units by RBI**

3277. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be

pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India is monitoring the banks assisted industrial units which are on sick list;

(b) if so, a brief report on the monitoring by the Reserve Bank of India including the names of the sick units; and

(c) whether any long term solution for industrial sickness would be evolved by the Reserve Bank of India other financial institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have issued guidelines to banks impressing upon them the need for monitoring the borrowal accounts. The banks submit prescribed comprehensive half yearly/control returns in respect of individual sick/weak industrial units (other than sick SSI units) for purpose of monitoring progress made by banks in rehabilitation of sick units. RBI also participates in joint meetings convened by banks/financial institutions for deciding rehabilitation packages for potentially viable sick units and for approving concessions/relaxation in respect of such units. Cases of large sick units are also referred by banks to RBI for authorisation of credit limits as per existing norms. In regard to sick SSI units also RBI has prescribed half yearly returns to be submitted by banks covering number of sick units, outstanding dues to banks, Industry-wise/State-wise distribution.

In accordance with practices and usages customary among banks and in conformity with provisions of statues governing public sector banks, information relating to individual constituents of banks is not divulged.

(c) RBI also issued guidelines to banks

for detection of sickness at incipient stage, definition of sick SSI units, viability norms, drawing up rehabilitation packages and the extent of reliefs and concessions which can be extended to potentially viable sick units. Industrial Development Bank of India have also issued similar guidelines to State Financial Corporations. The problems of sick units and measures available for rehabilitation are reviewed on on-going basis by the RBI and necessary measures are initiated. BIFR has also been set up under the provisions of Sick Industrial Companies (special provisions) Act, 1985 for taking suitable steps under the above Act in respect of Units falling within its jurisdiction.

[*Translation*]

#### Smuggling along Western Coast

3278. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:-

(a) the value of foreign watches and gold seized along western coast during the year 1985, 1986 and 1987 (so far) and;

(b) the names of other goods which are being smuggled along western coast?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) and (b) The value of foreign watches and gold seized during the years 1985, 1986 and 1987 (upto August) by the customs authorities along the west coast is given below:-

Year	Value:	
	Watches	Rs. in lakhs Gold
	1	2
1985	721	3870
1986	921	2557

	1	2
1987 (upto August)	851	2577 (provisional)

The other principal commodities sensitive to inward smuggling on the western coast are: synthetic fabrics, electronic goods, and silver. Narcotic drugs are smuggled out.

#### **Smuggling of Narcotics on Indo-Pak Border**

3279. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether smuggling of charas and other narcotics has increased on Indo-Pak border; and

(b) the value of the narcotics seized on the Indo-Pak border during 1985, 1986 and 1987 (upto October)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No precise value of the drugs seized can be determined as the illicit market price varies from place to place depending upon purity, place of origin, local demand and supply, etc.

#### **Foreign Trade Agreements with Ordnance Factories**

3280. DR. CHINTA MOHAN:  
SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain foreign companies have refused to sign trade agreements directly with Indian Ordnance Factories in India;

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

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

(d) the future plan of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Legal arrangements with their agents/distributors in India, non-availability of time and manpower for dealing directly with purchaser in India and direct dealing not being cost effective, have been advanced by a few foreign suppliers for not responding to enquiries of Ordnance factories for procurement of plant and machinery, and stores for production purposes.

(d) All possible steps are being taken to effect procurement within overall Government Policy.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

#### **Reduction in Excise Duties on Raw Material for Synthetic Textiles**

3281. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering reduction in excise duties on raw materials required for production of synthetic textiles;



(b) if so, the aspects being taken into consideration;

(c) whether excise is imposed on PTA which is not produced; and

(d) the percentage of excise in raw materials used for man-made fabrics as compared to ex-factory prices of their final products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) and (b) Most of the raw materials such as DMT, PTA, MEG and wood pulp, used in the manufacture of synthetic fibres and yarn are already exempt from excise duty. The level of excise duty on the raw materials for the textile industry has been fixed taking into account the revenue implications, the trends in production and prices, impact of duty reduction on the price of fabrics, the response of the industry to the concessions and other relevant factors.

(c) PTA has been exempted from excise duty with effect from the 29th October, 1987.

(d) The cumulative incidence of excise duty on man-made fabrics depends upon a variety of factors, such as fabric composition, weight and value of the fabrics, the sector producing or processing the fabrics, the source of raw materials, whether indigenous or imported etc. As mentioned in the reply to part (a) to the Question, most of the raw materials for the textile industry are already exempt from excise duty. As per the information available with the Department, the cumulative incidence of excise duty on man-made fabrics including the duty on raw materials generally varies between 10% and 30% of the retail price of the fabrics, depending upon the factors mentioned above.

### **Closed Textiles Mills**

3282. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of closed textile mills in the country;

(b) the number of workers rendered jobless;

(c) whether closed mills were re-opened during last three years;

(d) if so, the details of the number and employment;

(e) whether closed mills have been surveyed from the point of view of the viability;

(f) if so, the broad indications; and

(g) the number of mills run by NTC and other State Corporations and total number of workers employed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b) According to available information, the total number of closed cotton/man-made fibre spinning and composite textile mills in the country as on 30.9.87 was 127.

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

(e) and (f) Of the 127 mills lying closed on 30.9.87, 60 mills had been examined by the Nodal Agency. The Nodal Agency concluded that of these 16 were viable and 39 non-viable; while the viability of 5 mills is to be determined.

(g) The number of managed and nationalised textiles mills with the National Textiles Corporation is 125 and those with

the State Textile Corporations/State Governments 54. The total number of workers in National Textile Corporation mills and the

State Textile corporations/State Governments mills was estimated to be 3.10 lakhs as on 31.3.87.

### STATEMENT

*Number of mills re-opened during the last three years and the employees on their mills.*

Date	No. of Mills closed	Mills Re-opened (Nos.)	Workers on Rolls of re-opened mills (Nos.)
31.3.84	48		
31.3.85	70	17 (1984-85)	29585
31.3.86	72	21 (1985-86)	26618
31.3.87	90	22 (1986-87)	28407
30.9.87	127	8 (Apr-Sep, 1987)	8023

**Note :** The number of mills shown as re-opened are out of those mills closed as on a particular date. This figure does not include the mills which have closed subsequently and reopened.

#### Guidelines for Waiving Customs duty

3283. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines for waiving off interest on customs duty for imported goods; and

(b) when were these guidelines formulated and how many units have been benefited by these guidelines during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) and (b) Sub-section (2) of Section 61 of the Customs Act, 1962 empowers the Central Board of Excise and

Customs to waive interest payable on the amount of duty on the warehoused goods permitted to be kept in the warehouse beyond the initial permitted period where it is considered necessary to grant the waiver in public interest. Though the statutory provision do not require any guidelines to be framed for allowing this facility; Government have identified areas where the Board could permit waiver of levy of interest. The areas are:-

- (1) Goods supplied as ship stores/ Aircraft stores.
- (2) Goods supplied to diplomats.
- (3) Goods used in the Units operating under manufacture-in-bond Scheme.

- (4) Goods imported by 100% Export Oriented Units.
- (5) Goods warehoused and sold through duty free shops.
- (6) Machinery, equipment and raw material imported for building and fitment to ships.
- (7) Petroleum products.
- (8) Plant and machinery imported for projects.
- (9) Machinery, equipment and raw materials imported for manufacture and installation of power generation units.
- (10) Good imported under OGL and warehoused for subsequent clearance against valid advance licences/Import-Export Pass Book Scheme; and
- (11) Goods imported in bulk by canalising agencies/public sector trading or service agencies and warehoused for subsequent release for export production.

These guidelines were framed in January, 1985 and suitably modified in May, 1987. Waiver from payment of interest has been granted to 42 importers during the last three years.

**RBI Directions to Peerless General Finance and Investment Company Ltd.**

3284. KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Reserve Bank of India

has issued a new set of directions to the Peerless General Finance and Investment Company Ltd., Calcutta, the activities of which have been held by the Supreme Court as not hit by the provisions of the Prize Chits and Money Circulation (Banning) Act, 1978;

- (b) if so, details of those directions;

(c) whether the Peerless Company is conducting its schemes within the parameter of these guidelines; and

(d) if the answer to part (c) above be in the negative, the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued a new set of directions known as "Residuary Non-Banking Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 1987." These directions have come into effect with effect from 15.5.87 and are applicable to companies conducting benefit/savings schemes which are not hit by the provisions of Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act, 1978. These directions inter-alia provide for maximum and minimum period for which deposits can be accepted, the interest payable on deposits and the manner in which the deposits are to be invested. The directions also provide that no company shall forfeit any amount deposited by depositors or any interest, premium, bonus etc. The companies are also required to comply with other provisions relating to issue of advertisements, type of books to be maintained, submission of returns etc.

(c) and (d) RBI has reported that M/s Peerless General Finance & Investment Co. Ltd. is taking steps to issue new set of schemes so as to comply with the provisions of the aforesaid directions.

**Rural Credit System**

3285. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India had asked the nationalised banks to study the existing rural credit system in selected lead districts;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the weaknesses found in the system as revealed by the study and the remedial measures taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that it has asked the senior executive of the public sector banks to carry out a study of rural lending in some branches of their banks to make a qualitative assessment of the Credit Delivery System in relation to objectives of rural lending and to look into the linkage between credit expansion and increase in production and productivity; the strengths and weaknesses of the organisational set up; quality of field work done; the efforts made in promoting area development; coordination with State authorities and other agencies involved in rural development; the cost effectiveness of the operations of rural branches; etc. RBI has informed that the reports have not yet been made available to it by the banks.

**Snowfall in Kashmir Region**

3286. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of labourers working on road construction works were

caught in a recent snowfall in the Kashmir region;

(b) whether all of them were rescued without any loss of life; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C. PANF): (a) No labourer working on road construction works was caught in a recent snowfall in the Kashmir region. However, about 860 casual paid labourers of Border Roads Organisation who were being brought from Leh to Manali in Himachal Pradesh Roadways buses were stranded due to sudden heavy snowfall near Baralachala Pass in Himachal Pradesh between 18th to 27th October, 1987.

(b) Except three labourers who lost their lives, the remaining labourers were all rescued.

(c) Rescue operations were conducted by the Border Roads Organisation (BRO) with the help of the Air Force and Civil authorities. The stranded workers were moved to places of safety in nearby camps of BRO and Snow & Avalanche Study Establishment (SASE). Arrangements were also made for evacuation of casualties by helicopters; provision of medical treatment to affected workers both in hospitals and camps; air-dropping of cooked food packets, warm clothing and medicines; undertaking snow clearance work on war-footing (resulting in the road Baralachala-Manali being fully cleared of snow by 27th October, 1987); and, finally, transporting the workers by road to Manali enroute their home destinations.

**Coffee Stocks**

3287. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is surplus stock of coffee in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken to increase exports and internal consumption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A carry over stock of 77,000 tonnes as on 1.1.1988 is expected.

(c) India has been able to get an enhanced quota for exports under the International Coffee Organisation to member countries through negotiations in the International Coffee Council. Efforts for increasing exports to non-member countries are also continuing. The rates of CCS for instant coffee has been enhanced.

The Coffee Board is trying to popularise coffee in non-traditional areas and the internal consumption is expected to increase.

[*Translation*]

#### **Theft of a Shield from Danapur Cantonment Board**

3288. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 80 year old Emersion Shield has been stolen from the office of the Danapur Cantonment Board in the third week of August, 1987;

(b) whether Executive Officer of Danapur Cantonment Board had sought the clarification from some of the employees in this regard and Thana Incharge of Danapur was informed about it on 1st September, 1987;

(c) whether Government have conducted any enquiry in this regard through C.B.I.;

(d) if so, the details of the action taken in this regard; and

(e) if not, the time by which an enquiry through C.B.I. will be conducted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (e). A very old Shield deposited in the store room of Danapur Cantonment Board office was found missing. The Cantonment Executive Officer made enquiries from the concerned staff and also issued show-cause-notices in this regard to some of them. The matter was also reported to the Thana Incharge Local Police Station on 1st September, 1987. As the matter is under investigation by the local police, no reference to CBI for enquiry is considered necessary.

[*English*]

#### **Proposal for Exemption of Customs Duty on Import of Medical Equipment**

3289. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide exemption of customs duty on the import of latest equipment for medical check-up; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) and (b). There is no specific proposal under consideration of the Government at present to provide exemption from customs duty on the import of latest equip-

ment for medical check-up. Medical equipments including diagnostic equipments imported for use in recognized hospitals are totally exempt from customs duty, subject to certain conditions specified in Notification No. 279-Cus. dated 30.9.83. Moreover, certain specified medical equipments, of a type not manufactured in India, when imported are charged to a concessional rate of 40% ad valorem under Notification No. 80-Cus. dated 17.3.85. Subject to the conditions specified therein.

#### **Working Group on Private Financial Unincorporated Bodies**

3290. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working group set up by the Indian Banks' Association on private financial unincorporated bodies has submitted its recommendations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Reserve Bank of India has reported that the working group to study the impact of private financial unincorporated bodies (PFUBS) constituted by the Indian Banks' Association has not yet submitted its report to the Reserve Bank of India.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Concessional Loans to Handloom Weavers**

3291. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal for making available credit at

concessional rate to handloom weavers in the drought affected areas through nationalised banks and other credit institutions;

(b) if so, whether this proposal has been examined; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c) There are standing guidelines from the Reserve Bank of India to the commercial banks regarding measures to be taken by them to provide relief and rehabilitation assistance to people in areas affected by natural calamities such as droughts and floods. In the context of severe drought conditions in many parts of the country, Reserve Bank of India has advised all public sector banks to consider sanctioning on merits additional working capital limits upto 20% of the existing limits to the National and State Handloom Development Corporations for holding higher inventories for a temporary period till and June, 1988.

National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has liberalised the refinance measures to combat drought conditions with respect to artisans and weavers falling in the cooperative sector and has also decided to sanction additional credit limit to apex/regional weavers societies as also to primary weavers' Co-operative Societies. Co-operative Banks and Regional Rural Banks have also been advised to arrange reschedulement of loans sanctioned to artisans and weavers under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP).

#### **Production of Radars**

3292. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps taken to go in for production of defence radars in the country where a clear break through was claimed to have been achieved in 1983 has made any progress;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof;

(c) whether the project is being pursued in collaboration with any foreign firm, if so, the details of the participation terms; and

(d) the progress achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Letters of intents have already been issued for production of Low Level Flying Detection Radars and Battle Field Surveillance Radars by M/s BEL and M/s HAL respectively. Technical/user evaluation of other types of radar is in hand.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Inflation in Metropolitan Cities**

3293. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a double digit inflation has been recorded in Delhi, Bombay and Madras;

(b) if so, since when the phenomena has been noticed;

(c) the rate of inflation in other metropolitan cities; and

(d) the steps being taken to curb it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) to (c) The requisite information in terms of the Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (Base: 1960=100) for the four metropolitan cities and some other important Centres upto September, 1987 (latest available) is given below:

Centre	Annual Inflation Rates (September to September) 1987
Delhi	13.0
Bombay	11.3
Madras	10.8
Calcutta	7.4
Hyderabad	6.8
Ahmedabad	13.4
Bangalore	10.9
Bhopal	7.5
Kanpur	8.2

(d) Government's anti-inflationary policy includes demand and supply management through strengthening of public distribution system, allocation of additional stocks of foodgrains to drought affected areas, augmenting domestic availability of essential commodities like sugar, edible oils, pulses through imports and mopping up of excess liquidity in the system. Central Government has also advised the State Governments to take strict action against traders indulging in profiteering, hoarding and black-marketeering.

**Opium Export**

and

3294. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(e) the areas from which the opposition is being projected?

(a) whether most of the foreign countries who used to import "opium" from India have since stopped importing it or have reduced it to bare minimum for medicinal purposes;

(b) whether keeping in view the small earning from opium export there is hardly any justification to still stick to the traditional method of extraction which is a great source of smuggling and is corrupting the society apart from spreading addiction;

(c) the reasons for which efforts are not being made to extract opium from the poppy husk for purely medicinal purposes as in the West;

(d) whether a break-through has been achieved by scientists in this regard and if so, why its implementation is not expedited;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) to (e) Indian opium has, for quite some time past been facing stiff competition from alternative opiate raw-material, namely, concentrate of poppy straw (CPS) made available in the international market by Turkey and Australia. Even though the quantities of opium exported from India have declined, owing to the fact that opium contains certain alkaloids, namely, noscapine and thebaine and these are not recoverable from CPS, about 650 tonnes - 800 tonnes of opium are exported every year earning foreign exchange equivalent of about Rs. 25-30 crores. Japan and USSR are reported to solely depend on the Indian opium for their entire opiates requirements. Quantity of opium exported country-wise during the last three years is given below:

(In tonnes)

Name of the country	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1	2	3	4
1. U.K.	107	118	79
2. France	35	47	-
3. U.S.A.	405	432	330
4. U.S.S.R.	150	130	170
5. West Germany	-	2	2
6. Japan	60	70	60
7. Holland	-	-	1



	1	2	3	4
8. Portugal		-	2	-
9. Hungary		-	2	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>757</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>642</b>

As a recognised traditional supplier, India is under obligation cast on her by the international community to continue opium production for meeting the demands of those countries which depend on Indian opium. Indian control system on opium poppy cultivation has been appreciated at the international fora and it has been recognised that the leakage from the licit cultivation is insignificant. After the enforcement of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 with effect from 14th November, 1985 prescribing deterrent punishment for drug traffickers, appreciable reduction in the leakage of opium from licit cultivation has been affected. The seizures of opium in internal traffic in 1987 (until October) have come down to 2096 kgs. as compared to 8296 kgs. in 1986.

India has been increasingly facing the problem of transit traffic in drugs originating from the Near and Middle East Region and destined for the Western countries. The drug addiction problem especially at the entry and exit points, has been caused by reported spill-over from transit traffic. Reports do not indicate that leakage from licit production of opium has created any serious problem of addiction.

As there is an increasing traffic in and abuse of lanced poppy straw in India, switching over to production of unlanced poppy straw which contains higher percentage of morphine than the lanced poppy straw may not be an ideal alternative to opium production. Besides, complete switch over to, pro-

duction of poppy straw may cause socio-economic problems because the acreage to be engaged for the required quantity of poppy straw would be much less than the current acreage under opium poppy cultivation resulting in delicensing of thousands of cultivators.

A process for extraction of alkaloids from poppy straw has been developed indigenously and tried on pilot plant scale. The results indicate that it may be technically feasible. Setting up of a plant to process poppy straw for extraction of alkaloids would be a highly capital intensive project. Decision on switch over to poppy straw production and extraction of alkaloids therefrom could depend on many relevant factors.

#### **Marketing of Engineering Goods to American Countries**

3295. SHRI A. JAYAMOHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have explored the possibilities of marketing engineering goods to the African countries;

(b) if so, the measures taken to boost export to the African countries; and

(c) what are the engineering goods very much in need in the African countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, (SHRI P.R.

**DASMUNSI):** (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Some countries of Africa have been identified as thrust countries for the export of engineering goods. In order to increase exports to these countries, a number of steps have been taken which include interalia product and country specific market surveys, organisation of exclusive Indian exhibitions including displays of engineering products, organisation of Seminars and bilateral delegations, monitoring of projects in different countries, financed by African Development Bank and Work Bank which present an opportunity for export of Indian engineering items, etc.

(c) Some items which have been identified as having a demand in the African countries include agricultural machinery, textile machinery, diesel engines, machine tools, bicycle, and bicycle parts, commercial vehicles.

#### **Loans to Jute Mills under Modernisation Scheme**

**3296. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether R.B.H.M. Jute Mills in Katihar is included in the list of modernisation scheme; and

(b) if so, how much amount Government will spend on modernisation of these Jute Mills?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b) National Jute Manufacturers Corporation has an on-going scheme for modernisation for the five jute mills of the Corporation at Calcutta. Measures have been initiated for drawing up a rehabilitation scheme for R.B.H.M. Jute Mill in Katihar in consultation with the State Government of Bihar.

#### **Incentives under Small Savings Schemes**

**3297. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any other incentives for the depositors under various Small Savings Scheme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time from when those incentives will be implemented.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b) There is no proposal at present for grant of further incentives to the depositors under various Small Savings Scheme.

#### **D.A. to Central Government Employees**

**3298. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 7 on 6th November, 1987 regarding D.A. to Central Government employees and state:

(a) whether Government's request to deposit the DA in their GPF accounts is for the DA that has become due from 1st July, 1987 or is it for subsequent DAs also that are to accrue; and

(b) whether such request has been made to the employees in the past also, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) Keeping in view the acute drought condition in the country and the overall situation, the staff side were requested to agree to deposit the D.A. due from 1-7-1987 in their G.P.F. Accounts.

However, on reconsideration Government decided to pay the instalment in cash with an appeal to the employees to voluntarily deposit in their Provident Fund Account as far as possible. Orders to this effect have been issued on 20-11-1987. Since the instalments of D.A. cost the exchequer huge amount, the question of their payment in cash or otherwise in future would also depend on the economic situation and other factors prevailing at that time.

(b) In the past there have been occasions when instalments of dearness allowance were credited to Provident Fund Account of the employees instead of payment in cash.

#### **Aided Institutions of Ministry of Defence**

3299. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of institutions receiving aid from his Ministry with criteria of giving the aid;

(b) the activities of each Institution receiving aid from the Ministry;

(c) the procedure to review the working of these Institutions; and

(d) the total aid given to institution during 1985-86 and 1986-87.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL):  
(a) The Ministry of Defence gives aid to the following institutions:

- (1) The Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses (IDSA), New Delhi.

- (2) The Himalayan Mountaineering Institute (HMI), Darjeeling.

- (3) The Nehru Institute of Mountaineering (NIM), Uttarkashi.

- (4) The Jawahar Institute of Mountaineering and Winter Sports (JIM), Aru, (Jammu & Kashmir).

In the case of IDSA which received most of its grant from the Ministry of Defence the funds are given on the basis of the projections made by the Institute after due examination by the Ministry. In the case of HMI, NIM and JIM grants are given on the basis of fixed proportions of the recurring, non-recurring and capital expenditure involved.

(b) The IDSA was set up to initiate study and research on problems of national security and the impact of defence measures on economic, political and social developments.

The main objectives of the three mountaineering institutes namely, HMI, NIM and JIM are to

- (i) impart theoretical and practical training in mountaineering and rock climbing techniques,

- (ii) to awaken interest in and love of, the mountains and exploration

- (iii) to encourage and provide training in winter sports.

(c) The IDSA is an autonomous Institute and the Executive Council of the IDSA, subject to the general control and directions of the General Body, is responsible for the management and administration of the affairs of the Institute. All the Presidents of the Executive Council have been Cabinet Ministers and in addition there has been at least one Secretary to the Government among the

members of the Council.

The Director of the IDSA is responsible for the day-to-day administration and effective functioning of the Institute. The IDSA is required to submit annual progress along with the audit certificate.

In the case of the mountaineering institutes the Ministry of Defence shares the responsibility of running the institutes along with the concerned States. The Prime Minister is the President of HMI and JIM while the Defence Minister is the President of NIM. The meetings of the Executive Council and General Body of the institutes are held every year under the Chairmanship of the Prime

Minister/Defence Minister. One of the objectives of these meetings is to review the functioning of the institutes and suggest measures for improvement. The Principals of the Institutes are Service Officers who are posted to these Institutes on a tenure basis and are responsible for day-to-day administration and effective functioning of the institutes. Quarterly reports are called for by the Ministry to watch their functioning. Secretaries of the Institutes hold review meetings with the Principals and an annual meeting of the Principals is also held to review the functioning of the Institutes.

(d) The Ministry of Defence has given the following aid to these Institutes during 1985-86 and 1986-87:

	1985-86	1986-87
IDSA	Rs. 40,40,789.75*	Rs. 49,73,000.00
HMI	Rs. 8,78,763.00	Rs. 10,71,347.00
NIM	Rs. 14,00,976.00	Rs. 11,84,829.00
JIM	Rs. 33,460.00	Rs. 1,45,110.00

\* (In additional grant-in-aid of Rs. 97,300.00 was provided by the Ministry of External Affairs.

### Modernisation of Ordnance Factories

3300. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken various measures to modernise the existing Ordnance Factories;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) total amount involved and target fixed phase-wise;

(d) whether Flexible Machining System

has been introduced in Ordnance Factories; and

(e) if so, the details of this system and benefits to be achieved from it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL):  
(a) to (e) Modernisation of Ordnance Factories, is an ongoing process and it is undertaken by renewal and replacement programme of the existing plant and machinery by sophisticated and modern ones and also by making capital investments for manufac-

ture of modern weapons and equipments, of modern technology. The expenditure in recent years and the provision in the budget of the Ordnance Factories on renewal and replacement (RR) of plant and machinery and new capital (NC) for the purpose is given below:

Year	Investment on RR & NC in Rs. Crores
1985-86	22.85
1986-87	19.72
1987-88 (Provisional)	27.23

2. It has been planned to introduce flexible machining system for the modernisation of production lines in Ordnance Factories as part of new projects for the manufacture of armaments and ammunition. Use of such machines, which involve higher capital outlay will increase productivity, reduce rejections, economise on input costs and allow of quick changes in product-mix with reduced lead time and lesser cost.

### **Tightening of Credit Policy**

3301. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether tightening of credit policy has been announced by the Reserve Bank of India as reported in 'Times of India' of 18th October, 1987; and

(b) if so, full details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India has announced the credit policy for the second half of 1987-88 on October 17, 1987. The main objective of

credit policy is to meet fully the credit requirements of agriculture, industry, exports and at the same time preventing excessive monetary expansion keeping in view the need for containing inflationary pressures. With a view to ensure that bank credit is not utilised for speculative activities in sensitive commodities, the requirements of minimum margins have been enhanced. The following main changes have been affected in the credit policy for the current busy season;

- (i) Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) required to be maintained by the scheduled commercial banks with the Reserve Bank was increased from 9.5% of their net demand and time liabilities to 10% with effect from October 24, 1987.
- (ii) Effective from October 19, 1987, the minimum margins in respect of paddy/rice, pulses and other food-grains (excluding wheat) were raised across the board by 15 percentage points.
- (iii) The base for determining export refinance limits available to banks was retained unchanged at 100 per cent of the increase in the monthly average export credit in 1984. This ensures that the export refinance limits remain higher by about Rs. 430 crores than if the base had been brought forward to the monthly average level of export credit for 1986.

### **Rise In Gold Price**

3302. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) The price of gold prevailing on

leading bullion markets of the country as on 1.1.1986, 1.1.1987, 1.7.87 and 1.11.87;

(b) whether unprecedented spurt in the gold prices in the recent months has been on the basis of international prices of gold;

(c) whether the rise in gold prices would encourage smuggling of gold in the country; and

(d) if so, the steps to be taken to rationalise the prices of gold and prevent the gold from being smuggled into the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) A statement is given below.

(b) A number of factors, including international prices, anti-smuggling measures, changes in demand etc. affect the behaviour of gold prices from time to time and it is not possible to attribute the recent increase to any single factor.

(c) 'Incentive' for smuggling of gold into the country, no doubt increases as the disparity between domestic and international prices widens, but strong anti-smuggling measures, including detection of smuggled gold, heighten the risk involved in such operations and act as a 'disincentive'.

(d) Gold is not an essential commodity and the Government does not consider it necessary to take any special measures to check the increase in its price.

### STATEMENT

Price of gold prevailing in leading bullion markets of the country:

Date (as on)	Price per 10 grams of standard gold in Rs.			
	Bombay	Delhi	Madras	Calcutta
1.1.86	2115	2120	2185	2170
1.1.87	closed	2400	closed	2455
2.1.87	2400	2400	2505	2455
1.7.87	2675	2680	2780	2780
1.11.87	closed	closed	closed	closed
2.11.87	closed	3250	3375	3315

### Export Performance in 1987

3303. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:  
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government have reviewed export performance during the first half of the current financial year;

(b) if so, the target set for the first half of

the current financial year; and

(c) the achievement made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) to (c) According to the provisional trade statistics, India's exports during the first half of the current financial year i.e. April-September 1987 amounted to Rs. 7411.26 crores as compared to Rs. 5857.44 crores during April-September 1986, thereby registering an increase of 26.5 percent. India's exports at Rs. 7411.26 crores during the first half of the current financial year was more than 50 percent of the export target of Rs. 13,800 crores for the financial year 1987-88.

#### **Monthly Rent Paid by MMTC to Express Building**

3304. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation (MMTC) has its office in Express building owned by Indian Express Group of Papers;

(b) if so, the total space occupied by MMTC in this building and the rent paid by MMTC in this building and the rent paid by MMTC to Express building owners per month; and

(c) whether Government consider the payment of monthly rent is adequate.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) to (c) MMTC is occupying 73,900 sq. feat of Office space owned by M/s. Express Newspaper Pvt. Ltd., in the Express Building at Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi. MMTC increased the rent being paid for this area to Rs. 8.50 per sq. ft

inclusive A.C. charges with effect from 1.4.1982. Central Bureau of Investigation is enquiring into this matter.

#### **Japanese Credit to IDBI**

3305. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA: NARASIMHARAJA WA-DIYAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Development Bank of India has obtained credit from the Export Import Bank of Japan;

(b) if so, the total amount of Japanese credit obtained by IDBI during the current financial year; and

(c) the project for which the loan has been taken from the Export Import Bank of Japan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b) The Industrial Development Bank of India has reported that it had entered into an Agreement on August 20, 1987 with the Export-Import Bank of Japan for a line of credit of Japanese Yen 10 billion. The IDBI has so far not drawn any funds under this credit.

(c) IDBI will utilise the line of credit for financing certain Indo-Japanese joint venture projects in India.

#### **District Credit Plans for Vidisha, Raisen and Sihore Districts**

3306. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the district credit plans for three years i.e. 1988-90 have been prepared

by the lead banks of Vidisha, Raisen and Sihore districts of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these credit plans have been discussed and finalised after discussing with local M.P.s, MLAs, member of D.L.C.C., D.I.C., D.R.D.A., Zila Panchayat Parishad and Dist. Advisory Committees of these districts;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons for not discussing these credit plans with the public representatives and district level committees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (e) Reserve Bank of India has issued detailed guidelines in March, 1987 to all the lead banks for preparation of the District Credit Plans under the Lead Bank Scheme. As per these guidelines, District Credit Plans (DCPs) for the period January 1988 to December, 1990 are to be finalised by the lead banks by the end of November, 1987. The Draft DCPs are first required to be circulated to all the financing agencies and concerned development departments/agencies in the district for their comments and then discussed in the District Level Review Committee (DLRC). In the light of the comments received and in the light of the discussions held in DLRC, a final DCP is prepared. At the District Level Review Committee meeting the representatives of public are associated and their suggestions are also considered at the time of the preparation of the final document.

The lead banks for Vidisha, Raisen and Sihore districts of Madhya Pradesh have intimated that the final DCP document for these districts have not yet become available.

### **Field Research Laboratory at Leh**

3307. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) total acreage under the Agricultural wing of the Field Research Laboratory (F.R.L.) at Leh; and

(b) the extent of research work done along with result achieved in each field of science and expenditure incurred on each acre of land during the years 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Field Research Laboratory (FRL), Leh has approximately 12 acres land under agriculture wing at Leh and 10 acres at Ranbirpur.

(b) A statement is given below.

### **STATEMENT**

*Field Research Laboratory (FRL) is engaged in research and development work in the field of agriculture/animal husbandry/poultry farming. The activities of the Laboratory in the various disciplines is as follows:-*

#### **AGRICULTURE**

Research & Development work on growing of different variety of vegetables, cereals, oil seeds etc. which can grow within short period available for cultivation in the climate conditions of Ladakh region is carried out.

It has now been possible to grow 37 variety of vegetables, 3 variety of cereals and 3 variety of oilseeds whereas only few varieties of leafy vegetables were grown in



that area earlier. The laboratory grows vegetable seedlings and plant sapplings. The seedlings sapplings thus grown are distributed to civil population after due publicity.

#### ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Research & Development work on adaptability, breeding and milk yield on different breeds of cows under cold and high altitude conditions is being carried out.

As a result of these studies, cross-breed of Sahiwal and Holstein Friesian was observed the best breed adaptable to the area giving optimum milk yield.

#### POULTRY FARMS

Research & Development work on poultry birds regarding survivability, growth and egg laying is being carried out. The studies have revealed that Kegg Layer strain is superior in adaptation in egg laying. Similarly, performance of broiler strain from Central Poultry Breeding Farm, Chandigarh gives best yield.

Amount spent on purchase of stores, equipments, animal/poultry feed etc. during 1985-86 was Rs. 8.85 lakhs, in 1986-87 Rs. 23.00 lakhs and in 1987-88 Rs. 12.25 lakhs have been committed upto Sept. 1987.

#### Effect of Recovery of Loans on Deposits of Nationalised Banks

3308. SHRI SRI HARI RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the depositors are hesitating to deposit their money in the nationalised banks because of low recovery of loans given to weaker sections and unemployed;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

(c) steps taken by Government to cre-

ate confidence among the depositors to deposit the money in the nationalised banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). No, Sir, The deposits of public sector banks registered an increase of 20.5 per cent in 1986 as against an increase of 18.7 per cent in 1985 and 17.0 per cent in 1984.

#### Incentives to NRIs

3309. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the present incentives available to N.R. Is for their investment activities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): Government have introduced since 1982 several Scheme for attracting investments from NRIs/persons of Indian Origin resident abroad. These include investments both on repatriation and non-repatriation basis. Investments can be made on non-repatriation basis in any company except those dealing in real estate business and agriculture/plantation activities. On repatriation basis, investments can be made in any industrial/manufacturing activity, export-oriented units, hotels of 3-5 star catagories, hospitals and diagnostic centres using sophisticated medical equipments. Investments can also be made in banks deposits, units of the Unit Trust of India and National Savings Certificate.

In case of Non-Resident Indians who are individuals, income from interest on bank deposits in any bank in India, dividends from units of the UTI, and interest on National Savings Certificates are exempt from income tax. For this purpose, such deposits, units and National Savings Certificates should be subscribed to in convertible for-

ign exchange remitted from abroad. Besides, the investment income from other "specified foreign exchange assets" acquired or subscribed to in convertible foreign exchange are charged to tax at a rate of 20%. Long term capital gains arising on transfer of such assets are also taxed at a flat rate of 20%. These investments are exempt from wealth-tax and gift-tax, if gifts of such assets are made to close-relatives in India.

### Reduction in Imports

3310. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during 1985-86 and 1986-87 only those items have been imported for which indigenous capacity did not exist;

(b) if so, the names of items imported, year-wise;

(c) whether Government propose to explore new sources of indigenous supplies;

(d) if so, the efforts made during 1985-86 and 1986-87 and the import substitution expected to be reduced in coming years; and

(e) the other steps being taken to reduce total import?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) to (e). Generally, import of only those items are allowed which are not available indigenously or if available, the quantities are insufficient to meet the domestic demand. Some imports of indigenously available items are sometimes permitted to upgrade technology and modernise industry. Also some imports become necessary for providing inputs. However, it is Govt's clear objective to promote self reliance and therefore maximum emphasis is being placed on import substitution.

### Handloom Cloth Accumulated with Co-operative Societies of Tamilnadu

3311. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether handloom cloth worth Rs. 130 crores has accumulated with Co-operative Societies of Tamilnadu and private sector cooperative societies;

(b) whether accumulation of cloth of such great value has rendered several lacs of weavers out of employment;

(c) whether requests have been made by handloom weavers Associations for procurement of this accumulated cloth; and

(d) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) No, Sir. According to the State Government, Tamil Nadu holds a stock of Rs. 39.73 crores with Primary Co-operative Societies including Co-operative Projects and Rs. 75.40 crores with Co-op-text, on 31.10.1987.

(b) No, Sir. The periodic accumulation of stocks is a seasonal phenomenon.

(c) No, Sir. No specific requests have been received by the Central Government.

(d) Does not arise.

### Grievances of Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society Ltd.

3312. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether requests have been made by Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society Ltd. in September 1987 for

redressal of their grievances;

(b) if so, the details of these requests and the grievances indicated therein; and

(c) the action Government propose to take thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNAKUMAR): (a) and (b). The Special Officer of the Tamilnadu Handloom Weavers' Cooperative Society Ltd. had given his suggestions and views on diverse subjects like purchase of handloom cloth by Government departments, patronage of handloom cloth by Government employees, implementation of the Handloom Reservation Order, preservation of the handloom industry, freeze in the growth of powerlooms, rise in yarn prices and increase in the period of rebate on sale of handloom cloth.

(c) A reply has already been sent to the special Officer, Tamilnadu Handloom Weavers' Cooperative Society Ltd.

#### **Liberalisation of Norms to Insure Persons Suffering with Leprosy**

3313. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Life Insurance Corporation has liberalised its certain norms to insure persons suffering with leprosy;

(b) if so, details of these relaxations; and

(c) total number of persons, State-wise estimated to be benefited with these relaxations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b).

Yes, Sir. Life Insurance Corporation of India has recently liberalised certain norms to insure persons with history of leprosy. Such persons are granted policies at ordinary rates if they are certified by doctors as having been completely cured or their disease arrested after receiving prescribed treatment for six months or two years depending on the type of leprosy provided there is no other deformity or impairment. Cases of deformities showing ulcer and open wound would be postponed till healing has taken place. Where extra premium was earlier charged due to any deformity, such extra premium may be waived from the next policy anniversary, if the person has undergone successful surgery with a view to having the deformity corrected or improved and produces a certificate to that effect from the operating surgeon.

(c) It is not possible to make estimates, State-wise, of the persons likely to be benefited with these relaxations.

#### **World Bank Estimate on Growth of GNP in India**

3314. SHRI P.M. SAYED: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has made an estimate that there would be no growth of GNP in 1987-88 in India;

(b) whether the financial position of India at present is considered by the World Bank as serious;

(c) whether Government of India agree with the above versions of the World Bank; and

(d) if so, the measures Government propose to adopt in order to salvage the situation;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN DE-

**PARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI):** (a) to (d). Government have not yet received any official document from the World Bank estimating that there would be no growth of GNP in 1987-88. However, Press Reports to this effect have appeared recently. Since firm figures of agricultural and industrial production for 1987-88 are not available, it is not possible to estimate with any degree of precision the rate of growth of GNP during the current year.

### **Crash of Army Helicopter**

3315. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any investigations has been made in the crash of the Army helicopter carrying the advance party of the Union Home Minister on 3 November, 1987 evening in a nearby Ranchi village, hardly 5 Km away from the Ranchi Airport;

(b) if so, the outcome; and

(c) the preventive measures taken for future?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL):** (a) Yes, Sir. A Court of enquiry has been ordered.

(b) The Court of Enquiry is still in progress.

(c) Detailed instructions regarding the safety of aircraft exist. Any further action will depend on the outcome of the Court of Enquiry.

### **NRIs Investment in Sick Units**

3316. SHRI NARSING SURYAVANSI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to make a concrete bid to persuade Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) to make investments in 'Sick' industries in the country and a well published drive is to be launched for this; and

(b) if so, the further development in this matter?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI):** (a) Government have announced Guidelines for Investment by Non-Resident Indians/Persons of Indian Origin in the revival of Sick Industries in the country and issued a press Release to this effect. A copy of the same is given below.

(b) Some Non-Resident Indians/Overseas Corporate Bodies pre-dominantly owned by them have shown interest in such cases and investments have been made so far in three companies.

### **STATEMENT**

Recognising the role which Non-resident Indians can play in the industrial development of the country by way of providing foreign exchange, technology and their links with international market, Government have accorded several facilities and incentives to them for making investment in Indian Industry.

In order to further liberalise the existing facilities and at the same time encourage the NRIs to participate in the revival of Sick units, Government have decided to permit NRI investment on repatriation basis in existing Sick companies and have, accordingly, laid down the following Guidelines:-

1. Bulk investment by NRIs on private placement basis would be allowed in sick companies.
2. A company will be considered Sick only if a public financial institution or a consortium is already formulating a plan for its rehabilitation/revival or the company is consistently showing losses for the last three years and the market price of the shares is below par for two years and the public financial institutions/banks are satisfied in this regard.
3. The bulk investment by the NRIs can be either in the form of sale of shares to them or by issue of fresh capital.
4. Investment on repatriation basis upto 100% of the equity capital of the company can be permitted provided a request is made by the Indian company and supported by a Special Resolution from the shareholders.
5. Repatriation original capital brought into India for a sick Company of will be permitted after a minimum period of five years. The clearance will be given on a case-by-case examination and the future payment liabilities would be specifically taken into account while processing these cases.
6. RBI will adopt normal procedures to satisfy itself that intending NRI investors are non-residents of Indian origin or corporate entities which are predominantly owned by NRIs.

### **Import and Export of Cotton**

3317. SHRIMATI USHA CH-  
 OUDHARY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES  
 be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated proposals in regard to import and export of cotton;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the whole question is being reconsidered, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
 MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S.  
 KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to ((c). There is no  
 proposal to imoort cotton at present. Exports  
 of staple cotton have been suspended since  
 July, 1987.

### **Bank Loans for Agriculture Sector**

3318. SHRIMATI USHA CH-  
 OUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be  
 pleased to state:

(a) under different schemes and programmes of 20-point programme and taking agriculture as industry, whether provision for loans from the nationalised banks to agriculture sector is proposed to be attended to immediately and broadened; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
 MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI  
 JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b).  
 Presumably, the Hon'ble Member has de-  
 sired to know as to whether 'agriculture' is to  
 be treated as an 'Industry' for the purpose of  
 bank financing and the credit proposals re-  
 lating to agriculture processed expendi-  
 tiously. It has been reported by Reserve  
 Bank of India that norms prescribed for pro-  
 cessing credit proposals in respect of indus-

trial units involve quite different credit appraisal techniques and are, therefore, not generally applied for processing loan proposals concerning agriculture and allied activities. The loan applications under priority sectors including direct agricultural advances, are however, required to be disposed of within a fortnight for loans up to 25,000/- and within 8 to 9 weeks for loans over Rs. 25,000/-.

### **Bank Loans to Agriculture Based Industries**

3319. SHRIMATI USHA CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a list of industries has been codified for which the people are entitled to seek loans from the nationalised banks;

(b) whether the list also includes industries based or concerned with agriculture; and

(c) whether revision is contemplated to bring more agriculture titled industries under the existing schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). Banks provide credit facilities to all types of borrowers including proposals. Agro-based industries identified viable and productive proposals. Agro-based industries in the small scale sector are eligible to draw credit facilities on terms and conditions laid down in Reserve Bank of India guidelines.

### **Debt Servicing Ratio**

3320. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated debt servicing ratio for

1986-87 and 1987-88;

(b) whether the debt servicing ratio as estimated by the World Bank is higher than the figure estimated by Government;

(c) if so, the reasons for the discrepancy; and

(d) the steps being taken to reduce the ratio to the safe level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) to (c). Debt service ratio is normally computed on the basis of debt service payments as percentage of current receipts i.e. export of goods and gross invisible earnings. The debt service ratio is estimated at 21.77 percent for 1986-87. It is not possible at present to estimate precisely the debt service ratio for 1987-88 as it depends upon a number of factors such as the exports and invisible earnings of the country, the terms and conditions of external aid to be received, the likely debt servicing payments to be made during the remaining part of the year etc. The debt servicing ratio estimate by the World Bank somewhat differs from the figures mentioned above due to differences in coverage, exchange rates and timing adopted in computation of the ratio.

(d) The debt service ratio and the overall external debt position of the country are within manageable limits. The level of country's external indebtedness and the likely burden of debt servicing are constantly kept in view to ensure that the debt servicing liability remains within prudent limits. The Government have been following a cautious policy of external borrowings and it has been the policy of the Government to accelerate exports and to ensure efficient import substitution so as to reduce the dependence on external borrowings.

**International Development Association  
(IDA) Aid**

3321. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of total flow of concessional aid from International Development Association since 1981 year-wise, in US dollars or SDRs;

(b) the quantum of flow to India and its proportion to the total flow;

(c) the names of the major recipient States in order to quantum of flow during this

period; and

(d) whether any efforts are being made to restore India's position as the major recipient?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) to (c). A statement showing details of IDA commitments World-wise and to India, as well as major recipient nations from the World Bank's Fiscal Year 1981 onwards is given below.

(d) While India's share of IDA allocations has been declining, it has, in this period, continued to be the single largest recipient of IDA assistance each year.

**STATEMENT**

*(Figures in US \$ million)*

**(A) IDA Commitments from fiscal Year 1981 onwards**

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>Total IDA Commitments</i>	<i>Commitments to India</i>	<i>—Proportion of IDA Commitments to India to total Commitments</i>
1	2	3	4
1981	3482.1	1281.0	36.79%
1982	2686.3	900.0	33.50%
1983	3340.7	1063.0	31.82%
1984	3575.0	1001.0	28.0%
1985	3028.1	672.9	22.22%
1986	3139.9	625.1	19.91%
1987	3485.8	677.6	19.44%

## (B) Major Recipients of IDA Assistance (In Declining Order)

*(Figures in US \$ million)*

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	2	3	4	5	6
1981	India (1281.0)	Bangladesh (334.0)	Pakistan (202.0)	Arab Republic of Egypt (197.6)	Sri Lanka (167.0)
1982	India (900.0)	Bangladesh (391.0)	Pakistan (171.0)	Uganda (109.0)	Zaire (100.8)
1983	India (1063.0)	Bangladesh (367.3)	Pakistan (228.8)	China (150.4)	Sudan (130.0)
1984	India (1001.0)	China (423.5)	Bangladesh (393.1)	Pakistan (174.5)	Nepal (148.8)
1985	India (672.9)	China (442.3)	Bangladesh (266.0)	Pakistan (245.3)	Ethiopia (166.0)
1986	India (625.1)	Bangladesh (463.0)	China (450.0)	Pakistan (177.2)	Zaire (107.0)
1987	India (677.6)	China (556.2)	Bangladesh (389.0)	Pakistan (194.1)	Zaire (124.0)

Note : The World Bank's fiscal year is from 1st July to 30th June. Fiscal Year 1987 is from 1st July 1986 to 30th June, 1987.

[Translation]

DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN.  
SHRI SITARAM J. GAVALI:

**Co-operative Society in Central Bank of  
India**

3322. SHRI SATYANARAYAN  
PANWAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be  
pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstar-  
red Question No. 9022 on 27 April, 1984  
regarding Co-operative Societies in Central



**Bank of India, Delhi/New Delhi and state:**

(a) whether the All India Central Bank Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Employees Federation has urged the management of Central Bank of India to extend the check off system, over draft facility and office accommodation to the Central Bank of India, Weaker Sections Employees Co-operative Thrift and Credit Society Limited, Sadar Bazar, Delhi and if so, the action taken on these demands; and

(b) whether the bank management is prepared to extend these facilities and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). The Central Bank of India has reported that 'The Central Bank of India Weaker Sections Employees' Cooperative Thrift and Credit Society Limited, Sadar Bazar, Delhi' had requested the management of the bank to extend to it certain facilities e.g. the check-off facility i.e. to deduct instalments of loans from salaries, overdraft facility and office accommodation. The Bank is reported to have allowed on ad-hoc basis from time to time. the facility of office accommodation has, however, not been provided as the same is beyond the provisions of the Bipartite Settlement/Officers' Service Regulations.

[English]

#### **Conversion of Posts of Sweepers into Peons in Nationalised Banks**

3323. SHRI SIMON TIGGA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had issued directives to all nationalised banks for the conversion of 25% posts of sweepers into posts of peon;

(b) whether Bank of Baroda has further issued the same instructions to its regional/zonal offices;

(c) if so, the total number of post of sweepers converted into posts of peons, year-wise from 1978 onwards in Bank of Baroda;

(d) whether there is any backlog for the same, if so, the reasons thereof; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take to clear the backlog and action taken against the erring officials in Bank of Baroda?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The Government has issued instructions to all Public Sector Banks/Financial Institutions that 25% of the vacancies accruing in the Peon's cadre should be reserved for being filled by transfer from Sweepers, Frashes, Chowkidars etc. who have put in a minimum of 5 years service and who may not be possessing the qualifications prescribed for direct recruitment to the post put who may possess elementary literacy and give proof of the same.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e). The information is being collected from Bank of Baroda and to the extent admissible and available will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Rate of Interest on Loans to medium and Large Scale Industry and Wholesale Traders**

3324. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:  
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of interest being charged from medium and large scale industry and wholesale traders on loan by banks;

(b) whether the Federation of India Chambers of Commerce and Industry has expressed the view that the rate of interest charged by the banks from medium and large business houses should be brought down;

(c) if so, the details thereof and what are the reasons explained by it;

(d) the reaction of Government thereto; and

(e) whether Government propose to reduce the rate of interest charged by the banks from small scale industrial units also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The rate of interest charged by Scheduled Commercial Banks on short-term advances to medium and large scale industry and wholesale trade is 16.50 per cent.

(b) and (c). The Federation of India Chambers of Commerce and Industry had in a meeting with Reserve Bank of India made a plea for reducing the maximum lending rate from 16.5 per cent to 15 per cent. The arguments advanced for this were to lower the cost of production and higher interest charged on bank credit in India as compared to the interest rates in many other countries.

(d) The reduction in lending rates is expected to have only a limited impact on the cost of production since the interest cost forms only a small proportion of total cost of production. Government also does not consider it proper to compare the maximum lending rate of 16.5 per cent in India with the minimum rates charged only to prime or first class borrowers in some other countries.

Moreover, the structure of lending rates takes into consideration the cost of raising resources by banks plan priorities, growth rate of the economy and its sub-sectors, this rate of inflation, etc. As such there is no scope at present for further reduction in the lending rates.

(e) No, Sir.

#### **Grants for Welfare of Service and Retired Defence Personnel**

3325. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to give some grants for the welfare of serving and retired defence personnel;

(b) if so, the grants proposed to be given in 1987-88; and

(c) the-details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Apart from the current budgetary allocations for prerelease and ex-servicemen training and the price subsidy Scheme, there is no proposal to give any other grant from Government for the welfare of serving and retired defence personnel.

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

#### **Trade Relations with Bangladesh**

3326. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to expand trade relations with Bangladesh; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by both the countries to expand bilateral trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) Government of India is keen to strengthen commercial co-operation with Bangladesh.

(b) It is proposed to strengthen commercial ties with Bangladesh by regular exchange of delegations, holding and participating in exhibitions, trade fairs, buyer-seller meets, etc. and exchange of views at official level.

#### **Realisation of Tax Arrears from Defaulters**

3327. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether efforts are being made to realise the income tax arrears from the defaulters;

(b) if so, the result thereof;

(c) whether the scheme for rewards to the informers of tax evasion is being made more attractive; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the results for 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 is given below.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Following are the changes made in the new reward scheme:-

- (i) Existing Scheme applies only to information in the income-tax, wealth-tax and estate duty cases. The new scheme will apply to gift tax as well.
- (ii) Monetary ceilings on amounts of rewards have been enhanced.
- (iii) A system of granting of 'part of final reward' has been introduced. This will enable the Department to grant part of the reward in suitable cases even before the full reward has become due to the informant.

#### **STATEMENT**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Arrear demand at the beginning of the year</i>	<i>Collection/reduction during the year</i>	<i>%age of collection/reduction</i>
	<i>Rs. (in Crores)</i>	<i>Rs. (in Crores)</i>	
1984-85	1909.03	903.56	47.33%
1985-86	2580.86	1395.39	54.07%
1986-87	2788.56	1311.70	47.04%

**Loans for Schemes of Public Amenities**

3328. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL:  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Life Insurance Corporation and other such corporations, institutions and undertakings are giving loan to local bodies, municipalities and corporations for water supply and such other schemes of public amenities;

(b) if so, the rules, regulations, orders, conditions thereof;

(c) whether any State Government have taken guarantee for the same;

(d) if so, the names and details thereof;

(e) the amount of such loans given to Rajkot Municipal Corporation and other such local bodies, corporations, municipalities, panchayats in Gujarat during 1 January, 1985 to 31 October, 1987;

(f) the amount of loan likely to be given from 1 December, 1987 to 31st December, 1988; and

(g) whether such demands have been received by Government from Gujarat Government and various such municipalities; if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI  
JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The procedure for granting loans is that every year Planning Commission makes allocations State-wise and category-wise. Thereafter State Govts. concerned/utilising agencies approach for release of funds within these allocations. The loan applications are examined with regard

to justification and financial viability of the schemes and then the loans are sanctioned. The loans are advanced on the execution of agreement by the respective local bodies and on the guarantee of the State Government.

(e) Amount of loan given by LIC to Rajkot Municipal Corporation during 1st January, 1985 to 31st October, 1987 is Rs. 2.50 crores. The loan released to Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board for carrying out various water supply and sewerage Schemes of local bodies and panchayats in the State of Gujarat during 1st January, 1985 to 31st October, 1987 is Rs. 14.14 crores. A loan of Rs. 1.80 crores has also been released to Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation for their water supply project during 1st January, 1985 to 31st October, 1987.

(f) The amount of loan likely to be released by LIC for the period 1st December, 1987 to 31st March, 1988 to Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board will be Rs. 14.68 Crores. The amount likely to be released from 1st April, 1988 to 31st December, 1988 will depend upon the amount of allocation to be made by the Planning Commission during 1988-89 and the viable schemes that may be put forward by the Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board.

(g) The Gujarat Water Supply Board have put demands for water supply and sewerage schemes on behalf of various Municipalities and Panchayats. The allocation for water supply and sewerage sector for 1987-88 in the Gujarat State is Rs. 10.08 crores.

**Illegal Income and Assets of I.T.Os**

3329. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL:  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some senior and junior

officers of Income Tax Department have sought retirement before their screening;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of such officials in Gujarat, Delhi, Bombay and other parts of the country, category-wise;

(d) whether some of them have disproportionate assets and property either in their names or in the name of their family members and near relatives;

(e) if so, the action taken against them; and

(f) the number of such officials with their designation who have been charge-sheeted, suspended and terminated from

service from 1.1.86-to 31.10.87?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The officers concerned were having various different reasons.

(c) A statement is given below.

(d) One of them prima facie had disproportionate assets.

(e) Before the voluntary retirement became effective, disciplinary proceedings were initiated.

(f) One I.T.O. Group 'B'.

#### STATEMENT

*State-wise number of Income Tax Officials who sought Retirement during 1.1.1986 to 31.10.1987*

	<i>commissioners of Income Tax</i>	<i>Assistant Commissioners</i>	<i>Income-Tax Officers</i>	
			<i>Gr.</i>	<i>'A'/Gr. 'B'</i>
1	2	3	4	5
Orissa	1	-	-	1
Gujarat	1	2	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	1	1	1	4
West Bengal	1	3	1	-
Delhi	2	1	-	2
Maharashtra	1	2	10	-
Assam	-	2	-	-
Tamil Nadu	-	-	4	3

1	2	3	4	5
Rajasthan	-	-	-	1
Punjab	-	-	2	2
Karnataka	-	-	1	-
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	1	-
Bihar	-	-	2	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>13</b>

**EEC Aid for Drought Relief**

3330 SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any emergency relief has been granted by the European Economic Community in the form of food aid for meeting drought and flood situation in the country;

(b) if so, the break-up and value thereof;

(c) whether relief in any other form is also being received from the E.E.C.; and

(d) the names of voluntary organisations involved in the distribution of this relief to the affected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) The EEC has offered emergency relief for meeting drought and flood situation in the country. The assistance is partly in cash and partly in commodities.

(b) 9000 tonnes vegetable oil  
2000 tonnes Skimmed Milk Powder

**3000 tonnes Butter Oil**

Total value of commodity assistance is approx. ECU 15 million (approx. Rs. 22 crores)

(c) EEC has also offered cash assistance amounting ECU 5 million (Rs. 7.84 crores approx.)

(d) EEC has proposed that a part of this amount (ECU 1.25 million) be channelised through)

(i) Save the Children Fund (UK)

(ii) Danchurch aid.

**'Project-15' at Bombay**

3331. SHRI SWAMI PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 'Project-15' has been taken up at Bombay;

(b) if so, the details of this project;

(c) the targets fixed for production under this New Project; and

(d) the other indigenous programmes like 'Project'-15' under consideration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (d). Under Project-15 the construction of a new class of indigenously designed frigates has been taken up at the Mazagon Dock Limited, Bombay. The first ship of the class is slated for delivery in the mid 90s. It would not be in the interest of security to disclose further details.

#### **World Bank Loan to Meet Drought Situation**

3332. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:  
DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of World Bank loan sought by Government to meet the drought situation;

(b) what amount has already been granted by World Bank for the above purpose;

(c) what the more amount is expected to be obtained from World Bank to tackle the drought situation; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) to (d). A loan/credit of \$350 million has been approved by the World Bank Board as drought assistance. The loan is expected to provide the foreign exchange, required for meeting part of the import requirements of various commodities and

materials the demand for which has increased consequent to the drought.

#### **Evasion of Income-Tax through Guest Houses**

3333. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that many leading business houses maintain guest houses in big cities fully furnished and staffed at the company expenses;

(b) whether these guest houses are being used as personal residences by the Directors or Senior Executives of the company;

(c) the number of guest houses maintained in Union Territory of Delhi by the first 20 leading business houses;

(d) whether such misuse, of guest houses amounts to evasion of income-tax; and

(e) if so, the action taken by the Government to check the malpractices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) For ascertaining the number of guest houses maintained by the 20 leading business houses in Delhi a reference is required to be made to the assessment records of all the companies belonging to business houses, which are not specified. Since the expenditure on maintenance of all guest houses is not allowable as an expenditure in the cases of the business houses, effort in collecting this information from hundreds of files will not be commensurate with the usefulness thereof.

(d) and (e). Since misuse of guest houses was felt to be a mode of tax evasion, above referred statutory provisions were made to enable the Department to disallow the entire expenditure on maintenance of guest houses.

#### **Evasion of Income-Tax through Guest Houses**

3334. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that some big industrial/business houses are showing in their income-tax return lakhs of rupees expenditure on their guest houses/buildings which are actually used as resi-

dential houses of Directors of those companies;

(b) how many guest houses are being maintained by the Modi Group of companies in Delhi/New Delhi; and

(c) the annual expenditure incurred on these guest houses in the last three years and whether this expenditure was allowed as admissible deduction by the Income-tax authorities and if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) Yes, Sir.

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

#### **STATEMENT**

*The Modi Group of Companies, assessed in Delhi are maintaining 9 guest houses in Delhi/New Delhi. The annual expenditure on these guest houses for 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 (assessment years) available in the Tax Audit Report of the companies are as under:-*

<i>Name of the Company</i>	<i>Assessment Year</i>	<i>Amount of Expenditure (In Rupees)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1. Modipon Ltd.	1985-86	1,08,000
	1986-87	1,62,000
	1987-88	1,54,000
2. Modi Industries Ltd.	1985-86	18,30,000
	1986-87	No Assessment made as accounting year was changed.
	1987-88	9,44,670
3. Modi Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd.	1985-86	6,80,000



1	2	3
	1986-87	8,11,000
	1987-88	4,65,000
4. Modi Rubber Ltd.	1985-86	5,66,841
	1986-87	5,35,394
	1987-88	19,46,630
5. Modi Zerox	1985-86	—Nil—
	1986-87	—Nil—
	1987-88	5,97,313

However, the entire expenditure as is found to have been really incurred for maintenance of all these guest houses is not to be allowed as business expenditure under the law.

#### **Interest Free Loan from World Bank**

3335. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY:  
SHRI VISHNU MODI:  
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of interest free loan lent by the World Bank this year;

(b) whether the interest free loan is proposed to be given to face severe drought situation in the country; and

(c) if so, how much?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) to (c). The International Development Association, the soft lending affiliate

of the World Bank, which gives interest-free credits, has committed credits amounting to \$376 million during the current financial year so far. This includes a credit of \$ 200 million for drought assistance.

#### **Acquisition/Building of New Aircraft Carriers**

3336. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:  
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a change has been put into motion in terms of defence of the maritime interests of the country with the Indian Navy, increased impetus to the acquisition and building of new aircraft carriers;

(b) whether the views of Defence experts regarding the right over the air wing of the Navy and IAF have been taken into consideration; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUC-

**TION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL):** (a) to (c). The Indian Navy is being strengthened to meet emerging threat perceptions, ensuring defence preparedness at all times. There is no conflict in the roles played by the Air Wing of the Navy and the Air force for the defence of the maritime interests of the country.

#### **World Bank President's visit to India**

3337. SHRI P.M. SYEED:  
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the outcome of the recent visit of the World Bank President to India; and

(b) the main suggestions made with regard to meet the drought situation in this country and also to assist India's programme to reduce poverty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) and (b). During his recent visit to India, the World Bank President expressed his appreciation of India's approaches and achievements in the field of development and poverty alleviation. His discussions also covered various international economic issues, the role and operation of the World Bank, as also its lending programme to India. The World Bank group has also approved a drought assistance package for India inclusive of a US \$ 350 million loan.

#### **India's Trade Turnover with East Asian Countries**

3338. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the balance of trade with South East Asian region has remained adverse for India; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps envisaged for better performance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The adverse balance of trade has persisted on account of our sourcing of bulk essential commodities like palm oil, fatty acids, rubber, beans and pulses etc. from countries in this region.

Various steps like participation in exhibitions, holding of Indian Trade Fairs, visits of trade delegations in identified sectors, establishment of institutional arrangements between business communities, project exports, counter trade etc. are being taken to improve our exports to this region.

#### **TDA Invitation for Swiss Team**

3339. SHRI SWAMI PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Trade Development Authority has invited Swiss buying team in the country;

(b) if so, the details and purpose thereof;

(c) whether this visit will help country's trade in respect of furnishings and handi-crafts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and total value of trade deals finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b). TDA had organi-

sed visits of two buying delegations from Switzerland, one from 'Globus' a prestigious Department Store, during January-March, 1987 and the other consisting of two chief buyers from Mobil Pfistar, Zurich during the second week of November, 1987. As a result of negotiations with the Team from Globus Deptt. Store, a highly successful India Promotion Programme was organised for 5 weeks during May-June, 1987 in 6 branches of the Store. The buying team from Mobil Pfister Deptt. Store was interested in developing trade contacts with Indian Manufacturers and Exports in Home Furnishings and Handicrafts.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) While the buying delegation from Globus Deptt. Store placed orders worth Rs. 5.14 crores with Indian Manufacturers and exporters for merchandise including home furnishings, garments handicrafts and accessories, the visit of the buying team from Mobil Pfister Deptt. Store also is expected to promote India's exports of home furnishings, handicrafts and after selected products to Switzerland. The delegation met leading Indian Companies and identified products for promotion of exports.

[*Translation*]

**Fraud in Chandni Chowk, Delhi Branch of State Bank of Indore**

3340. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 509 on 1 April, 1987 regarding alleged fraud in State Bank of Indore, Chandni Chowk Branch, Delhi and state:

(a) whether the employees found involved in the said frauds have been promoted to the officers rank with effect from 1 September, 1987; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and, to the extent available, will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

**Visit of World Bank Team to Gujarat**

3341. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI:  
SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the President and other officials of World Bank have toured Gujarat on the first and second week of November 1987 and had talks with various organisations, Institutions, Prominent persons, Government officials and Ministers and Chief Minister of Gujarat during their visits;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the outcome of their tours and talks; and

(d) how much loans and aids have been assessed on various projects/schemes of Gujarat by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) to (d). The President of the World Bank along with other Bank officials visited Gujarat on 7th and 8th November, 1987. He had discussions about the prevailing drought situation in Gujarat. Discussions were also held on the ongoing World Bank assisted projects in the State.

**Cess Collections on the Imported  
Technology**

3342. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to collect cess on the imported technology under the provisions of Research and Development Cess Act, 1986; and

(b) if so, the estimated cess collections for 1987-88 so far and how this amount is proposed to be utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) and (b). The Research and Development Cess Act, 1986 is being brought into force with effect from 1st December, 1987. Necessary Notifications in this regard have been issued.

During the remaining part of the year 1987-88, it is estimated that the collections on account of the cess would be about Rs. 4 crores. The proceeds from the ces (after deducting the cost) of collection would be made available after due appropriation, the Industrial Development Bank of India, for being utilised to assist in the commercial application of indigenously developed technology and to adapt imported technology to wider domestic applications.

**Private Agency to Assess Poverty in  
India**

3343. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have engaged a private agency on contract basis to assess the extent of poverty in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to prepare any future policy on the basis of the report of the said agency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) No, Sir.

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

**Research on Poverty by World Bank  
Led conortium of Donors**

3344. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN:  
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHER-  
JEE:  
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank led consortium of donors would be funding for research on poverty in the country;

(b) the consultancy organisation through whom the project grant is likely to be channelised with reasons of selecting the organisation;

(c) the details of the total amount to be funded by the World-Bank led consortium for the project; and

(d) whether certain prominent economists whose names have been associated with the project, have certain reservations in this regard and have decried their names being associated without their consent, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) No, Sir.

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

(d) Government have seen certain newspaper reports to this effect.

#### **Infiltration into Gujarat through Sea Route**

3345. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistani infiltrators have been trying to sneak into Gujarat through the sea route;

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken or propose to take to check the menace of infiltration and illegal entry of drugs; and

(c) whether in the recent months some arrests have been made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). The possibility of Pakistani infiltrators trying to sneak into Gujarat through the sea route cannot be ruled out. The capability of the Coast Guard is being strengthened for effective surveillance.

(c) No, Sir.

#### **Modernisation of Directorate-General of Mines Safety, Dhanbad**

3346. DR. SUDHIR ROY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the existing organisational structure of directorate-General of Mines Safety, Dhanbad;

(b) whether it matches with the expanding mining activities; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to chalk out a scheme to modernise it to enable it to function independent of the mining companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) The Directorate General of Mines Safety Organisation with its headquarters at Dhanbad is headed by the Director General of Mines Safety. The entire country is divided into six zones, each headed by a Deputy Director General of Mines Safety. There are 3 to 4 Regional offices in each zone. A regional office is under the charge of a Director of Mines Safety. There are 21 Regional offices. There are also 6 Sub-regional offices which are situated in important areas of mining activities which are away from regional offices. Sub-regional offices are under the charge of Deputy Director of Mines Safety.

(b) and (c). A review of the role and functions of the Directorate General of Mines Safety was made by a Committee headed by Shri J.G. Kumaramangalam during the year 1981-82. As a result a Cadre Review was undertaken to strengthen the organisation and additional posts were created at different levels of the inspection cadre of Director General of Mines Safety in 1986. The scales of pay of the officers of the Directorate General of Mines Safety were also revised in 1983 and were later further enhanced on the basis of the recommendations of the 4th Pay Commission.

#### **Decline in Production and Quality of Fodder**

3347. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a steady decline in the quality and production of fodder;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to develop and protect the pasture and forest lands to improve the production and quality of fodder?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). No specific survey has been made on the decline of quality and production of fodder.

(c) Steps taken include:

(1) Establishment of silvi-pastoral farms in marginal/submarginal/wastelands/community lands for which grant is provided through State Government/other agencies upto 50%, limited to 1250/- per hactare subject to the provision of matching grant by the State Government/ individual/ other agencies. The scheme has been initiated by the National Wasteland Development Board.

(2) Initiating silvi-pastoral and farmers' tree grower cooperative schemes and supply of saplings free of cost.

(3) Taking up Soil, Water and Tree Conservation Programme in the Himalayas and other afforestation programmes.

(4) Establishment of seven Regional Stations in different agro-climatic zones for quick transfer of fodder production technology.

(5) Popularising use of high yielding and nutritionally superior fodder/pasture grasses/legumes through regular extension channels as well as through distribution of seed minikits.

(6) Establishment of two fodder seed farms making available foundation/certified seeds of high yielding varieties of fodder crops, pasture grasses and legumes.

(7) Provision of Central financial assistance for strengthening of State Fodder Seed Production Farms.

(8) Support to cooperative institutions through National Dairy Development board for building a viable trade in quality fodder seeds and setting up of seed processing and handling facilities.

(9) Encouraging farmers to use chaffed, treated/fortified fodder to make it more nutritious and also minimise losses.

(10) To avoid clearfelling of natural forests and where such fellings are inevitable for restoration of crop, other silvi-cultural considerations, it should be restricted to areas not exceeding 10 hectares in the hills and 25 hectares in the plains.

(11) Consider banning of felling in the hills above 1000 meters, at least for some years.

(12) Identify critical areas in the hills and mountains which require protection from felling of forests and need immediate afforestation.

(13) Set apart atleast 4% of the geographical areas as protection areas like wild-life sanctuaries, national parks, biosphere reserves, etc.

(14) Development of alternative sources of energy to replace fuelwood in domestic and commercial sectors.

(15) Control of shifting cultivation.

**Fishing Harbours to be Provided with Landing and Berthing Facilities in Andhra Pradesh**

3348. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fishing harbours proposed to be provided with landing and berthing facilities by Shipping Development Fund Committee in coastal Andhra Pradesh during the Seventh Plan period;

(b) whether there is any proposal to include Vadarevu of Prakasam district of Andhra Pradesh as fishing centres by SDFC; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) the Shipping Development Fund Committee was financing the acquisition of fishing trawlers in the fisheries sector and not the development of landing and berthing facilities. The Committee was abolished with

effect from 3.4.1987.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

**Assistance For Development of Small and Medium Towns**

3349. SHRI MANIK SANYAL:  
PROF. K.V.THOMAS:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the towns which have been included during the current Plan period under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Integrated Development of small and Medium Towns. State-Wise; and

(b) the amount released by Union government for each of the town during the years 1986-87 and 1987-88, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Requisite information is in the Statement below:-

**STATEMENT**

List of Additional Towns Covered Under IDSMT during Seventh Five Year Plan (30th Sept. 1987)

Sl. No.	Towns	Amount released	
		1986-87	19987-88
1	2	3	4
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>			
1.	Khammam	—	—
2.	Ongole	—	—

1	2	3	4
3.	Gudiwara	—	—
4.	Adilabad	—	—
5.	Nalgonda	20.00	—
6.	Kavali	20.00	—
7.	Yemiganur	8.50	—
8.	Peddapuram	10.00	10.00
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		58.50	10.00
		<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Assam</i>			
1.	Diphu	—	—
2.	Karimganj	—	10.00
		—	<hr/>
			10.00
			<hr/>
<i>Bihar</i>			
1.	Siwan	—	—
2.	Kishanganj	—	—
3.	Sitamarhi	—	—
4.	Buxur	10.00	—
5.	Pumia	10.00	15.86
6.	Newadeh	10.00	4.39
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		30.00	20.25
		<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Gujarat</i>			
1.	Deesa	2.00	—
2.	Mahuva	4.50	—
3.	Billimora	10.00	10.00



1	2	3	4
4.	Vishnagar	10.00	10.00
5.	Upleta	6.0	7.00
6.	Unjha	—	24.00
7.	Gondal	—	20.00
		<u>32.50</u>	<u>71.00</u>
<b>Karnataka</b>			
1.	Chikkaballapur	—	—
2.	Ramanagaram	—	—
3.	Sirsi	—	—
4.	Harihar	—	—
5.	Sindhanur	—	—
6.	Kollegal	—	—
7.	Gokak	1.00	—
		<u>1.00</u>	<u>—</u>
<b>Kerala</b>			
1	Thodupuzha	16.50	5.00
2.	Mangeri	—	—
3.	Palghat	13.50	—
		<u>30.00</u>	<u>5.00</u>
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>			
1.	Hoshangabad	—	—
2.	Gadarwara	—	—
3.	Panchmarhi	—	—

1	2	3	4
4.	Amarkantak	20.00	—
5.	Kota	15.40	—
6.	Shahdol	22.70	—
7.	Bhander	10.00	—
8.	Mhow	13.54	—
		<u>81.64</u>	<u>—</u>
<i>Maharashtra</i>			
1.	Nilanga	—	—
2.	Chiplun	—	—
3.	Akot	—	—
4.	Tulzapur	5.00	—
5.	Wardha	10.00	—
6.	Pusad	10.00	—
7.	Igatpuri	6.80	—
8.	Karad	10.00	—
9.	Ram-tek*	—	5.86
10.	Pandharpur *	—	19.00
		<u>41.80</u>	<u>24.86</u>
<i>Meghalaya</i>			
1.	Jowai	—	—
<i>Nagaland</i>			
1.	Tuensang	—	—

1	2	3	4
<i>Orissa</i>			
1.	Keonjhar	—	—
2.	Daripata	—	—
3.	Bolangir	—	—
<i>Punjab</i>			
1.	Barnala	17.00	—
2.	Kapurthala	6.00	—
3.	Gurdaspur	15.00	—
4.	Nabha	10.00	—
		<u>48.00</u>	<u>—</u>
<i>Rajasthan</i>			
1.	Jalore	8.40	—
2.	Sirohi	8.27	—
3.	Mount Abu	4.76	—
4.	Banswara	19.33	—
5.	Bhinmal	19.80	—
		<u>60.96</u>	<u>—</u>
<i>Sikkim</i>			
1.	Namchibazar	10.00	10.00
		<u>10.00</u>	<u>10.00</u>
<i>Tamil Nadu</i>			
1.	Pettukkottai	17.00	—
2.	Andipatti	24.10	—

1	2	3	4
3.	Maduranlakkam	10.00	16.30
4.	Aranlangi	10.00	15.00
5.	Aruppukkottai	10.00	15.30
6.	Ramanathapura	10.00	17.86
7.	Rameshwaram	10.00	10.00
		<u>91.10</u>	<u>74.46</u>

*Uttar Pradesh*

1.	Sultanpur	—	—
2.	Biswan	0.85	—
3.	Shamli	20.00	—
4.	Bhadohi	25.50	—
5.	Maunathbhanjan	25.90	—
6.	Shandila	27.00	—
7.	Pilibhit	15.00	—
8.	Baharaich	25.55	—
9.	Lalitpur	29.30	—
10.	Mirzapur	10.00	18.80
11.	Etwah	10.00	10.00
12.	Sambhal	10.00	10.00
		<u>199.10</u>	<u>38.80</u>

*West Bengal*

1.	Bolpur	—	—
2.	Arambagh	13.80	—

1	2	3	4
3.	Contai	18.80	—
4.	Raniganj	10.00	2.60
5.	Habra	9.80	—
		51.60	2.60
<i>U.Ts.</i>			
1.	Mormugao	35.00	—
2.	Mahe	30.00	—
3.	Lunglei	—	20.00
		65.00	20.00
	Grand Total	800.80	286.97

\* Indicates towns approved during Sixth Plan but funds released in Seventh Plan.

#### **Formation of Independent News Corporation**

3350. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the Second Press Commission's recommendation regarding formation of an independent corporation through an Act of Parliament for a United News Agency;

(b) whether Government have appointed a Committee to give effect to this recommendation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K.PANJA): (a) The Action Taken Report on the recommen-

dations of the Second Press Commission was laid on the Table of the Sabha on 18.7.1986. The Commission's recommendation regarding setting up of a Statutory Corporation was not accepted by the Government.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Development of Tourist Centres in Eastern and North Eastern States**

3351. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI:  
SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to develop

100 Tourist Centres in the country during the Seventh five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the centres which have been identified in Eastern and North-Eastern States for development, State-wise;

(c) the details of the work undertaken and completed, State-wise;

(d) the plains for 1988-89, State-wise; and

(e) the total amount sanctioned, released and spent upto-date, scheme-wise and State-wise?

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

(b) A statewise list including Eastern North Eastern States, is given in the statement-I below.

(c) the Statewise details of work undertaken during the VII plan so far, and in statement-II below; These works are in various stages of execution.

(d) the Central Ministry does not allocate funds Statewise but schemewise.

(e) The details of Statewise and schemewise amount sanctioned and released during the VII Plan so far, are in statement -III below.

#### STATEMENT-I

##### 1. ANDHRA PRADESH

1. Hyderabad
2. Nagarjunasagar

3. Vishakhapatnam

4. Tirupati

##### 2. ASSAM

1. Guwahati

2. Kaziranga

3. Manas

##### 3. BIHAR

1. Patna

2. Bodhgaya

3. Nalanda

4. Rajgir

##### 4. GUJARAT

1. Ahmedabad

2. Dwarka

3. Baroda

4. Porbander

5. Gir Sanctuary

6. Chorwad

7. Ahmedpur-Mandvi (Junagarh Distt).

##### 5. HIMACHAL PRADESH

1. Shimla

2. Kulu

3. Manali

4. Dharamsala

## 6. JAMMU &amp; KASHMIR

1. Srinagar
2. Jammu
3. Leh
4. Gulmarg
5. Pahalgam
6. Sonmarg
7. Vaishnodevi

## 7. KARNATAKA

1. Bangalore
2. Mysore
3. Belur- Halebid
4. Aihole
5. Hampi
6. Badami

## 8. KERALA

1. Trivandrum-Kovalam
2. Cochin
3. Thekkady Game Sanctuary

## 9. MADHYA PRADESH

1. Bhopal
2. Khajuraho
3. Gwalior
4. Kanha National Park

## 5. Bandavgarh

## 6. Mandu

## 10. MAHARASHTRA

1. Bombay
2. Poona
3. Aurangabad (Ajanta-Ellora)

## 11. MEGHALAYA

1. Shillong
2. Cherapunji

## 12. ORISSA

1. Bhubaneswar
2. Puri
3. Konarak
4. Gopal Pur - on-Sea
5. Chilka

## 13. PANJAB &amp; HARYANA

1. Amritsar
2. Chandigarh
3. Badkhal
4. Kurukshetra

## 5. Pinjore

## 14. RAJASTHAN

1. Jaipur
2. Jodhpur

- |                      |                            |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| 3. Jaisalmer         | 5. Sravasti                |
| 4. Udaipur           | 6. Kushinagar              |
| 5. Ajmer             | 7. Piprawah                |
| 6. Mt. Abu           | 8. Haridwar- Rishikesh     |
| 7. Ranthambore       | 9. Mussoortie              |
| 8. Bharatpur         | 10. Nainital               |
| 9. Chittorgarh       | 11. Badrinath-Kedarnath    |
| 15. TAMIL NADU       | 12. Auli                   |
| 1. Madras            | 13. Corbett National Park  |
| 2. Mahabalipuram     | 14. Allahabad              |
| 3. Madurai           | 17. WEST BENGAL            |
| 4. Trichurapalli     | 1. Calcutta                |
| 5. Ooty              | 2. Darjeeling <sup>†</sup> |
| 6. Kanyakumari       | 3. Sunderbans              |
| 7. Coimbatore        | 4. Kalimpong               |
| 8. Kodaikanal        | 18. ANDAMAN & NICOBAR      |
| 9. Tanjore           | 1. Port Blair              |
| 10. Rameshwaram      | 19. DELHI                  |
| 16. UTTAR PRADESH    | 1. Delhi.                  |
| 1. Mathura-Brindaban | 20. GOA                    |
| 2. Varanasi          | 1. Goa                     |
| 3. Agra              | 21. PONDICHERRY            |
| 4. Lucknow           | 1. Pondicherry.            |



**STATEMENT-II****BIHAR**

**The Statewise details of works undertaken are as follows:—**

Name of the Project

**ORISSA**

1. Purchase of Motor Yacht for Chilka Lake
2. Forest Lodge at Similipal
3. Purchase of mini buses and elephants for Similipal
4. Boats for Nandan Kanan Zoological Park
5. Yatri Niwas at Satpada
6. Toilet and drinking water facilities at Bhubaneswar and Konark
7. Safari Park at Nandan Kanan
8. Yatri Niwas at Konark
9. Open Air Theater at Konark
10. Wayside facilities at Sunabeda
12. Wayside facilities at Taptapani
13. Wayside facilities at Angul
14. Fairs and Festivals
15. Boat for Chilka Lake
16. Boats for Bhitarkanika Wildlife Sanctuary
17. Water Sports at Chilka Lake

1. Cafeteria at Maner Sharif
2. Tourist Bungalow at Nalanda
3. Tourist Bungalow at Gopalganj
4. Wayside facilities at Jahanabad
5. Toilet and drinking water facilities at Rajgir, Bodhgaya and Nalanda

**WEST BENGAL**

1. Tourist Cottages at Digha
2. Tourist Accommodation at Gadiara
3. Development of Trekking facilities in the Western Tracts of Midnapore, Bankura rural area
4. Wayside facilities at Durgapur
5. Expansion of Tourist Accommodation at Shantiniketan Sound and Light Show at Rabindra Bharati, Calcutta.

**SIKKIM**

1. Wayside amenities at Rangpo
2. Wayside facilities at Middle Camp, Rabongolo, Zorethang, Phodong and Chmphan
3. Development of Khechelpari Lake and creation of Orchid Sanctuary
4. Fairs and Festivals.

**MANIPUR**

1. Tourist Guest House for INA Memorial Complex at Moirang

2. Cafeteria at Mao Gate
3. Watersports facilities at Loktak Lake
4. Purchases of high power telescopes at Kaibul Lamjao National Park
5. Wayside amenities at Kangpokpi, Santing and Litan

## MEGHALAYA

1. Watersports equipment at Umiam Lake
2. Rest House-cum-Restaurant at Cherrapunji
3. Forest Lodge at Siju

## MIZORAM

1. Wayside facilities at Thingdawl
2. Wayside facilities at Chhiahtlang
3. Tourist Lodge at Champhai
4. Yatri Niwas at Aizawl

## NAGALAND

1. Wayside amenities at Wokha/Doyang River
2. Wayside amenities at Piphema
3. Cultural Centre at Kohima
4. Floodlighting of War Cemetery at Kohima
5. Yatri Niwas at Kohima

## TRIPURA

1. Wayside amenities at Panisagar, Pabiachara and Ambassa
2. Yatri Niwas at Agartala.

## ASSAM

1. Cruise Vessel for River Brahmaputra
2. Forest Lodge at Manas
3. Mini buses for Kaziranga

## STATEMENT-III

The Statewise details of works undertaken are as follows:-

Name of Project	Amount sanctioned	Amount released
1	2	3
ORISSA		
1. Purchase of Motor Yacht for Chilka Lake	3.54	3.54
2. Purchase of mini buses and elephants for Similipal	4.04	3.64

	1	2	3
3. Boats for Nandan Kanan Zoological Park		1.50	1.35
4. Yatri Niwas at Satpada		26.50	5.00
5. Toilet and Drinking Water facilities at Bhubaneswar and Konark		3.00	2.00
6. Forest Lodge at Similipal		—	22.30
7. Safari Park at Nandan Kanan		—	0.35
8. Yatri Niwas at Konark		29.25	8.00
9. Open Air Theatre at Konarak		7.10	5.00
10. Wayside facilities at Sunabeda		6.98	5.00
11. Wayside facilities at Taptapani		6.98	5.00
12. Wayside facilities at Angul		6.98	5.00
13. Wayside facilities at Rameswar		7.27	4.00
14. Fairs and Festivals		—*	0.21
15. Boat for Chilka Lake		—*	0.30
16. Boats for Bhitarkanika Wildlife Sanctuary		4.30	3.50
17. Water Sports at Chilka Lake		21.96	20.00
<b>BIHAR</b>			
1. Cafeteria at Maner Sharif		3.43	3.00
2. Tourist Bungalow at Nalanda		25.00	10.00
3. Tourist Bungalow at Gopalganj		25.00	5.00
4. Wayside facilities at Jahanabad		3.49	2.00
5. Toilet and drinking water facilities at Rajgir, Bodhgaya and Nalanda		4.50	3.00

	1	2	3
<b>WEST BENGAL</b>			
1. Tourist Cottages at Digha		40.17	20.00
2. Tourist Accommodation at Gadiara		16.93	5.00
3. Development of Trekking facilities in the Western Tracts of Midnapore, Bankura rural area		44.68	10.00
4. Wayside facilities at Durgapur		26.38	4.00
5. Expansion of Tourist Accommodation at Shantiniketan		38.75	10.00
6. Sound and Light Show at Rabindra Bharati, Calcutta.		15.50	10.00
<b>SIKKIM</b>			
1. Wayside amenities at Rangpo		38.96	10.00
2. Wayside facilities at Middle Camp, Rabongola, Zorethang, Phodong and Chumpang		10.85	5.00
3. Development of Khechelperi Lake and creation of Orchid Sanctuary		4.50	2.00
4. Fairs and Festivals		8.40	4.40
<b>MANIPUR</b>			
1. Tourist Guest House for INA Memorial Complex at Mirang		14.98	7.50
2. Cafeteria at Mao Gate		3.52	2.00
3. Watersports facilities at Loktak Lake		4.72	3.00
4. Purchase of high power telescopes at Kaibut Lamjao National Park		0.75	0.75
5. Wayside amenities at Kangpokpi, Santing and Litan		10.44	4.50

	1	2	3
<b>MAGHALAYA</b>			
1. Watersports equipment at Umaim Lake	28.99		26.00
2. Rest House-cum-Restaurant at Cherrapunji	6.53		3.00
3. Forest Lodge at Siju	3.82		2.00
<b>MIZORAM</b>			
1. Wayside facilities at Thingdawl	6.63		5.00
2. Wayside facilities at Chhiahtlang	4.90		2.50
3. Tourist Lodge at Champhai	18.30		8.00
4. Yatri Niwas at Aizawl	30.13		7.00
<b>NAGALAND</b>			
1. Wayside amenities at Wkha/Doyang River	5.23		3.00
2. Wayside amenities at Piphema	4.65		2.50
3. Cultural Centre at Kohima	16.59		4.00
4. Floodlighting of War Cemetery at Kohima	3.73		3.35
5. Yatri Niwas at Kohima	37.73		10.00
<b>TRIPURA</b>			
1. Wayside amenities at Panisagar, Pabiachara and Ambassa	15.54		9.00
2. Yatri Niwas at Agartala	41.52		10.00
<b>ASSAM</b>			
1. Cruise Vessel for River Brahmaputra	13.00		11.50
2. Forest Lodge at Manas	26.55		10.00
3. Mini buses for Kaziranga	6.09		5.48

\* Scheme sanctioned in the earlier years.

**Import of NRI Films**

3352. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's policy with respect to 'NRI Films' is under review;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the number of NRI Films imported during 1986-87; and

(d) whether different criteria are followed with respect to certification of these films ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K.PANJA):(a) Policy for import of feature films which includes import of feature films by non-resident Indians is under review.

(b) Review of policy for import of feature films is a periodical exercise.

(c) During 1986-87, 38 NRI films were imported.

(d) No. Sir.

**ICAR Strategy for Quick Crops**

3353. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has formulated a strategy for quick crops; and

(b) if, so the details thereof?

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

(b) One of the mandates of the crop research Institutes of Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the All Indian Coordinated Crop Improvement Projects is to develop short duration varieties which may fit in well in the multiple cropping sequences and which can also be grown under rainfed situations. The list of promising short duration varieties released for cultivation is given in the Statement below:

**STATEMENT**

List of short Duration Varieties in Various Crops

Crop	Varieties
1	2
RICE	Bala, Brown Gora, 23-19, Kiran, Akashi, Cauvery, Ratna, IET7261, DR. 92, R-28, JR 15-55-2, Kanchan, Swarna, Tripati, Abha, Poorna, Tuljapuri, Jalgaon-5, Subhadra, Panijat, Sattari, Pallavi, Krishori, Neela, Nrendra-I
MAIZE	D-765, Diara-3, Early Composite, Farm Sameri, Hunius Composite, Diara Composite. -

1

2

---

SORGHUM	COH-3, CO-22, SPV-96
BAJRA	HHB 45, X-5, MBH-118, PHB-47 HC-4, ICMS-7703, RCH-2, RHR-I, WCC 75.
RAGI	Indaf-9
SMALL MILLET	CO-2, CO-3, CO-4, K-2.
BARNYARD MILLET	Anuraj, Gujarat-Banti-I, RAU-3,
FOXTAIL MILLET	Si A-326, Sic-3
KODO MILLET	PSC-1, Gujarat Kodara-I
LITTLE MILLET	DINDORI-2
PULSES	
BLACK GRAM	Sarva, Pant U-19., Pant U-30, Tg, Mash-I-1.
MOONG	Co3, Co4, PS 4, T-44, Pusa Baisakhi, PS 7. PS 10, PS 16, K 851, Pant Mung 2, Pant Mung 3, ML-207, Sunaina, Pant Mung, 1, S-8.
COWPEA	Pusa Phalguni, PS68, V 16, V 38
OILSEEDS	
GROUNDNUT	JL 24, Jawahar, Mumphalli No.2 J-11, Kaushal, CO 1, GAUG-1, Kopar gaon-3.
TORIA	PT-303, Bhawani, Sangam, Tg.
SUNFLOWER	BSH-I, Modern, Surya,
SESAMUM	B-76 (Tilotama) Co 1, Kalika, Mrugh, N-32, TC-25, TMV-4.
NIGAR	IPG-76.
SOYABEAN	Shilajeet, JS-2, DURGA, PUNJAB-1, PK 327, JS-72-44.

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**Funds for the Production of Coconut**

3354. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise funds allotted in the Seventh Five Year Plan for the Coconut Development Board's projects in different States for the production of coconut; and

(b) the production of coconut in different States during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) State-wise details of funds allotted during the Seventh Five Year Plan period for Coconut Development Board's projects is as follows:-

State/ U.T.	Rs. in lakhs
1	2
Kerala	198.824
Karnataka	130.060
Tamil Nadu	62.933

1	2
Andhra Pradesh	26.250
Orissa	74.113
Assam	10.259
Bihar	24.529
Madhya Pradesh	24.457
Tripura	31.887
Maharashtra	8.830
Gujarat	11.676
West Bengal	8.645
Goa	7.690
Manipur	0.450
Pondicherry	4.509
Andaman & Nicobar Islands.	3.942

(b) State-wise details of production of coconut for the last three years are as follows:-

State/U.T	1983-84	1984-65	1985-86
	(Production in million nuts)		
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	192.4	194.5	196.1
Assam	47.9	52.0	57.4
Karnataka	998.9	1037.2	1050.0
Kerala	2602.0	3453.0	3148.6



1	2	3	4
Maharashtra	99.3	99.3	99.3
Orissa	98.3	124.4	134.9
Tamil Nadu	1368.1	1537.3	1518.1
Tripura	2.1	2.1	2.1
West Bengal	167.7	169.7	169.7
Andaman & Nicobar Islands.	96.6	96.6	96.6
Goa, Daman & Diu	106.0	106.3	106.3
Lakshadweep	22.0	23.5	24.2
Pondicherry	14.6.	16.9	16.7

### Tourism in West Bengal

3355. SHRI ANIL BASU:  
SHRI R.P. DAS:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government had taken up schemes for development of tourism in West Bengal during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the total amount sanctioned,

released and spent upto date, scheme wise?

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

(b) The Central Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned and released the following financial assistance to the Government of West Bengal for new tourism projects in the State during the first three years of the 7th Plan so far:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Project	Amount	Amount
1	2	3
1. Tourist Cottages at Digha	40.17	20.00
2. Tourist accommodation at Gadiara	16.93	5.00

	1	2	3
3.	Development of trekking facilities in the Western tracts of Midnapore, Bankura rural area	44.68	10.00
4.	Wayside facilities at Durgapur	26.38	4.00
5.	Expansion of Tourist accommodation at Shantiniketan	38.75	10.00
6.	Yatri Niwas at Darjeeling	47.39	10.00
7.	Sound & Light Show at Rabindra Bharati, Calcutta	15.50	10.00

**Steps to control Pest Menace in Rajasthan and Gujarat**

3356. SHRIP. PENCHALLIAH: will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to control the pest menace in Rajasthan and Gujarat;

(b) whether the breeding of locust has been controlled; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The following steps have been taken to control the pest menace in Rajasthan and Gujarat:

(i) *Pest Surveillance and Monitoring:*

The field stations of the Directors of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage, located in Rajasthan and Gujarat, have kept close monitoring and surveillance of

pest/disease build up on major crops in collaboration with the State Governments so as to forewarn and to advise timely and need based pest control operations.

(ii) *Arrangements for supply of Plant Protection inputs:*

The Central and State Governments have made arrangements for supply and availability of adequate quantities of pesticides and plant protection equipments to meet the likely threat of pest attack, if any.

(iii) *Training in proper methods of pest control:*

The Central and State Governments have organised training programmes to educate farmers and extension staff in proper pest control measures.

(iv) *Financial Assistance:*

The Central and State Governments have extended financial

assistance in the form of subsidy on the cost of pesticides and equipment to the farmers through Centrally Sponsored Schemes and other State Governments' Schemes.

(v) *Publicity:*

Information on pest and diseases and their control measures have been disseminated to farmers through leaflets pamphlets, mass contacts — Radio and T.V.

(b) and (c) Patchy infestations of locust hoppers and adults occurred over 40 hectares in two villages in Pokaran Tehsil of Jaisalmer District in August, 1987. These were promptly controlled by ground operations.

### Cotton Cultivation

3357. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total area, State-wise, presently under cotton cultivation and the total production of cotton as per the latest information;

(b) the state/Union Territory producing the largest quantity of cotton; and

(c) the main reasons for the increase in cotton production in the State of Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) Table below gives area and production of cotton, State-wise, during the crop year 1985-86:

*Statewise area and production of cotton  
(Area in lakh hectares)*

*(Production in lakh bales of 170 kgs. each)*

State	Area	Production
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	6.00	7.19
Gujarat	14.04	19.87
Haryana	3.44	7.45
Karnataka	7.47	5.03
Madhya Pradesh	5.24	2.77
Maharashtra	27.53	18.95
Punjab	5.58	14.02

1	2	3
Rajasthan	3.33	4.74
Tamil Nadu	2.61	5.49
Others	0.57	0.61
All-India	75.81	86.12

Gujarat State is the largest producer of cotton, as may be seen from the above table.

(c) The main reason for increase in production of cotton in Punjab is larger irrigation coverage in the State at 98 percent, as compared to the all-India average of 29.4 percent. Further, efficient crop management in the form of utilisation of good quality seeds, ensuring proper plant population and efficient plant protection to control major parts has also enabled to increase the production of cotton in Punjab.

#### **Amendment to Delhi Rent Control Act**

3358. SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Section 14(1)(a) of Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958 entitles the landlord/owner of a property to file an eviction petition against the tenant even if the property is situated in slum areas;

(b) if so, whether keeping in view the avowed anti-poverty and other social uplift programme of Government, suitable amendments in Delhi Rent Control Act or in the Slum Areas Act are proposed so that poor people living in slum areas are not harassed by their landlords; and

(d) if so, when the necessary legislative measure is to be brought forward.

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

(SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) the amendment of Delhi Rent Control, Act, 1958, is under consideration of the Government with a view to strike a balance between the interest of landlords and tenants. There is however no proposal at present to make amendments in the Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1956.

#### **People in Delhi without Basic Amenities**

3359. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of persons without shelter in the country as a whole;

(b) the break-up, State-wise;

(c) the number of families without shelter in the Union Territory of Delhi;

(d) the number of persons without water supply and electricity connections in the Union Territory of Delhi;

(e) the number of persons without private toilet, sanitation facilities in the Union Territory of Delhi; and

(f) the steps taken to provide shelter, drinking water, toilet, sanitation and electric-

ity to all the people residing in the Union Territory of Delhi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIDALBIR SINGH): (a) According to the 1981 Census data the number of shelterless persons in the country was 23.27 million.

(b) State-wise break-up is given in the statement below.

(c) 13057.

(d) and (e) No specific survey has been conducted for identifying people in Delhi

without water supply/electricity/private toilet/sanitation facilities. However, 94% and 74% population of Delhi have been covered with potable water and excreta disposal facilities, respectively. Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking has no specific information about the number of persons without electricity in the Union Territory of Delhi.

(f) Housing and provision of basic civic amenities are primarily the concern of State Governments/Union Territory Admns. and local bodies. The Delhi Administration are free to implement these schemes keeping in view their local needs and plan priorities.

### STATEMENT

#### *Statement Houseless Population*

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	250,761
2.	Assam	No census was conducted due to disturbed conditions
3.	Bihar	60,104
4.	Gujarat	310,414
5.	Haryana	43,698
6.	Himachal Pradesh	23,900
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	8,779
8.	Karnataka	128,245
9.	Kerala	21,397
10.	Madhya Pradesh	319,448
11.	Maharashtra	542,457

1	2	3
12.	Manipur	128
13.	Meghalaya	335
14.	Nagaland	258
15.	Orissa	50,761
16.	Punjab	56,372
17.	Rajasthan	166,815
18.	Sikkim	1,305
19.	Tamil Nadu	57,461
20.	Tripura	409
21.	Uttar Pradesh	108,542
22.	West Bengal	131,973
23.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	178
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	-
25.	Chandigarh	4,013
26.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	1,025
27.	Delhi	26,870
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	7,198
29.	Lakshadweep	3
30.	Mizoram	278
31.	Pondicherry	3,798

**Construction of Additional Floors, in Industrial Areas of Delhi**

3360. SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE:  
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOP-

MENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether people in Kirti Nagar, Naraina, Mayapuri and Wazirpur Industrial Area have constructed additional floor viz.

mezzanine and full basements etc. without obtaining C & D Forms and Completion Certificate from Delhi Development Authority;

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

(c) the action taken/proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c) While sanctioning building plans the basement mezzanine floor to the extent of 25% of permissible ground floor coverage are allowed with the workshop height generally as 20 ft. It is noticed that in Mayapuri industrial area about 25% in Kirti Nagar 7% to 10%, Wazirpur & Naraina 10% to 15% cases with the above deviations are existing without the approval of the C & D Forms and completion/occupancy certificates. Wherever there are deviations, C & D Forms and occupancy certificate are issued after getting these deviations rectified. It has been seen that after obtaining these certificates, the owners extend the mezzanine floors as well as the basement. Appropriate action under the Delhi Development Act, 1957/the Building Bye-laws are taken in such cases.

#### **Master Plan for Delhi**

3361. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a second Master Plan for Delhi is being prepared and if so, the salient features thereof;

(b) the major achievements of the Delhi's first Master Plan, particularly with respect to the development of land and housing and the land prices;

(c) the price of land in Delhi when the first Master Plan was launched and the price these days; and

(d) how the first Master Plan has contributed to checking the population influx to Delhi and traffic congestion.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The Major Plan for Delhi promulgated in 1962 is being extensively modified in accordance with the provisions of the Delhi Development Act, 1957. These modifications are proposed to extend the perspective of the Master Plan to the year 2001 and to make provision for all urban activities like housing, transportation, infrastructure, work, recreation etc., for the estimated population of Delhi for the year 2001.

(b) and (c). The DDA has developed 49,000 acres of land upto 31.3.87, out of which 26,600 acres are for housing. DDA helps in bringing stability in land prices by making developed land available to individuals and cooperative societies at predetermined rates. Before 1970, the land prices of residential plots varied between Rs. 50/- to Rs. 200/- per sq. metre. The market rates determined in the beginning of the current year were from Rs. 858/- to Rs. 5,000/- per sq. metre for residential land, depending upon the locality. The escalation in prices over the years is common to all commodities but is more pronounced in the case of land.

(d) Despite deflection of some population to the ring towns, the objective of keeping the population of Delhi below a particular limit could not be achieved. Traffic congestion, though appreciably relieved in most of the areas by various transport and traffic measures, also continues to be difficult in some pockets.

**S.T. Employees in Civil Aviation  
Ministry**

3362. SMT. SUMATI ORAON: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Scheduled Tribe employees, category wise, with places of postings in the Ministry;

(b) the number of Scheduled Tribe employees working in the D.G.C.A. category-wise, with places of postings;

(c) whether the reserved quotas for recruitment to the higher posts has been filled up, and if not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether Scheduled Tribe employees enjoy facilities in the allotment of departmental accommodations as are given to the

Central Government employees by the Directorate of Estates.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b) The information is given in the statement below.

(c) 1 post of Scientific Officer in the Civil Aviation Department is lying vacant due to the fact that a suitable candidate is not available. A fresh requisition has been sent to the Union Public Service Commission.

(d) After the formation of the National Airports Authority w.e.f. 1.6.1986, the Directorate General of Civil Aviation has been left with no departmental accommodation as all the property has been transferred to the National Airports Authority.

**STATEMENT**

(a) Ministry (main)	Category	No. of employees
1	2	3
Station (Delhi)	Under Secretary	1
	Assistant	2
	Lower Division Clerk	1
	Gestetner Operator	1
	Jamadar	1
	Peon	1
		<u>7</u>
<b>(b) Civil Aviation Department Station</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>No. of employees</b>
	<b>Assistants</b>	<b>2</b>



1	2	3
	JTA (Lab.)	1
	Fitter Mech. Grade III	1
	Upper Division Clerk	1
	Lower Division Clerk	6
	M.T. Driver	1
	Daftary	5
	Peon	2
	Farash	1
	Chowkidhar	1
		<hr/> 21 <hr/>
Hyderabad	M.T. Driver	1
	Peon	1
		<hr/> 2 <hr/>
Pune	Traffic Hand	2
	Cleaner	1
		<hr/> 3 <hr/>
Bangalore	Peon	1
		<hr/> 1 <hr/>

**Products of Fertilizers and Chemicals  
Travancore Ltd**

3363. SMT. USHA CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) the main products of the Fertilisers

and Chemicals Travancore Ltd., situated in Udyogamandalam, Kerala;

(b) the loss and profit profile of the factory since its beginning;

(c) whether new proposals are under consideration of Government for bringing

out new products; and

(d) if so, the details thereof.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R.  
PRABHU): (a) The Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. (FACT) has two production divisions. Their main products are as follows:

Name of Division		Products
1		2
1)	Udyogmandal	i) Ammonium Sulphate ii) Fectamfos
2)	Cochin	i) Urea ii) Di Ammonium Phosphate iii) Fectamfos

(b) FACT's accumulated losses of Rs. 73.20 crores as on 31st March, 1983 have been reduced to Rs. 4.83 crores as on 31st March, 87, due to the profits earned by it during the last four years.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Utilisation of Funds Under Rural Development Programmes

3364. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds sanctioned under the rural development programmes lapsed due to non-utilisation during the last two years;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to strengthen the implementation machinery so that funds are not allowed to lapse in future.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) Under the major rural development programmes of IRDP, NREP and RLEGP carry over of balances from year to year is permissible. The excess amount of carry on funds over and above the permissible ceiling of 25% is adjusted against the subsequent year's allocation. Accordingly there is no lapse of funds under these programmes. Under NREP and RLEGP however additional foodgrains are also released in addition to cash funds given to the States. During 1985-86 and 1986-87 a quantity of 7,15,297 tonnes and 16,12,079 tonnes of additional foodgrains respectively were released to States/UTs under NREP and a quantity of 5,41,151 tonnes and 10,41,240 tonnes respectively under RLEGP. As per latest information from the FCI so far 6,57,638 tonnes and 15,13,154 tonnes of additional foodgrains were lifted under NREP and 4,38,009 tonnes and 8,89,411 tonnes under RLEGP during the two years. The balance

which was not lifted had thus lapsed. As regards, DPAP, another major rural development programme, Rs. 17.29 lakhs in the case of Tamil Nadu and Rs. 6.00 lakhs in the case of Uttar Pradesh are reported to have lapsed during 1985-86 and Rs. 26.25 lakhs in the case of Bihar and Rs. 20.24 lakhs in the case of West Bengal during the year 1986-87.

(b) The amounts lapsed in the case of DPAP are quite insignificant when compared to the total allocations. These could not be utilised due to various reasons such as non-release of matching share by the State Governments, low expenditure etc.

(c) Besides issuing necessary guidelines to the States to ensure effective programme implementation, the discipline of quarterly budgeting has also been introduced and the State Governments have been advised to follow the quarterly targets.

#### Vayudoot Service for Sagar

3365. SHRINANDLAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the requisite development work of Dhana Airport near Sagar has been completed;

(b) If not the details of the development work still to be completed; and

(c) The time by which Sagar is likely to be linked with Vayudoot service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). The development of the State owned aerodrome at Sagar is being done by the government of Madhya Pradesh. The likely date by which the airport will become

operational is not known.

(c) The aircraft capacity available with Vayudoot is fully stretched upto the end of current plan period. Subject to availability of aircraft capacity ground infrastructure and economic viability of operations, Vayudoot may consider air linking Sagar.

#### New Rice Variety for A&N Islands

3366. SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESHWARA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new rice variety called "Species Wild rice" has been developed for Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, the salient features of this rice variety;

(c) whether Union government propose to bring more land under this variety in all the drought affected states of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) A new species of wild rice *Orija indandamanica* has been collected and reported from Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(b) The wild rice species is reported to grow in rocky areas of the island and is expected to be drought hardy.

(c) and (d) The new wild material is required to be evaluated thoroughly before it is recommended for any large scale adoption. Normally, the wild types are agronomically not superior, but they are valuable sources of genes for specific characters such as resistance to diseases, pests,

drought or frost hardness etc.

**N.O.C. for Electric and Water Connections at Coal Depot Sites**

3367. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of requests pending from commercial establishments with the DDA for want of No Objection Certificate to get electric and water connections at their coal depot sites, for how long they are pending and the reasons thereof;

(b) the time by which the No Objection Certificate will be issued to the applicants; and

(c) whether Government propose to introduce a policy regarding issue of N.O.C.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Delhi Development Authority has reported that no such request is pending with it.

(b) and (c) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

**Construction of Flats under S.F.S. in Paschimpuri, New Delhi**

3368. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3179 on 9 December, 1985 regarding construction of 336 flats under S.F.S. in Paschimpuri, New Delhi and state:

(a) whether the site plan and construction plan have been finalised; and

(b) if so, the date by which the construction work will start.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that the plans/drawings for this work have been finalised. Tenders for pile foundation have also been invited. The construction work is likely to be taken up in January, 1988.

**Advertisements on Doordarshan**

3369. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a decline in the advertisements in newspapers and magazines whereas there is an increase on Doordarshan;

(b) if so, how much increase has taken place in advertisement through Doordarshan; and

(c) how many advertisements were found misleading and exaggerated which were discontinued by Doordarshan over a period of 12 months.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) While there is increase in the gross revenue of Doordarshan through telecast of advertisements, information regarding advertisements in newspapers and magazines is not available with the Government.

(b) There is an increase of 43% in the gross revenue from advertisements on Doordarshan in the first six months of the current financial year as compared to the same period last year.

(c) None, Sir.

**Air Taxi Routes**

3370. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:  
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the air taxi service has been started in the country as announced by the Government earlier; and

(b) if so, the names of the routes on which the air taxi services has been started.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b) Guidelines on the operation of Air Taxi Services in the country including the permissible routes of operation were made public on 14.11.1986. No formal application for issuance of air taxi certificate has been received so far.

**Rate of EPF contribution**

3371. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:  
Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the present rate of contribution to Employees Provident fund and the eligibility period therefor;

(b) whether Government are considering to raise the rate of contribution to Employees Provident fund and to reduce the eligibility period; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and when it is likely to be implemented.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): \*\* (a) to (c) The EPF Act at Present provides for payment of contribution at the rate of 6 1/4% of the basic wages and dearness allowance. There is also an enabling provision for raising the rate of contribution to 8%. It has since been decided to raise the above mentioned rates of contribution to 8. 1/3% and 10% respectively. A suitable amending Bill for this purpose is likely to be introduced shortly.

The eligibility period prescribed in the EPF Scheme for membership of the provident fund is 3 months continuous service or 60 days of actual work or the date of declaration of permanency, whichever is earlier. There is at present no proposal for revising the eligibility period, for membership.

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\*\* The Minister of State of the Ministry of Labour (Shri P.A. Sangma) laid on the Table on 7-12-87 a statement correcting the English version of the replies to U.S. Q Nos. 3371 and 3431 dated 30.11.87.

**STATEMENT**

Sl. No.	Name of the establishments	Provident Fund Arrears not deposited with EPF Organisation/transferred to their Board of Trustees (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	2	3

*Unexempted Establishments***ANDHRA PRADESH**

1.	M/s	Karimnagar Co.Op. Spng. Mills Anthergaon	11.84
2.	"	Andhra Co. op. Spng. Mills. Guntakal	26.10
3.	"	Azamjahi Mills, Warangal	27.72
4.	"	Andhra Cotton Mills, Cuddapah	13.69

**BIHAR**

1.	"	National Jute Mfg. Corporation, Katihar Unit	14.56
2.	"	Katihar Jute Mills, Katihar	50.02
3.	"	Bihar Sugar Works, Pachrukhi	11.40
4.	"	Reliance Fire-bricks and pottery Co. Ltd. Dhanbad	27.70
5.	"	Kumardhubi Engg. Works, Dhanbad	28.87
6.	"	Bihar State Agro Industrial Development Corporation, Patna	41.85

**DELHI**

1.	"	Hindustan Samachar	17.02
2.	"	National Herald	12.13
3.	"	Sahara Deposit & Investment (P) Ltd.	10.48

1

2

3

## GUJARAT

1.	"	The Aryoday Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd. Ahmedabad	30.52
2.	"	Rajprakash Spg. Mills. Ltd. Cambay	15.33
3.	"	Indequip Engg. Ltd., Ahmedabad	17.82
4.	"	Kankaria Paper Mills; Kablo (P.M.)	12.80
5.	"	Tensile Steel Ltd. Baroda	10.54

## HARYANA

1.	"	Usha Spg. & Wvg. Mills	11.71
2.	"	Bharat Carpets, Ltd.	18.36
3.	"	Auto Pins India Pvt. Ltd.	11.47
4.	"	Gedore Tools Indiva Pvt. Ltd.	162.78
5.	"	Gedore Tools (I) Pvt. Ltd.	14.71
6.	"	B.S.T. Ltd, Ganaur.	22.19

## KARNATAKA

1.	"	Shankar Textiles, D'gree.	18.70
2.	"	Bellary Spinning Mfg, Bellary	14.64
3.	"	Ganesar Textiles, D'gree	21.20
4.	"	Siddeswara Textile Mills, D'gere.	22.52

## KERALA

1.	"	Metropolitan Engg. Co. Trivandrum	10.39
2.	"	Sitaram Textiles Trichur	55.02
3.	"	A.S. Mohammed Kutty & Co. Apple Photo beedies Alathur	15.20

1	2	3
4.	" Sadhoo Beedi Depot, Cannanore.	15.69
<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>		
1.	" Indore Malwe United Mills, Indore	99.17
2.	" Kalyanmal Mills, Indore	33.80
3.	" Swadeshi Cotton & Flour Mills, Indore	47.43
4.	" Hira Mills, Ujjain.	31.77
5.	" New Bhopal Textile Mills, Bhopal.	23.64
6.	" Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mills, Rajnandgaon	16.92
7.	" Hukamchand Mills, Ltd, Indore.	145.03
8.	" Rajkumar Mills, Ltd. Indore.	89.19
9.	" Hope Textiles Ltd., Indore.	144.81
10.	" Binod Mills. Co Ltd. Ujjain	384.45
11.	" Bimal Mills, Co. Ltd. Ujjain	81.74
12.	" Indore Textiles Ltd. Ujjain	62.03
13.	" Sajjan Mills Ltd. Ratlam	93.22
14.	" Bilaspur Spg. Mills & Industries, Ltd., Bilaspur	28.44
15.	" M.P. State Textiles Corp. Ltd, Bhopal	50.65
16.	" Gajra Gears, Ltd., Dewas	33.60
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>		
1.	" Jaifabs Textiles Mills	10.14
2.	" Bradbury Mills Ltd.,	242.12
3.	" New India Rayon Mills Ltd.	34.46
4.	" Fuel Injections Ltd.	10.12



1	2	3
5.	" India United Mills	219.13
6.	" Bharat Textile Mills	19.65
7.	" Digvijay Textile Mills	13.55
8.	" Saksaria Cotton Mills	18.22
9.	" New Kaiser-I-Hind Mills	20.62
10.	" Hind Cycle Ltd.	104.93
11.	" Shri Sitaram Mills Ltd.	114.16
12.	" Jam Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	21.66
13.	" Shivraj Fine Art Litho Works	20.97
14.	" Phonix Mills Ltd.	25.98
15.	" Simplex Woollen Mills	17.82
16.	" Ellora Silk Mills	12.11
17.	" Palghar Rolling Mills Pvt. Ltd.	16.15
18.	" Amravati Growers Co-op. Spg.	14.48
19.	" Bhandari & Porwal Engg. (M/s Ogale Glass Works)	31.85
20.	" Solapur Spg. & Wvg. Mills.	40.16
<b>ORISSA</b>		
1.	" Shree Durga Glass (P) Ltd.	16.07
2.	" Orissa Industries Ltd.	13.51
3.	" Bisra Stone Line Company Ltd.	32.76
4.	" Puri Electrical Division, Puri	18.19
5.	" Cuttack Electrical Division, Cuttack	12.81

1	2	3
6.	" Cadre Committee, Angul Central Co-operative Bank	12.09
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>		
1.	" Man Industrial Corporation, Jaipur	15.42
2.	" Jaipur Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd. Jaipur	21.11
3.	" Food Corporation of India, Jaipur	19.22
4.	" Mewar Textile Mills Ltd. Bhilwara	18.61
5.	" Shriram Fertilizers & Chemicals, Kota	41.58
6.	" Manglam Cement, Kota	15.06
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>		
1.	" Sri Ramalinga Choodambiga Mills Ltd. Turuppur	20.15
2.	" Radhakrishna Mills Peelamedu, Coimbatore	20.99
3.	" Madhu Spg. Mills and Wvg. Mills, Coimbatore	13.61
4.	" Somasundaram Mills, Coimbatore	19.48
5.	" Kaleeswar Mills Ltd., Coimbatore	10.53
6.	" Mahalakshmi Mills, Madurai	90.37
7.	" Bharathi Mills, Pondicherry	10.06
8.	" Anglo French Textiles, Pondicherry	32.11
9.	" Pilot Pen Co. (I) Ltd., Pozhal, Madras	12.18
10.	" Sudarsan Finance corporation, Madras 26	21.46
11.	" Sudarsan Chits (India) Ltd. Madras 14	86.79
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>		
1.	" New Victoria Mills	45.27

1	2	3
2.	" Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur	39.56
3.	" Laxmi Ratan Cotton Mills, Kanpur	23.25
4.	" Cownpore Textiles Mills, Kanpur	13.14
5.	" Elgin Mills No. II, Kanpur	10.83
6.	" Atherton Mills, Kanpur	43.13
7.	" Bijli Cotton Mills, Hatras	15.92
8.	" Postal Seal Corporation, Aligarh	15.09
9.	" H.R. Sugar Factory, Bareilly	41.44
10.	" U.P. Seeds & Tarai Development, Nanital	19.18
11.	" Tigar Handrance & Tools, Aligarh	26.17
12.	" U.P.S.S.C. Ghugli, Gorakhpur	38.38
13.	" U.P.S.S. C. Barabanki	10.38
14.	" Laxmi Sugar & Oil Mills Hardoi	108.61
15.	" U.P.S.S.C. Barabanki	20.85
16.	" U.P.S.S.C. Deoria	14.65
17.	" U.P.S.S.C. Behraich	19.98
18.	" Nawab Ganj Sugar Mills, Gonda	41.78
19.	" Seksaria Sugar Mills, Gonda	13.82
20.	" U.P.S.S.C. Deoria	17.22
21.	" U.P.S.S.C. Gorakhpur	32.80
22.	" Associated Journals Lucknow	14.04
23.	" U.P. Instruments Ltd., Lucknow	86.17
24.	" U.P. State Bridge Corporation, Lucknow	15.67

1	2	3
25.	" U.P.S.S.C. Meerut	21.85
26.	" U.P.S.S.C. Ltd., Buland Shahar	15.48
27.	" Modi Thread, Modinagar, Ghaziabad	191.93
28.	" Modi Textiles, Modinagar, Ghaziabad	42.78
29.	" Modi Syntex, Modinagar, Ghaziabad	25.06
30.	" Ratna Sugar Mills, Jaunpur	15.09
<b>WEST BENGAL</b>		
1.	" Associated Assby. Ind. Calcutta 50	10.31
2.	" Betrame Scott, Titagarh	19.18
3.	" Bengal fine & Spng. Textile & Weaving Mill (No.1), Hooghly	29.30
4.	" Bengal Laxmi Cotton Mills, Hooghly	82.74
5.	" Bangadays Cotton Mills, Panihati	28.34
6.	" Bharat Jute Mills, Howrah	128.57
7.	" Canton Carpentry Works, Calcutta	30.12
8.	" Cieco (I) Ltd., Calcutta	25.31
9.	" Carter Pollar & Co., Calcutta 36	12.72
10.	" Central Cotton Mills, Howrah	33.72
11.	" Chandmani Tea Estate, Siliguri	11.06
12.	" Demdima, Jalpaiguri	37.72
13.	" East India Industries 24 Pgs.	10.27
14.	" Calcutta Jute Mfg. Co. Calcutta	29.00
15.	" Keymer Bogshouse Mfg. Co. (P) Ltd,	27.25

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1	2	3
16.	" Kumai Tea Estate Jalpaiguri	10.78
17.	" Kerala Valley Tea Estate	11.44
18.	" Krishna Silicate Glass Works, Calcutta	23.49
19.	" Laxmi Narayan Cotton Mills, Hooghly	19.30
20.	" National Iron & Steel Ltd. Howrah	67.88
21.	" Hooghly Dock & Port Engineers Ltd, Howrah.	37.33
22.	" Rampooria Cotton Mills Hooghly.	16.36
23.	" Rangmock T.E. Darjeeling	14.89
24.	" Shalimar Works	46.24
25.	" Shree Maha Laxmi Cotton Mills, Falta. Titagarh .	21.99
26.	" Shalimar Rope Works, Howrah.	10.00
27.	" Satali Tea Estate, Darjeeling.	15.80
28.	" Sarugaon Tea Estate, Darjeeling.	10.50
29.	" Eastern Paper Mills.	53.03
30.	" The S.C.R. Industries (P) Ltd.	11.64
31.	" The Small Tools Mfg. Co. of India Ltd.	13.58
32.	" India Hard Metals, Ltd.	58.36
33.	" Das Cosultants, 215 Shakespeare Sarani.	15.80
34.	" Chongton T.E.	32.08
35.	" Naxalbari T.E.	12.24
36.	" Scientific India Glass Co. Ltd.	13.02
37.	" Sree Engg. Product Ltd. Hoogly	15.60

1	2	3
38.	" Hind Galvanizing And Engineering Co. Ltd.	16.06
39.	" Shree Bajrang Electrical Steel.Co. (P) Ltd. Howrah.	12.87
40.	" Gielle T. Estate.	11.56
41.	" Poddar Project Textiles Ltd.	21.23
42.	" Roberts Mcleans & Co. Ltd.	12.96
43.	" Bengal Enamel Works Ltd.	39.08
44.	" Apollo Zipper Co. Pvt. Ltd.	12.39
45.	" Empire & Jute Co. Ltd.	208.00

## EXEMPTED ESTABLISHMENTS.

## ANDHRA PRADESH

1. M/S. H.M.T. Limited. 30.99

N.E.R. —NIL—

## BIHAR

1. " Motipur Sugar Fac. & Cane Farm. Muzafarpur. 15.90

2. " Bihar Fire Bricks & Potteries Ltd. Dhanbad. 44.13

3. " Rohtas Industries Ltd. Dalmainagar. 70.00

4. " Parchwa Properties Ltd. Dalminagar. 12.85

5. " Bihat State Road Tpt. Corp. Patna. 600.00

6. " S.K.G. Sugar Ltd. Patna. 17.93

7. " Sone Valley Port Land Cement Co. 44.00

8. " F.C.I. Ltd., Barauni 39.00

## DELHI

1. " United India Periodical (P) Ltd. 10.00

1	2	3
<b>GUJARAT</b>		
1.	" Gaekwar Mills Ltd., Bilimora.	47.79
<b>HARYANA</b>		
1.	" B.S.T. Limited.	15.31
<b>KARNATAKA</b>		
1.	" Salarjung Sugar Mills, Murnirabad.	15.96
<b>KERALA</b>		
1.	" Travancore Rayons Ltd., Rayonpuram.	49.85
2.	" Transformers & Elec. Kerala Ltd. Angamally.	22.80
<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>		
1.	" Hukamchand Mills Ltd. Indore.	40.30
2.	" Sajjan Mills Ltd. Ratlam.	12.15
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>		
1.	" Khandesh Spg. Wvg. Mills. Ltd.	16.09
2.	" Shreeniwas Cotton Mills Ltd.	16.10
3.	" Finalay Mills Ltd.	24.50
4.	" Gold Mohar Mills Ltd.	21.99
5.	" Western India Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd.	20.73
6.	" Model Mills. Ltd.	10.47
<b>ORISSA</b>		
1.	" Orissa State Elec. Board, Bhubaneswar.	32.27
<b>PUNJAB—NIL—</b>		
<b>RAJSTHAN—NIL—</b>		

1	2	3
	TAMIL NADI—NIL—	
	UTTAR PRADESH —NIL—	
	WEST BENGAL	
1.	" Shree Ambica Jute Mills. Ltd.	238.52
2.	" Baranager Jute Mills Limited	379.82
3.	" Hanuman Jute Mills Limited.	32.00
4.	" Kanknarah Co. Ltd.	278.92
5.	" Naffar Chandra Jute Mills Ltd.	16.49
6.	" Howrah Mills Ltd.	379.00
7.	" Delta Jute Industries Ltd.	347.83
8.	" Megna Mills Ltd.	364.00
9.	" Fortwilliam Co. Ltd.	52.61
10.	" Gouri Shankar Jute Mills. Ltd.	90.80
11.	" Agar Para Co. Ltd.	148.99
12.	" Naihati Jute Mills.	218.58
13.	" Angus Co. Ltd.	441.55
14.	Shamnugger Jute Mills. Ltd.	433.15
15.	" Victoria Jute Mills Ltd.	308.91
16.	" Nuddea Mills Ltd.	356.78
17.	" Goripore Co. Ltd.	278.28
18.	" Kelvin Jute Co. Ltd.	276.78
19.	" Titagarh Jute Co. Ltd.	488.655
20.	" Waverly Jute Mill	72.82



1	2	3
21	" Bird Jute and Export Ltd.	11.70
22	" Budge Budge Jute Co. Ltd.	187.00
23.	" New Central jute Mills. Ltd.	602.00
24.	" Dalhousie Jute Mills Ltd.	147.00
25.	" Eastern Mfg. Co. Ltd.	142.00
26.	" North Brook Jute Mills Ltd.	115.02
27.	" Wellington Jute Mills. Ltd.	58.26
28.	" India Jute Mills. Ltd.	23.32
29	" Burn and Co. Ltd.	144.10
30.	" Indian Standard Wagons Ltd.	74.53
31.	" Hooghly Docking Engg. Co. Ltd.	53.93
32.	" Amrita Bazar Patrika	28.00
33.	" Bengal Potteries Ltd.	106.51
34.	" Bharat Breaks and Valves Ltd.	24.68
35.	" Westing House Saxby Farmer Ltd.	133.65
36.	" Royal Calcutta Truf Club	18.25
37	" Beni Ltd.23.09	
38.	" Bengal Chemical & Pharamaceuticals.	31.06
39	" Ramnagar Cane & Sugar Co. Ltd.	41.79
40.	" India Capacitors Ltd.	12.02
41	" Danbar Mills. Ltd.	79.00
42	" Scott & Sacby Ltd.	22.50
43.	" India Paper Pulp Co. Ltd.	77.34

1	2	3
44.	" Mohini Mills Ltd.	105.61
45.	" Aluminium Mfg. Co. Ltd.	19.15
46.	" Malyani Spg. Mills. Ltd.	179.15
47	" Mining and Allied Machinery Corp. Ltd.	327.00
48	" Ambootia Tea Estate.	11.50
49.	" Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.	52.03
50.	" Braithwiate & Co. Ltd.	54.16
51.	" Jesop and Co. Ltd.	258.00
52.	" Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.	21.11

**Report of Committee on Minimum Wages for Agricultural Labour**

3372. SHRI P. KANNAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Shri Jinabhai Darjee for determining the minimum wages of rural labour has submitted any interim report;

(b) If so, whether government are considering any enactment for finding a minimum wage for agricultural labour; and

(c) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.K. SANGMA) (a) The National Commission on Rural Labour has been set up under the chairmanship of Shri Jinabhai Darji to, inter-alia, study and report on fixation of a minimum wage for rural labour as also the enforcement mechanism. The Commission

has not yet submitted any report.

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

**Development of Agricultural Equipments.**

3373. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have developed cheap and efficient agricultural equipments for small and marginal farmers, as modern equipments such as tractors, tube-wells, sprayers etc. are out of reach of these farmers;

(b) If so, the names and other salient features of the equipments developed; and

(c) how far these equipments have been accepted by small and marginal farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) yes Sir.

(b) The statement below provides desired details in respect to the designs of hand tools and implements developed and taken for commercialisation and posed for consideration of Agricultural Implements and Machinery Review and Release Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture for

their approval for large scale popularisation. It may be mentioned that power operated equipment also serve small and marginal farmers through custom hiring.

(c) These equipment are quite acceptable to the targetted group of farmers as established through feasibility studies and pilot trials. However, popularisation of improved tools and implements is a mandate with the State Departments of Agriculture.

**STATEMENT**

List of Hand Tools and Implements Developed and Submitted for consideration by Agricultural Implements and Machinery Review and Release Committee (AIMRRC) of Ministry of agriculture

S. No.	Name of the Equipment	Brief Specification	Suitability	Cost*	Level of Commercialisation	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

**A. MANUALLY OPERATED****1. Naveen Dibbler**

Single or multiple seed planting 300-400 hills/hr.  
 Bold seeded crops like maize, ground-nut, pigeon pea, soybean, etc. in small plots of hilly region.

Rs. 96/-

Limited.

**2. Dibbling Stick with Metallic Cone Tip.**

Improvement on existing dibbling stick by providing metallic cone tip Dribbling rate: 300-400/hr.

Rs. 15/-

Variety of crops grown in hilly region.  
 Being fabricated by craftsmen/ small scale sector.

Released by AIMRRC.

**3. Manually operated Fertilizer Broad-caster**

Dimension: 312 x 285 x 450 mm  
 Weight : 5.8 kg.  
 Width of Coverage: 3-6 m.  
 Broadcasting of granular fertilizers and pesticide in all regions, more accepted in Punjab, Haryana.

Rs. 300/-

Manufacture by Small Scale Sector.  
 More used by relatively larger farms.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Five-row Manual Paddy Transplanter.	Uses mat type nursery, output: 0.02-0.03 ha/hr. One man to operate and one to provide nursery.	Transplanting of paddy where control of depth of water is feasible.	Rs. 1100/-	Limited	Avoids bending posture more work output.
5.	Paddy Top Dresser.	Dimension: 1150x400x1150 mm Weight: 9.5 kg. Field capacity: 0.03-0.05 ha/hr.	Top dressing of fertilizer in wet land paddy field.	Rs. 300/-	Manufactured by small scale sector in Hyderabad.	Released by AIMRRC.
6.	Enati Goru.	3-row manually metered seed-fertilizer drill. Needs three workers.	Drilling seed and fertilizer of dryland crops.	Rs. 300/-	Manufactured by small scale sector in Hyderabad.	Released by AIMRRC.
7.	(a) TNAU Star Weeder. (b) TNAU Peg Type Weeder.	Dimension: 1200x 640x1090mm Weight: 3 75 kg. Field Capacity: 0.25 ha/hr.	Weeding in up-land row crops in dry-land areas.	Rs. 125/-	Manufactured by small scale sector in Coimbatore.	Released by AIMRRC.
8.	CIAE Peg Type Weeder.	Width. 180 mm Weight: 10 kg. Output : 100-150 man-hr/ha.	Weeding in upland row crops with spacings 30 cm and above; suitable for Madhya Pradesh,	Rs. 116/-	Manufactured by small scale sector in MP.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh.			
9.	Crubber Weeder.	3-tyne hand hoe. output: 40-50 man hours/ha.	Weeding in upland row crops.	Rs. 25/-	Manufactured by small scale sector in MP.	Released by AIMRRC.
10.	CIAE Wheel-hoe with V-blade.	Dimension: 1430x500x1000 mm Weight : 10 kg. Output : 100-150 man hr/ha.	Weeding in upland row crops in black soil regions of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat.	Rs. 122/-	Manufactured by small scale sector in Bhopal.	
11.	APAU Star Weeder.	Dimension: 1600x110 mm Weight : 3 kg Field capacity : 0.025 ha/hr.	Weeding and inter-culture in dry light soil conditions	Rs. 150/-	Manufactured by Small scale in Hyderabad.	
12.	'Naveen' Sickle.	Serrated edge sickle. Output : 100 : 125 man-hr/ha.	Harvesting of rice, wheat, barley, etc.	Rs. 17/-	Manufactured by small and medium scale sector.	Released by AIMRRC

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13. 'Viabhav' Sickle		Out put : 80 man-hr/ha.	Harvesting of paddy and wheat crop.	Rs. 9/-	Limited.	
14. APAU Manual Castor Sheller.		Hand operated Dimension : 1200x920x1400 mm Weight : 70 kg. Capacity : 150 kg of pods/hr.	Shelling of castor pods, cleaning is done separately.	Rs.2000/-	Manufactured by small and medium scale sector including AP State Agro-Industries.	Released by AIMRRC
15. Tubular Maize Sheller.		Output : 15-24 kg/hr.	Shelling of dehusked Maize Cobs.	Rs. 8-10/-	Manufactured by small scale sector.	Released by AIMRRC.
16. CIAE Groundnut Decorticator.		One man operates it. Weight : 15 kg., Output: 30-40 kg/hr.	Decortication of groundnut pods.	Rs. 250/-	AICRP FIM Prototype Work-shops, Gujarat Agro. Ind.	Released by AIMRRC.
17. Sunflower Threshing Bench.		Dimension : 320x320x150 mm Weight : 2 kg. Capacity : 15-24 kg/man-hr.	Threshing of sun-flower manually.	Rs. 50/-	Manufactured by small scale sector in Hyderabad.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18.	Groundnut Stripper-cum-Paddy Threshing Bench.	Dimension : 680x680x430 mm Weight : 29 kg. Output : 1q paddy per man-hr.	Shelling of groundnut and threshing of paddy.	Rs. 400/-	Manufactured by small scale sector in Hyderabad.	
19.	Paddy straw Baler.	Dimension of bale: 750x750x750 mm Weight of each bale: 37 kg. Capacity: 32 bales/day.	Baling of paddy straw manually.	Rs.4000/-	Manufactured by small scale sector in Hyderabad.	Released by AIMRRC
20.	CIAE Hand operated Double Screen Grain Cleaner.	Consists of two hanging trapezoidal mild steel screens. Capacity: 150-225 kg. grain/hr.	Cleaning of various grains using suitable size screens.	Rs. 325/-	Limited Bhopal.	Released by AIMRRC.
21.	Sack Holder	One bag at a time. Total Weight : 11 kg. Dimension: 500x450x740-99.4.mm (adjustable).	Frame to hold empty bag to facilitate bagging without extra helper.	Rs. 160/-	Limited Bhopal.	Released by AIMRRC.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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**B. Animal (Bullock Pair) Operated.**

- |                                 |  |  |            |   |                      |
|---------------------------------|--|--|------------|---|----------------------|
| 1. 'Naveen' Bakhar Blade.       | Output: 0.5-0.6 ha/day                                       | Self cleaning Bahar blade for seed bed preparation in black soil.              | Rs. 40/-   | Limited in MP.  | Released by AIMRRRC. |
| 2. Birsa Ridger Plough.         | Weight : 6 kg. (without beam). Field Capacity : 0.17 ha/day. | For seed bed preparation in Chota nagpur and Santhal Paragana region of Bihar. | Rs. 108/-  | Manufactured by Small scale sector including Bihar Agro-Industries. | Released by AIMRRRC  |
| 3. PAU Disc Harrow-cum-Puddler. | Field capacity: 0.1-0.2 ha/hr.                               | Seedbed preparation and puddling, in use in Punjab and Haryana.                | Rs. 1000/- | Manufactured by small scale sector.                                 | Released by AIMRRRC. |
| 4. APAU Puddler.                | Field capacity : 0.1 ha/hr.                                  | Puddling for transplanted paddy.   | Rs. 400/-  | Manufactured by small scale sector, including AP Agro-Industries.   | Released by AIMRRRC. |
| 5. TNAU Helical Blade Puddler.  | Field Capacity : 0.4-0.5 ha/day.                             | Puddling for transplanted paddy.   | Rs. 800/-  | Manufactured by small scale sector in Coimbatore.                   | Released by AIMRRRC. |

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Channel-cum-bund Former for Light Soils.	Weight : 37 kg. Field capacity : 0.5-2.0 ha/hr. ((depending on spacings).	Formation of irrigation channel/bund in light soil for border/basin irrigation.	Rs. 300/-	Limited in Jhansi.	
7.	CIAE Patola harrow.	Dimension: 2500x250x100 mm. Weight : 84 kg. Field capacity : 0.5 ha/hr.	Secondary tillage for final seedbed preparation, removal of stubbles.	Rs. 430/-	Limited in Bhopal.	
8.	Soil Crust Breaker	Dimension: 2500x2000x250 mm (including beam) Weight: 25 kg. Field Capacity: 2.5 ha/day.	For breaking of post-sowing soil crust formation.	Rs. 600/-	Manufactured by small scale sector in Hyderabad.	
9.	'Naveen' 3-row Seed-cum-fertilizer Drill.	Field Capacity : 4-10 hrs./ha, depending on row-to-row spacing.	Sowing of wheat, chickpea, soybean, sorghum, safflower, sunflower, pigeon pea, intercrop of serghum & pigeon pea in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Maharashtra & Gujarat.	Rs. 1000/-	Manufactured by small scale sector in MP, UP, Gujarat and Rajasthan	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Jyoti Planter	3-row Field: 1 ha/day Capacity.	For Planting of groundnut, maize etc.	Rs.1500/-	Limited in Puna.	Released by AIMRRRC.
11.	Jyoti Seed-cum-fertilizer Drill.	3-row Field capacity: 1 ha/day.	Sowing of wheat, Jowar, etc. and granular fertilizer.	Rs.1700/-	Limited in Puna.	Released by AIMRRRC.
12.	Improved Jyoti Planter.	3-row, Weight: 60kg. Field Capacity : 0.6- 1.0 ha/day.	Planting of ground- nut, Bengal gram, cowpea, cotton, sorghum in dryland areas	Rs.1100/-	Manufactured by small scale sector in Coim- batore.	
13.	Fertilizer Drill for Puddled Soils.	6-row, Weight : 126 kg. Field Capa- city : 1 ha/day.	Application of granular fertilizer below the soil sur- face in puddled soil.	Rs.2000/-	Manufactured by small scale sector, in Hyde- rabad.	Released by AIMRRRC.
14.	APAU Seed-Fertilizer Planter.	3 row Weight : 84 Kg. Field Capacity : 0.125 ha/hr.	Sowing of castor, maize, sunflower, groundnut, jowar and pulses and simultaneous drill- ing of fertilizer.	Rs.1500/-	Manufactured by small scale sector in hyder- abad.	

\* Costs mentioned are only indicative.

**Changing of Cropping Pattern**

3374. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of Expert Group on the study of cropping pattern has since been finalised;

b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which it is expected to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) (a) and (b) the report of the Expert Group on the study of cropping pattern has been submitted to the Government in September, 1987.

(c) Does not arise.

**Employees Representation on the Management of Export Promotion Councils.**

3375. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state;

(a) Whether as per accepted policy of Government the employees representation has been given on the management of the Export Promotion Councils; and

(b) If not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) (a) No Sir.

(b) The scheme of Workers participation, formulated by the Central Government, is voluntary and has not yet been adopted by all public sector undertakings.

**Protection to Emigrants and Inter State Migrant Workers**

3376. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government are aware that due to lacunae in the Inter-state Migrant workmen (Regulation of Employment and condition of Services) Act, 1979 and the emigration Act, 1983 the inter-state migrant workers and the workers abroad do not get full protection; and

(b) If so, the steps being taken to amend the existing Act to provide full protection to inter-State migrant workers and workers abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) (a) and (b). Review of laws meant for the protection of workers is a continuous exercise so as to make the laws more effective.

The 36th Session of the Labour Ministers Conference held in May, 1987 was devoted, almost exclusively to the problems of unorganised labour. One of the conclusions of the Conference was that in order to raise the status of unorganised labour, it is essential to implement the labour laws which most closely concern them. The Inter-State Migrant workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act 1979 was one of the Acts mentioned in this connection.

The Rules under the Emigration Act, 1983 were amended in 1986 and again in 1987 to provide for further measures aimed at preventing exploitation of emigrant workers.

**Hotel Near Indira Gandhi Stadium**

3377. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of URBAN

**DEVELOPMENT** be please to state:

(a) Whether there was a scheme to construct a Five Star Hotel in the Premises of Indira Gandhi Stadium in New Delhi, on the banks of river Yamuna:

(b) If so, the progress made and the amount spent so far on its construction;

(c) Whether a lot of expenditure has gone infructuous due to unnecessary delay in its construction; and

(d) If so, the details of such amount and the time by which this hotel is likely to be constructed and the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). Initially there was a proposal to have a five star hotel in the premises of Indira Gandhi Stadium in New Delhi on the bank of river Yamuna. The building constructed at a cost of Rs. 5.30 crores (excluding overheads) was intended to be used for the purpose. However it was subsequently decided to have a hospital in the building rather than a hotel. The building in question has since been transferred by the D.D.A. to the Delhi Administration for use as a hospital with a multi-facit Super-Specialities. Its cost including the amount of Administrative charges and interest as per prescribed formula has been paid by the Delhi Administration. The expenditure has not become infructuous. Any additional work in the building for its use as a hospital is to be done by the Delhi Administration themselves.

[English]

**Foodgrains Released Under NREP/  
RLEGP Programmes.**

3378. SHRI K. MOHANDAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to

state:

(a) The total quantity of foodgrains released under the National Rural Employment Programme/ Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme to Kerala during the current year;

(b) Whether there is a demand for changing the ratio between wheat and rice in favour of more rice; and

(c) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) A quantity of 41.762 MTs of foodgrains has been released to Kerala during the current year under National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) An equal quantity has been released to the State under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme also.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir, A request has been received from the Government of Kerala for Supply of foodgrains under NREP/RLEGP fully in rice.

**Incentives to modernise fertiliser  
pricing Mechanism**

3379. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are considering to incorporate certain built-in incentive in the fertilizer pricing mechanism to undertake modernisation and capital expansion; and

(b) If so, the details of incentives that have been considered to modernise the fertilizer pricing mechanism and to what extent it will be beneficial ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R.PRABHU: (a) and (b) No, Sir; there is no such proposal. However, sufficient incentives are already available under the existing retention price and subsidy scheme. Additional capital invested by the fertiliser manufacturing companies for modernisation, re-vamping and de-bottlenecking is recognised for computing retention price and subsidy. For energy conservation measures, such as installation of purge gas recovery system, the incentive is that the retention price scheme neither recognises the capital investment nor the benefits accruing therefrom to the fertiliser manufacturing unit for a period of six years from the date of its commissioning.

#### National Watershed Development Programme

3380. SHRI BHADRESHWAR TANTI:  
DR. V. VENKATESH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some more schemes under the National watershed programme for providing assistance to small farmers have been taken up by the Union government and

(b) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) Since the ongoing Seventh Five Year Plan National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture in 99 districts in 16 States envisages preferential consideration for small and marginal farmers, there is no separate scheme contemplated for the small

farmers under this programme.

#### Utilisation of Foodgrains under NREP

3381. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress in regard to utilisation of foodgrains in the programmes under NREP;

(b) the extent of foodgrains released to the States under this programme during the financial year 1987-88; and

(c) the percentage of utilisation of foodgrains as well as funds allocated and whether this is as per the target.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) and (b) A total quantity of 9.73 lakh tonnes of foodgrains has been released to different states/UTs under National Rural Employment Programme during the year 1987-88. As per the progress reports received from states/UTs so far, a quantity of 4.59 lakh tonnes has been utilised.

(c) The utilisation of resources (foodgrains + cash funds) by the end of September, 1987 was 36.4% against the target of 36%.

#### Central Aid for construction of Rural Roads

3382. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:  
DR. V. VENKATESH:  
SHRI BHADRESHWAR TANTI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Central Scheme with hundred percent grant-in-aid has been launched in several States for construction of rural roads in tribal areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total amount allocated for this purpose during the Sixth and Seventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) and (b) A centrally sponsored scheme with 100% grant in aid to States for development of roads in tribal areas is being implemented from the VIth Plan period. The scheme envisages construction of roads in tribal areas, on selective basis, which were deemed necessary but could not be covered earlier in the state or central plan.

(c) The provision for this scheme under the 6th and 7th Plan are as follows:

	Outlays (Rs. in crores)
6th Plan	6.50
7th Plan	14.00

#### Coal Mine Accidents

3383. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fatal accidents in coal mines during 1986-87 and 1987-88 (as on 31st October, 1987);

(b) whether coal cutting machines and solid blastings are responsible for a large number of such accidents; and

(c) if so, the steps Government are taking to explore and adopt new technology

in coal mines to avert coal mine accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) According to the information received from the Directorate General of Mines Safety, Dhanbad, during the year 1986-87, 184 fatal accidents and during the year 1987-88 (upto October 1987) 80 fatal accidents occurred in coal mines. As on 31st October, 1987 only one fatal accident was caused by coal cutting machine and no fatal accident was attributable to solid blasting.

(c) The question does not arise.

#### Agreement by National Dairy Development Board with Foreign Firms for vegetables and fruit project

3384. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Dairy Development Board has entered into an agreement with some foreign firms for vegetable and fruit project; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) In order to implement the project at the earliest and to overcome the difficulties in handling 30-40 commodities requiring different temperatures and humidity conditions, daily receipt of commodities and their despatch after grading, it was decided to utilise prefabricated steel structure and insulated panels ready to assemble at site for construction of the production block and to obtain and instal modern equipment for re-

frigeration and controlling the atmosphere, sorting/grading and packing lines on turnkey basis.

N.D.D.B. floated a global tender for supply, erection and commissioning of the production block of the Central Distribution Facility on turnkey basis. The advertisement was also inserted in the Indian Export Bulletin. Quotations were received from Indian as well as foreign firms. As the technology available in India involved a long time for project construction i.e., 3 to 4 years as against 15 months for modern technology available abroad, a contract was awarded to a french firm after taking into account the price quoted, availability of soft loan and the effort made by the party to maximise involvement of Indian Parties in the Project.

#### **Scheme for Promotion of Primary Processing and Marketing for Coconut**

3385. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coconut Development Board is implementing a scheme for the promotion of primary processing and marketing activities for coconut; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and the work done so far in this regard?

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

(b) Under the scheme, the Board provides grant-in-aid limited to Rs. 1 lakh or 50 per cent of total cost, whichever is less, to cooperative societies for creating infrastructure facilities for copra making. Since 1982-83, 16 cooperative societies have been given grant for developing infrastructure,

such as, drying kilns, storage sheds, yards, etc.

#### **Supply of Phosphatic Fertilizer to farmers**

3386. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether for the coming Rabi crop, farmers are to be supplied imported Di-Ammonia Phosphate (phosphatic fertilizers) because of its inadequate production by domestic fertilizer units;

(b) whether because of non-availability of phosphoric acid and bunching of its imports, the DAP will flow out of the fertilizer factories from December, by which time the bulk of DAP consumption for the Rabi would have been completed and the DAP producers will have to nurse the stocks of DAP finished product for months; and

(c) the measures Government propose to take to mitigate the hardship which may be faced by the fertilizer industry because of excessive imports and holding of stocks for considerable time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) No, Sir. For the coming Rabi crop, farmers are to be supplied largely indigenous Di-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP), supplemented by imported stocks.

(b) No, Sir. The fertiliser units dependent on imported phosphoric acid have resumed production and have despatched appreciable quantities of DAP to consumption areas during November, 1987.

The stocks of unsold DAP at the end of current Rabi Season are not expected to be excessive.



(c) To provide relief to the industry, steps have been initiated to ensure price discipline in the fertiliser sales. Imported fertilisers are not released for sale, as far as possible, so long as the indigenous stocks can meet the entire demand. Import of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilisers has been drastically reduced during 1987-88.

[*Translation*]

**Development of Badshah Jahangir Ka Talab**

3387. CHOWDHRY AKHTAR HASAN:  
Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of tourist spots in Muzaffar Nagar, Uttar Pradesh and average number of tourists visiting these places per month;

(b) the time by which "Badshah Jahangir Ka Talab" in Kairana is likely to be declared as a tourist place;

(c) whether there is any scheme to develop this tourist place;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the amount sanctioned for the purpose; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) There are no well known tourist spots in Muzaffar Nagar nor are the statistics of tourists visiting Muzaffar Nagar in Uttar Pradesh available.

(b) There is no system of declaring tourist places by the Government.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise

(e) Development of tourism infrastructure in any particular place is generally taken-up on the basis of specific proposals received from the State Governments. The Central Government has not yet received any such proposals for the development of "Badshah Jahangir Ka Talab".

[*English*]

**Report by Kerala on Utilisation of Relief Money**

3388. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN:  
SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala Government have submitted any report to Union Government about the utilisation of drought relief assistance, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government have also received any complaint about not making full use of the assistance for certain items of drought relief works;

(c) if so, details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Union Government to ensure that assistance given for drought relief is not diverted to any other purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) State Government of Kerala have submitted the following details of expenditure incurred on the relief operations in the drought affected areas :-

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Water Supply	2266.75
2. Employment Generation works	457.07
3. Agriculture	344.84
4. Animal Husbandry	15.00
5. Supplementary Nutrition	30.00
6. Medical and Health care	50.00
7. Fisheries	0.63
8. Gratuitous relief- free ration	206.98

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Central assistance for drought relief is released to the affected States on the basis of details of item-wise expenditure certified by the State Accountant General. Funds/expenditure diverted for other purposes from the approved item-wise ceilings, will not be eligible for central assistance in accordance with the existing policy.

#### **Grant to Voluntary Organisations**

3389. SHRI PARASRAM BHARD-  
WAJ:  
SHRI H.B. PATIL:  
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have ear-

marked some grants for the Voluntary Organisations for rural development during the Seventh Five Year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, Statewise, alongwith the names of such Organisations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) and (b) It has been decided that a maximum of Rs. 75 crores during the entire Seventh Five Year Plan may be made available to Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART), a registered society under the Department of Rural Development for implementation of various rural development programmes. Accordingly, funds are released to CAPART which receives and considers projects from voluntary organisations and provides them financial assistance.

The existing guidelines for Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) already provide for the State Governments and District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) to earmark funds and also finance projects through voluntary organisations. However, recently, the State/ Union Territory Governments have been requested to ask DRDAs to sanction projects under these two programmes through voluntary organisations upto a limit of 10% of the total allocation in the district.

Schemes under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) and Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) are funded and sanctioned by the Central Government. 10% of funds under each of these schemes have been earmarked for voluntary action in each State.

**Encroachments on Public Land in R.K. Puram**

3390. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred Question No. 1289 on 3 August, 1987 regarding Encroachment on Public Land in R.K. Puram and state:

(a) whether unauthorised encroachments made in R.K. Puram markets have been removed;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) further steps proposed to be taken to remove the unauthorised occupants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Some shopkeepers of R.K. Puram markets have removed the encroachment.

(b) and (c) However, in the case of others who have not removed the encroachment, necessary action, as per rules, is being taken.

**Coconut Trees Damaged in Southern States**

3391. SHRI S.M. GURADDI:  
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coconut Development Board has chalked out a plan to revive coconut trees damaged due to drought in southern States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of amount allocated to Karnataka for the development of coconut

output?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) The Coconut Development Board is implementing various schemes in southern States for development of coconut. These schemes are being operated during normal as well as special programme for implementation in drought affected southern States which envisages (1) promotion of irrigation facilities in coconut holdings by providing incentive subsidy of 33-1/3 percent for 3950 irrigation pump sets and digging of 1750 irrigation wells; (2) providing 1000 drip irrigation units by extending subsidy of Rs. 1500 per half hectare unit (3) replanting of 1.6 lakh palms by giving subsidy of Rs. 100/- per palm or Rs. 15,000 per hectare etc. No decision has been taken about implementation of this new programme.

(c) An amount of Rs. 130.060 lakh has been allocated to Karnataka for implementation of various approved programme of the Coconut Development Board during the Seventh Plan period.

[*Translation*]

**Accommodation Facilities in Azadpur Subzimandi for Sale of Kashmiri Apples**

3392. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Agricultural Marketing Board have recently provided a shed in Azadpur Subzimandi for the sale of Kashmiri apples and if so, the area thereof;

(b) if so, whether Delhi Marketing Board propose to provide similar suitable site for the sale of apples from Himachal Pradesh;

and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) to (c) The Agricultural Produce Market Committee, Azadpur, has approximately 25,500 square metres of covered space for unloading, auctioning and re-loading of fruits received from the states of Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh. The available covered space is utilised as per the needs and no statewide allocation has been made. However, one shed in new fruit market, phase-I extension complex, has been named as Shimla-Srinagar Sangam while another shed in new fruit market, phase-II, has been named as Delhi-Srinagar Sangam.

### Criteria for HUDCO Loans to State

3393. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Housing Urban Development Corporation provides loans to Housing Boards in various States for house building purposes; and

(b) if so, the conditions and criteria thereof?

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

(b) A copy of the HUDCO's financing pattern indicating the terms and conditions is given in the statement below.



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>MIG II</b>	-do-	-do-	ings, State Govt.s. etc.	-do-	1,00,000	75	12.5	15	95	260	260	12.37 lamities.
<b>HIG</b>	Above 2500			-do-	2,50,0000	60	13.5	15	185	420	420	**Exclud- ing land cost for site and service schemes
<b>EWS I*</b>	Upto 700		Housing Boards, Slum	-do-	6,000**	100	5.0	22	-	-	6.25	

**SLUM UGRADATION ENVIRONMENT IMP.**

<b>EWS(ENV. Upto 700 IMP.)</b>	Housing Boards, Slum Clearance Boards, Development Authorities. Improvement Trusts. Local Bodies etc.	Govt. Guarantee	2,000	50	6.0	20	-	-	-	-	7.16	-
<b>EWS (Slum upgrad. &amp; Housing in Inner City areas)</b>	-do-	-do-	3,000	100	6.0	20	-	-	-	-	7.16	-



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Hire Purchase		Public Sector/ Semi Govt. Agencies State Govts. and Pvt. Sector Bodies.	-do-						As per Urban Housing Terms		Agencies, the security of mortgage and State Govt. Guarantee will also be acceptable.
UTILITY AND SOCIAL INERSTRUC-TURE SCHEMES		All State Agencies authorised to undertake these Schemes.	Govt./Bank Guarantee	-	50	10.0	12	-	-	11.95	*Including plotted Development confined to town with a population of not more than 10 lakhs
BASIC SANITATION SCHEMES	*For All Income categories.	Housing Boards, Slums Clearance Boards, Dev. Authorities, Imp. Trusts, Local bodies etc. and other agencies authorised.	Govt./Bank Guarantee	N.A.	50	6.0	12	-	-	9.76	



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>COMMERCIAL SCHEMES</b>			Housing Boards, Development Authorities Improvement Trusts, Local Bodies, Public Sector Undertakings.	Bank Guarantee Mortgage		100	15.0	10	-	-	-	16.22
<b>LAND ACQUISITION SCHEMES</b>			Regular Borrowers of HUDCO i.e. Housing boards, and Development Authorities only.	Bank Guarantee/ Govt. Guarantee.		Up to 50	12.0	6	-	-	-	19.55
<b>BUILDING MATERIAL SCHEMES</b>			Semi Govt. Bodies and Public Sector Organisations, Private Sector Agencies.	*Bank Guarantee (In case of Public Sector/ Semi Govt. Agencies, the security of mortgage and State		100 (80 for Pvt. Sector Orgn.)	13.5	6	-	-	-	-

\*\*For working capital loan to be restricted to the core portion of percentage

\*Other than manufacture of cement and Steel

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			Govt. Guarantee will also be acceptable)								mentioned in Col.6.
<b>REPAIRS &amp; RENEWAL SCHEME</b>						As per Urban Housing Terms					
<b>COOPERATIVE HOUSING</b>						As per Urban Housing Terms					
<b>CONSTRUCTIONS LOANS</b>						As per Urban Housing Terms					The value of the land shall be taken as 20% of the ceiling and from remaining 80% of ceiling cost. HUDCO shall finance 85% for LIG category.

**Expenditure Incurred on Asiad Flats  
and Players Hostel**

3394. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure sanctioned out of the Asiad funds and actually incurred on the construction of Asiad village and the Players Hostel near the Indira Gandhi Stadium;

(b) what were the original estimates of time and cost and how do they compare with the actual ones;

(c) how much has been spent on them so far on maintenance and further modifications, after the Asiad and the expenditure incurred on supply of water, electricity and payment made as property-tax etc;

(d) when, how and at what rent they have been used after the Asiad, either for sports or other activities; and

(e) what has been the total income from them so far?

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

**Decline in shrimp Landing at  
Visakhapatnam**

3395. SHRI T. BALA GOUD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are aware of the steep fall in shrimp landings at Visakhapatnam during the current season and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the impact of fall in shrimp landing

on export earnings; and

(c) the measures contemplated to assist the fishing industry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) The quantity of shrimp exported from Vishakhapatnam Port during April-October 1987-88 amounted to 1987 tonnes valued at Rs. 20.53 crores as against 2385 tonnes valued at 24.85 crores during the corresponding period in 1986-87. However, this decline has not adversely affected the all India export of marine products. The export of marine products from India during April-September 1987-88 totalled 43481 tonnes valued at Rs. 235.02 crores as against 39065 tonnes valued at Rs. 201.22 crores during the same period in 1986-87. The decline in the export of shrimp from Vishakhapatnam is understood to be due to stoppage of operation of deep sea fishing trawlers based there for some time during the current season as a result of some dispute between technocrats and trawler operators on the one hand and trawler operators and exporters on the other.

(c) The Government of India, through the State Government, have amicably settled the dispute since then.

**Berthing and Oil Facilities for Fishing  
Industry**

3396. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to extend concessional facilities for oil in view of depressed state of fishing industry, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether fishing harbours charge the

uniform rates for berthing during fishing season and in off-season periods;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to reduce berthing charges during the eight month off-season period; and

(d) the steps being taken for granting financial incentives to the fishing industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATIVE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Government are extending exemption from part of excise duty leviable on diesel oil to be used by deep-sea fishing vessels of not less than 13.7 meters in length and fitted with engines having horse power of not less than 150.

(b) Yes, Sir, in the case of fishing harbours at major ports, except at Cochin Fishing Harbour where no charges are levied for idle berthing of the vessels.

(c) There is no such proposal.

(d) Government are extending the following types of financial incentives/assistance to the fishing industry:-

- (i) Subsidy at the rate of 33% of the cost of trawler to Indian Shipyards for construction indigenously.
- (ii) Duty-free import of components by the Indian Shipyards within the limit of 20% of the cost of trawler.
- (iii) Financial assistance is provided by Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India Limited to the fishing industry at concessional rate of interest.

(iv) The Marine Products Export Development Authority has a scheme for participating in the equity capital of companies promoted for deep sea fishing.

(v) Subsidy at the rate of 50% of the cost of the outboard motors limited to Rs. 7500 per outboard engine is granted for motorisation of traditional craft.

(vi) Subsidy at the rate of 50% and loan to the extent of 45% of the cost of boat is also granted under the scheme viz., introduction of Improved Beach Landing Craft.

#### Statue of Mahatma Gandhi

3397. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision was taken to instal a statue of Mahatma Gandhi near the historic India Gate in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the name of the artist entrusted with making the statue and when the same will be installed?

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

(b) The work of fabrication of the statue has been entrusted to Shri Ram V. Sutar, Sculptor. The statue is likely to be installed by January, 1989.

#### Allocation of Funds by DDA for Weaker Sections

3398. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount utilised by the slums Department of Delhi Development Authority on major schemes for weaker sections in 1985-86 and 1986-87;

(b) the total allocations made during these years;

(c) the outlines of the schemes, targets fixed under each of them and the progress made in the each case; and

(d) the number of persons adversely affected due to the lapse of allocated funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c) The requisite information is given in the Statement below.

(d) Adequate land has already been acquired and taken in possession to meet the requirements of the scheme. All efforts are being made to make up for the lost time and to ensure that no person is permitted to be affected adversely. No funds have lapsed so far.

## STATEMENT

Statement showing the outlines of the 5 schemes, target fixed under each of them and progress made in each case.

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	1985-86			1986-87			Target	Achievement
		Allocation	Expend. incurred.	Targets	Allocation	Expend. incurred.	Target		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		(Rs. in crores)				(Rs. in crores)			
1.	Housing for economically weaker sections with their capacity to pay.	4.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Providing developed plots for self-help housing to lower strata of society EWS-including squatters linked with affordability.	3.92	-	8170 plots	-	7.65	-	6590 plots	-
3.	Environmental improvement of Jhuggi clusters.	1.56	0.05	5000 beneficiaries	2020 beneficiaries	2.73	0.54	66,666 Jhuggi-dwellers.	18,093 Jhuggi-dwellers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4.	Redevelopment of Shahjahanabad.	0.50	-	Urban Renewal of walled city.	-	2.00		Urban Renewal of walled city.	
5.	Night shelters	0.70	0.14*	To initiate Const. work of 7 Night Shelters.	Work initiated at Basti Nizamuddin & Azad put Subzi Mandi	1.00	0.39*	To initiate const. work of 2 Night Shelters.	Work for const. of 3 Night shelters at Pahar Ganj, Shahjada-bagh & Mukerji Mk.t initiated & work on 2 initiated in 1985-86 remained in progress

\* Excluding Cost of Land.

[*Translation*][*English*]

### Implementation of Rural Development Programmes

3399. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether rural development programmes are not taken up as time bound programmes at state level;

(b) if so, the names of the States where rural development programmes are not being implemented according to the time schedule as a result of which the percentage of achievements are very low;

(c) the detail of the directions issued by Union Government to the States in this regard; and

(d) if no instructions have been issued, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) to (d). All the major rural development programmes of this Department viz., IRDP, NREP, RLEGP, DPAP/DDP and Rural Water Supply Programme (RWS) are time bound programmes in the sense that they are implemented according to the annual targets fixed for each of the States/UTs. It has been observed that the targets so fixed are generally achieved in different States. If the state Governments fail to achieve the target, the shortfall in the expenditure is deducted while releasing further assistance to the state concerned, subject to such allowances as are provided in the guidelines for carrying forward the surplus funds for the next year.

### Signature Tune for Doordarshan

3400. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a reputed musician prepared signature tune for Doordarshan and if so, the amount paid to him;

(b) whether the tune was rejected subsequently;

(c) if so, the reasons for rejection and whether full payment has been made to the musician; and

(d) whether in rejecting the tune Government have given preference to a computer music prepared by a private firm and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) to (d). Doordarshan, as a part of normal exercise, decided to have a new signature tune and montage for the National news bulletins. For this purpose, Doordarshan requested Ustad Amjad Ali Khan, famous Sarod Maestro, to compose a musical piece for possible use by them. No assurance was given to Shri Khan that the composition would be definitely used by Doordarshan as a signature tune for the National news bulletins. The two compositions submitted by Shri Khan were, no doubt, of high artistic merit, but were too soft for the strident images depicted in the montage produced by Doordarshan. Subsequently, Doordarshan engaged a Bombay firm, M/s. Computer Graphiti to visualise a new montage based on computer graphics.

Since Doordarshan could use the music composed by Ustad Amjad Ali Khan in more



appropriate programme, he was paid a sum of Rs. 15,000/- for composing the music which included his fee as a composer, payment for hiring of artists and cost of studio hiring.

#### **Vayudoot Service in Tamil Nadu**

3401. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the places in Tamil Nadu proposed to be linked with Vayudoot service; and

(b) whether Government propose to link all the important tourist centres in Tamil Nadu with Mini Air Services or Vayudoot Services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Subject to availability of aircraft capacity and development of infrastructure facilities, Vayudoot has plans to airlink Chettinad, Tuticorin and Tirunelveli in the State of Tamil Nadu during the current plan period.

(b) No, Sir.

#### **Second Channel for Madras Doordarshan**

3402. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to open a second channel at Madras Television Centre by the end of this financial year; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The second channel service

of Doordarshan at Madras is expected to be commissioned before March, 1988.

#### **Workers Participation in Management**

3403. SHRI VISHNU MODI:  
SHRI N. DENNIS:  
SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN  
RAMJIBHAI MAVANI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the public sector undertakings have workers' representatives on their management boards;

(b) if so, the names and details of such public sector undertakings;

(c) whether workers participation in management has improved the relationship between the management and the workers, if so, the extent thereof;

(d) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government to enact a legislation for making it obligatory on the part of all the public sector undertakings, both at Central and State level, to have workers' representatives on their managements; and

(e) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) Yes, Sir. There are seven public sector enterprises who have trade union leaders on their Board of Directors.

(b) The names of the enterprises are BHEL, Elgin Mills, National News-Print & Paper Mills Ltd., NTC (Gujarat), NTC (South Maharashtra), NTC (West Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa) and Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.

(c) Some of the case studies of the

enterprises who have implemented the scheme of employees participation in management reveal labour management relation improved in these units.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Possession of Janta Flats under new pattern HUDCO Scheme, 1979**

3404. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places in Delhi where Janta flats have been allotted to those registered applicants of the Housing Urban Development Corporation Scheme, 1979 who were declared successful in the draw held on 1st February, 1983, the number of the persons given possession of the flats and the number of those persons who are yet to be given possession;

(b) the number of the persons, out of

those declared successful in the draw for the Janta flats constructed in Lawrence Road, who have not been given possession so far, the flat numbers allotted to them in the draw and the reasons for not giving possession to them so far; and

(c) the time by which they will be given possession of the flats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) In the draw held on 1.2.83, only locality was allocated to the successful persons registered under New Pattern Scheme 1979 and the names of the places where Janta flats were allocated are as under:

(1) Dilshad Garden (2) Pitampura (3) Shalimar Bagh (4) Lawrence Road (5) Bodella

In all the above localities, except Lawrence Road, draw for allotment of specific flats has been held. Information regarding issue of possession letter in the above colonies are as under:-

Name of locality	Total flats	Possession letter issued	Possession letter yet to be issued
1	2	3	4
1. Dilshad Garden	1003	932	71
2. Pitampura	197	195	2
3. Shalimar Bagh	108	97	11
4. Bodella	450	440	10

(b) 960 registrants were allocated for flats in the scheme of Lawrence Road. The draw for allotment of specific flat has not

been held due to non-completion of flats.

(c) These flats are expected to be

completed in phases between 31.12.87 and 30.6.88. The draw for allotment of specific flats will be held after completion of the flats and possession given thereafter.

#### **Additional Flight for Bangalore-Bombay**

3405. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a heavy rush for flights between Bangalore-Bombay-Bangalore; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to introduce one more flight between Bangalore-Bombay-Bangalore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Agencies for air tickets in Haryana-Delhi**

3406. SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Airlines have recently allotted or propose to allot fresh agency for ticketing in Haryana and Delhi;

(b) if so, the names of the parties who have been allotted or are proposed to be allotted; and

(c) the details thereof from 1 January, 1987?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF

TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c) With effect from 1st June, 1987, Indian Airlines has appointed M/s Travel Air at Faridabad and M/s Elegant Travels Pvt. Ltd., At Gurgaon, Haryana as Indian Airlines; agents.

#### **Indo-US Agreement on Joint Research**

3407. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indo-US agreement has been recently reached regarding joint research in arid-zone agriculture, water management and evaluation of ground water resources; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). India and U.S.A. have agreed in principle to undertake cooperative research projects for enhancement of productivity in arid-zone agriculture, water management and evaluation of ground water resources.

#### **Visit by Tourists to Kashmir**

3408. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tourists who visited Kashmir between 1 April and 30 September, 1987; and

(b) the number of tourists who visited Kashmir during the corresponding period in 1986?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MIN-

ISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). As per the statistics available from the State Government, the number of tourists, both domestic and foreign, who visited Kashmir valley during the period April-September, 1987 were 540,333 as compared to 417,732 in the corresponding period of the previous year.

[*Translation*]

### **Snags in Indian Airlines Plane while Landing**

3409. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian Airlines Planes which developed technical faults while landing during the last one year;

(b) the nature of these technical faults and loss incurred; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken to prevent recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) In the last one year, Indian Airlines planes developed technical faults while landing on 18 occasions.

(b) These technical faults are normal and are also experienced by other airlines. These faults have not resulted in any accident of serious nature. These are rectified and are covered under normal maintenance costs. No separate records of costs incurred in rectification of these snags are kept.

(c) All the cases are investigated by a Board of Investigation of Indian Airlines which includes the representative of the

Director General of Civil Aviation. Recommendations of the Board are implemented to obviate recurrence of such incidents.

[*English*]

### **Agricultural Production in Kerala**

3410. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allotted and spent so far in Kerala under the Centrally sponsored Scheme for assisting the small and marginal farmers for increasing agricultural production;

(b) the number of farmers benefited by this scheme; and

(c) the target fixed for the remaining period of Seventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATIVE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of assistance to small and marginal farmers for increasing agricultural production a sum of Rs. 1117.23 lakh has been released as Central share so far since its inception in 1983-84 to 1987-88 (upto October, 1987) to Government of Kerala and they have utilised an amount of Rs. 1092.17 lakh (upto 30.9.1987).

(b) It has been reported by the State Government that about 7.74 lakh small and marginal farmers have been benefited under the scheme so far.

(c) Under the scheme an annual outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh per block has been earmarked during the 7th Plan. The outlay is to be shared equally between the State and Central Government.

**Central Assistance to Fishermen Co-operatives of Kerala**

3411. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the Central assistance given to fishermen co-operative societies in Kerala during the years 1985-86 and 1986-87; and

(b) the new central schemes envisaged for the development of fishermen villages in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATIVE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) has sanctioned three integrated projects and 17 beach landing Crafts to Kerala State Cooperative Federation for Fisheries Development (MATSYAFED) during 1985-86 and 1986-87 as under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Sanctioned</i>	<i>Released</i>
1985-86	451.398	234.274
1986-87	1104.640	90.780
<b>Total</b>	<b>1556.038</b>	<b>325.054</b>

NCDC has also sanctioned a Technical and promotional cell to MATSYAFED for fisheries Development for which Rs. 33,304/- and Rs. 1,30,691/- were released during 1985-86 and 1986-87 respectively.

(b) During VII Five Year Plan 6 fishermen villages are to be developed as model fishermen villages in Kerala under National Welfare Fund for Fishermen. Each village will be provided with 100 houses, 5 tube-wells, one community hall and one credit Society.

**Allotment of Flats to Residents of slum Areas of Delhi**

3412. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1295 on 3 August, 1987 regarding allotment of flats to residents of slum areas of Delhi and state:

(a) whether slum wing of DDA had intimated priority number of all registered persons individually;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the cost of flat, locality-wise, determined at the time of inviting applications vis-a-vis flats allotted so far; and

(d) the number of flats, locality-wise, under construction at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Provisional priority numbers were not intimated to the registered persons individually as about 40% out of them became ineligible as per the initial terms & conditions. It was therefore decided to conduct site inspections in such cases. Site inspections are yet to be conducted. Priority numbers are, however, being intimated to the registrants, whose eligibility is not subject to site verification.

(c) At the time of inviting applications, the tentative cost was estimated at Rs. 35000/- which is subject to revision depending upon the market fluctuations. Final cost of the flats will be worked out at the time of completion thereof.

(d) The requisite information is given in the Statement below.

**STATEMENT**

*No. of Flats locality wise under construction in Slum Wing DDA, under New Registration Scheme:-*

<i>No.</i>	<i>Locality</i>	<i>No. of Flats</i>
1	2	3
1.	Raghubir Nagar	144
		192
		160
		144
		112
		144
2.	Tilak Nagar	288
3	Madi Pur	320
		352
		200
4.	Mangol Puri	384
5.	Jahangir Puri	192
6.	Sarai Rohilla, (Viveka Nand Puri)	112
7.	Sangam Park	208
8.	Boulevard Road	150
9.	Sarai Kale Khan	240
		256
10.	Sunlight Colony	12
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3610</b>

**Animal Hitting Incident at Agra Airport**

3413. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a wild animal hit an Indian Airline Boeing at Agra airport runway in the first week of November, 1987;

(b) if so, whether adequate arrangements do not exist to check the wild animals from straying on to the airport runway;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof;

(d) the extent of damage caused to the Boeing; and

(e) the steps taken to prevent recurrence of such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). There is a barbed wire fencing around Agra airfield.

(d) Aircraft nose cowl and the nose dome were damaged.

(e) Construction of a 3 mtrs. high security boundary wall around Agra airfield has commenced. For the present, the appropriate authorities have been asked again to take necessary preventive measures.

**Agricultural Land in States**

3414. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the status of Madhya Pradesh in comparison to other State in the field of

exploration and providing of new agricultural land during the Sixth Plan, area-wise; and

(b) the targetted period during the Seventh Plan by which the newly explored land will be fully ready for utilisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The land utilisation statistics, including net cropped area, are collected on the basis of information available from the field. On this basis, from the available information for the period 1979-80 to 1983-84, there has been an increase of 823 ha. in the net cropped area in the State of Madhya Pradesh, occupying 4th position among all the States in the country.

#### **Diversification of Cropping Pattern in Maharashtra**

3415. SHRI S. G. GHOLAP: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union government have formulated a scheme for diversification of cropping pattern in Konkan Region of Maharashtra with foreign aid;

(b) if so, the cost of the scheme and the main changes to be made in the crop pattern; and

(c) whether plantation of oil-palm in Konkan Region is proposed to be introduced under the scheme and if so, the sites selected and the details thereof?

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

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

#### **Use of Bio-organic Fertilizers and Bio-Fertilizers**

3416. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to encourage use of Bio-organic fertilizers and Bio-fertilizers; and

(b) whether genetic bio-fertilizers are already in use in USA/USSR and if so, the reasons for poor progress in this direction?

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

(b) The Bio-fertilisers are soil and crop specific biological sources of nitrogen fixation and do not have universal application. As in USA and USSR, India also has made progress in the development of efficient strains of Rhizobium and Blue Green Algae cultures. To promote use among farmers, the Government has sanctioned a National Project on the Development and Use of Bio-fertilizers in the country.

#### **Delay in Finalisation of Master Plan for Delhi**

3417. SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an abnormal delay in finalising the Second Master Plan for Delhi;

(b) whether the delay are aware that this has resulted in a situation which will lead to haphazard growth of the city; and

(c) the action proposed to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The Master Plan for Delhi promulgated in 1962 continues to be in force and as such any apprehension of haphazard growth of the city is unwarranted. The Master Plan is however being extensively modified in accordance with the provisions of the Delhi Development Act, 1957 with perspective of 2001. The Government's decision on these amendments is expected to be taken shortly.

#### Traffic at Sahar International Airport

3418. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the average rate of weekly international passenger traffic at Sahar Airport, Bombay;

(b) the yearly rate of growth in the traffic at the Airport;

(c) whether the Sahar International Airport at Bombay has become congested owing to heavy rush of passengers;

(d) if so, whether there is any proposal to divert the traffic to adjacent airports; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) During the year 1986, the average weekly traffic at Sahar Airport, Bombay was 66,518. During 1987, the average weekly traffic has been 69,907 upto June, 1987.

(b) The rate of growth in traffic over previous year was 7.13% and 3.98% during the year 1985 and 1986 respectively. The estimated rate of growth during 1987 is 5.10%.

(c) The present capacity of the Sahar International Airport is, by and large, adequate to cope with the existing level of traffic.

(d) No such proposal is presently under consideration of the Government.

(e) Does not arise in view of (d) above.

#### Transfer of Staff in E.P.F. Organisation

3419. SHRI MADAN PANDEY:  
SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:  
SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether transfer cases of lower division clerks to the Delhi Regional Office/ Central Office of the E.P.F. Organisation have been withheld since February, 1986;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether similar transfers were implemented in the past and if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the reasons or not adopting/ following a uniform transfer policy for all cadres in the E.P.F. Organisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A.SANGMA): (a) to (d). No, Sir. Lower Division Clerks are not transferable. However, requests for transfer are considered on merit, subject to exigencies of service.



**Development of Horticulture in southern States**

3420. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government during the last three years for development of horticulture in southern States;

(b) the target set for the plantation of different kinds of fruit trees in Karnataka State in 1987-88; and

(c) the detail of steps taken to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Government of India is implementing various Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes on the development of horticulture crops, such as coconut, cashewnut, spices and cocoa in the Southern States. A Multi State Cashew Project with assistance from the World Bank has been in operation in the States of Kerala, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh for seven years from 1980. Indo-dutch Mushroom Cultivation Project is being implemented in Karnataka since 1986. Besides, National Horticulture Board has taken up several measures such as distribution of vegetable minikits and strengthening of fruit nurseries for development of horticulture in Southern States.

(b) The targets for the plantation of different kinds of fruit trees in Karnataka State in 1987-88 have not been set up. However, target of production of important fruits during 1987-88 in the State is given below:-

<i>Name of the crop</i>	<i>Production (thousand tonnes)</i>
1. Banana	1105.0
2. Mango	527.0
3. Citrus	445.0
4. Grapes	177.0
5. Sapota	204.0
6. Pineapple	112.5
7. Guava	101.7

(c) Government of Karnataka is implementing various schemes under State Sector for production and supply of good quality planting material, demonstration of package of practices, provision of technical know-how to the growers etc.

**Additional Assistance by HUDCO to West Bengal**

3421. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given as loan by the HUDCO for housing to West Bengal;

(b) whether there is any proposal with HUDCO to give more financial help to West Bengal; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Since its inception HUDCO has sanctioned Rs. 57.22 crores as loans to various Housing Agencies in the State of West Bengal (as on 31.10.87)

(b) and (c). The loan sanction allocation for the year 1987-88 for West Bengal is Rs. 23.3 crores, out of which Rs. 4.75 crores has already been sanctioned (as on 31.10.87). As on date there is no scheme in the pipeline from Housing and Development Agencies of the State Government.

#### **Allotment of Government Accommodation to Children of Retired Employees**

3422. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether besides general pool of Government accommodation there are separate pools administered by different Ministries/Departments;

(b) if so, whether the rules for allotment of Government accommodation from out of these separate pools are the same as for the general pool;

(c) if so, the reasons for denying the allotment of Government accommodation from out of separate pools to the employees whose parents retired from other Government offices; and

(d) whether Government propose to ensure that all the Ministries/Departments follow uniform rules in this regard?

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

(b) and (c). Rules for allotment of accommodation in separate pools controlled by different Ministries/Departments are framed by the respective Ministries/Department keeping in view their own condition and requirements. Allotment of accommodation in the general pool is governed by a separate set of rules framed by the Ministry of Urban Development. Inter-pool adjustments from

the General Pool are not permissible under the existing rules for Govt. employees whose parents have retired from Govt. service.

(d) There is no such proposal.

#### **Transferable Cadre Posts in EPF Organisation**

3423. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:  
SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cadre posts in the EPF organisation that are transferable within and out of the State;

(b) whether the pay scales of Provident Fund Inspectors Grade-II/E.Os/A.A.Os. and Superintendents are that of Executive Cadre and whether these posts are inter-State transferable;

(c) if so, the details of Superintendents and E.Os., transferred out of Delhi after putting in 20 years there; and

(d) the details of the transfer policy adopted in EPF organisation for all cadres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) all the posts in the EPF Organisation carry transfer liability. However, as a normal practice, transfer of UDCs and Head Clerks are generally made within the Region; while the transfer of other officers are made even from one Region to the other depending on exigencies of service.

(b) All these posts are in the same scale and are subject to inter-State transfer if such posts are available in other stations/States.

(c) The names of EOs who have trans-

ferred are given in the statement below.

(d) The transfer policy of the Organisation contemplates that no official shall normally be transferred before completion of 3 years service at a particular station and no official will be retained in the same station after completion of 5 years of stay at that station.

### STATEMENT

*Sl. No. Name of the Enforcement Officer*

1	2
1.	Shri C.S. Malik
2.	Shri B.L. Lamba.
3.	Shri V.K. Rajput.
4.	Shri Megha Ram.
5.	Shri V K. Saxena.
6.	Shri T.D. Chopra.
7.	Shri Ram Mohan.
8.	Shri B.L. Pathak.
9.	Shri B K. Bhatia.
10.	Shri P.N. Khanna.
11.	Shri O.P. Bajaj
12.	Shri Yesh Pal
13.	Shri K L Khanna
14.	Shri Manmohan Singh
15.	Shri Khem Chand
16.	Shri Patram Singh.

1	2
---	---

17. Shri Anand Prakash.

18. Shri R.N. Goel.

### Extension to Deputationists in EPF Organisation

3424 SHRI NITYANAND MISHRA  
Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court gave a decision for further extension of two years period to the deputations at the Central Provident Fund Commissioner's Office/ E P F. Organisation, extending the deputation to five years;

(b) whether some deputationists in the E.P.F. Organisation are staying even beyond the extended period of five years; and

(c) if so, the action being taken to revert the deputationists to their parent departments on completion of five years period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) No, Sir. There was no stipulation in the Supreme Court's ruling about the period upto which extension could be given

(b) and (c) Does not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

### Allotment of M.I.G. Flats under New Pattern HUDCO Scheme 1979

3425 SHRI SWAMI PRASAD SINGH  
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state.

(a) whether in November, 1987 Delhi Development Authority invited applications from persons registered under the New

Pattern Scheme 1979 in MIG category whose priority numbers were upto 15,000 but had not been allotted flats so far for allotment of flats in certain areas;

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme;

(c) whether Delhi Development Authority propose to make similar offers to persons registered in LIG and Janta categories also;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) A copy of the advertisement is given in the Statement below.

(c) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

### STATEMENT

#### DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

##### *Attention Registrants of New Pattern Housing Scheme-1979 under MIG Category*

Applications are invited from the Registrants of New Pattern Housing Scheme-1979 under MIG category who have been assigned priority numbers upto 15,000 but have not been allotted/allocated a flat so far by the DDA, for allotment of flats, as per details given below:-

<i>Locality</i>	<i>Number of flats</i>	<i>Floor</i>	<i>Plinth Area</i>	<i>Accommodation</i>	<i>Approximate Disposal Cost</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ashok Vihar	144	IIInd &	ranging from	One Bedroom,	Rs. 1,25,400/-
Phase-IV Pocket 'B'		IIIrd	57.54 sq. mtr. to 62.56 sq. mtr.	one Drawing-cum- Dining Room, Kitchen, Bath & One W.C.	Rs. 1,35,700/-
Paschimpuri Pkt. A 58, Type 'A'	23	IIInd	81.06 sq. mtr.	Living/Dining Room, One Bed room, Kitchen, Toilet & two open terraces & scooter garage	Rs. 1,81,100/-
Paschimpuri Pocket 'B'	11	IIInd	85.08 sq. mtr.	Living/Dining Room, One Bed room, Kitchen, Toilet & two open terraces & scooter garage	Rs. 1,90,100/-

1	2	3	4	5	6
Rajouri Garden G-B, Area, EA. Pocket	7	Illrd	83.86 sq. mtr.	One Bedroom, one Drawing-cum-Dining room, one Kitchen, Bath & one W.C. & scooter garage	Rs. 1,85,100/-
Trilokpuri Pocket 'B'	17	Illrd	71.19 sq. mtr.	Living/Dining Room, One Bed room, Kitchen, Toilet & two open terraces & scooter garage	Rs. 1,33,200/-

Those Registrants, who agree to accept the allotment of these flats as per description and estimated cost indicated above, may submit their applications mentioning the (i) name (ii) address (iii) registration number and (iv) priority number at the MIG Counter No. 7 on the Ground Floor, 'D' Block Vikas Sadan, (Near I.N.A. Colony), New Delhi-110023 from 10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. and 2.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. on all working days, latest by the 30th November, 1987.

It may be noted that in case adequate number of applications are not received from MIG registrants, the flats will be offered to the Registrants of LIG category.

The allotment of flats will be made by draw of lots on the basis of their priority number on the priority list already drawn up by the computer under the New Pattern Housing Scheme-1979.

Mrs. Jayshree Heghuran  
Director (H) II

**Remunerative Prices for Coconut  
Producers**

3426. SHRI MANIK SANYAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken by Government to ensure that coconut producers get remunerative prices for their produce;

(b) whether Coconut Development Board is purchasing coconut direct from the producers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Government have decided to fix the support price for coconut (copra) on a regular basis.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Holding of IFF**

3427. CHOUDHARY RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to hold International Film Festival in November, 1987; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PUNJA): (a) No, Sir. However the Children's Film Society of India, a registered body under the Registration of Societies Act, which receives grant-in-aid from the Government, organised an International Children's Film Festival from 13th to 23rd of November, 1987, at Bhubaneswar in Orissa.

(b) The festival had a Competitive, an information and a market Section. In all 82 feature and short films were entered in the Competitive and information sections. The jury was presided over by the eminent film maker Shri Satyen Bose. The top Golden Elephant awards were won by 'SWAMY' from India in the feature film category and "JIA ZI SAVES THE DEERS" from China in the short films category.

Over 300 children delegates from all parts of the country participated in the Festival. There were 69 other delegates including 21 from abroad.

#### **Public Awareness of Laws through Media**

3428. CHAUDHARY RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to inform the public about the existing laws and Government policies through radio and television;

(b) if so, the chunk of time daily allotted for the purpose on radio and television; and

(c) how much time was allotted for providing information about Minimum Wages Act, 1948 Equal Remuneration Act, Inter-state Migrant Workmen (Regulation of

Employment and Conditions of Services) Act, 1979 and Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 in the year 1986 and 1987?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHR A.K. PANJA): (a) and (b). Suitable programmes designed to inform the public about the existing Laws and Government Policies, are broadcast through various programme formats from the different Stations/Kendras of All India Radio/Doordarshan. This is a continuing process.

(c) As regards these four particular Acts, different stations of All India Radio have been putting out suitable programmes in their respective regional languages to provide information to the general listener as also specific audience groups. Statistical information regarding these broadcasts is not being maintained in a compiled form.

#### **Women Beneficiaries under IRDP**

3429. CHAUDHARY RAM PRAKASH: SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE: SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Integrated Rural Development Programme has been able to achieve the target of 30 percent women beneficiaries in different States;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the extent to which it has been achieved so far;

(c) the measures being taken to achieve the target; and

(d) the total percentage of women functionaries at the block level engaged under the IRDP in proportion to male functionaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) The coverage of women on All India basis was 9.89% during 1985-86 and 15.13% during 1986-87. During the current year, 15.13% of the families assisted upto the end of September, 1987, were women beneficiaries. Statement indicating State-wise coverage of the women is given below

(b) The reasons for not achieving the target of women under IRDP includes various social factors affecting women in general, infrastructural shortcomings, problems of documentation with bank etc. The State-wise performance is given in Annexure-I.

(c) In 1982, a pilot scheme in 50 selected districts was initiated with a view to extending more benefits to groups of women eligible for assistance under IRDP. The scheme, Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas is being further expanded in the Seventh Plan

The Department constantly reviews the coverage of women under IRDP. The State

Governments have been advised to take special steps for increasing the coverage of women. During the last year a special meeting had been organised with major States of U.P., M.P., Bihar and Rajasthan for identification of the inhibiting factors for increasing the coverage of women. All the Chief Ministers have been addressed for taking necessary steps to increase the coverage of women.

(d) According to the guidelines, a block should have a staff consisting of BDO, Extension Officers whose number should be determined by the need of the area. Usually there should be an Extension Officer for every core discipline. The discipline should include women's programmes. Ordinarily, there should also be 10 village level workers for one block. In addition, at least (2 women) VLWs should also be provided to facilitate women beneficiaries. One post of a Joint BDO per block may be created for the blocks having a population of more than one lakh, 10 VLWs and 7 Extension Officers in position. In the ITDP areas and the North-Eastern region, the joint BDO can be posted irrespective of the population size. In these blocks, the strength of Gram Sewaks and Gram Sevikas can be augmented by 50% of the existing strength subject to such additional staff being not more than 5 VLWs and one VLW (woman) per block. The actual position differs from State to State.

### STATEMENT

*Year-wise percentage coverage of Women under Integrated Rural Development Programme*

Sl No	Name of the States/U.Ts.	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88 (till September, '87 provisional)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	12.98	16.59	17.43

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	22.56	20.16	17.62
3.	Assam	8.73	11.46	NA
4.	Bihar	5.53	9.98	9.22
5.	Goa	46.31	31.43	78.74
6.	Gujarat	12.02	20.45	20.81
7.	Haryana	16.87	29.74	32.31
8.	Himachal Pradesh	10.91	14.68	18.27
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1.58	4.69	5.32
10.	Karnataka	12.86	16.82	20.83
11.	Kerala	27.71	31.37	31.70
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4.38	7.31	3.76
13.	Maharashtra	16.55	19.44	17.49
14.	Manipur	25.98	22.18	32.16
15.	Meghalaya	34.46	34.10	52.29
16.	Mizoram	15.52	20.64	35.85
17.	Nagaland	1.70	9.96	31.21
18.	Orissa	3.64	7.23	8.04
19.	Punjab	10.07	10.05	15.38
20.	Rajasthan	5.05	5.56	6.89
21.	Sikkim	8.70	15.43	13.99
22.	Tamil Nadu	29.70	33.58	30.51
23.	Tripura	3.25	3.89	2.16
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3.63	13.03	12.94



1	2	3	4	5
25. -	West Bengal	10.47	16.94	19.69
26.	A & N Islands	8.08	12.42	5.34
27.	Chandigarh	13.79	26.67	NA
28.	D & N Haveli	34.86	29.07	17.90
29.	Delhi	4.98	11.94	39.25
30.	Daman & Diu	NA	NA	NA
31.	Lakshadweep	47.29	11.49	38.57
32.	Pondicherry	12.32	15.38	37.61
All India		9.89	15.13	15.13

NA — Not available

#### **Survey of Traffic Potential in the Gulf and Far East Countries**

3430. DR. B.L. SHAIKESH. Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state.

(a) the amount Air-India got from the Insurance Company in lieu of 'Kanishka' plane;

(b) whether Air-India has made any assessment of the traffic potential of the many stations run by it in the Gulf and Far East and if so, the steps being taken to cut down expenditure on establishment posted there and close the off-line stations which are not revenue yielding, and

(c) if not, whether any such survey will now be made and foreign spending curtailed?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE**

MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Air India received US\$ 95 million (Rs. 115.90 crores) from Insurance Company in lieu of Kanishka aircraft.

(b) and (c). Air India regularly assesses and updates market data, such as traffic potential and traffic generated from all stations, including the Gulf and Far East. The cost revenue ratio on off-line as well as on-line stations are also continuously monitored. Action is taken to discontinue operations and close down stations which are non productive.

#### **Companies defaulting in Provident Fund Arrears**

3431 DR. B.L. SHAIKESH. Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the names of exempted and unex-

empt companies, State-wise, which are defaulters in making payment towards Employees' Provident Fund amounting to Rs. 10 lakhs and above; and

(b) whether any effective steps have been/are being taken to recover arrears from these defaulting companies if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): \*\* (a) A statement showing the names of unexempted and exempted establishments which were in arrears of provident fund dues amounting to Rs. 10 lakhs and above as on 31.3.1987 is given below.

(b) The EPF authorities are generally taking the following action against the defaulters, for realisation of the outstanding dues:-

- (i) Issue of Revenue Recovery Certificates under section 8 of the EPF Act;
- (ii) Filing of prosecution cases against defaulters under section 14 of the EPF Act;
- (iii) Filing of complaints under section 406/409 IPC;
- (iv) Levying of damages under section 14B of the EPF Act;
- (v) Filing of prosecution cases under section 14 (2A) of the EPF Act.

#### Impact of Drought on Operation Flood-III

3433. DR. SUDHIR ROY: Will the

Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent drought has affected the operation of phase-III of Operation Flood Programme; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) These has been fall in the availability of milk and milk products during the last few months due to wide-spread drought conditions. However, there are indications that the situation is improving now.

(b) In order to ease the situation, some quantities of skim milk powder and butter oil are being imported as under:-

- i) EEC has agreed to supply 12,000 MT of skim milk powder and 4,000 MT of butter oil under Food Aid Programme 1987 for Operation Flood.
- ii) Commercial import of some quantity of skim milk powder and butter oil has been arranged.

#### Establishment of Kitchens by Indian Airlines

3434. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent by the Indian Airlines on payments to the caterers who supply food on board the aircrafts;

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\*\* The Minister of state of the Ministry of Labour (Shri P.A. Sangma) laid on the Table on 7.12.87 a Statement correcting the English version of the replies to U.S.Q. No. 3371 and 3431 dated 30.1.1987.

(b) the rates of various items charged by the caterers from the Indian Airlines;

(c) the efforts made by Indian Airlines to establish its own kitchen; and

(d) the total amount proposed to be saved by the Indian Airlines by supplying food-items prepared through its own kitchens?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) During 1986-87, Indian Airlines spent Rs. 13.14 crores towards the cost of food and beverages supplies on board Indian Airlines' aircraft.

(b) Rates differ from item to item and place to place depending upon the local cost of the ingredients. However the average cost works out as follows:-

Hot Breakfast non-veg	Rs.12.00
Hot Breakfast Veg	Rs.10.00
Hot dinner/Lunch non-veg	Rs.21 00
Hot dinner/Lunch veg	Rs 18.00
Continental breakfast	Rs 7 50
High tea non-veg	Rs.17.50
High tea veg	Rs.10.00
Snacks non—veg	Rs.19.00
Snacks veg	Rs 14 00
Coffee/tea garni	Rs. 6.00

(c) Presently, Indian Airlines has no plans to establish its own flight kitchen.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Introduction of National News Bulletin In All Regional Languages from Delhi Doordarshan**

3435. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce national news bulletins from Delhi Doordarshan in all regional languages and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the time by which the Channel 11 transmission will be commenced from Hyderabad; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA). (a) No, Sir.

(b) There is no proposal, at present, to provide second channel service of Doordarshan from Hyderabad

(c) Does not arise

#### **Incentives to Vegetable Growers in Delhi**

3436. SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any incentives are given to vegetable growers in the Union Territory of Delhi if so, the details thereof,

(b) the details of the latest technology provided to the farmers to grow more fruits;

(c) the financial assistance given to farmers by the National Horticultural Board

till 31 October, 1987; and

(d) the damage caused to crops in the recent drought?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Delhi Administration is providing agricultural inputs and extension services to vegetable growers in the Union Territory under their Scheme for Integrated horticulture and vegetable development. Government of India has sanctioned a Contingency Plan on Drought for supply of 5000 vegetable minikits free of cost. The National Horticulture Board provided financial assistance for distribution of 4,000 minikits during 1985-86 to 1987-88.

(b) The latest technology provided to the farmers to grow more fruits includes supply of good quality planting material and improved package of practices.

(c) The National Horticulture Board has given a total financial assistance of Rs. 114.22 lakhs to the farmers in various States/UTs. till 30th October, 1987.

(d) Production of some of the fruits and vegetables has come down due to drought. The production estimates of such crops which are forecast crops have not yet become due from the States.

#### Sugarcane output

3437. SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of sugarcane output out of the total agricultural production in the current year; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Firm estimates of production of sugarcane and other crops for the crops year 1987-88 are not yet due from the States and as such, it is too early to quantify the likely percentage of sugarcane production to the total agricultural production in the current year.

#### Donations Received for National Fund for Rural Development

3438. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of donations received towards the National Fund for Rural Development during 1984, 1985 and 1986 respectively;

(b) the amount utilized from this Fund for rural development in the State of Kerala during 1985, 1986 and 1987 respectively; and

(c) the main implementing agencies engaged in the utilization of the Funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) The total amount of donations received into the National Fund for Rural Development during 1984, 1985, and 1986 are as follows:

1984	—	Rs. 70,81,500
1985	—	Rs. 1,08,750
1986	—	Rs. 39,90,266

(b) and (c). In 1987, a sum of Rs. 10,000

has been sanctioned to the District Rural Development Agency, Kottayam for implementation of a Project i.e., construction of sanitary latrines in the Moothadathukavu Fishermen's Colony, Vaikom block, Kottayam District. The project is to be implemented through the Fishermen's Welfare Cooperative Society, Moothadathukavu under the supervision of D.R.D.A. and Block officials.

#### **Development of Agriculture and Horticulture In Punjab**

3439. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the annual budget of the various research institutes operating in Punjab for development of agriculture and horticulture;

(b) the details of Punjab Agro-Industries Corporation budget for agro-research in the project pepsico; and

(c) the development in agriculture and horticulture envisaged from the Punjab Agro-Pepsico Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Out of the total budget estimate of Rs. 24.69 crores of the Punjab Agricultural University during 1987-88, the budget earmarked for research in agriculture, horticulture and allied subjects was Rs. 10.35 crores. In addition, ICAR provides support for regional/sub-stations/centres of its Institutes located in Punjab.

(b) The Punjab Agro-Industries Corporation has a total budget of Rs. 1.64 crores for five years in the project Pepsico, out of which Rs. 0.59 crores will be capital expenditure and Rs. 1.05 crores operating expen-

diture.

(c) The Punjab Agro, Pepsico project aims to revitalise the agro based economy of Punjab (i) by initiating diversification from traditional cropping to more remunerative horticultural crops (ii) by increasing productivity and yields through research and extension in horticultural crops and oil seeds (iii) by assuring demand for increased production by setting up processing plants to avoid crop wastage (iv) by providing for assured marketing of processed products both for export and domestic market.

#### **I.L.O. Development Programme for Child Labour**

3440. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:  
SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA  
NARASIMHARAJA  
WADIYAR:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Labour Organisation has entered into an agreement with Union Government on evolving development programmes for child labour employed in certain industries;

(b) if so, whether any study has been made in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) The International Labour Organisation has shown interest in associating itself with the formulation of projects under National Child Labour Policy. They have, therefore, been requested to formulate three such project reports.

(b) and (c). No study is required to be

undertaken but the formulation of the aforesaid project reports will involve collection of information from various sources.

#### **New Scheme for Control of Shifting Cultivation**

3441. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:  
SHRI K. PRADHANI:  
SHRI H.B. PATIL:  
SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have launched a Centrally sponsored scheme to control shifting cultivation; and

(b) if so, the States to be covered, the number of families to be benefited, the expenditure to be incurred and the duration of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) A scheme for control of shifting cultivation has been launched this year with 100% Central assistance to State Plan.

(b) Under this scheme it is proposed to permanently settle 25,000 families engaged in shifting cultivation in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa and Tripura with an outlay of Rs. 75 crores spread over 5 years starting from 1987-88. An outlay of Rs. 45 crores has been approved for the last three years (1987-88 to 1989-90) of the 7th Plan.

#### **Expenditure on Maintenance of Helicopters**

3442. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA

REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of hires of helicopters possessed by Helicopter Corporation is negligible;

(b) the amount annually spent on maintenance of helicopters; and

(c) the steps proposed to cut short losses of Helicopter Corporation of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The cost per hour on the 1st and 2nd line maintenance of the Westland and Dauphin helicopters is Rs. 366/- and Rs. 639/- respectively.

(c) The losses incurred by Pawan Hans are largely due to high incidence of depreciation and obsolescence reserve which will progressively come down in the coming years.

The Corporation is making efforts to optimise its fleet utilisation which will reduce losses.

#### **Aid for Construction of Houses**

3443. SHRI A. CHARLES: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether house sites are given to the landless irrespective of the community to which he belongs under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme;

(b) whether the aid for the construction of houses is given only to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes communities

and as a result poor people belonging to other sections are unable to build houses on the sites allotted to them; and

(c) if so, whether the aid will be given for building houses to all those who are allotted land under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) There is no provision of giving house sites to the landless including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Rural Landless Employment Programme.

(b) The aid for the construction of houses is given under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme only to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes belonging to the poorest of the poor category and the freed bonded labourers in the rural areas. There are many schemes of the Government under which aid for construction of houses are available to the general section of the population including poor people belonging to other sections.

(c) Since there is no land allotted under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, there is no question of giving aid for building houses under the Programme.

#### **Rice Area Destroyed by Pest in A.P.**

3444. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new pest namely "Bio type No. 4" has damaged rice crop in north coastal Andhra Pradesh during last year as well as in this Kharif season;

(b) if so, the steps taken to eliminate the

adverse impact of this pest; and

(c) the varieties of rice which are resistant to this pest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir. The rice gallmidge bio type No. 4 had damaged rice crop in parts of Srikakulam and Vizianagaram districts of Andhra Pradesh during last year as well as in this Kharif season.

(b) Seedling root dip in chlorpyrifos and carbofuran granule application was recommended in order to reduce the damage. Extension bulletin in local language covering all relevant information about the pest was prepared and distributed to farmers and extension workers.

(c) The rice cultures originating from cross between 'Swarnadhan' and 'Velluthanchecra' have been found resistant against new bio type of rice gallmidge. In addition, five promising cultures have been found resistant to this bio type.

[Translation]

#### **Sub-Standard Material used for Houses by C.P.W.D. in D.I.Z. Area**

3445. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the contractors engaged for construction of houses by C.P.W.D. in D.I.Z. area, Kali Bari Marg, New Delhi are using sub-standard bricks and lesser quantity of cement in the construction of these houses;

(b) if so, whether any inspection is conducted into the construction works going

on there; and

(c) if so, the outcome of such inspection and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The works are being inspected by the respective inspecting authorities from time to time.

(c) The inspections shows what the quality of the work is being maintained.

#### **Airlink to Delhi from various Places of U.P.**

3446. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the district headquarters in Uttar Pradesh from where direct air service is likely to be introduced for Delhi during the next three years; and

(b) the criteria adopted to select such district headquarters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Presently, there is no such proposal under consideration by Indian Airlines. However, subject to availability of adequate aircraft capacity, infrastructural facilities and taking into consideration the economic viability of operations, Vayudoot plans to airlink Faizabad and Ghazipur in U.P. during the current Five Year Plan period.

(b) While considering a feeder service, factors like geographical terrain, tourism

potential of the place proposed to be air-linked, economic viability of operations, industrial development of the area to be air-linked, availability of the necessary infrastructural facilities, etc. are taken into consideration.

[English]

#### **Telecast of Regional Films**

3447. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of regional films telecast by Doordarshan during the years, 1985, 1986 and 1987 (upto 15 November);

(b) whether the number of Bhojpuri films telecast by Doordarshan was less; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the action being taken to telecast more Bhojpuri films by Doordarshan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) Details are given in the Statement below.

(b) and (c). The number of Bhojpuri films is fewer in comparison to some other language films. This is because of non-availability of films in this language fulfilling the eligibility criteria for national telecast. However, with a view to telecasting feature films in those regional languages/dialects which are not eligible for National Network, a new chunk has been introduced w.e.f. 11.7.87 for telecast of films from Delhi and linked Transmitters on every 2nd and 4th Saturday of each month. A Bhojpuri film 'Dangal' was last telecast on this chunk on 25th July, 1987.



**STATEMENT**

*Language wise Break-up of Regional Films Telecast on Delhi Doordarshan from 1.1.1985 to 15.11.87.*

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Language</i>	<i>No. of films</i>
1	2	3
1.	Bengali	16
2.	Tamil	12
3.	Gujarati	6
4.	Malayalam	15
5.	Punjabi	5
6.	Kannada	11
7.	Khasi	1
8.	Oriya	8
9.	Telugu	11
10.	Marathi	12
11.	Assamese	12
12.	Manipuri	3
13.	Sanskrit	1
14.	Bhojpuri	3
15.	Sindhi	2
16.	Kashmiri	1
17.	Rajasthani	1

1	2	3
18.	Haryanavi	1
19.	Garhwali	1
		122

N.B. This list includes all regional language films, telecast in the National Network as well as those put out by Delhi and LPTs.

**Transmission of SAARC Audio Visual Programme**

3448. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether transmission of a common SAARC audio visual programme has been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof; particularly the duration or frequency of the programmes; and

(c) whether joint production in areas of common interest is also to be undertaken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details upto March 1988 are given in the Statement below.

(c) The SAARC Audio Visual Exchange Committee agreed in their meeting held in September, 1987 that a SAARC Quiz Programme could be instituted as a joint presentation. Modalities would however, need to be worked out at the next meeting.

**STATEMENT***TELEVISION:*

Date	Day	Country	Title
1	2	3	4

1987:

Nov. 2	Monday	Bangladesh	Upahaar
Dec. 1	Tuesday	India	Call of the Wild

1988:

Jan. 1	Friday	Maldives	Republic of Maldives
Feb. 1	Monday	Nepal	Nepal
Mar. 1	Tuesday	Pakistan	Wedding Songs

*RADIO*

1987:

Nov. 2	Monday	Bangladesh	Music from Bangladesh
Dec. 15	Tuesday	Bhutan	An introduction to the Himalayan Kingdom

1988:

Jan. 15	Friday	India	Folk music of Rajasthan
Feb. 15	Monday	Maldives	March to Progress
March 15	Tuesday	Nepal	The Mountain Men -The Sherpas

[*Translation*]

**T.V. Relay Centre in Jabalpur**

3449. SHRI MOHAN LAL JHIKRAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which the television relay centre is likely to start functioning from Jabalpur; and

(b) the likely capacity thereof and the area in kilometres, likely to be covered thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) and (b). A low power (100 W) TV transmitter is already functioning at Jabalpur. However, with a view to strengthening TV service in the area, a scheme to replace this transmitter by a high power (10 KW) TV transmitter — with a service range of about 125 kms subject to terrain conditions—has been included in the VII Plan of Doordarshan.

[*English*]

**Facilities for Waiting Relatives at Airports**

3450. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA:  
SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether people who come to receive air passengers at Delhi and other terminals continue to be kept out of airport buildings during the winter season also;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware of the extreme difficulties the visitors

are put to while waiting in the open;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to provide at least a waiting shed outside the terminal buildings for the visitors; and

(d) if not, whether some other way would be found to help them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (d). The ban on entry of visitors to airport terminal buildings has been imposed for security reasons and is still in force. The ban, no doubt, causes some inconvenience, to visitors. However, since the restriction is not of a permanent nature there is no proposal to provide any permanent waiting shed outside the terminal buildings for the visitors. Temporary shamanas with sufficient seating arrangements and drinking water facility and public conveniences have, however been provided outside the terminal building at the International airports.

**Image of Air India**

3451. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air-India has been listed among the world's ten most disappointing airlines by an international foundation of Airline Passengers' Associations in Geneva;

(b) the reasons given by the Association or its Members for the rating;

(c) Government's reaction thereto; and

(d) the steps being taken to improve the image and performance of the Air India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### **Single-room Accommodation**

3452. SHRI A. JAYAMOHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many single room bachelors accommodation in Delhi/New Delhi have been constructed during the last three years, and

(b) whether Government propose to construct more hostel-type single room accommodation in the Capital to meet its growing demand from the Government servant coming from various other States and if so, the details of such projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) There is no such Government Accommodation called "single room bachelor accommodation". However, single room hostel accommodation is being provided by Government to eligible Government servants. No single room hostel accommodation has however been constructed in Delhi/New Delhi during the last three years.

(b) Government have sanctioned construction of single room hostel accommodation at Pataudi House (30 suites) and R.K. Puram (70 suites) in New Delhi.

#### **Examination system in film and Television Institute**

3453. SHRI A. JAYAMOHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received reports that the students of Film and Television Institute are sore over the present examination system; and

(b) if so, the improvements Government propose to make in the examination system and the present assessment methods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Film and Television Institute of India is an autonomous body. The Governing Council of the Institute has appointed a Sub-Committee to review the examination system.

#### **Promotion in International Sales and Reservation by ITDC**

3454. SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the hotels with which India Tourism Development Corporation have signed agreements for promoting international sales and reservations;

(b) the details of the latest agreement signed by ITDC in this regard;

(c) whether Government had achieved tourist inflow target during 1986; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b) Requisite information is in the state-

ment below.

(c) and (d). Foreign tourist arrivals in India, excluding nationals of Pakistan and

Bangladesh, during 1986 were 1080,050 registering a growth of 29.1% over the previous year. The target for foreign tourist arrivals during 1986 which was 1 million was exceeded.

## STATEMENT

Sr.No.	Agreement entered into with	Effective from	Validity	Benefits to ITDC	Fees
1.	M/s. Odner Hotels Representatives	01 Jan., 1985	3 years	Marketing & Reservations for all ITDC hotels and promotion of Ashok Travels and Tours services in South-East Asian regions covering 11 countries and 15 cities.	US \$ 60,000 per annum up till 30th April, 86. From 1st May, 1986 US\$ 40,000 per annum payable quarterly. 9% + 10% Agency Commission.
2.	M/s. Golden Tulip Worldwide Hotels Limited.	01 Oct., 1985 (Since extended till 31-12-87)	2 Years	Marketing of all ITDC hotels in Europe, North and South America, Asia, Africa and Australia covering 100 cities.	Annual fee of US \$ 27,750 payable annually.
3.	M/s Trusthouse Forte, London.	01 Mar., 1986	2 Years	Selling of three ITDC hotels located in Delhi (i.e. Ashok, Samrat and Kanishka) and one hotel each of ITDC at Bangalore and Calcutta covering 30 countries in Europe, USA, Middle-East etc.	One time membership fee of £ 15,000 payable in advance. Fixed commission of £ 7500 payable annually.

**Raising Moisture Limits of Oilseeds**

3455. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have decided to raise the moisture limits of oilseeds; and

(b) if so, the purpose thereof and the benefits likely to accrue to the cultivators as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) In pursuance of the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices on Price Policy for Rabi Crops of 1986-87, the Government constituted an Expert Committee for determining FA Specifications for oilseeds including the moisture limits of oilseeds. The Committee has since submitted its report on Toria oilseed. The Government have considered the recommendations of the Committee and have decided to raise the moisture limit from 6% to 15% for FA stocks and for one grade below from 15% to 18% for price support operation by N.A.F.E.D.-

(b) The upward revision of moisture level is in keeping with the needs of Toria crop which has a very high level of moisture content when it arrives in the market in the Winter Season when there is not sufficient sunshine for drying and lack of drying facility. The revision of moisture limit will benefit the farmers who will be able to sell their produce with higher moisture content and will realise

reasonable prices. This will also provide incentive to increase the production.

**State-wise population covered by A.I.R. and Doordarshan**

3456. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the total area and population covered, State-wise, by Doordarshan and All India Radio by the middle of the Seventh Five Year Plan (30.9.87) as also the percentage of area and population covered. State-wise;

(b) whether any concerted efforts would be made to ensure the coverage of left out area and population in each State during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) The total area and population covered State-wise by Doordarshan and All India Radio by the middle of the Seventh Five Year Plan (30.9.87) as also the percentage of area and population covered State-wise are given in statements I and II below.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. With the implementation of all the schemes included in the VII Plan of Doordarshan and All India Radio, the TV coverage is expected to be extended to about 82.80% population spread over an area of about 67.20% and the radio coverage to about 97.50% population over an area of about 91.00%.

**STATEMENT-I***TV Coverage in States/Union Territories*

States/Union Territories	Area covered (000 Sq. Kms)	% Area Coverage	Population covered (In lakhs)	% Population coverage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>I. STATES</b>				
1. Andhra Pradesh	136.7	49.7	352.1	65.7
2. Arunachal Pradesh	2.0	2.1	0.3	4.9
3. Assam	32.3	41.1	76.3	52.1
4. Bihar	123.8	71.2	523.7	75.0
5. Goa	3.6	100.0	10.0	100.0
6. Gujarat	111.2	56.7	236.8	69.7
7. Haryana	42.2	95.5	127.8	99.5
8. Himachal Pradesh	15.9	28.7	19.2	45.4
9. Jammu & Kashmir	35.0	25.3	53.3	89.0
10. Karnataka	72.6	37.8	189.5	51.1
11. Kerala	28.1	72.2	196.8	77.5
12. Madhya Pradesh	144.1	32.5	215.6	41.3
13. Maharashtra	118.2	38.4	367.9	58.6
14. Manipur	4.0	17.9	3.0	21.4
15. Meghalaya	4.0	17.8	4.2	32.0
16. Mizoram	2.0	9.5	1.1	23.0
17. Nagaland	2.0	12.0	1.6	21.5
18. Orissa	58.9	37.8	140.3	53.4



	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
19. Punjab		49.9	99.0	165.0	99.0
20. Rajasthan		86.7	25.3	152.0	44.5
21. Sikkim		2.0	28.1	1.9	60.2
22. Tamil Nadu		113.1	86.9	418.7	86.7
23. Tripura		9.8	93.3	19.0	93.3
24. Uttar Pradesh		209.0	70.9	936.2	84.5
25. West Bengal		83.7	94.3	518.1	95.1
<b>II. UNION TERRITORIES</b>					
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands		1.2	15.6	0.8	42.5
2. Chandigarh		0.09	99.0	4.4	99.0
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli		-	-	-	-
4. Delhi		1.5	100.0	61.9	100.0
5. Daman & Diu		-	-	-	-
6. Pondicherry		0.2	100.0	4.4	100.0
7. Lakshadweep		*	*	0.24	59.6

\* Area-wise coverage not computed as area of individual islands is not available.

### STATEMENT-II

#### *Radio Coverage in States/Union Territories*

States/Union Territories	Area covered (000 Sq. Kms.)	% Area Coverage	Population covered (In lakhs)	% Population coverage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>I. STATES</b>				
1. <b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	<b>257.7</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>508.6</b>	<b>95</b>

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	62.7	75	4.7	75
3.	Assam	58.8	75	164.9	83
4.	Bihar	165.4	95	670.2	96
5.	Gujarat	192.5	98	335.3	98
6.	Haryana	42.4	96	125.1	97
7.	Himachal Pradesh	24.9	45	31.9	75
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	66.7	30	50.9	85
9.	Karnataka	176.5	92	340.8	92
10.	Kerala	31.1	80	216.0	85
11.	Madhya Pradesh	390.8	88	476.8	91
12.	Maharashtra	295.3	96	601.8	96
13.	Manipur	22.3	100	14.1	100
14.	Meghalaya	18.5	83	11.0	83
15.	Mizoram	17.4	82	4.0	82
16.	Nagaland	14.9	90	6.9	90
17.	Orissa	122.6	79	225.2	86
18.	Punjab	49.0	97	162.2	97
19.	Rajasthan	278.7	81	323.5	94
20.	Sikkim	3.1	44	2.3	74
21.	Tamil Nadu	124.9	96	468.5	97
22.	Tripura	10.0	95	19.7	96
23.	Uttar Pradesh	256.1	87	1064.5	96
24.	<b>West Bengal</b>	<b>88.7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>544.8</b>	<b>100</b>

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
25. Goa		03.8	100	10.8	100
<b>II. UNION TERRITORIES</b>					
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands		06.6	80	1.5	80
2. Chandigarh		0.1	100	4.5	100
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli		0.5	100	1.0	100
4. Delhi		1.5	100	61.9	100
5. Daman & Diu		3.8	100	10.8	100
6. Lakshadweep & Minicoy Islands		0.1	100	0.4	100
7. Pondicherry		0.5	100	6.0	100

**Cheating of Orissa Labour by Continental Construction Company for job abroad**

3457 PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that labourers from Orissa working in Continental Construction Company Ltd. at Delhi were assured by the company and their private agents who had received huge amounts from the labourers that they would be given preference when labourers are sent to Gulf countries for employment,

(b) whether the labourers from Orissa were denied opportunities to go to Gulf countries despite these assurances,

(c) whether the matter was taken up at the Tripartite Meeting convened by the Union Labour Ministry and the assurance

given at this meeting by the construction company's representatives that the Orissa labourers would be sent to the Gulf countries, and

(d) if so, what steps are taken to expeditiously implement this assurance which has so far remained unimplemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) (a) to (d) Continental Construction Company Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi had promised jobs abroad to some of their Orissa workers and after interview/selection, 40 workers have been sent abroad for employment.

**Price of Damaged Jawar Crops in Maharashtra**

3458. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Marathwada region of Maharashtra some of the Kharif jawar crops are blackened due to untimely rains;

(b) if so, whether the peasants have been informed that they would not receive the prescribed price for their crops which are blackened; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to compensate the loss suffered by the concerned peasants?

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

(b) and (c). The Government of Maharashtra has decided to purchase the rain affected blackened/dicoloured jowar where the component of black grain is beyond 5 per cent but which is fit for human consumption at the rate of Rs. 125 per quintal with effect from 30.10.1987.

#### Seminar on Coconut

3459. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Seminar on coconut was organised jointly by the Ministry of Agriculture and Government of Kerala in 1986;

(b) if so, the main problems discussed in that seminar; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

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

(b) The main problems discussed in the seminar were on productivity improvement, processing, product diversification and price stabilisation.

(c) The recommendations of the seminar had been sent to the concerned for follow up action. Coconut Development Board has already taken up programmes for improving productivity as well as product diversification besides encouraging processing of coconut. As regards price stabilisation, Government of India have decided to fix the support price for coconut (copra) on a regular basis.

#### Serving of Food on Tuesdays

3460. SHRI V/ KOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2811 on 10 August, 1987 regarding serving of non-vegetarian food on Tuesday and state:

(a) whether the reactions of the passengers have since been assessed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is proposed to introduce the system of ascertaining the dietary preferences of passengers in advance at the time of purchasing of tickets, so that passengers who prefer non-vegetarian meals even on Tuesday are not put to inconvenience?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Most of the passengers have accepted service of only vegetarian lunch and dinner on Tuesdays.

(c) No, Sir.

**Shortage of Milk in Kerala**

3461. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are aware of acute shortage of milk in Kerala as a consequence of drought;

(b) whether Kerala Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation had approached the Indian Dairy Corporation for assistance;

(c) if so, whether any assistance was given; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) There was some deficit in the availability of milk as compared to the quantity of milk marketed by the Kerala Cooperative Milk Marketing Federation (MILMA).

(b) to (d). The MILMA had approached the erstwhile Indian Dairy Corporation (now National Dairy Development Board) for allotment of skim milk powder, which could not be provided due to the limited availability of skim milk powder with National Dairy Development Board.

**Joint Membership of couples in Cooperatives**

3462. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:  
SHRI BHADRESHWAR TANTI:  
DR. V. VENKATESH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a committee appointed by Union Government has recommended "Joint Membership" for husband and wife teams in cooperative;

(b) if so, whether the committee has also suggested for a "Womans Wing" in every Co-operative Society; and

(c) whether Union Government have taken any decision in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). The Committee on Co-operative Law for Democratisation and Professionalisation of Management in Cooperatives has *inter-alia* recommended that membership of cooperatives should be open to the husband and wife team having one vote, implying introduction of a system of "joint membership". The Committee has also suggested that the byelaws of the society should provide for women and youth wings.

The Report of the Committee has been sent to the State Governments to examine the various recommendations made therein and to take suitable action towards their implementation.

**Mission Oriented Research to solve Farmers' Problems**

3463. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:  
SHRI BHADRESHWAR TANTI:  
DR. V. VENKATESH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have urged the agricultural scientists to adopt "a

mission oriented research" for solving area specific problems of farmers;

(b) whether the agricultural scientists have taken any steps in this connection, if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Under Technology Mission on Oilseeds agricultural scientists have been asked to take up mission oriented research programmes for developing crop production technologies for the benefit of the farmers.

(b) Agricultural Scientists have taken up a number of time bound activity milestones for developing production and protection technologies of different oilseeds suitable for solving area specific problems of farmers.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Development of Tourist in States

3464. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:  
SHRI BHADRESHWAR TANTI:  
DR. V. VENKATESH:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had recently held discussions with the Chief Ministers of States regarding drawing up a comprehensive programme for provision of tourist infrastructure in the country;

(b) if so, whether efforts are being made to ensure that there is a balanced regional development of tourist infrastructure;

(c) if so, whether the response from the State Governments had been adequate; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (d). For the development of Tourism Infrastructure, discussions are held from time to time between the Ministry of Tourism and State Governments at various levels including meetings of Tourism Ministers from States/Union Territories. Every effort is made to ensure that there is balanced regional development of tourist infrastructure. The response from the State Governments has been encouraging.

#### Implementation of Child Labour Act

3465. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:  
SHRI BIMALKANTI GHOSH:  
SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL:  
SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Committee has been constituted to review the implementation of the existing legislation on child labour;

(b) if so, whether the Committee held any meeting in September, 1987; and

(c) if so, the details of aspects of the existing legislation discussed and the decisions taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). No Committee has been set up to review the implementation of

the existing legislation on child labour. However, the Central Advisory Board on Child Labour which was set up in 1981 met in September, 1987.

(c) The Board during its discussions considered, among other things, the question of monitoring and ensuring effective implementation of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, and the names of occupations/processes to be added to the Schedule of prohibited employments contained in the Act.

**Compensation to Victims of A.I. Flight 582**

3466. SHRI S.M. GURADDI:  
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether half of the families of the victims of Air India flight 582 have accepted Air India's offer of compensation;

(b) if so, the total number of families affected in this flight and how many cases are still under dispute; and

(c) the total amount paid to each claimant and by what time the cases of all the victims are likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) More than half of the families of the victims of Air India Flight 182 have accepted the compensation offered by Air India.

(b) The total number of persons who perished in the flight were 329, including 22 crew members. The claims of one crew member and 120 passengers are pending.

(c) The total amount settled in 21 crew cases is Rs. 84.12 lakhs. Total amount settled in respect of 187 passenger cases is Rs. 1097.01 lakhs. It is not possible to estimate this time limit since claims are pending on account of legal suits.

**Demolition of Unauthorised Colonies by DDA in Delhi**

3467. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:  
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of unauthorised colonies in Delhi were demolished by the DDA during the year 1986-87 and during the current year;

(b) if so, the names of the colonies, their location, the date of demolition, and the number of families and persons disturbed;

(c) whether any plan for re-settlement has been evolved to re-habilitate the disturbed population;

(d) whether any persons were injured or any property was destroyed during the process of demolition;

(e) if so, whether any compensation was paid; and

(f) whether Government are aware of the judicial pronouncements which favour provision of alternative accommodation before unauthorised colonies are demolished and people are rendered homeless?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). DDA has not demolished any unauthorised colonies during the year 1986-87. However, demolition was carried out in Khajuri Khas village on 13.6.87 and Mirzapur village on 27.6.87 where a number of fresh un-

authorised structures had been constructed. No person/families were disturbed as most of these structures were fresh construction and unoccupied.

(c) Question does not arise in view of (a) and (b) above.

(d) To control a violent mob the police had to open fire in self-defence in Mirzapur when one person died. The loss due to demolition of unauthorised construction is not assessed.

(e) and (f). The unauthorised fresh construction were cleared from acquired land, placed at the disposal of DDA. The question of compensation/re-habilitation in such cases does not arise.

#### **Airlink between State Capitals**

3468. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be

pleased to state:

(a) whether every State capital is linked directly by air with the capitals of all neighbouring States;

(b) if not, whether Government have any scheme to interlink the State capitals in this manner;

(c) the missing links, State capital-wise, as on 30 June, 1987;

(d) the target date by which these links may be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c)	State Capital	Not linked by Indian Airlines/ Vayudoot to capitals of neighbouring States
1	2	3
1.	Hyderabad	Bhopal
2.	Guwahati	Itanagar, Kohima, Aizawal
3.	Patna	Bhopal/Bhubaneswar
4.	Ahmedabad	Bhopal
5.	Chandigarh	Jaipur/Lucknow
6.	Srinagar	Simla
7.	Bhopal	Hyderabad/Ahmedabad/ Jaipur/Lucknow/Patna/ Bhubaneswar
8.	Imphal	Aizawal/Kohima



1	2	3
9.	Bhubaneswar	Bhopal/Patna
10.	Jaipur	Chandigarh/Lucknow/Bhopal
11.	Agartala	Aizawal
12.	Lucknow	Chandigarh/Jaipur/Bhopal/Simla
13.	Simla	Srinagar/Lucknow
14.	Shillong	Guwahati
15.	Kohima	Guwahati/Imphal/Lilabari (Itanagar)
16.	Gangtok	Calcutta
17.	Itanagar	Guwahati/Dimapur (Kohima)
18.	Aizawal	Agartala/Guwahati/Imphal

(d) Does not arise.

**Oilseeds R & D centre for Guntur and Prakasam**

3469. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up Oilseeds Research and Development Centres in Prakasam and Guntur Districts of Andhra Pradesh in view of availability of cotton and groundnut seeds there; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAK-WANA): (a) At present, there is no proposal to open new centre in Prakasam and Guntur Districts of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has research centres on Oilseeds including Soybean at Rajendranagar (Hyderabad), Palam, Jagtial, Yellamanchili, Kadiri and Lam and research centres on cotton at Guntur and Nandyal. In addition, Directorate of Oilseeds Research - the headquarters of All India Coordinated Oilseeds Improvement Project, and National Training and Communication Centre on Oilseeds are located at Rajendranagar, Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh.

**Losses of FCI and HFC**

3470. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of losses so far incurred by the Fertiliser Corporation of India and Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation;

(b) whether Government have received recommendations of the Working Group appointed in June 1986 to examine the functioning and financial affairs of FCI and HFC and also of the German firm; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and Government reaction to such recommendation?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU):** (a) As on 31st March '87, accumulated losses of Fertilizer Corporation of India (FCI) and Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation (HFC) were Rs. 836.32 crores and Rs. 518.69, crores, respectively.

(b) and (c). The recommendations of the task force which was set up to go into the working of FCI and HFC were received in December 1986. The conclusions and recommendations of the task force were laid on the table of the Lok Sabha while answering unstarred question No. 799 on 2nd March 1987. While recommendations of the task force are under examination, action is already under way in regard to a few matters included therein such as processing of proposals for limited rehabilitation of the Ramagundam and Gorakhpur plants of FCI, appointment of consultants for the end-to-end survey of the operating units of HFC, allocating power from the Super Thermal Power Station for the Ramagundam unit etc. Non plan financial support has also been provided to these companies to tide over their immediate liquidity problems.

The major recommendations of M/s Krupp Koppers, West Germany, who had carried out the end-to-end survey of the two coal-based plants at Ramagundam & Talcher are:

1. Modification of the existing Air operation plant;

2. Additional gasification stream;
3. Additional coal preparation stream;
4. Atmospheric Ammonia storage capacity for 5,000 MT; and
5. Additional 140 MT per hour HP boiler for Ramagundam and two nos. of 180 MT per hour HP boilers alongwith 60 MW captive power plant for Talcher.

For the implementation of all the recommendations of M/s Krupp Koppers, an investment of Rs. 253.54 crores is required for Talcher unit and Rs. 157.56 crores for Ramagundam unit. Due to financial constraints, it has been decided to proceed with the phase - I. Rehabilitation Scheme of Ramagundam Unit only, during the VII Five Year Plan. Some of the minor recommendations made by M/s Krupp Koppers have already been implemented and some are under implementation.

#### **Downfall in Standards in Film and Television Institute, Pune**

**3471. SHRI SURESH KURUP:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the complaints regarding the downfall in standards of the Film and Television Institute, Pune; and

(b) If so, the measures intended to be taken to arrest this decline?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K.PANJA):** (a) There are no complaints about the alleged downfall in the academic standards as such. However, some students of the Institute

have complaints about the examination system in vogue at present.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

#### **Modification of Crop Insurance Scheme**

3472. SHRI SHANTI DMARIWAL:  
SHRI VISHUNU MODI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to modify the Crop Insurance Scheme in view of prevailing drought 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 YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Vayudoot Service between Hyderabad-Nagpur**

3473. SHRI C. MODHAV REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start a Vayudoot Service between Hyderabad and Nagpur via Adilabad;

(b) the criteria for starting a feeder line air service; and

(c) the number of Vayudoot services being operated from Hyderabad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The criteria for selecting stations for airlinking by Vayudoot services are as follows:

(a) Geographical terrain

(b) Tourism potential

(c) Economic viability of flight operations

(d) Clustering of few viable sectors to decide about the base of aircraft

(e) Industrial development of area to be airlinked

(f) Availability of necessary infrastructural facilities

(g) Aircraft capacity available at the base station

(c) Vayudoot is operating 18 services per week from Hyderabad.

#### **Export of Rice Bran Extractions**

3474. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of rice bran extractions exported in the years 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87; and

(b) the prospects of export in 1987-88?

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

MAKWANA):(a) the quantity of de-oiled rice bran (rice bran extractions) exported during the years 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 were of the following order:

Year	Quantity (in lakh tonnes)
1984-85	5.12
1985-86	2.98
1986-87	3.80

(b) During 1987-88, in the first six months of April to September, 1987, the exports of de-oiled rice bran (rice bran extractions) were approximately 1.59 lakh M.T. on this basis the exports of this item for the whole year 1987-88 may come to around four lakh tonnes. However, the actual exports would depend upon the various competitive considerations including price, quality etc. and the demand.

#### **Development of Tribal Tourism**

3475. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop tribal tourism in the country;

(b) whether Government have identified such places in different State and Union Territories where primitive tribals are living;

(c) If so, the steps taken to provide adequate infrastructural facilities like communication, roads etc. at these places; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM: (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a)

No, Sir.

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

#### **Maintenance of Indian Airlines Aircrafts**

3476. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the maintenance of aircrafts of Indian Airlines has deteriorated considerable and as a result during 1987 in many cases the aircrafts had to be landed in a situation which could be disastrous;

(b) If so, the number of such incidents during 1986 and 1987;

(c) The findings of the enquiries conducted, if any, in this regard; and

(d) The steps proposed to be taken to update the tool shop, training of technicians and full accountability of the maintenance unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Do not arise.

(c) Aircraft Maintenance System operates under strict control of the Director General of Civil Aviation and only licenced/approved individuals are authorised to certify airworthiness of aircraft, engine or their components. All such persons are fully accountable to Indian Airlines and Director General of Civil Aviation with respect to quality of work done, as per airworthiness standards laid down by the Director General Civil Aviation and manufacturers.

Indian Airlines workshops are approved

by the Director General Civil Aviation and it is mandatory for them to provide all necessary machines, equipment and toolings.

The four Engineering Training Schools at each major base of Indian airlines viz. Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Hyderabad provide training to technicians and engineers on regular basis.

#### **Bonded Labour**

3477. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:  
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:  
SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated a scheme to involve voluntary agencies in identifying and rehabilitating the bonded labourers in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme; and

(c) the response of the voluntary organisations to the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA):(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Scheme for Involvement of Voluntary Agencies for Identification and rehabilitation of bonded labourers has been launched on the 30th October, 1987. It provides for identification of voluntary agencies by the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (APART) or the State Government concerned to take up the work relating to bonded labour. The payments to voluntary agencies for identification and rehabilitation work would be made through CAPART to the State governments and the expenditure would be borne on 50:50 basis by the Central government and the State government.

(c) The Scheme has been launched only on 30th October, 1987 and therefore it is too early to assess the response of the voluntary organisations.

#### **Increase in production of Foodgrains Per Unit**

3478 SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Union government to improve per unit production of foodgrains in the country; and

(b) The reason of its being less than other countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE: (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Steps taken to improve per unit production of foodgrains in the country, both in irrigated and rainfed areas, include the following:

- (i) Timely, easy and adequate supply of agricultural inputs like technology, seeds, fertilisers, implements, plant protection chemicals, credit, etc.
- (ii) Increasing the area under High Yielding Varieties Programme.
- (iii) Greater attention to dryland farming through watershed management, use of seed-cum-fertiliser drill, increased use of fertilisers and seed of short duration varieties and cultivation of coarsegrains and pulses.
- (iv) Production of sufficient seed of different classes, namely

breeders seed, foundation seed and certified seed so as to cover targetted area under High Yielding Varieties Programme.

- (v) Adoption of area approach in potential districts for increasing the production of various crops.
- (vi) Adoption of integrated plant protection measures.
- (vii) Increasing the intensity of cropping.
- (viii) Assuring remunerative prices of various food crops to the farmers and their announcement before the sowing season and also organisational support for purchase of commodities at these prices; and
- (ix) Intesification of research efforts so as to extend the benefits of new technology to more farmers, cropping systems and regions.

(c) The main reason is the extreme diversity of situations under which each crop is grown in our country compared to either temperate countries or small countries. Further about 75% of farmers in our country are resource poor and about 70% of cultivated area is dependent on rains only.

#### **Development of Tourist Potential in Kerala**

3479. SHRI K. MOHANDAS: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to develop historically important place in Kerala having tourist potential; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme with names of the places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM\* (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). The Central Ministry of Tourism provides financial assistance to states on the basis of specific proposals received from State Governments. During 1987-88 the Ministry has sanctioned Rs.14.500/- floodlight of Trivandrum Museum and Kanakakunu Palace.

#### **Courses in Aircraft Maintenance**

3480. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Karnataka had sent any proposals to the Directorate General of Civil Aviation seeking permission to start courses in aircraft maintenance and aircraft radio maintenance engineering; and

(b) if so, whether the permission has been granted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No. Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Reporting time for Flights**

3481. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) The present reporting time for domestic and international flights; and

(b) Whether Government propose to

reduce the reporting time to half an hour for domestic and one hour for international flights?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) On domestic flights, the reporting time for Airbus/B-737 aircraft is 75 minutes, and for HS-748/ F-27 aircraft it is 60 mts. before the scheduled time of departure. However, for Srinagar, Jammu and Leh the reporting time is 2 hrs. before the scheduled departure for Airbus aircraft and 90 minutes before the scheduled departure for B-737 aircraft.

The reporting time for both domestic and international passengers for Air India flights is as follows:-

- (i) First and Executive class passengers reporting time is 90 Mts.
- (ii) For economy class passengers reporting time is 150 Mts.

(b) There is no such proposal.

#### **Persons Benefited Under IRDP**

3482. SHRI MULIDHAR MANE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) The number of persons benefited under the Integrated Rural Development Programme during the current year so far; and

(b) The details of benefits given to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) Under

IRDP 15.29 lakh families have been assisted upto the end of October, 1987.

(b) Under the programme, assistance is given to the target group in the rural areas for taking up viable projects in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors. Upto the end of October, 1987 Rs. 253.41 crores has been utilised. Terms credit of the order of Rs. 393.67 crores has been mobilised.

#### **Cheating of Labour from Orissa for Jobs Abroad**

3483. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that hundreds of workers from Orissa are cheated by the labour contractors and they are staying at Delhi with the hope they would be sent abroad for work, if so, the steps taken to assist these workers;

(b) whether there is any manpower export agency established by the Orissa Government at Delhi to assist the workers to be sent abroad; and

(c) if so, the number of cases recommended by such manpower export agency of Orissa at Delhi and the number of workers sent abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) (a) Some complaints were received that M/s Continental Construction Co. Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi had promised jobs abroad to some of the Oriya workers. After interview/selection, 40 worker have been sent abroad by the Company.

(b) and (c). M/s. Orissa Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (A Government of Orissa Undertaking) is registered with this Ministry for recruitment of manpower for overseas employment. This

agency could deploy only 12 workers.

(b) Does not arise.

### **Merger of Indian Airlines and Air India**

3484. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken the final decision to merge Air India with Indian Airlines;

(b) if not the reasons thereof?

(c) whether the employees of the two corporations are opposing the proposed merger ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (d). The question of integration of Indian Airlines and Air India is still under consideration.

### **Shortage of Technical and Engineering Staff with IAAI**

3485. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of technical and Engineering staff with the International Airports Authority of India; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to make good the shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) No, Sir.

[*Translation*]

### **Foreign Tourists to Almora, Pithoragarh**

3486. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to attract foreign tourists to the fascinating glaciers and flower valley of Almora and Pithoragarh, UP; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). The Department of Tourism, in order to attract foreign tourists, undertakes promotion of India as a whole covering all the important tourist centres. The following literature has been specifically produced on Almora and Pithoragarh:

(i) Kumaon (Almora)- Ranikhet-Corbett Directory;

(ii) Nainital -Almora-Ranikhet Folder.

The area is also covered in some of the general publicity material.

### **Setting UP of T.V. Centre in Didihat and Berinag in Pithoragarh District of U.P.**

3487. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether government have received any request for opening of a low power television transmission centre at Didihat and Berinag in Pithoragarh district, Uttar



Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. R. PANJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At present, parts of Pithoragarh district of Uttar Pradesh receive TV service from the 100W TV Transmitter functioning at Pithoragarh. In view of constraint of resources, it is not possible to further improve the TV service in the district.

#### **Potato Research and Development Centre**

3488. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government purpose to set up a Research and Development Centre with a view to promote the production of potato in the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the site where this centre is proposed to set up and the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CORPORATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No, Sir, there is no proposal to set up a new research and development centre specifically to promote the production of potato in the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh. However, research capabilities of G.B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology are being strengthened to undertake research in hill areas on horticultural crops including potato under the National Agricultural Research Project of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. In addition Central

Potato Research Institute has already a Central Potato Research Station at Mukteswar in Kumaon hills.

(b) The centres under NARP are proposed to be set up at Kirna and Majhera in the hills of Uttar Pradesh, if approved. No further details have been finalised so far.

[English]

#### **Tourist Infrastructure by Private Sector**

3489. PROF. P.J.KURIEN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to involve the private sector in building tourist infrastructure in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In order to involve the private sector in building tourist infrastructure, Government of India of late provided the following concessions to the private sector:-

- (i) Exemption from the MRTP Act in the matter of both new projects and expansion of existing hotels
- (ii) Income tax holidays to new hotels.
- (iii) higher depreciation allowance
- (iv) Central subsidy for construction of new hotels in specified backward areas
- (v) Interest subsidy on hotel loans advanced by IFCI

- (vi) Foreign exchange incentive quota for overseas advertising publicity promotional tours
- (vii) Import of provisions and equipment including (vehicles upto two each year)
- (viii) Concessional customs duty on a number of items imported by hotels.
- (ix) Priority in the allotment of telephone/telex connections.
- (x) Capital and interest subsidy on loans advanced by the State Financial Corporations/Scheduled Banks.
- (ix) Subsidy on the preparation of feasibility reports for projects and training of manpower resources
- (xii) Exemption/reduction of stamp duty/registration fee/octroi duty
- (xiii) Making available land, water and electricity at concessional rates.
- (xiv) Interest subsidy scheme under which financial assistance for acquiring cars and coaches by approved travel agents/tour operators and car operators will be made available to them by the State Bank of India and its branches at a interest subsidy rate of 3%.

At the instance of the Government of India the State Governments/ Union Territories of Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Meghalaya, Kerala, Arunachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Tripura, Goa, Manipur and Andaman

and Nicobar Administration have declared tourism as an industry and the State Govts. of Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal have declared hotels as an industry.

#### **National Watershed Development Programme**

3490. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the States where the scheme of National Watershed Development Programme for rainfed agriculture is in operation; and

(b) the work done under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATIVE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a). The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture is in operation in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(b) During the first year of the scheme, 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 1324.544 lakhs was released to cover 95,865 ha. area under works programme.

#### **Training course in Production Technology of Crops**

3491. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any training courses in production technology for various crops are conducted in the States; and

(b) if so, the details of the courses being conducted in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Directorate of Extension, Ministry of Agriculture organises training courses at regional level, in crop production technologies in State Agricultural Universities, ICAR (Indian Council of Agriculture Research) Institutes and other Central Institutes for States Extension personnel. A training course on Coconut and Arecanut production technology is on from November 17-30, 1987 at the Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, Kasargod. The Kerala Agricultural University, Trichur is to conduct a training course on Cashew Production Technology from February 1-14, 1988.

The four Krishi Vigyan Kendras functioning in the State have also been organizing training courses in crop production. As per the information available, these Krishi Vigyan Kendras organized 88 training courses for 1692 persons in crop production during the year 1986.

[*Translation*]

#### **Research Work on Potato Production**

3492 DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some research work is going on to increase the production of potato;

(b) if so, the details of the progress made in this regard so far; and

(c) if not, the measures being taken to increase the production of potato?

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

(b) The research work to increase the production of potato is carried out at the Central Potato Research Institute, Simla and its 11 Regional Stations located in various States of the country. Area specific multi-disciplinary research is being conducted under the All India Coordinated Potato Improvement Project at its 21 centres of research of which four centres have been started in the Seventh Plan only.

Twenty five improved varieties of potato including some resistant to late blight, wart, cyst nematode and frost, have been bred of which 12 varieties have been recommended by the All India Coordinated Potato Improvement project for cultivation in various agro-climatic regions of the country. Package of practices for potato production in all the 8 major potato zones of the country have been standardised. All diseases and insect pests affecting potato have been identified and their control measures recommended-besides developing forecasting system for occurrence of late blight in hills. Seed plot technique developed at CPRI has made it possible to produce disease free breeders seed of potato in the plains of the country to the tune of about 1500 tonnes annually.

(c) Question does not arise.

#### **Review of Advertisement Policy**

3493. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to review their advertisement policy;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the time likely to be taken in reviewing the said policy;

(c) whether Government have also decided to revise the rates of advertisements telecast on Doordarshan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

In view of the complaints/memoranda received regarding low share of small and medium newspapers from various quarters the problem envisaged a fresh look by the Government. No time frame, can be given for completion of the exercise of review of the existing advertising policy, as it involves examination of several complex issues.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise. New rates for telecast of commercials on Doordarshan were implemented with effect from 1st march, 1987.

[English]

#### Exports of Indian Films

3494. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian Films exported during the last three years;

(b) whether the export is increasing or decreasing; and

(c) the steps taken to promote the export of films?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a). The number of Indian films (title-wise) exported during the last three year is as under:

1984-85	-	525
1985-86	-	504
1986-87	-	413

(b) The export of Indian films has shown a decreasing trend. This is mainly due to video-piracy.

(c) Details of important steps taken by National Film Development Corporation to promote the export of films are given below in the statement

#### STATEMENT

#### DETAILS OF IMPORTANT STEPS TAKEN BY THE NATIONAL FILM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION TO PROMOTE THE EXPORT OF INDIAN FILMS

- (i) The National Film Development Corporation participates in film festivals and film markets abroad.
- (ii) The Corporation organises film markets on the occasion of International Film Festivals and Filmotsavs held in India and invites prospective buyers—individuals as well as State Agencies, to participate in them.
- (iii) Foreign delegation are invited and encouraged to visit India to view Indian films for selection and purchase.
- (iv) The Corporation has entered into exclusive agency agree-

- ment with the State Agencies of some countries.
- (v) The Corporation has a Regional Office in London to promote export of films.
- (vi) Festivals of Indian films are organised in various countries under the Cultural Exchange Programme or otherwise create an interest in Indian films abroad.
- (vii) The Corporation has constituted Regional Film Export Advisory Committees at Madras, Bombay and Calcutta and a Central Film Export Advisory Committee at Bombay jointly with Film Industry to devise steps to boost export.
- (viii) The Corporation seeks help from Indian Embassies abroad to open up further avenues for new markets.
- (ix) NFDC has prepared marketing tools like subtitled prints, video cassettes and other material for publicity and distribution during film festivals as well as through the London office.
- (x) NFDC gives advances/loans to exporters for preparation of print material etc.
- (xi) In the case of countries where there are foreign exchange constraints, the NFDC is exploring the possibility of accepting payment in local currency.

#### **New Routes of Air India**

3495. SHRI A.J. V. B. MAHESHWARA RAO: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION

be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new routes proposed to be introduced by Air India during the current year:

(b) whether there is any proposal to introduce direct air flight from Kuwait to Hyderabad, and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a). There is no proposal to introduce new routes in the current year ending March, 1988.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise

#### **Assistance to Coconut and Banana Growers**

3496 SHRI A J.V.B MAHESHWARA RAO. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are aware of the difficulties faced by Coconut and Banana growers with regard to remunerative prices and loans for these crops; and

(b) whether Union Government have any scheme to give financial assistance to the grower for plant protection, diseases and other agricultural inputs in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERTIVE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a). No State Government has recently reported difficulties, if any, faced by coconut and banana growers with regard to

remunerative price and loan for these crops.

(b) Government of India is providing financial assistance for removal of Tatipaka affected palms in Andhra Pradesh through Coconut Development board. The Board is also implementing a scheme for expansion of area under coconut in the State under which financial assistance is provided for inputs. Scheme for Rehabilitation of Coconut has been sanctioned by NABARD in traditional coconut growing States including Andhra Pradesh. Credit is provided by cooperative and commercial banks for Banana.

#### **Compensation Paid Under Crop Insurance Scheme**

3487. SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESHWARA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are aware of the damage caused due to heavy floods to many Mandals in East Godavari districts in 1986;

(b) whether the flood affected districts of East Godavari have not been paid of crop insurance compensation so far; and

(c) the steps being taken to expedite the payment of crop insurance compensation in these districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). The Government of India is aware of the damage caused to Paddy crops due to heavy floods in many Mandals in the East Godavari district during Kharif 1986. The details of the indemnity claims payable to the concerned farmers in this district under the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS) have been received. Further clarification as to total

amount payable in various districts of Andhra Pradesh including East Godavari has been sought from the General Insurance Corporation of India.

#### **Allotment of Flats to Widows under N.P.H.S. 1979**

3498. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8915 on 4 May, 1987 regarding allotment of flats to widows under New Pattern HUDCO Scheme, 1979 and state:

(a) the total number of flats allotted to widows under New Pattern HUDCO Scheme, 1979 so far;

(b) whether certain registered widow applicants have opted for conversion of their categories; and

(c) if so, the total number of conversions, category-wise, made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a). Under New Pattern, 1979 scheme, 359 flats have so far been allotted to the widows on out of turn basis.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The details are as under:-

i) Janta to LIG - 9

ii) Janta/LIG to MIG - 31.

#### **Allotment of Plots under Rohini Scheme**

3499. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question 24 on 27 July, 1987 regarding

allotment of plots under Rohini Scheme and state:

(a) the total number of applications received, category-wise, under Rohini Scheme of residential plots;

(b) the total number of plots, category-wise, allotted so far;

(c) the total number of plots, category-wise, ready for allotment;

(d) the total number of plots under development at present;

(e) the cost of plot, category-wise fixed at the time of inviting applications;

(f) the cost of plot, category-wise, at present; and

(g) the procedure for change of category of plots under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) 82384 applicants got their names registered for residential plots in Rohini Residential Scheme. Their number category-wise is as follows:-

i)	EWS/Janta	18,390
ii)	LIG	38,105
iii)	MIG	25,889
	TOTAL	<u>82,384</u>

(b) 30732 Plots have been allotted to the registrants so far as per details below:

i)	ESW/Janata	11,795
ii)	LIG	12,640
iii)	MIG	6,297
	TOTAL	<u>30,732</u>

(c) DDA propose to make 20,000 plots available to the registrants by March, 1989, subject to the availability of land in time. Their tentative distribution is:

i)	EWS	7,000
ii)	LIG	6,000
iii)	MIG	7,000
	TOTAL	<u>20,000</u>

(d) About 350 plots in Sector VII and 200 plots in Sector VIII are under development.

(e) and (f)

Category	Price per sq. m. at time of applications (in Rs.)	Price per sq. m. at present (in Rs.)
1	2	3
EWS/JANATA	100/-	125/-
LIG	125/-	150/-

1	2	3
	150/-	175/-
MIG	200/-	250/-

(g) Change of category of plots is not permissible.

**Conversion of MIG Category into S.F.S. Under NPHS, 1979**

3500. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the D.D.A. had allowed conversion of category to persons registered under the New Pattern HUDCO Scheme, 1979;

(b) if so, the total number thereof, category-wise;

(c) whether the D.D.A. had allowed further conversion of M.I.G. category into Self-financing Scheme and

(d) if so, the total number thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a). Yes, Sir. Conversion from lower category to higher category was allowed upto June, 1987. Conversion from Janta to LIG/MIG/SFS and LIG to MIG/SFS has been discontinued w.e.f. 30.6.87.

(b) The details upto June, 1987 are as under

Janta to LIG	163
Janta to MIG	816
Janata	NIL
LIG to MIG	507
LIG to SFS	13
MIG to SFS	103
Total	1602

(c) Yes, Sir. With effect from 1-7-87 only conversion from M.I.G. to SFS is being allowed.

(d) The total number of conversion allowed from MIG to SFS upto 24-11-87 is 337.

**Setting up of New TV Transmitters**

3501. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new TV transmitters which actually started functioning during the last six months;

(b) the names of States in which they have been set up;

(c) the power of each transmitter and the approximate population covered by the new transmitters; and

(d) the programme to set up new transmitters during the remaining period of the current five year plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND



**BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA):** (a) to (c). Besides replacement of three low power TV transmitters at Kohima, Silchar and Imphal by high power TV transmitters and setting up of a high power TV transmitter at Calcutta for second channel service, 21 low power TV transmitter have been set up during the last six months. State-wise location of these transmitters along with their

power is given in the statement below. The above mentioned transmitters provide service to an additional population of about 58.19 lakhs.

(d) With the implementation of the VII Plan schemes, the number of TV transmitters in the country will increase from the present 220 to 392.

### STATEMENT

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>State/U.T.</i>	<i>Location of the Transmitter</i>	<i>Power of the Transmitter</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Ongole	100 Watt.
2.	Assam	Silchar (in replacement of existing LPT) Jorhat	10 K. Watt. 100 Watt.
3.	Gujarat	Amreli Palanpur	100 Watt. 100 Watt.
4.	Karnataka	Chickmagalur	100 Watt.
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Ambikapur Guna Shahdol	100 Watt. 100 Watt. 100 Watt.
6.	Maharashtra	Buldana	100 Watt.
7.	Meghalaya	Jowai	100 Watt.
8.	Manipur	Imphal (in replacement of existing LPT)	1 K. Watt.
9.	Nagaland	Kohima (-do-)	1 K. Watt.
10.	Orissa	Baripada Jeypore	100 Watt. 100 Watt.

1	2	3	4
11.	Tamil Nadu	Nagarcoil	100 Watt.
		Dharmapuri	100 Watt.
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur	100 Watt.
		Banda	100 Watt.
		Lakhimpur	100 Watt.
		Tanakpur	100 Watt.
		Almora	2x10 Watt.
13.	Lakshdweep Islands	Amini	2x10 Watt.
		Andrott	2x10 Watt.

#### Supply of Rigs to Madhya Pradesh for Drinking Water

3502. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received any request from Madhya Pradesh for supply of combination type new generated rigs for drinking water supply for use in inaccessible and remote areas inhabited by Schedule Caste and Scheduled Tribes;

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

(c) whether the powerful drilling machines for drinking water exploration on receipt from Soviet Union will be allotted to Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the number thereof?

DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMANAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Government of Madhya Pradesh has intimated their requirement of Combination type drilling rigs to the Central Government. However, as the supply of drinking water in rural areas is a State subject, State Governments are to plan, formulate and implement Rural Drinking Water Schemes. The Financial assistance provided to State Government under the Centrally sponsored Accelerated rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) is not intended for the purchase of rigs. The rigs required for implementing Rural Water Supply Programme are procured by the States themselves. However for meeting drinking water scarcity, an ad-hoc ways and means advance of Rs. 1.05 crores has been made available to the Madhya Pradesh Govt. for purchase of 4 drilling rigs including one combination type rig during the current year as a part of drought assistance.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

(c) and (d). The Government of India

and USSR have signed a memorandum of understanding under which USSR would supply 6 rotary rigs to India for use by Central Ground Water Board for the States. The deployment of these rigs would be decided on need based basis keeping in view the requests pending with Central Ground Water Board at the time of receipt and consequent commissioning of these rigs.

[*Translation*]

#### **Implementation of Crop Insurance Scheme**

3503. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether Government propose to consider the question of modifying the Crop Insurance Scheme in such a way that every farmer, who gets his crop insured, would be paid compensation according to the actual loss suffered by him?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): No, Sir.

[*English*]

#### **Allocation of Funds Under RLEGP**

3504. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to enhance the allocation under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme during 1988-89; and

(b) if so, the estimated rate of increase in allocation under the RLEGP for drought prone States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) and (b). As the exercise of finalizing the size of the Annual Plan for the year 1988-89 is still not over, no indication can be given about the enhancement and its size at the present stage.

#### **FAO Aid for Poultry**

3505 SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:  
SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Food and Agriculture Organisation is aiding the country for promoting poultry farming in the country;

(b) whether any agreement has been signed between FAO and Union Government to this effect; and

(c) the details of the Poultry Development Programmes proposed to be implemented with FAO aid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Project Document relating to the Project 'Egg and Poultry Marketing' was signed between Government of India and FAO on 6th November, 1987.

(c) Under the Project FAO will provide Consultants in egg and poultry marketing, handling and storage. The objective of the Project is to advise Government on future poultry and egg marketing policy.

The total FAO assistance for the Project is US \$ 45,000.

**Transfer of Staff in E.P.F. Organisation****STATEMENT**

3506. SHRI MADAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Provident Fund Inspectors (Grade-II), Enforcement Officers and Assistant Accounts Officers have been transferred out of various States during the months of February and June, 1987;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these officers had not been transferred to any other place since 1952;

(d) whether the inter-se seniority of all such officers transferred has been maintained;

(e) if so, whether the seniority of a large number of staff who are also senior to these officers transferred and posted in one State including the Central Office for more than 10 years, will also be maintained similarly;

(f) if not, whether Government adopt/follow uniform transfer policy in the interest of working of EPF organisation without disturbing the seniority of the staff, if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the names of officers, who were transferred, is given below.

(c) The officers from Delhi had not been transferred to any other place earlier.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir.

(f) and (g). do not arise.

Names of offices who were transferred

S. No.	Name of the PF, I/Ent. Officer
1	2
<i>Transferred in February, 1987.</i>	
1.	Shri C.S. Malik.
2.	Shri B.L. Lamba.
3.	Shri V.K. Rajput.
4.	Shri Mogha Ram.
5.	Shri V.K. Saxena.
6.	Shri T.D. Chopra.
7.	Shri Ram Mohan.
8.	Shri B.L. Pathak.
9.	Shri B.K. Bhatia.
10.	Shri P.N. Khanna.
11.	Shri O.P. Bajaj.
12.	Shri Yesh Pal.
13.	Shri K.L. Khanna.
14.	Smt. Ramesh Taneja.
15.	Smt. R.K. Kanthie Raja.
16.	Smt. Vimal Kathuria.
17.	Shri M.R. Chhaira.
18.	Shri M.P. Chawla.
19.	Shri J.M. Malik

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20. Shri K.C. Mehta.

21. Shri O.P. Narang.

22. Shri R.C. Verma

23. Shri P.K. Nigam.

24. Shri K M Lal Srivastava.

25. Shri N C. Mitra

26. Shri S.S. Aggarwal.

27. Shri Sitaram

28. Shri K C. Chedwal

II      Transferred in June, 1987

1. Shri B K. Srivastava

2. Shri K V S Nair.

3. Shri P C Dewan

4. Shri S.N Awasthi.

5. Shri R.K Divedi.

6. Shri Manmohan Singh.

7. Shri Khem Chand.

8. Shri Patram Singh

9. Shri Anand Prakash

10. Shri R.N. Goel

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**Second Channel of T.V. in Calcutta**

3507. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether all North-Eastern States will be benefited by the second channel of Calcutta, Doordarshan;

(b) if so, the names of States,

(c) if not, the reasons therefore, and

(d) the programme Government have chalked out for North-Eastern States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) to (d) No, Sir. None of these States fall within the service range of the Calcutta transmitter. The primary aim of the Second Channel at Calcutta being to meet the specialised requirements of the metropolitan city, there is no proposal to extend similar facility in the North-Eastern Region.

**Instituting Award for Innovative Farmers**

3509 SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Union Government propose to institute an award for innovative farmers;

(b) if so, the time by which the scheme would be introduced; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. There is no proposal for instituting an award for innovative farmers. However, the Government of India have instituted National Productivity Awards in Agriculture for Central Coopera-

tive Societies in Inland and Marine Fish Production, Public Sector Seeds Corporations, Dairy Development and Production in the Co-operative Sector, Agro-Industries Corporations, Marketing Federations in the co-operative sector, Bio-Fertilizer producers, State Oilseeds producers, Co-operative Societies/Public Sector Undertakings engaged in horticulture development, Dryland Agriculture, Poultry farmers and maximum productivity in command areas.

(c) The need for instituting a separate award for innovative farmers other than those who qualify for consideration in the existing scheme of awards which are given on the basis of maximum productivity at national level, has not been felt.

#### **Setting up of Technology Park by Boeing Company**

3510. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Boeing Company of USA has suggested to set up a technology park in India; if so, the purpose of this set up;

(b) whether other companies have also put forward similar proposals;

(c) if so, the names of all the foreign companies who have evinced interest in this regard with particular of the offers made; and

(d) whether any decision has been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### **High Price of Garlic**

3511. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that garlic has become a costly commodity due to lower production; and

(b) if so, the measures Government propose to take to increase its production?

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

(b) Efforts are being made to develop improved varieties of garlic as well as to evolve better methods of cultivation by ICAR, Agricultural Universities and Associated Agricultural Development Foundation (AADF) under National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation (NAFED). AADF has already developed some varieties suited for North India, Maharashtra and Gujarat. Seed multiplication and extension education are also being taken by them, besides the developmental programmes of State Governments.

#### **Development of Historical Places During Seventh Plan**

3512. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed in the Seventh Five Year Plan for the development of historical places and tourist complexes and to what extent the target has been achieved so far; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JADISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). The Central Ministry of Tourism does not fix targets either Statewise or placewise. Financial assistance for development of tourist infrastructure at various tourist centres in the country is considered on the basis of proposals received from the State Governments, subject to availability of funds, merits of proposals and inter-se priorities.

#### **Transfer of Akbar Hotel to ITDC**

3513. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to transfer the Akbar Hotel to the India Tourism Development Corporation for running it again as a hotel;

(b) if so, the expenditure incurred or proposed to be incurred in this regard; and

(c) the details of the decision taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a). A request was made to the Ministry of External Affairs for transfer of Akbar Hotel back to I.T.D.C. for operating it as a Hotel. However, the request has not so far been agreed to;

(b) and (c). Does not arise in view of (a) above.

#### **De-Salination Plants**

3514. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:-

(a) the districts identified all over the country which are without any perennial source of drinking water;

(b) the steps taken to instal-de-salination plants in such districts; and

(c) the names of such districts identified in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a). Out of 2.27 lakh problem villages identified, now only 1.12 lakh problem villages have yet to be converted with adequate supply of safe drinking water.

(b) In the villages having highly saline water and with no other alternative solution for making available potable water, the de-salination plants are being installed.

(c) In Gujarat the following districts have been identified for setting up of de-salination plants-(1) Surendranagar (2) Kachchh (3) Jamnagar (4) Bhavnagar (5) Banaskantha (6) Amreli (7) Kheda.

#### **Profit Earned by Fertilizer and Chemical Companies**

3515. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMAHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some fertilizer and chemical companies earned profit during last year despite a glut of fertilizers in the market and discount sale thereof;

(b) if so the name of such fertilizer companies; and

(c) the details of the profit earned by these companies during 1986-87 company-

wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (R. PRABHU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Out of the eleven fertilizer companies in the public and cooperative sectors, the following six companies earned profit, indicated against each, during 1986-87:

Name of the Company	Net profit (Rs. Crores)
1	2
1. National Fertilizers Ltd.	16.51
2. Fertilizers And Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	41.45
3. Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.	20.11
4. Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	6.64
5. Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd.	0.46
6. Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd.	10.74 (provisional)

#### Shifting of Government Offices to Nagpur

3516. SHRIBA JWARILAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any further decision has since been taken by Government to shift some of the Central Government offices from Delhi to Nagpur;

(b) if so, the details of the Central Government Offices presently functioning in Nagpur; and

(c) the details of the Central Government offices likely to be shifted from Delhi to

Nagpur during the current plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No decision has been taken to shift any Central Government Office from Delhi to Nagpur.

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

#### High Powered Committee on Changes In Crop Insurance Scheme

3517. SHRI BHWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high powered official



committee has suggested far reaching changes in the Crop Insurance Scheme;

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

(c) whether Government propose to implement the suggestions and if so, in what manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). A Group under the Chairmanship of an Additional Secretary in the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation has been constituted to undertake an in-depth study and Critical Review of the Functioning of the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS). The Group has so far held a series of meeting and is considering all aspect of the CCIS. The Group has not yet submitted its Report to the Government.

#### **ESI Hospital Jhilmil Colony, Delhi**

3518. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether ESI hospital in Jhilmil colony, Delhi is now functioning, if so, since when;

(b) whether the doctors and other medical and para-medical staff in various departments have been appointed;

(c) if so, the names, qualifications and experience of the doctors and other staff appointed in medicine, surgery, eye, skin departments etc. and whether they fulfil the prescribed qualifications required for respective disciplines; and

(d) whether these appointments have been made departmentally or from outside and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) The OPD and Diagnostic Services at the Hospital have started functioning w.e.f. 24.9.84;

(b) Yes, Sir. The doctors and other medical and para-medical staff required for provision of OPD and Diagnostic Services have been appointed;

(c) and (d). the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### **Telecast of Documentary "Sister Alphonsa Bharananganam"**

3519. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the documentary "Sister Alphonsa Bharananganam" has been given National Award;

(b) whether it will be telecast on the National Network; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) Yes, Sir. The documentary film 'Sister Alphonsa of Bharananganam' produced by Shri Dejo Kappen and Shri George Sebastian and directed by Shri Rajiv Vijay Raghavan has won the National Award for the Best Biographical Film for the year 1986 in the XXXIV National Film Festival.

(b) It will be telecast, if found suitable for telecast after its preview.

(c) Does not arise.

**Delay in Allotment of DDA Flats**

3520. SHRI SWAMI PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has allotted only 12 per cent flats in all categories under the New Pattern Scheme, 1979 during the last eight years;

(b) if so, the reasons for this poor rate;

(c) whether registered persons are being made to pay twice the price of flats due to inordinate delay on the part of Delhi Development Authority;

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken to ensure improvement in the allotment of flats; and

(e) the other schemes of Delhi Development Authority in which allotment of flats to registered persons has been delayed so much?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir. DDA has allotted 53439 flats as on 31.10.87 in all the categories under New Pattern Scheme, 1979.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The prices mentioned in the brochure were only indicative and were subject to revision at the time of determining the final cost.

(e) DDA has intimated that allotment/ allocation remains to be made in respect of Self Financing Scheme/Retired Persons Scheme, 1985.

**Production of Programmes by Delhi Doordarshan**

3521. SHRI SWAMI PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the programmes produced by the Delhi Doordarshan, people's participation to a great extent is ensured:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Delhi Doordarshan proposes to produce any programmes highlighting the religious values;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) and (b). It is the constant endeavour of Doordarshan to produce programmes involving people's participation depending on programme requirements.

(c) to (e). Doordarshan, as a matter of policy, does not telecast programmes having direct bearing on any particular religion. Only the social, cultural, aesthetic & ethical values are highlighted.

**Emigration Clearance**

3522. SHRI SWAMI PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the categories of emigration clearance with duration in each case given by offices of Protector of Emigrants at present; and

(b) the procedure for taking emigration clearance under different categories, sepa-

rately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) Emigration clearance is mainly of two types:

- (i) Individual clearance.
- (ii) Group clearance.

Duration of clearance is concurrent with the term of employment.

(b) Individual seeking emigration clearance is required to make an application along with an attested employment contract, valid Passport and Visa and a receipt for security deposit and emigration fee.

Group clearance is given either through (i) a recruiting agent registered in terms of the Emigration Act, 1983; (ii) an Indian project Exporter; or (iii) a Foreign employer.

An application has to be submitted in the prescribed format alongwith (i) the Power of Attorney given by the employer with a photocopy thereof; (ii) Demand letter given by the employer along with a photocopy thereof; (iii) Specimen Employment Contract; (iv) Receipt of Emigration fees; and (v) Security Deposit.

These documents are processed and emigration clearance is given on finding them in order.

### Commissioning of New TV Transmitters

3523. SHRI SWAMI PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to commission five more T.V. transmitters;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that Hamirpur in U.P. has also been identified for the purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) and (b). It is envisaged to set up TV Transmitters at places indicated in the statement below during the remaining part of the Seventh Plan period.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Hamirpur in Uttar Pradesh is already within the service range of the high power (10 KW) TV transmitter at Kanpur. Therefore, there is no need to set up a separate TV transmitter at Hamirpur

### STATEMENT

#### *Locations and Powers of TV Transmitters*

State	High Power Transmitters (10 KW/1 KW)	Low Power Transmitters (100 W)	Very Low Power Transposers Transmitters (2 x 10 W)	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Assam	Dibrugarh	Kokrajhar		

1	2	3	4	5
2. Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur Tirupati	Adilabad Khammam Srikakulam Ramagundam		Visakhapatnam Vijayawada
3. Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	Passighat Tezu	Along Anini Basar Bomdila Changlang Daporijo Dirang Hayuliang Khonsa Miao Namsai Raga Roing Seppa Tawang Ziro	
4. Bihar	Daltonganj Katihar	Borkaro Begusarai Giridih Forbesganj Gopalganj Madhubani Motihari Saharsa Sasaram Singhbhum Sitamarhi Siwan		
5. Gujarat	Bhuj	Ahwa Godhara Junagadh Porbander Surendranagar Valsad Veraval		
6. Haryana		Narnaul		

	1	2	3	4	5
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Bilaspur Dharamsala	Chamba Hamirpur Kalpa Kyelong Una	Solan
8.	Jammu and Kashnir			Bhadarwa Doda Khalatse Kistawar Kupwara Pahalgam Ramban Udhampur	Rajouri
9.	Kerala		Idukki Kalpetta Kasaragod Malappuram		
10.	Karnataka	Dharwad Shimoga	Bidar Chitradurga Karwar		
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior Jabalpur Jagdalpur Raipur (10 KW in place of existing 1 KW)	Bailadila Balaghat Betul Chhatarpur Chindwara Jhabua Khargaon Mandla Mandsaur Narsimhapur Neemuch Panna Raigarh Rajgarh Satna Seoni Shivpuri Tikamgarh Sidhi		

1	2	3	4	5
12. Meghalaya	Shillong Tura		Nongstoin	
13. Maharashtra	Ambajogai Aurangabad Pune (10 KW in place of existing 0.6 KW) Bombay (Ch. II (10 KW in place of existing 1 KW)	Gadhchiroli Ichalkaranji Osmanabad Pusad Yavatmal		Aurangabad Junnar
14. Manipur	Churachandpur		Chandel Senapati Tamenglong	
15. Mizoram	Aizawal Lunglei		Saiha	
16. Nagaland	Mokokchung	Dimapur Tuensang	Mon Wokha Zunheboto	
17. Orissa	Bhawanipatna	Baleshwar Bhanjanagar Bolangir Keonjhar Phulbani Sundargarh		
18. Punjab		Gurdaspur	Talwara	
19. Rajasthan	Barmer Kota Jaisalmer	Abu Banswara Chittaurgarh Churu Dungarpur Jhalawar Jhunjhunun Nagaur Pali		

1	2	3	4	5
		Sawaimadhopur Sikar		
20. Sikkim	Gangtok		Gyalshing Mangan Namchi	
21. Tamil Nadu	Madras (Ch.II) Rameshwaram	Cuddalore		Courtalam Udagamandlam
22. Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	Amethi Hardoi Hardwar Orai Puranpur Mainpuri	Gangotri Gopeshwar Haldwani Kausani Ranikhet Uttarkashi Mankapur	Narendranagar Obra Srinagar
23. West Bengal		Alipurduar Kalimpong Medinipur		
<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>				
1. Delhi	Delhi (Ch.II) (10 KW in place of existing 1 KW)	—	—	—
2. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	Campbell Bay Diglipur Hutbay Mayabunder Nancowry Rangat	
3. Daman and Diu	—	Daman	Diu	
4. Pondicherry	—	—	Karaikal Mahe Yanam	

1	2	3	4	5
5. Lakshadweep Islands	—	—	Agatti Chetlat Kadmat Kalpani Kilton	
6. Chandigarh	—	Chandigarh		
7. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	Silvassa	

### Field Offices IBPGR

3524. T. KALPANA DEVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether International Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources propose to set up its field offices in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the places selected for these field offices;

(c) the activities envisaged for field offices;

(d) the extent to which Indian Council of Agricultural Research will benefit as a result thereof;

(e) whether Indian Council of Agricultural Research propose to hold IBPGR workshop at New Delhi; and

(f) if so, the objectives of workshop and the countries expected to participate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. International

Board for Plant Genetic Resources (IBPGR), Rome, Italy and Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on 23rd November, 1987 and it is proposed in the MOU to have IBPGR's Field Office for South and South East Asia at New Delhi. The Field Office of IBPGR would be located on the campus of National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources (NBPGR), Pusa Campus, New Delhi. The proposed Field Office will promote plant genetic resources and other related activity conducted by ICAR or by any other Indian institution which may be considered to be important to the fulfilment of the mutual objectives of ICAR/IBPGR.

(d) ICAR/IBPGR will develop a long-term collaborative programme specified and executed through a series of specific work plans each for a period of two years.

(e) and (f) The workshop was held at New Delhi from 23-25 November, 1987 to discuss matters of common interest in the field of plant genetic resources so as to promote and strengthen these activities for mutual benefits. Participating countries included Philippines, Malaysia, India, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, Japan and Thailand.



**Setting up of T.V. Transmitters**

3525. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the net work of T.V. Transmitters is on the increase in the country;

(b) the names of places where T.V. transmitters have been installed in the country during 1985, 1986 and 1987;

(c) whether some more T.V. Transmitters are yet to be commissioned during the remaining period of 1987 and 1988;

(d) if so, the names of places approved for the purpose;

(e) whether new T.V. transmitters are yet to be commissioned in Andhra Pradesh;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The places where TV Transmitters have been set up during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 (to date) are given in the statement below.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The places where TV Transmitters are envisaged to be set up during the remaining period of 1987-88 is given below in the statement. Commissioning of TV Transmitters during 1988-89 would depend upon the availability of the required equipment, infrastructural facilities and annual allocation of plan resources.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Besides the 100 W TV Transmitter already commissioned into service at Ongole in Andhra Pradesh in August, 1987, a high power (10 KW) TV transmitter each at Anantpur and Tirupati (in replacement of the existing low power transmitters), a low power (100 W) TV transmitter each at Adilabad, Khammam, Srikakulam and Ramagundam and a TV Transposer each at Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam are envisaged to be set up in Andhra Pradesh as a part of the Seventh Plan of Doordarshan.

(g) Does not arise

**STATEMENT**

1985-86		1986-87		1987-88 (1.4.87 to 29.11.87)	
High Power Transmitter (10 KW/1 KW)	Low Power Transmitter (100 W)	High Power Transmitter (10 KW)	Low Power Transmitter (100 W/2 x 10)	High Power Transmitter (10 KW/1 KW)	Low Power Transmitter (100 W/2x10 W)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Poonch	Neyveli	Visakhapatnam	Satara	Kohima	Ratnagiri

1	2	3	4	5	6
Jammu	Korba	Agartala	Bettiah	Imphal	Beed
Dwarka	Khandwa		Produddur	Silchar	Shahdol
Cochin	Nazira		Jagdapur		Guna
Bhatinda	Singrauli		Bhuj		Palanpur
Bombay (ch. II)	Ukhrul		Hassan		Ongole
	Darbhanga		Rawatbhatta		Nagarcoil
			Madikeri		Amreli
			Ballia		Buldara
			Mandi		Tanakpur
			Damon		Dharmapuri
			Udipi		Lalitpur
			Darjeeling		Banda
			Bhawanipatna		Baripada
			Pilani		Jeypore
			Diphu		Chickmagalur
			Kavaratti		Jowai
			Minicoy		Ambikapur
					Lakhimpur
					Jorhat
					Amini
					Andrott
					Almora

**STATEMENT-II**

High Power Transmitters (10 KW/1 KW)		Low Power Transmitters (1.00 W/2 x 10 W)	
1		2	
1. Dibrugarh		1. Bilaspur	19. Shivpuri
2. Tura		2. Gadchiroli	20. Banswara
3. Aizwal		3. Ahwa	21. Dimapur
		4. Yavatmal	22. Jhabua
		5. Kasargod	23. Khargaon
		6. Sundargarh	24. Nagaur
		7. Tezu	25. Passighat
		8. Bokaro	26. Lunglei
		9. Mainpuri	27. Along
		10. Veraval	28. Bomdilla
		11. Bailadilla	29. Tawang
		12. Mandsaur	30. Ziro
		13. Daman	31. Diglipur
		14. Neemach	32. Mayabunder
		15. Surendranagar	33. Chetlet
		16. Chittaurgarh	34. Kalpeni
		17. Dungarpur	35. Mankapur
		18. Malappuram	

1

2

36. Saiha

40. Kilton

37. Gopeshwar

41. Namsai

38. Chamba

42. Nancowry

39. Hamirpur

43. Seppa

**Allotment of Shops by DDA to Handicapped Persons.**

3526. SHRIKHELAN RAMJANGDE:  
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4359 on 24 August, 1987 regarding allotment of shops by DDA to handicapped persons and state:

(a) The names of applications whose applications are pending for allotment of Kiosks/stalls with Delhi Development Authority; and

(b) The date on which the draw of lots is to be held?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):(a) Names of 95 handicapped persons whose applications are pending, are given in the statement below.

(b) The D.D.A. has intimated that the draw might be held some time in the middle of January, 1988.

**STATEMENT**

**CASES OF THE HANDICAPPED REFERRED TO S.W.D. (Social Welfare Directorate)**

S/Shri.

1. Sh. Dharam Chand Jain 14/44, Model Town, Delhi.
2. Shri Vinod Kumar, H.No. 2, Gali No. 19, Main Road, New Seelampur, Delhi
3. S.K. Bhatia Gali No. 14, H.No. 1488, Shidipura, K. Bagh, Delhi
4. Arvind Kumar
5. Nand La, 159, Janta Colony, Vivek Vihar, Delhi,
6. Maher Singh, Tea Stall near N.M.I. Ansari Nagar, Delhi.
7. Balwant Singh, 362, DDA Qrs. Ranjit Nagar, New Delhi.

8. Delly Jain, N-242, Sector VIII, R.K.Puram, N. Delhi
9. Smt. Param Saila w/o Late Sh. Krishan Dev, Jhuggi No. J-236, Gautam Puri, Behind I.G.Stadium
10. Arun Kumar Sethi, G-496 Saraswati Vihar, Delhi.
11. Gopi 23/655, DDA Quarters, Madangir, New Delhi.
12. Shyamji Banwala, 20/12, Old Rajinder Nagar, New Delhi.
13. Shyam La, H.No. 17, Jawala Nagri, Delhi-31.
14. Harwans Ojha.
15. Ram Gopal, 1/485, Trilok Puri, Delhi-91.
16. Ashok Kumar-I-321, Ansari Nagar, A.I.I.M.S. New Delhi-29.
17. Ram Singh, B-471, Lok Nayak Camp,. S.P.Nagar, Chankyapuri, New Delhi.
18. Kallo, Jhuggi No.11, Minto Road, New Delhi.
19. Virender Nath, Sector-IV, 1/6, Gopi Nath Bazar, Delhi Cantt.
20. Devinder Kumar, 257, Teliwara Shahdara Delhi-32.
21. Rajinder Kumar, Flat No. 17, C.S.P. Flat E/Kailash, New Delhi.
22. S.K. Narula, B-II/64, Lajpat Nagar-II, New Delhi.
23. Sunita Sachdeva, B-24, East Krishna Nagar, Delhi-51.
24. Sangeeta Jain 32/4/60-A, Sham Singh, Street, Gopi Nath Bazar, Delhi Cantt.
25. S.D. Ramani, DDA Flats, Madangir, New Delhi-62.
26. Mukesh Kumar Chhabra, G-1/739, Madangir, New Delhi.
27. Parveen Chawla, B-40, Vivek Vihar, Shahdara, Delhi.
28. Sudhir Ganba, 28/85, West patel Nagar, New Delhi-8.
29. Satyeshwar C/o Sh. Chhami Ram Saklani, B-19, Vinod Nagar,(W), Delhi-92.
30. Daulat Ram S/o Sh. Shiv Lal, B-2/199, Paschim Vihar, Delhi
31. Abdul Hameed, A/16, DDA Flats Masjid Moth, New Delhi.
32. Ghanshyam Mehta S/o. Sh. D.R. Mehta, T-41, Ashok Vihar, Phase-I, Delhi-52.
33. Ashok Kumar Sabharawal, H.NO. 10-A, NU Block, Pitampura, New Delhi.
34. Jamuna Dass S/o. Sh. Indraj Singh C-74, Netaji Nagar, New Delhi.
35. Kanwar Singh 147, Ali Ganj Kotla Mubarakpur, New Delhi.

- 641 **Written Answers**      **AGRAHAYANA 9, 1909 (SAKA)**      **Written Answers** 642
36. P.L. Wadhera, D-541, Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi.
37. Rakesh Mahajan, H.NO. 3013/9, Gali No. 18, Ranjit Nagar, New Delhi.
38. Kishan Devi w/o Sh. Karam Chand, 31/2, Radhapuri Extn.2, Delhi.
39. Dasrath Mal C/o Dr. Vinod Kumar, Ramtake C-Block, Apartment No. 805, Gurgaon Raod, H.S. Apartment, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi.
40. Ashok Kumar 13/3, Kali Bari Marg, New Delhi.
41. Kuldeep Malhotra, J-282, Saket, New Delhi.
42. Jagmohan S/o Kushal Singh, 97, Shankar Market, Cannaught Place, New Delhi.
43. Krishan Kumar IV-P/2, Double Storey, Lajpat Ng. New Delhi.
44. Lata Rani w/o Sh. Suresh Chand, E-68, Jhilmil Colony, Sahdara, Delhi-32.
45. Trilok Chand, H.No. 407, Chhatta Lal, Main Gali Paharwali Darya Ganj, Delhi
46. Ram Chand S/o. Latur Singh, 72/96, L.N.J.P.N. Hospital, Delhi.
47. Khem Chand S/o. Moti Ram, 2713, Chunna Mandi, Gali No.7, Pahar Ganj, New Delhi.
48. Pawan Kumar C/o Sh. Madan Lal Anand, 1038, Kuncha Natwan Chandni Chowk, Delhi-6
49. Ram singh Tailor, E-128, Mahamodpur, R.K. Puram, Delhi-66.
50. Laxman Dass, BH/609-A, Janta Flat, Shalimar Bagh, Delhi.
51. Mahabir Singh, 98, North Avenue, New Delhi.
52. Vikas B-3-A/223, Janakpuri, New Delhi.
53. Mangat Singh, G-587, Dakshinpuri, New Delhi.
54. Babu Ram, D-654, Gautam Nagari, Shahdra, Delhi
55. Deepak Lamba, H-85, Panchsheel Park, New Delhi.
56. Gupteshwar Prasad, H.No.330, Shahpur Jat, New Delhi.
57. Meena Soni, 1500, Laxmi Bai Nagar, New Delhi.
58. Dharma Singh, WZ-206, Mandipur, New Delhi.
59. Om prakash, 6/365, Geeta Colony, Delhi
60. Parbha Rani S/o Lobu Ram, 3/16, Nehru Nagar, N. Delhi.
61. Amarjeet, H.No. 70, Gali No. 9, Vill. Smaipur, Badli - Delhi.
62. Vijay Garg, G-7/105-B, DDA Flats, Lawrance Rd. Delhi-35.
63. Surinder Kumar, 1531/4, Kotla Mubarakpur, New Delhi.

64. J.C. Mongia, D-245, Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi.
65. Ram Kumar, H.NO. 89, Jamroodpur, New Delhi.
66. Pushpa Rani, D/o Baldev Raj, 1/1. Malviya Nagar, New Delhi.
67. Jaswant Singh, H.No. 326, Madipur, DDA Janta Flats.
68. Basi Dev, 9232, Gali No. 5, Multani Dhanda, Paharganj, New Delhi.
69. Rajesh Kumar, S/o Gariba Dass, D-557, Netaji Nagar, Delhi.
70. I.P.Gupta R/o, LU-45, Pitampura, Delhi.
71. Ku Meeno Sharma D/o, Parma Nand Sharma R/o 10/119, New Birla Line Kamla Nagar, Delhi.
72. Rakesh Kumar R/o, 8/4, Pant Nagar, Jangpura, N.Delhi.
73. Jagan Nath, S/o.Sh. Babu Lal, H.NO.9739 Gali No. Multani Dhanda Pahar Ganj, Delhi.
74. Taranjeet Singh, G-8, Area, E-2-C62, Stall No. 2, Rajouri Garden, New Delhi.
75. Amar Singh
76. Ishwar Parasad.
77. Gobind Ram.
78. Madhu Jain.
79. G.K. Bhalani.
80. Ram Saran Mitra.
81. Dasrath Mandal.
82. Mukesh Kapoor.
83. Ranbir Singh.
84. Sh. Satinder Singh S/o. Sh Balwant Singh, G-122, Karbala, B.K, Datta Colony, New Delhi.
85. Sushila Gaur, H.No. 1259, Shara Kothi, Subzi Mandi, Delhi, Approved by L.G.
86. Sh. Raju- Approved by L.G.
87. Rajiv Gujral Approved by L.G.
88. Rakesh Kumar, Recommended by S.W.D.
89. Yadu Ram 42, 1396, Naiwala, Karol Bagh, Delhi. Recommended
90. Jagdish Prasad Gupta. L-4-45, Vishkha Enclave by S.W.D. Pitampura Delhi-34. Recommended by S.W.D.
91. Ganga Dutt Sharma, BP,137, Shalimar Bagh, Delhi. Recommended by S.W.D.
92. Manget Ram, 10-A,/93, 100 Qrs. Balmiki Colony, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.
93. Anju Chatrath, P/59, Type V. Qrs. Lodhi Raod , Complex, New Delhi-3.
94. Sh. Raghubir Singh, B-134/4, Lajpat Nagar, Amar Colony, New Delhi.

95. Mrs. Neeta Saxena, 10A/86, W.E.A  
Koral Bagh, New Delhi.

**Allotment of Flats to Handicapped  
Persons by DDA**

3527. SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE:  
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Delhi Development Authority allots flats to physically handicapped persons;

b) If so, the number of applications received during the last two years, year-wise and action taken on each application;

(c) Whether some applications have been rejected by DDA; and

(d) If so, the applicants, whose cases have been rejected during the last two years and the reasons thereof?

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

b) The following number of applications were received by DDA for allotment of flats:-

1985	1315
1986	1828
TOTAL	3143

All the application were processed and allotment has been made in 70 cases.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) 3075, applications have been rejected by DDA during last two years as they were not covered under the Policy guide-

lines for allotment of flats to physically handicapped persons.

**Slaughter Houses and Fruit and  
Vegetable Mandis in Capital**

3528. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:  
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) The present location of municipal slaughter houses and fruit and vegetable mandis in the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) Whether there are any proposals for shifting them from their present locations;

(c) If so, the particulars of the slaughter houses and mandis which are proposed to be shifted, the date of original establishment, the particulars of the proposed sites and their distances from the original site; and

(d) The facilities proposed to be provided to the persons likely to be dislocated for establishing themselves at the alternative site?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT  
(SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c) At present there is only one Slaughter House at Idgah Road, Pahraganj, There is no proposal for its shifting.

The details of regulated fruit and vegetable mandis in Delhi are given below:-

- (i) New Subzi Mandi, Azadpur.
- ii) New Fruit Market, Serai People Thala, G.T. Road.
- (iii) Siding for fruits at New Azadpur Railway Station.



(iv) Subzi Mandi at G.T Road, Shahdara.

for the smooth functioning of the market are proposed to be provided.

(v) Fruit and Vegetable Market at Choukhandi Raod, Tilak Nagar.

#### **Development of Technology for Airlines.**

(vi) Fruit and Vegetable Market at Jheel Kurenja near Krishna Ngr.

3529. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(vii) Fruit and Vegetable Market at Okhla.

(a) Whether technologies for management and maintenance of airlines and aeroplanes are being developed;

(viii) vegetable Market at Phool Mandi, Darya Ganj.

(b) Whether such technologies are also being supplied to the SAARC countries; and

Out of these the following are proposed to be shifted:-

(c) If so, the details thereof?

(i) The Subzi Mandi, Shahdara, an old market, is proposed to be shifted to Loni Road about 2 KM away.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER):(a) to (c). Updating of technical know-how is a continuous process. Airlines of the SAARC countries are exploring and identifying the areas of cooperation in the field of aircraft maintenance, engine/component overhaul and technical training. Cooperation to the extent possible is being studied and examined through SARC Technical Sub-Committee of Airlines.

(ii) The Fruit and Vegetable Market at Chowkhandi Road which has been functioning since 198-81, is proposed to be shifted to Keshopur about 1 1/2 KM away.

[Translation]

#### **World Bank Assistance for Sagar City**

(iii) The Fruit and Vegetable Market at Jheel Kurenja which has been there for the past many years is proposed to be shifted to near Yamuna Bandh, about 1 KM away.

3530. SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(iv) The phool Mandi, Darya Ganj which has been a very old market is proposed to be shifted to newly constructed Fruit and Vegetable Market at Okhla, about 20 KM away.

(a) Whether any scheme regarding construction of underground drainage system in Sagar City, Madhya Pradesh is under consideration of Union Government for clearance ;

(d) All facilities such as electricity, roads, within the yard, drinking water, street lights etc. and other facilities as are required

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) The total amount being given by the World Bank for this scheme; and

(d) The time by which the aforesaid scheme is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

#### **Construction of Akashwani Kendra in Sagar**

3531. SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) The progress in regard to the construction of Akashwani Kendra in Sagar, Madhya Pradesh.

(b) The time by which it will be ready for commissioning; and

(c) The cost of construction thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K.PANJA): (a) and (b). The construction work which had started at the earlier site selected for the proposed radio station at Sagar had to be stopped as the State Government did not allow the work to proceed on some aesthetic grounds. After a Joint inspection, a new suitable site has been located. Subject to the early handing over the site to AIR by the State Government, the proposed radio station at Sagar is expected to be ready for commissioning during 1989-90.

(c) The cost of construction of Radio Station at Sagar is Rs. 245.00 Lakhs.

[Translation]

#### **Tobacco Cause of Cancer**

3532. SHRI K.RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether tobacco had been established as a cause of cancer;

(b) Whether there are any plans to progressively divert cultivable land under tobacco cultivation to cultivation of other crops, fruits and vegetables as was done in case of Indigo cultivation long ago; and

(c) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir. Tobacco has been reported to have some carcinogenic properties.

(b) At present, there are no plans to divert the land under tobacco to other crops, as tobacco is the most remunerative crop in all the tobacco growing areas. Instead, it is proposed to tap alternate uses of tobacco, like production of pesticides, organic acids and proteins. Efforts are being made to develop 'safer' tobacco having less carcinogenic properties.

(c) Does not arise.

**Allotment of Coal Depot Sites by DDA**

3533. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) The number of Coal depot sites allotted by DDA on lease basis so far;

(b) Whether Government propose to convert coal depot sites which were allotted on licence fee basis into lease basis ; and

(c) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) DDA has reported that only one Coal Depot Site was allotted on lease basis. Its lease has already been cancelled.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

**Joint Venture in Deep-Sea Fishing**

3534. DR. T.KALPANA DEVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5215 on 28th August, 1987 regarding entry of monopoly houses in marine industry and state:

(a) Whether Government propose to revive joint-ventures in deep-sea fishing with foreign collaboration in view of continuous decline in shrimp catch:

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) The steps taken to pull out fishing industry from financial crisis;

(d) whether Government have received

representations for rescheduling of the loans; and

(e) if so, the details of representations and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAK-WANA): (a) and (b). Shrimp catches during the last five years are indicated below:-

Year	Shrimp production (in lakh tonnes)
1982	2.10
1983	1.93
1984	2.03
1985	2.72
1986(Provisional)	2.15

The above statistics do not indicate any decline in shrimp catches except natural fluctuations, The question of revising the policy on joint ventures in deep sea fishing, therefore, does not arise. Further, the Government are encouraging joint venture deploying non-shrimp resource specific vessels.

(c) No report is available on financial crisis faced by the fishing industry.

(d) and (e). A representation has been received from the Association of Indian Fishery Industries stating that they are not in a position to cope up with the repayment schedule of the term loan and interest in respect of deep sea fishing vessels during the current year due to various reasons such as:-

- i) Whether conditions have been unfavourable.      allotted for construction of houses by themselves; and
- ii) Reduction in catches from mid-January, 1987 because of cyclic changes in harvesting of fish.      b) if so, the details of the scheme and in which part of the city the land will be earmarked?
- iii) The operation of fishing vessels also came to a stand still from end of March, to end of July, 1987 because of closed season imposed by the fishing industry.      THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):(a) and (b). A proposal is there with the DDA in this regard but details have not yet been worked out.
- iv) The industry has also suffered closure because of action by the floating staff who have time and again suspended the operation of the vessels under various pretexts.

#### **External Services of Air**

3536. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) Whether there is any proposal to expand External Services of AIR ;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

(c) The number and details of transmitters likely to be installed in the country, their location and when these transmitters are likely to be installed.?

Fishing companies which have purchased fishing vessels with Shipping Development Fund Committee loan already enjoy the moratorium of one year before commencing repayment.

#### **Formation of Cooperatives for Getting Land For Houses**

3535. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the DDA has been asked to clear the backlog by giving options to registrants under the 1979 New Pattern Scheme to form co-operatives and get land

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K.PANJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and c). The following schemes towards strengthening of AIR's existing external services are presently under implementation;

#### A. 6th Plan Schemes:

- i) Delhi (Khampur)-      Installation of 2 Nos. of 500 KW SW transmitters.
- ii) Bangalore-      Installation of 2 Nos. of 250 KW SW Transmitters.

**B. 7th Plan Scheme:**

- |                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| i) Bangalore-       | Installation of 4 Nos. of 250 KW SW transmitters.   |
| ii) Panaji-         | Installation of 2 Nos. of 500 KW SW transmitters.   |
| iii) Gorakhpur—     | Installation of 50 KW SW transmitters.  |
| iv) Delhi (Khampur) | Upgradation of the power of existing 2 Nos. of 50 KW SW transmitters to 100 KW SW transmitter each. |
| v) Tuticorin—       | 200 KW MW transmitter.  |

All the above schemes are expected to be ready for commissioning by March, 1990.

**Recovery of Rent Arrears**

3537. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 286 on 9 November, 1987 regarding recovery of rent arrears and state:

(a) The designation of individuals named in the reply;

(b) The capacity in which they were allotted Government accommodation;

(c) The date of first occupation; and

(d) The date of first notice for the clearance of the arears.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH)(a) to (d). As per Statement given below:

## STATEMENT

Particulars of Individuals referred to in the statement attached in reply given to Unstarred Question No. 286 on 9.11.87 allotted houses etc. in Delhi by the Dte. of Estates from whom Rs. one lakh or more is due on account of Rent etc. (Position as on 31.10.1987)

Sl. No.	Name of Individual Allottee	Particulars of accommodation	Amount due (Rs. in lakh)	Designation of individual	Capacity in which Government accommodation allotted	the date of first occupation	the date of first notice for the clearance of the arrears
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Shri Madan Mohan	14-A Wellington Crescent	1.75	Controller Govt. Hospitality Organisation Ministry of External Affairs	Govt. Servant	1.7.65 taken in General Pool)	Regular demands have been made form time to time
2.	Shri J.S. Paintal	2-Racquent Court Road	2.62	Private person	Unauthorised occupation.	1.10.64	-do-
3.	Shri Ravinder Kapoor. i)	170-D Rouse Ave. (Occupied on 21-8-67) (Vacated on 25-2-85)		Commissioner of Income Tax	Govt. Servant		
	ii)	215 Rouse Avenue	1.51			15.1.85	-do-
4.	Smt. N.G.L. Joseph	DII/89 Kaka Nagar	1.73	Doctor (Asstt. Professor)	Govt. Servant	18.11.76 AN	-do-

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Shri Inderjit Gupta (Guest's name: Shri Arun Roy Choudhary)	56-Western Court	1.16	M.P. (LS)	As guest of M.P.	22.10.82	Regular have been made from time to time.	
6.	Shri Ram Swaroop	127-Srinivas Puri	1.19	Shop Keeper	Private person	Dec. 61	-do-	
7.	Shri Raja Ram	P.F. No. 17-D R.K. Puram	1.42	-do-	-do-	25.8.65	-do-	
8.	Smt. Vijai Laxmi	S-I/Sector XII R.K. Puram	1.22	-do-	-do-	16.10.68	-do-	

**Plinth Area of DDA Flats**

3538. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the High Court of Delhi in its Judgement dated 10 July, 1987 has directed that Delhi Development Authority should adhere to the terms and conditions incorporated in the brochures originally issued for registration of applications under the respective schemes:

(b) Whether many Resident Welfare Association of Delhi Development Authority developed colonies have represented regarding the anomalies in the plinth area of land allotted to them;

(c) If so, the details thereof;

(d) Whether Welfare Association Pocket 'F' of G-8, Area, Rajouri Garden have also requested to make good the deficiency in the plinth area; and

(e) If so, how Government propose to remove the anomalies?

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

(b) to (d). Only one Association, the Residents Welfare Association Pocket 'F' MIG Flats, Rajouri Garden, has been representing for making up some deficiency in the plinth area of 256 MIG flats allotted to them.

(e) The Association has already been informed by the DDA that there was some difference in the plinth area as given in the brochure and as constructed at site but that the cost of the construction as charged formed them has been worked out on the basis of the actual plinth area provided and not on the basis of the plinth area indicated in the brochure. In view of this, there is no

question of making good the difference in the plinth area as is being represented by the Association.

[*Translation*]

**Earnings form Telecast of Reliance World cup Cricket Tournament**

3539. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Doordarshan has earned any profit form telecast of the Reliance Cup Cricket Tournament held recently;

(b) If so, the total amount of the profit earned;

(c) Whether some amount, out of it, has also been paid to the Reliance Cup Organising Committee; and

(d) If so, the details thereof; and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K.PANJA): (a) and (b). Since Doordarshan is not a commercial organisation, its accounting is not done in terms of profit and loss. The gross revenue earned by Doordarshan in connection with the coverage of Reliance Cup 1987 comes to Rs.5.79 crores approximately.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[*English*]

**Prices of Onion and Garlic**

3540. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL: SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be



pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of onion, garlic and such other commodities are increasing day-by-day in Gujarat and other parts of the country;

(b) If so, the details thereof during the last two years and as on 31 October, 1987 in Gujarat and other places;

(c) whether the said prices have affected the prevailing prices of other commodities; if so, the steps taken to maintain price line so that the agriculturist can get the benefit; and

(d) how much quantity of the above has been exported to various countries during the above period and the foreign exchange earned therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: (a) to (c) Statement I showing quar-

ter-end wholesale prices of onion, garlic potato and ginger for 1986 and 1987 is given below. It would be observed therefrom that the behavior of the prices of these commodities exhibits diverse trend.

Individually the weights of these commodities do not have high values in the total consumption basket. As such, their price movements have in general a minimal influence if at all on the prices of other commodities.

In order to protect the interest of agriculturists, Government of India fix the market intervention price at the instance of individual State Government at the agreed terms and conditions as and when warranted. Accordingly, as the need arises market intervention operations are undertaken.

(d) The country mainly exports onion on regular basis. statement indicating country-wise, quantity wise and value-wise export of onion for 1985-86 and 1986-87 is given below:

#### STATEMENT - I

Wholesale prices for the quarters ending January, April, July and October.

<i>State/Centre</i>	<i>Variety</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>January</i>	<i>April</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>October</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

#### ONION

##### GUJARAT:

Sardar Patel	Red	1986	65	40	75	150
Market (Distt. Ahmedabad)		1987	90	125	250	250

##### MAHARASHTRA:

Bombay	Nasik I	1986	115	70	105	250
		1987	130	105	305	300

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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*UTTAR PRADESH:*

Kanpur	Red	1986	162	140	120	225
		1987	200	140	290	425

*POTATO**UTTAR PRADESH*

Farrukhabad	Military	1986	60	195	250	260
		1987	92	96	150	205

*PUNJAB:*

Jalandhar	Chandra- mukhi	1986	106	165	300	300
		1987	100	115	160	250

*WEST BENGAL:*

Calcutta	Desi	1986	95	292	260	305
	Nainital	1987	125	110	150	175

*GARLIC**GUJARAT:*

Jamnagar	Deshi	1986	200	375	1750	1850
		1987	625	625	875	1250

end)

(Sept.-

*ANDHRA PRADESH:*

Hyderabad	1986	600	600	1450	2200
	1987	2300	1125	1100	1950

*TAMIL NADU:*

Vellore	Medium	1986	400	650	2200	N.T.
		1987	3300	1500	1300	2200

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>GINGER</b>						
<b>KERALA</b>						
Cochin	Unbleached	1986 1987	950 1750	900 1500	800 1450	1100 1700
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH:</b>						
Hyderabad		1986 1987	165 450	160 750	380 1200	400 900 (23-10-87)
<b>MAHARASHTRA:</b>						
Bombay	Dry bleached	1986 1987	1200 1750	1250 1950	1000 1850	1500 2300

N.T. = No transaction.

### STATEMENT-II

*Destination-wise Exports of Onion during the Financial Years 1985-86 and 1986-87*

Quantity : In thousand tonnes

Value : In lakh rupees.

(FOB)

Destination	1985-86		1986-87	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5
1. Malasya	52.4	1116.8	54.4	1285.9
2. Singapore	21.9	538.3	27.2	781.5
3. Sri Lanka	58.1	1259.2	34.9	924.8
4. Dubai	80.8	1309.1	82.8	1593.7
5. Kuwait	9.4	159.6	12.8	214.2
6. Sharjah	11.7	193.9	2.5	39.9

1	2	3	4	5
7. USSR	-	-	25.8	579.5
8. Others	28.9	492.3	25.4	425.3
TOTAL	263.2	5069.2	265.2	5844.8

### Review of Advertisement Policy

3541. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government propose to review its advertisement policy;
- (b) if so, the aspects that will be reviewed; and
- (c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Keeping in view the complaints/memoranda received regarding low share of small and medium newspapers from various quarters, the problem envisaged a fresh look by the Government.

### Oil Palm Cultivation

3542. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the state where oil palm cultivation is being done at present;
- (b) the total area under cultivation;
- (c) whether there is any scheme for expanding the area under oil palm; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the target of production by the end of the Sev-

enth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Commercial cultivation of Oil Palm is being done only in the State of Kerala and the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(b) the total area under oil palm cultivation in Kerala and Andaman and Islands is about 5250 ha.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Agriculture has an ongoing scheme to support Oil Palm India Limited, a joint undertaking of Government of Kerala and Government of India to develop oil palm cultivation. They have so far raised oil palm in an area of about 3700 ha. in Kerala. The estimated production of crude palm oil from this area in the last year of the VII th Plan is about 6000 tonnes.

### Gas-Based Fertilizer Plant at Shahjahanpur

3543. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) what was the targetted date for completion of the gas-based fertilizer plant at Shahjahanpur as per the project report/letter of intent;
- (b) how far has work on the plant fallen the targetted date; and

(c) whether the delay has been due to vaccination on part of Government in regard to use of the gas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) (a) and (b) The feasibility report had assumed 1st October, 1985 as zero date and 39 months for the completion of the project. However, the assumed zero date because unrealistic as the Letter of Intent (LOI) was issued on 21-8-85. Zero date coincides with the taking of the agreement for process licence and technical services on record, which is yet to take place. LOI does not specify any target date for completion, although it mentions certain preliminary steps required to be taken within the initial validity period of 12 months. Since these preliminary steps have not been completed; due to delay in acquisition of land, obtaining environmental clearance, etc., there is a delay of more than a year in the implementation schedule.

(c) No, Sir.

#### **Delay in Gas-Based Fertilizer Plant at Shahjahanpur**

3544. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether work on the gas-based fertilizer plant at Shahjahanpur, Uttar Pradesh has fallen behind Schedule by over two years;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay; and

(c) what measures Government have taken to complete it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R.

PRABHU): (a) to (c) The implementation of the Shahjahanpur fertilizer project has been slow due to delay in acquisition of land and getting clearance therefor from pollution angle. The progress of implementation of the project is reviewed periodically and the promoters are advised to expedite its execution.

#### **Assistance for Artisanal Fishery**

3545. SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to assist in the development of artisanal-fishery; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) For the development artisanal fishery four Centrally Sponsored Schemes namely (a) Motorisation of Traditional Craft, (b) Introduction of improved Beach Landing Craft, (c) Group Accident Insurance Scheme for active fishermen and (d) National Welfare Fund for Fishermen have been approved for implementation during VII Plan period. A few State and Union Territory Governments provide subsidy and loan for procurement of fishing craft and gear, assist in marketing of fish, arrange supply of kerosene for outboard motor, impart training to fishermen etc. In addition, in some areas artisanal inland fishery is also developed through Fish Farmers Development Agencies.

#### **Effect of Tourism Scheme on Culture**

3546. CHAUDHARY RAM PARKASH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to

state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted on effect of tourism on our cultural values and traditions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to preserve our cultural heritage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Efforts are made to plan develop-

ment of tourism infrastructure and other support services in such a manner that it does not adversely affect our cultural heritage.

**Chairman/Director of IA/AI**

3747. SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the names of the Chairman and Directors of Air India and Indian Airlines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): The names of the present Chairmen and Directors of Air India and Indian Airlines are as under :-

1	2	3
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*Air-India :*

(1)	Shri Ratan Tata	....	Part-time Chairman
(2)	Shri Sadanand Shetty	....	Director
(3)	Dr. Dharni Sinha	....	Director
(4)	Shri Vivek Bharatram	....	Director
(5)	Shri Arun Nanda	....	Director
(6)	Shri V. Pattanayak	....	Director
(7)	Shri K.J.M. Shetty	....	Director
(8)	Shri Rajan Jetley	....	Managing Director
(9)	Shri H.K. Malik	....	Director
(10)	Prof. N.K. Singh	....	Director
(11)	Shri G.T. Pais	....	Director

1	2	3
<i>Indian Airlines :</i>		
(1)	Shri Rahul Bajaj	Part-time Chairman
(2)	Shri Russi Modi	Director
(3)	Dr. Pratap Reddy	Director
(4)	Shri Y.C. Deveshwar	Director
(5)	Dr. Francis Menezes	Director
(6)	Shri P.C. Sen	Director
(7)	Shri K.J.M. Shetty	Director
(8)	Shrimati Ritu Nanda	Director
(9)	Shri G.T. Pais	Managing Director
(10)	Air Marshal C.K.S. Raje	Director
(11)	Shri Rajan Jetley	Director
(12)	Shri B.K. Goswami	Director
(13)	Shri Z.G. Rangoonwala	Director

[*Translation*]

### Set Back to Bee-Keeping Industry

3548. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that bee-keeping and honey production programme has received a serious set back due to diseases among the bees during the last two years in various districts of Uttar Pradesh including Pithoragarh; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to check the

spread of the disease and the remedial measures proposed to be taken by his Ministry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir. There are reports that Thai Sacbrood disease, which first appeared in Thailand and has spread westwards upto Jammu & Kashmir, has infected Indian honey bee in Pithoragarh district in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) The disease spreads through ab-

sconding colonies of bees, drifting and migration which are natural traits of the bees. The Thai Sacbrood being a viral disease, there is no known remedy for its cure. The only hope of improvement in the situation lies in natural weeding out of susceptible strains and evolution of genetic immunity in the local bee stocks. However, All India Co-ordinated Research Project on Honey Bees, who carry out research on different aspects of honey bee disease management, have found that an exotic bee species - *Apis Mellifera* is not affected by Thai Sacbrood disease. This species of bee has already been successfully introduced in Himachal Pradesh.

[English]

#### Welfare of Plantation Workers

3549. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to amend the Plantation Labour Act, 1951 to provide more benefits to plantation labour; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SHANGMA): (a) and (b) The provisions of the Plantation Labour Act were reviewed in September, 1984 in a Conference of Labour Secretaries of the concerned States in which the need for further amendments to make the Act more broad based was considered. The Tripartite Industrial Committee on Plantations examined the various suggestions and made recommendations for amendment to the Act. These relate to safety, occupational health and welfare of workers, definition of employers and workers and enhancement of penalties, etc. The proposals for amendment are yet to be finalised.

#### Survey Regarding Illegal Constructions in Delhi

3550. DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted to identify the illegal constructions in various parts in Delhi;

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

(c) whether the illegal constructions are not stopped at the initial stage; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

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

#### Cinema Bandh in Uttar Pradesh

3551. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL: SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Film Federation of India has approached the Union Government to intervene to find an amicable solution of the problems resulting in Cinema Bandh in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Union Government in this regard and outcome thereof; and

(c) how much loss has accrued to film industry because of the bandh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE



**MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA):** (a)

Yes, Sir.

(b) The major demand of the Uttar Pradesh Cinema exhibitors relating to reduction in the rates of entertainment tax concerns Government of Uttar Pradesh and is to be considered by the State Government. However, following press reports about strike by cinema exhibitors, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting have been in touch with the State Government. The State government was advised to expedite examination of the recommendations of the Report of the committee of Secretaries (Godbole Committee) appointed by the Government of Maharashtra which inter alia suggested relief in entertainment tax. Earlier a copy of this report was circulated to all State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and they were requested to consider the applicability of the recommendations in their context. According to the Government of Uttar Pradesh, as there has been no increase in the present rate of entertainment tax and licence fee since 1981, there was no cause for strike.

(c) As production, distribution and exhibition of films in India is almost wholly in the private sector, the Central Government is not aware of the loss accrued to the film industry on account of the bandh.

**Representation from Cashew Growers of Kerala**

3552. SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum/representation from the cashew growers of Kerala/Karnataka requesting fixation of floor price for cashew; and

(b) the stand taken by the Government in the matter?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Assessment of Shortage of Foodgrains**

3553. SHRI A. CHARLES: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made by Government in regard to the shortage of foodgrains production the country will suffer as a result of drought as also the likely unfavourable weather next year;

(b) if so, the estimated shortage expected;

(c) how Government propose to meet the situation;

(d) whether Government propose to take steps to cut down exports of foodgrains and also import some quantity gradually every month; and

(e) the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) Due to widespread drought conditions prevailing in many States as well as floods in some States, production of foodgrains during this year is expected to decline. Firm estimates of production of kharif crops are not yet due from the States and sowings of rabi crops are in progress. It

is, therefore, too early to assess the precise extent of shortfall in foodgrains production.

(c) In order to reduce the likely loss, a vigorous rabi production strategy is being implemented in various States. The supply of various inputs like seeds and fertilisers is being tied up with the States. Quick availability of credit is also being ensured and short-term loans are being converted to medium-term loans in the drought affected areas.

(d) and (e) There is a reasonable quantity of foodgrains available with the public agencies to meet the requirements of the public distribution system. The Government, however, keeps open the option to import foodgrains as and when considered necessary. Exports are allowed within a limited ceiling in respect of non-basmati rice and wheat during 1987-88. Export policy for 1988-89 is yet to be formulated. Export of basmati rice is allowed under Open General Licence subject to a Minimum Export Price of Rs. 7,500 per tonne F.O.B. and compulsory pre-shipment inspection.

### **Study on Anti Poverty Programmes**

3554. SHRI NARASING SURYA-VANSI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recent study by the International Labour Organisation has brought to light many faults in the implementation of anti-poverty programmes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) and (b) A study on Poverty Alleviation in Rural India through Special Employment Creation Programmes has been brought out in September 1986 by the Asian Regional Team for

Employment Promotion (ARTEP)/International Labour Organisation (ILO). It attempts to evaluate the impact of Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and other programmes like Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP). The study brings out the difficulties and challenges faced by the institutions implementing these programmes.

The study, inter alia, refers to shortcomings under IRDP such as low per family investment, quantity dominating quality, allocation of resources to the states done mechanically at a flat rate per block, inadequate credit mobilisation, short repayment schedules, etc.

The study also brings out positive aspects. These include the fact that out of 51 million persons who have crossed the poverty line since the base year of the Sixth Plan, roughly 40 million persons could perhaps be accounted for by IRDP and Special Rural Employment Programmes. Other positive aspects include general acceptability of IRDP in a federal polity, and significant reducing in poverty ratio because of positive intervention of the state in favour of the poor, in which IRDP played a crucial role.

Further, regarding NREP and RLEGP the study indicates that the impact of these programmes in the rural employment market had been significantly beneficial in the shape of wages and income pumped into the poverty segments, in creation of community assets, and in general increase in wages in rural areas.

The study concludes that Anti-poverty programmes have to be supported and buttressed by similar pro-poor measures like land reform, stricter enforcement of minimum wage laws, efficient public distribution

system and easier access of the masses to the basic needs facilities like health, education, potable water and nutrition.

During the Seventh Plan, a number of steps have been taken by Government to improve the implementation of anti-poverty programmes.

12.00 hrs.

[*English*]

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: (Gobichettipalayam): Sir, I have given an adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of adjournment motion.

[*Translation*]

You give me your point first. I shall get the information and let you know.

[*English*]

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: My submission is....

MR. SPEAKER: There is no submission on this.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: I have given an adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER: One point is that it was not given in time. Secondly, it does not form a subject for adjournment motion and I have not allowed it. You can give something else and I can consider it.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Let me tell you one thing.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not want anything.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: On 26-11-1987, the Government *suo moto* announced a package of incentives to.... (*Interruptions*)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing doing. Not allowed.

You have got so many other ways to do it, not this way. I am not barring you from doing it. But this is not the way.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Under rule 193 also, I have given notice.

MR. SPEAKER: I will see to it. The Business Advisory Committee will decide it. All of you will know it.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool): I have given a motion on the statement made by the Prime Minister on his visits abroad. I have given a motion that it may be discussed and debated.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I want to draw your attention to an important subject. I leave it to your discretion.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a week ago, we have requested you to allow a Privilege Motion.

MR. SPEAKER: It is coming. It will be taken up tomorrow or day after.

[*English*]

I will be doing something about it. It is under very active consideration. Thanks a lot.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I want to draw your attention to a very important economic development. The Japanese Collaborator of Maruti Udyog has demanded increase of equity shares from 26% to 40%. It should be discussed in some way either in the form of call-attention or in some other way.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: You give me something. You give in writing. Why do not you come to me and discuss?

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have sent it to you.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): It is a matter of shame that one Minister of the West Bengal Government has gone to Tamil Nadu and....

MR. SPEAKER: One thing you must understand. We cannot discuss the conduct of a member of another Legislature. It can be raised in that House. So simple it is.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right. I cannot do it here.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA (Sangrur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Diploma Engineers in Punjab are on strike for the last six months. Their demands were accepted but all not being implemented. Punjab is under President's Rule. The Home

Minister, who is present in the House, should tell something about it.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Papers to be laid. Shri A.K. Panja.

12.05 hrs.

[*English*]

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

#### **Annual Report and Annual Accounts of and Review on Film and Television Institute of India, Pune for 1986-87**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): I beg to lay on the Table

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Film and Television Institute of India, Pune, for the year 1986-87.
- (2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Film and Television Institute of India, Pune, for the year 1986-87 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Film and Television Institute of India, Pune, for the year 1986-87. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5119/87]

**Notification under Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Employees' Provident Funds (Third Amendment) Scheme, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 832 in Gazette of India dated the 7th November, 1987 under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5120/87]

*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, paddy crop in Andhra Pradesh has been damaged due to the cyclone and there is no buyer of it....

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. Not like this. It is not proper.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: I have given notice.

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH (Mathura): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Indian Army personnel are being killed in large number in Sri Lanka. There should be a discussion on this issue once again.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

**Notification under Delhi Apartment ownership Act**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Delhi Apartment Ownership Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 914 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th November, 1987 under sub-section (3) of section 27 of the Delhi Apartment Ownership Act, 1986 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5121/87]

**Report of Alkananda Gramin Bank and Nadia Gramin Bank for period ending 31.12.1986.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): On behalf of Shri Janardhana Poojary I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions):-

- (1) Report of the Alaknanda Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5122/87]
- (2) Report of the Nadia Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5123/87]

**Report of and Review on Marine Products Export Development Authority, Cochin, for 1986-87**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): On

behalf of Shri P.R. Das Munsi I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Marine Products Export Development Authority, Cochin, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts, under sub-section (3) of section 22 of the Marine Products Export Development Authority Act, 1972.
- (2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Marine Products Export Development Authority, Cochin, for the year 1986-87. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5124/87]

#### **Notification under Cantonments Act**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the revised Khasyol Cantonment (Division into words) Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.R.O. 267 in Gazette of India dated the 26th September, 1987 under sub-section (3) of section 281 of the Cantonments Act, 1924. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5125/87]

#### **Notification under Coconut Development Board Act and under Essential Commodities Act**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English

versions) under section 2 of the Coconut Development Board Act, 1979:-

- (i) The Coconut Development Board (Chief Coconut Development Officer and Secretary) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 1987 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 722 in Gazette of India dated the 26th September, 1987.
- (ii) The Coconut Development Board Recruitment (Amendment) Regulations, 1987 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 723 in Gazette of India dated the 26th September, 1987 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5126/87]
- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:-
  - (i) The Fertiliser (Control) (Amendment) Order, 1987 published in Notification No. S.O. 822 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 1987.
  - (ii) S.O. 889 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 1987 regarding appointment of officers of the Central Fertiliser Quantity Control and Training Institute, Faridabad and its Regional Offices, at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras as Inspectors of fertilisers.
  - (iii) S.O. 977 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th

November, 1987 regarding particulars for marking on the Containers of fertilisers. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5127/87]

**Annual Report of Review on Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council, Bombay for 1986-87, Indian Silk Export Promotion Council, Bombay for 1986-87, Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association, Ahmedabad etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) On behalf of Shri S. Krishna Kumar: I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1986-87. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5128/87]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Silk Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Silk Export Promotion Council, Bombay for the year 1986-87. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5129/87]
- (3) (a) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association, Ahmedabad, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5130/87]
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bombay Textile Research Association, Bombay, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5130/87]
- (iii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the South India Textile Research Association, Coimbatore, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5131/87]
- (iv) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Northern India Textile Research Association, Ghaziabad, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5132/87]
- (b) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association, Ahmedabad, Bombay, Textile Research Association, Bombay, South India Textile Research Association, Coimbatore and Northern India

Textile Research Association,  
Ghaziabad, for the year 1986-  
87. [Placed in Library. *See* No.  
LT-5133/87]

passed by the Lok Sabha at its  
sitting held on the 24th Novem-  
ber, 1987."

12.08 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR  
GRANTS, (GENERAL), 1987-88

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K.  
GADHVI): I beg to present a statement  
(Hindi and English versions) showing the  
supplementary Demands for Grants in re-  
spect of the Budget (General) for 1987-88.

- (ii) "In accordance with the provi-  
sions of rule 111 of the Rules of  
Procedure and Conduct of Busi-  
ness in the Rajya Sabha, I am  
directed to enclose a copy of the  
All India Council for Technical  
Education Bill, 1987, which has  
been passed by the Rajya  
Sabha at its sitting held on the  
20th November, 1987."

ALL INDIA COUNCIL FOR TECHNICAL  
EDUCATION BILL

[*English*]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on  
the Table the All India Council for Technical  
Education Bill, 1987, as passed by Rajya  
Sabha.

12.09 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

[*English*]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to  
report the following messages received from  
the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

- (i) "In accordance with the provi-  
sions of rule 127 on the Rules of  
Procedure and Conduct of Busi-  
ness in the Rajya Sabha, I am  
directed to inform the Lok Sabha  
that the Rajya Sabha, at its sit-  
ting held on the 26th November,  
1987, passed, in accordance  
with the provisions of article 368  
of the Constitution of India, with-  
out any amendment, the  
Constitution (Fifty-sixth Amend-  
ment) Bill, 1987, which was

12.10 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAK-  
INGS

[*English*]

Thirty-third Report

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN  
(Alleppey): I beg to present the Thirty-third  
Report (Hindi and English versions) of the  
Committee on Public Undertakings on Ac-  
tion Taken by Government on the recom-  
mendations contained in their Thirteenth  
Report on Bharat Electronics Ltd—Capacity  
Utilisation, Production & Pricing, Research  
and Development.



12.10 1/2 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

[English]

**Tenth Report**

CH. RAM PRAKASH (Ambala): I beg to present the Tenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sitting of the House.

12.11 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE* MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE OF *Toria* CROP OF 1987-88

[English]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON): Sir, as announced earlier on 12th instant, the Government have fixed the minimum support price of *Toria* crop of 1987-88 to be marketed in 1987-88 season itself at Rs. 400 per quintal. The price fixed for 1987-88 season is higher by Rs. 25 per quintal than that of the last year. The price has been fixed at a higher level to provide incentive to the producers to increase the production of oilseeds.

12.12 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): With

your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing today will consist of:-

- (1) Further consideration and passing of the Railway Claims Tribunal Bill, 1987 and the Metro Railways (Construction of Works) Amendment Bill, 1987, as passed by Rajya Sabha.
- (2) Consideration and passing of:-
  - (a) The Comptroller and Auditor-General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1987.
  - (b) The High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1987.
  - (c) The Repealing and Amending Bill, 1986, as passed by Rajya Sabha.
  - (d) The Parsi Marriage and Divorce (Amendment) Bill, 1987, as passed by Rajya Sabha.
- (3) Discussion and Voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1987-88.
- (4) Consideration and passing of the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha:-
  - (a) The Authorised Translations (Central Laws) Amendment Bill, 1987.
  - (b) The Equal Remuneration (Amendment) Bill, 1987.
  - (c) The All India Council for Tech-

nical Education Bill, 1987.

- (d) The Merchant Shipping (Second Amendment) Bill, 1987.
  - (e) The Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Amendment Bill, 1987.
- (5) Consideration and passing of the Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunal) Amendment Bill, 1987.

SHRI SRIHARI RAO (Rajahmundry):  
Sir, I request that the following may be included in this week's business:-

As the House is aware, the East-Godavari District in Andhra Pradesh was ravaged by unprecedented and most severe floods along with other districts in the Godavari basin in August 1986. An assurance was given that the farmers who were affected by the fury of floods would be given help under the Crop Insurance Scheme. While the farmers of West-Godavari and Krishna Districts had been already given money under this programme, it is unfortunate that no amount has been released to the farmers of East-Godavari District so far. They have not been able to recover from the reeling affect of the floods. Their economy is shattered. They are not in a position to pursue cultivation activities. They have been eagerly waiting for the release of funds. An amount of Rs. 15.61 crores is still to be paid against insurance money for the victims of those floods. I, therefore, appeal to the Government to come forward immediately and make payment to the farmers of East-Godavari District who were badly affected by the floods in several mandals in East-Godavari District.

12.16 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI (Kaliabor): Sir, I request that the following may be included in this week's business:-

The world-famous one-Horned Rhino land 'Kaziranga' which is situated in my constituency 'Kaliabor' in Assam, is on the verge of extinction because of heavy erosion caused by the mighty river Brahmaputra. In this connection, I draw the attention of the Government of India for taking immediate measures to protect the 'Kaziranga National Park' and its most precious wild-life including setting up of one model village, beautification of the game sanctuary for attracting the foreign tourists and also lifting area-restrictions permit for the foreign tourists including rendering modern amenities of life there. The health of wild animals like buffaloes, deers, bears and rhinos is deteriorating very much because of the dampness in the sanctuary due to heavy floods. Some wild animals have died because of various diseases and floods. Present need is the protection of the wild animals there. During rainy season, the entire sanctuary gets submerged with flood water for months together. As a result of this, the wild animals go here and there and fall prey in the hands of the poachers. During the last floods, about 5,000 deers were killed by poachers or washed away by flood waters. Many rhinos have been also killed by poachers due to insufficient forest guards. The rhinos will be extinct from the map of 'Kaziranga' if quick action is not taken. I request that the Government should build some platform within the sanctuary so that during the rainy season or floods, the wild animals can take shelter on it. The number of forest guards should be increased and instructions issued to provide necessary protection to the animals from various diseases.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati):  
Sir, there was a discussion on floods. When it is coming up again? Have you got any idea when it will be taken up?

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: It will be coming up.

[Translation]

SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV (Morena): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the following subject may please be included in the list of Business for the next week. Bhind and Morena district of Chambal division are not getting their full share of water from Gandhi Sagar although it was decided that water would be should by Chambal division and Rajasthan in the ratio of 40:60. The reason is that very often the canal gets breached on the border of Rajasthan, the repairs of which take considerable time. As a result, the crops of the farmers wither away. In view of this difficulty, the Government of Madhya Pradesh has formulated a number of irrigation projects in respect of Chambal division, such as, irrigation scheme on Kumbo river, lift irrigation schemes near Eshadh and Nadi villages on chambal river and Majuri and Bhamar well project which are pending with the Central Government since long. I would request the Central Government that the above mentioned projects should be cleared immediately and a senior officer of the Central Government should be Deputed to surprise the shifting of water of Gandhi Sagar so that the farmers of Chambal division could get their full share of water.

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Sir, Oriya is one of the oldest languages in the country. It has a very rich and high standard literature. Its rare books having eternal values, in fitness of things, deserve to be translated into English, Hindi and other regional languages for the benefit of literature-loving people of different State in the country and even abroad. This could very well be done by establishing an Institute of

Translation on the initiative of the Union Government. Such translation would also go a long way in strengthening the much-needed solidarity of our multilingual country.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN (Cannanore): Sir, I request that the following may be included in this week's business.

The reported neglect of Malabar area in Kerala by Railway Department giving rise to widespread dissatisfaction and agitation involving demonstration, stopping of trains and other untoward incidents. The Railway Ministry may kindly intervene.

The numerous technical snags which have developed time and again on the aircraft of our main domestic airlines, i.e., the Indian Airlines, have not only inconvenienced but also jeopardised the lives of its passengers. A detailed discussion on the floor of the House is sought.

SHRI MOHD MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN (Etah): I request that the following may be included in this week's business:-

The television network has been considerably expanded with the inclusion of vast urban and rural areas in the country during the successive Five-Year Plans with the objective of providing education, entertainment, information regarding national and international events besides promoting national integrity. Although the achievements in this regard are laudable, yet, much remains to be done to extend the media to majority of the backward areas in the country. Etah district in Uttar Pradesh is one such backward area. The existing relay stations at Farrukhabad, Kanpur, Etawah and Agra with low power transmitters having a viewing range of only 26 kms do not feed Etah which is at a distance of 60 kms, with the result that T.V. reception in the district is blurred and very poor, virtually depriving the people T.V.

programmes. If a high power 5 KW T.V. Relay Centre is established at Etah, it will cover the entire sub-divisional headquarters of the district.

I would, therefore, urge the Government to consider the feasibility of installing a high power transmitter in Etah in public interest and to take necessary steps for its installation before the close of the current financial year to provide the benefits of the media to lakhs of people of Etah district.

SHRI KRISHNA SINGH (Bhind): Sir, the following may please be included in this week's agenda:-

The Etawah-Gwalior-Jhansi road, a major portion of which is presently State Highway no. 37 of Madhya Pradesh, is a very important inter-State road which links one of the most backward and formerly dacoit-infested rural areas of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh with developing industrial and commercial towns. After the eradication of dacoity menace, this rural area is now undergoing a very rapid agricultural development. New Industrial areas have also come up near Bhind, Gwalior and Jhansi, resulting in very heavy traffic on this State Highway. The State Governments are unable to develop this road according to the rapidly growing traffic requirements. I, therefore, request the Government of India to declare this important State Highway as a National Highway, for which Madhya Pradesh has submitted a proposal a long time back.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: We will consider the submissions made by the hon. Members and will try to accommodate as many of them as we can in the next week.

12.24. hrs.

**RAILWAY CLAIMS TRIBUNAL BILL AND METRO RAILWAYS (CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS) AMENDMENT BILL**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): I would like to propose that items 16 and 17 of the agenda, namely, further consideration of the Railway Claims Tribunal Bill and Metro Railways (Construction of Works) Amendment Bill, be postponed till tomorrow because the Minister for Railways has gone to the site of the railway accident which took place late last evening.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think, the House agrees.....

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now go to the next item.

12.25 hrs.

**COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR-GENERAL'S (DUTIES, POWERS AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) AMENDMENT BILL**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): On behalf of Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari, I beg to move\* that the Bill further to

[Sh. B.K. Gadhvi]

amend the Comptroller and Auditor-General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 19971 be taken into consideration.

Sir, the Hon. House is aware that we have assured that we will be giving due importance to all the Constitutional authorities and, therefore, this Bill has been brought. Presently the maximum pension of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India is limited to Rs. 20,400 per annum. As the Hon. House is aware, our Constitution has assigned an important role to the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General. There is parity of status between the Comptroller and Auditor General and the Supreme Court Judge in many respects. The status of the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General is unique in our federal set up, he being a common functionary for both the Union and the States. Further, after demitting office, C & AG is debarred from holding any further office under the Government of India or of any State—this restriction is not applicable to Judges of the Supreme Court. In view of the foregoing, it is proposed to provide pensionary benefits to C & AG as admissible to a Judge of the Supreme Court from time to time.

The maximum pension admissible to a Judge of the Supreme Court is presently Rs. 54000, which incidentally is also the maximum civil pension after the implementation of recommendations of the (Fourth) Pay Commission.

Presently, the other conditions of service of the C & AG are the same as applicable to a Secretary to the Government of India. He, therefore, does not have the perquisites which have been extended from time to time to a Judge of the Supreme Court. The Bill seeks to extend to the C & AG, other conditions of service except tenure and leave, as are admissible to a Judge of the Supreme

Court.

The Bill has also made some incidental provisions to improve the pensions drawn by persons who have already retired from the office of the C & AG.

Considering the constitutional importance of the office of the C & AG, and the need to maintain its dignity, I am sure that the provisions of the Bill will receive support from all sections of the House.

Sir, I move the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before going to this further discussion on this, one submission has to be made by Shri Manoranjan Bhakta.

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12.27 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF  
SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED  
TRIBES

Thirty-first Report

[English]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): I beg to present the Thirty-first Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Twenty-first Report of the Committee on the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs—Insurance Division)—Reservations for and employment of, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Life Insurance Corporation of India Ltd.

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12.28 hrs.

COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR-  
GENERAL'S (DUTIES POWERS AND  
CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) AMEND-  
MENT BILL—*CONTD*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion  
moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the  
Comptroller and Auditor-General's  
(Duties, Powers and Conditions of  
Service) Act, 1971, be taken into con-  
sideration."

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool):  
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there is no diffi-  
culty in supporting this. They want to confer  
same facilities and same status as that of  
Supreme Court Judge on the Comptroller  
and Auditor General of India. In fact, I would  
even further go and suggest that it must be  
something better than that.

The Comptroller and Auditor-General  
of India is an independent constitutional  
body whose duties are very clearly laid  
down. He is the physician. He has the finan-  
cial management of the Government of India  
as well as of the State Governments. He has  
to point out the financial mismanagement,  
the deficiencies, the loopholes of the various  
expenditures and the loopholes in the reve-  
nues. He has got onerous duties. His impor-  
tance cannot be exaggerated. But unfortu-  
nately, the time has come when we must  
review whether our audit system is discharg-  
ing its duties and whether it has been effec-  
tive. Last year in the Conference of Chair-  
man of Public Accounts Committee, they  
went into the question of accountability of the  
administration to the public. This is listed as  
Item 20 in the 20 Point Programme, namely,  
how far the administration is responsive and  
accountable.

Public Accounts Committees have  
been reviewing the functioning of the Audit  
and have been submitting various reports. It  
has been found largely that the accountabil-  
ity in the administration has been very elu-  
sive. To quote the Report, it has been like  
chasing a crooked shadow in never ending  
circle. The various reports submitted by the  
C & AG and the comments made by the  
Public Accounts Committees have not been  
receiving the due attention. So, a time has  
come when the Finance Ministry must de-  
vise ways and means of making this audit  
system very effective.

A second look at the Auditors and Ac-  
countants General (Powers) Act is required.  
In fact, the Conference of the Chairman of  
the Public Accounts Committees in their  
report which was submitted to the Prime  
Minister suggested that necessary amend-  
ments to the Act must be carried out.

This is a very small amendment. In fact,  
it should have been accompanied by enlarg-  
ing the powers of the C & AG because he has  
been complaining that he has not been get-  
ting the fullest cooperation, from the various  
departments. The number of documents  
which he has been calling for, which the  
Audit is asking for, are not forth coming and  
they are prevented from having access to  
the various very important files and docu-  
ments. Therefore, the Conference has made  
a recommendation that the C & AG must be  
taken as the physician, the family doctor of  
the various departments and full confidence  
must be reposed in him, nothing should be  
hidden from his purview, then only will he be  
able to discharge his duties effectively. That  
was one of the important recommendations  
made by the Conference of the Chairman of  
the Public Accounts Committees. The Hon.  
Minister may kindly go through that Report  
and take suitable action.

The other important aspect which I  
would like to bring to the notice of the Hon.

[Sh. E. Ayyapu Reddy]

Minister is the callousness and indifference displayed to the audit paras by the various departments. Over the years they have acquired immunity and they are not reacting sharply to the audit paras when they are conveyed to the various departments.

The C & AG, after going through the various records and the facts and figures processed by the departments, formulates the audit paras and conveys them to the Department concerned. But there will be no reaction to the audit paras which have been conveyed to that Department. Then, after receiving some explanation alone, that audit para is put in the Report which is submitted to the Parliament and to the President. After the Public Accounts Committee takes up these paras alone, the Department gives its explanation. By that time, the persons who are responsible for inefficient management, for misuse or misappropriation of the funds, for the loopholes, leakages and losses of revenues are not there.

Therefore, it was recommended and suggested in the Report submitted to the Prime Minister that as soon as the audit para is conveyed by the C & AG to the Department concerned, it should be the duty of the head of that Department to immediately respond to that para, call for the explanation of all the persons connected with that transaction and get their explanation recorded, so that the accountability and responsibility for the lapses are ultimately fixed. Now what is happening is that hundreds and hundreds of reports are being presented by the Public Accounts Committee for which the C & AG is a part and parcel. What is the action which you are taking. how many officers have been held responsible? Practically nobody has been held responsible. We do not come across any case where, acting upon the Report of the C & AG or the Public Accounts Committee, any officer has been held responsible. The entire system of public audit

as well as scrutiny and vigilance by the PAC is totally failing. Where there are lapses and leakages in the revenues nobody is held responsible and where there are huge wastages, over-run of costs, mis-appropriations, misuses and losses nobody is held responsible. That is the sorry state of affairs.

Therefore, while supporting this Bill I will once again draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that they must seriously think about it and find out whether the present audit system is effective and able to control mis-management and plug loopholes in the collection of revenues. All these things require review and serious consideration. All this may be taken up especially in view of the reports which the Chairman of the PAC had submitted to the Prime Minister about a year ago.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Comptroller and Auditor General's Bill, 1987. This is a very dependable procedure to control our finances. His duties are to oversee the expenditure and revenue of both the Central as well as the State Governments. He has the special responsibility to point out the areas where leakage of revenue is taking place. Besides, he is also responsible to check the misappropriation of revenue and wasteful spending. The officers working under the Comptroller and Auditor General are responsible for auditing the accounts of a large number of departments. Although the accounts of the entire department are supposed to be audited, these officers use random method by selecting one para from here and another para from there. The entire expenditure and revenue should be audited but these officers seldom do so. As a result all the cases of misappropriation and leakage are not detected and only a few cases are brought to light. Even in these cases, timely action is not taken. Audit authorities

prepare a para and send it to the concerned department for taking action. But no action is taken against any of the departmental officers. This is a fact that high ranking officers show no interest in taking action against their fellow officers. Therefore, it is of no use to send the audit para to Secretary, Joint Secretary or the Assistant Secretary or the concerned department. They conveniently let the time pass so that in the meantime the concerned officer could retire and no action need be taken against him. After some time every thing calms down. After retirement, one takes lenient view and, as such, no action is taken against the officer although he might have duped the Government to the tune of lakhs and crores of rupees. Thus, the government money is being misappropriated. There is an urgent need to curb it. Audit of a department is done after a gap of two to three years. You know that the more the delay in conduction audit, the more beneficial it will be for the concerned officer. Ultimately on action is taken. If you want to strengthen this system, audit should be conducted without any delay. Audit should be done as soon as the year ends. Action in the cases of misappropriation and irregularities should be taken within a year. Then it will be very effective, otherwise it is not going to be of any use. From my personal experience, I can say that the Association of I.A.S. officers does nothing but to shield these officers somehow so that no action is taken against them. The hon. Minister of Finance should give it a serious thought. Their Association works in such a way that none of these officers can be entrapped for any irregularity. Nobody is given any opportunity to take action against them. That is why in spite of misappropriating Government money, they manage to go scot free whereas, in fact, they should be punished. My submission is that a separate department or agency should be created to inquire into the activities of the corrupt people. There should be a separate agency to inquire into their activities on the same lines as

Government have set up a separate and independent agency named comptroller and Auditor General for audit work. Otherwise, no amount of inquiries or other measures would suffice to curb their activities. Therefore, if Government really want the Government money to be put to a proper use for the benefit of the poor, they will have to exercise proper control over them. For this, a separate agency will have to be set up. All the I.A.S. officers, whether they are Secretaries, Joint Secretaries or Deputy Secretaries, are the links of one chain and they neither make complaints against each other nor allow any action to be taken against any of them.

This is my experience and I have seen this at many places. Serious allegations had been levied against IAS Officers in the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly and Public Accounts Committee also recommended action against the concerned officers but no action has ever been taken against a single officer. After inquiries they are absolved of the charges because investigating officers are members of their own association. Association of IAS Officers always shields corrupt one, no matter, how much amount has been misappropriated by him instead of safeguarding the interests of its members and fighting for their rights which is certainly not the assigned role of an association. No action can be initiated against him. The hon. Minister is requested to set up a body on the pattern of the Comptroller and Auditor-General to investigate into the deeds of these officers and everything should be audited because in the absence of audit many serious matters regarding misappropriation of funds and irregularities do not come to light. To depend on IAS Officers entirely will not be proper as misappropriation of funds and financial bunglings will not stop. This type of arrangement is absolutely necessary even if Government might have to depute a Supreme Court Judge or any other Officer for this work to check their activities. Only then Government will be able to bring the offend-



[Sh. Girdharilal Vyas]

ers to book. We have no objection to the amendment brought forward but a comprehensive Bill should be introduced. No body could have any objection to the pensionary and other provisions. However for proper utilisation of Central and State Government funds, development of States and to prevent financial bunglings such provisions should be there. In the absence of such provisions it is difficult to implement policies of Government of India properly and to promote development work in States. Therefore I request you to bring forward a comprehensive Bill.

The Government have made provisions for the pension and other facilities in respect of Auditor General. It will not help streamlining the system. Therefore the hon. Minister is requested to bring forward a comprehensive Bill to exercise control over the finances effectively.

[English]

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I welcome this Bill. The position occupied by the Comptroller and Auditor-General is a very important one. It is in the fitness of things that he is given the same status, same facilities and other service condition as that of the supreme Court Judge. In this connection, I would like to make one or two observations which have been made by other Members also.

Every year, we receive the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General. But the action taken by the Government on the report or on the recommendation of the Public Accounts Committee has not been seen by the present Members. During our tenure, we will not be able to see the action taken by the Government. Of course, it is time-consuming process. There are a number of reports by the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

Some will be scrutinised by the PAC on which it would submit its report and it would contain recommendation as has already been referred to by the former Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee. The action taken by the Government and how they have acted upon the report of the PAC will never be seen by us. If copies of the action taken are not supplied to us in time, this would become a formal affair. Of course, the procedure is very laborious. There are certain reports which have not reached the PAC and which have been sent to the Department concerned directly and the Department is accountable for that report. In such cases also the action taken is not at all informed to us. Crores of rupees are involved in this. I have found that, even in the State Legislatures, the PAC makes recommendations and the concerned Department commits the same mistake it had committed earlier and the Comptroller and Auditor-General as well as the PAC have made observations regarding this. The Government does not take any action at all against the concerned departments. I do not come across even a single incident in which Government has taken action on the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General. At least, for the past three years I have not come across. It is very necessary that Government must take the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General seriously. It is a serious thing because public money is involved. Irregularities have been committed; frauds have been committed. It is necessary that there should be a watch-dog cell in the Finance Ministry; there should be a separate cell to look after these things and Members must be given the information regarding the action taken on the report. I am sure that the hon. Minister will certainly take necessary steps in this direction. It is very good that at least now we are aware and realise the importance of the position of the Comptroller and Auditor-General. I agree in letter and spirit with the contents of this Bill. With these words, I support this Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): I am very happy that, as I had requested, the Bill has received the support from all sections of this House. As I have said in my opening remarks, so far as the Constitutional Authority is concerned, we want to see that due respect and dignity is given to the Constitutional Authority. Therefore, so far as salary, pensions and other things are concerned, excepting leave and other few things, the Comptroller and Auditor-General is brought *at peripassu* with the Supreme Court Judge. Members have raised many points.

As the hon. Members are aware, so far as the Central Government is concerned, the duty of maintenance of accounts has been taken away from the Comptroller and Auditor General and, therefore, more emphasis is now put by him on the auditing part of the accounts which is very important. The Comptroller and Auditor General is not now maintaining the accounts as he used to do in the past and now detailed audit is being carried out. Also if the State Governments request us that they want to have their own accounting machinery, we are prepared to agree to it and in their case also the Comptroller and Auditor General will be left only with the auditing part. The audit would become much more quicker and the results also, as the Hon. Member expect, would be achieved.

Shri Ayyapu Reddy raised the point that records are not being made available. I would say that it is not a fact. Instructions have been issued to all the Departments that whatever record is asked for by the Comptroller and Auditor General should be made available to him immediately and it is, in fact, being made available to him. It is only on the basis of that record which is made available to him that the audit paras are being formulated.

The other point was with regard to the action taken on the audit paras. In some of the audit paras, compliance does take a little time, but whenever it is observed either by the Public Accounts Committee or by the Comptroller and Auditor General that there is delinquency on the part of any officer, it is always gone into in depth and appropriate action is being taken. There is a procedure for these things, examination is also there etc. Of course, it has to take legitimate due time before the results come.

Shri Vyas has made the same point and he said that there should be a separate machinery for the purpose. In fact, this is the separate machinery provided under the Constitution; the Government cannot have any influence on the Comptroller and Auditor General. The Comptroller and Auditor General is doing audit, pointing out deficiencies in the form of audit paras etc. Therefore, already there is a separate machinery.

Another point which was raised was that full audit is not being done by the Comptroller and Auditor General. It is up to him to decide what part he chooses for audit. If he feels under the circumstances that any part of the detailed audit needs to be dispensed with, he can do so; it is totally his discretion, and Government have no say in this matter. The Comptroller and Auditor General can choose any matter for his audit; he can dispense with also if there is no time. But so far as the experience shows and the Members are also aware, the reports which are placed on the floor of the House are very detailed reports. Lapses on the part of the Government, Ministries and Departments, in respect of financial matters are always pointed out by the Comptroller and Auditor General in these reports. Remedial and corrective measures, wherever required, are taken by the Government. These, of course, emanate from the audit paras from the reports.

[Sh. B.K. Gadhvi]

Anyway, the points made are well taken. We have to keep a vigil; it is not to be done by the Comptroller and Auditor General alone, but by every Ministry. This is being done, but, of course, that needs to be strengthened. As I said, accounting part is done by the various Departments and Ministries concerned, and the auditing part is looked after by the Comptroller and Auditor General, so far as the Centre is concerned. So that the work can be done speedily and in much more quantum. I am thankful to the hon. members that they have whole-heartedly supported this Bill. I place on record that this Bill will remove the anomalies which were contrary to the objects enshrined in the Constitution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Comptroller and Auditor-General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Services) Act, 1971, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

Now we will take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill"

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill*

The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, and the Title were added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister may now move that the Bill be passed.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

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12.57 hrs.

HIGH COURT JUDGES (CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) AMENDMENT BILL

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we will take up the next item.

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): As you are aware, during the last year, substantial improvements in the Service Conditions of the Judges of the High Courts and the Supreme Court have been made. The present Bill is also a result of our concern for bringing about further improvements in the Service Conditions of the Judges. In this Bill, it is proposed to increase the House Rent Allowance to the Judges of the High Courts from the present 12 1/2% of the salary per month to a fixed amount of Rs. 2,500 per month. This is being done to compensate such of those Hon'ble Judges of the High Courts who have to stay in their own houses

or have to make their own arrangements, as no Government accommodation can be made available to them.

It may be appreciated that even after the substantial improvements in the salaries of the Judges which has been increased from Rs. 3,500 to Rs. 8,000 per month, an amount of 12 1/2% as House Rent Allowance to the Judges does not enable them to live in a decent and proper house befitting their status and dignity. With the proposed amendment to Section 22 (A) of the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1954, this situation is expected to be remedied.

I request the House to support the Bill.

With these words I bet to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1954, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1954, be taken into consideration".

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South): Sir, I am very happy that recently we have enhanced the salaries of the High Court judges and now the Minister has said that certain fixed amount will be given to them. I welcome this. The only suggestion I would like to make in this connection is that the previous Law Minister stated before the House that they are not going to forget the subordinate judges.

13.00 hrs.

Some instances were given, particularly when Shri Ashok Sen was there. He said that with his own eyes he has seen one of the district Judges wearing a torn coat. This he said on the floor of the House. So, their condition is really miserable. Something must be done by the Central Government to see that their condition is being improved. Even many of the Class-IV employees in the Central Government get about Rs. 2000/- which many of the subordinate judges do not get as the starting salary. It is very necessary for the government of India to take steps not only to improve their service conditions but also see that their salaries, pensions, etc. are increased. Of course, this is a State matter, but I find that they do not have any residential accommodation at certain places where they are posted. The Government of India give fund to certain states for the construction of quarters and courts for the district judges. But certain States, like Karnataka, are not getting any fund because you think that these states are surplus states and do not require any financial assistance. Therefore, it is very necessary and the Government of India should take care of the subordinate judges. I am sure the hon. Minister will take action. I am not a lawyer. But he is a lawyer of national repute and he is well-versed in these fields and he knows the conditions very well.

With these words, I support this amending Bill.

13.01 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till  
Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch  
at five minutes past fourteen of the Clock*

HIGH COURT JUDGES (CONDITIONS  
OF SERVICE) AMENDMENT BILL—  
*Contd*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I welcome this Bill. It is a very simple measure that the judges not availing facility of Government accommodation be paid Rs. 2,500 P.M. as house rent allowance. All of us feel that Judges of Supreme Court and High Court be paid handsome salary and allowances to keep them free from financial worries. Nowadays prominent lawyers are not accepting the post of judge as private practice is too lucrative. Earlier by convention no lawyers used to turn down the offer of becoming a judge but this is not so now. Now, there are many instances of lawyers refusing to become judges because they earn more as lawyer. Therefore, keeping in view the present situation in the country, they should be sanctioned maximum of pay and allowances, so that competent and qualified advocates may be attracted towards the posts of Judges in High Courts, and Supreme Court. I am of the view that we should ensure maximum of independence to judiciary lest they should fall prey to any soil of temptation, because our rule of law depends on the judiciary. There should not be any violation of the fundamental rights of a common man. If these rights are violated or are denied to him, he would go to the judiciary, High Court or Supreme Court and he would get redressed there. Therefore, we should have full faith in the judiciary. We should not indulge in any such work, which may shake faith of the people in this institution.

After speaking so much, it does not seem to be proper to say anything more, but I would like to say a few words about the

appointment of Judges. I am of the view that a person should be appointed as judge only after keeping in view his or her qualifications, social background and his or her independence of views. I am also of the opinion that judges from only one class or category should not be appointed in a High Court. This thing should also be kept in view. Keeping in view the socio-economic situation of our society, we should see to it that judges from all the categories are appointed in High Court so that maximum number of people have faith in this institution. We should also see to it that the merit is not ignored under any circumstances. While giving evidence before the Estimates Committee, former judge of the Supreme Court had said that

[*English*]

criteria for selection should not be income, community etc.

[*Translation*]

Fourth Law Commission has said that the reason for so much arrear of pending cases is that many rich persons have been appointed as judges who are not competent. Fourteenth Law Commission has said:

[*English*]

Many unsatisfactory appointments have been made to the High Courts on political, regional and communal, or other grounds, with the result that the fittest men have not been appointed. This has resulted in the diminishing outturn of work of the Judges.

[*Translation*]

This has also happened. The first and foremost thing which we should keep in view is that a person whom you want to appoint as judge, should be competent, qualified, honest and should have the capability to deliver his or her judgement impartially and in their

appointments, people of all the categories should be represented. Only such persons should be appointed as judges who do not have anything else in his mind and who are free from fear or favour. Their socio-economic background must also be kept in view. This is the most important aspect which must be taken into account. I would like to request the hon. Minister that all these things must be kept in view and there should not be any reservation in the appointment of judges as we talk about reservation in other services. If such a thing is done, it would do greatest harm to the judiciary. You should keep all these things in your mind and give thought to this question in such a manner that it is not turned into a controversy and it does not become a public debate. I am saying this, because I had read the statement of a Minister in Tamilnadu, published in the press recently which referred to the views about the recommendation of the Chief Justice and it was clearly said and perhaps the Chief Minister had written about the Madras High Court that the recommendation of the Chief Justice is not in line with the soil psychology of Tamilnadu, and it should not be considered. He had recommended some other name and thus a controversy was raised. The hon. Minister might be aware that a number of vacancies had been caused in Madras High Court in 1981 and appointments were made thereto in 1985 and in this way a controversy was raised. There is a provision in the constitution regarding the appointment of judges. Keeping in view that provision, it could be said that it could be done very easily and there is no scope for any dispute in it. If the Chief Minister has any objection to the recommendation of the Chief Justice and they can not resolve it among themselves, in that case each one of them may send a separate list to the Law Minister who may have competition with the Chief Justice of India, but it should not be converted into a public controversy. If the issue of appointment of judges becomes a public controversy, then the people's faith in

judiciary, in High Courts and in this institution would be shaken. As a result of this controversy which published in the press, the Bar Association has been divided into two groups. There can not be more unfortunate situation than this and it should be considered as to how it could be checked.

14.15 hrs.

[SHRI ZAINUL BASHER *in the Chair*]

Though you, Sir, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that he should impress upon all the State governments the need of sending their views secretly to the Central Government and a controversy should not be raised in the press. No controversy should be raised in this regard and no statement should be published in the press. If such a controversy is published in the press, there could not be greater harm than this.

I would also like to submit that such controversy should not go for quite a long time. This thing should not happen specially in such a matter when difficulty may arise. I would like to say about Madras that a delay of four years took place there. If there is some difficulty with the state government, they should be called to discuss the matter and appointment should be made at the earliest after having consultation with them. There had been delay in the appointments there and as a result, there has been accumulation of cases. The Estimates Committee has also submitted. Its report recently. A special emphasis has been laid in it that there should not be any delay in the appointments of judges. It is known beforehand that a vacancy is going to be occurred. Action should be taken in this regard beforehand so that judges are appointed in time. As soon as a vacancy occur. He should resume the change. There should not be any delay in this regard. The delay causes harm. Especially the litigant public. The common man and a person whose case has been listed for

[Sh. Satyendra Narayan Sinha]  
hearing in High Court in put to harm and he has to suffer.

While placing all these things before you, I welcome this Bill and I request that efforts should be made to avoid any controversy in this regard. Secondly, merit capability and integrity should also be kept in view. All classes of people should get representation in the people of judge in High Court and Supreme Court, but this should not be the only criteria. If there is any difference of opinion between the state government and the Chief Justice, much a controversy should not be published in the paper and people should not come to know about it. This would shake on faith in the judiciary and it would greatly harm our democratic system.

With these words, I welcome this, Bill.

[*English*]

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY (Hindupur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a very simple amendment to the Act. Previously those judges who were not making use of the Government accommodation, were given the facility of taking twelve and a half per cent of the salary as allowance. Now this is being raised to Rs. 2,500/- per month. This is the main amendment in the Bill. Now, even though I do not quarrel with this Bill, I would like to understand the rationale behind it. Previously twelve and a half per cent of the salary was about Rs. 500 to Rs. 600 per month. Now that is being sought to be raised to Rs. 2,500/-. I would like to know from the Minister as to how this figure of Rs. 2,500/- has been fixed. What is the rationale behind it? How have they fixed. What is the rationale fixing this figure, by providing this amount for the judges, will they be able to extract better work from the judges? Or will they be able to persuade them, coerce them or influence them for a speedy disposal? How did they

arrive at this figure? There must be some rationale. I think it is better that the House is told how this figure of Rs. 2,500/- has been arrived at.

Secondly, as far as the salaries are concerned, will it act as a Bible on the State Governments? Will the State Governments be forced to bear this additional burden? Has the consent of the State Governments been obtained?

As far as these judges are concerned, they are expected to clear off the pending cases. Just about two weeks back it has been brought out in Parliament that thousands of cases are pending in almost all the High Courts. Probably the total may come to two to three lakhs. That means, five to six lakhs of litigants are waiting for the judgments before the High Courts. In so many High Courts the Judges are not able to clear the backlog of cases because so many posts are vacant. The second reason is that some of the judges are not up to the mark and that is why, they are not able to clear up the backlog. Now, we have to see at this juncture that the cases of about sixty seven lakhs of litigant public, after paying heavy court fees and incurring a lot of expenditure for coming to the court, paying to the lawyers and all those things, are pending for years together. Is it good for the judicial system? Will not the confidence of the claimants at large be shattered? Will they have the same confidence in the court? It is a credence that justice delayed is justice denied. What is the re-action of the Government? By coming forward with a small amendment of raising the House Rent Allowance to Rs. 2,500/- to those Judges who do not occupy Government houses, do you think you will be able to solve this issue? Has the Government considered why so many cases are pending and why so many people are suffering? Has the Government gone deep into the matter? Is it not necessary for the Government to go deep into the matter and see why so many

cases are kept pending? Something must be done to see that these cases are disposed of early.

As far as the judiciary is concerned, it has been a criticism of one and all that men of merit, and mettle are not coming forward to occupy the posts. A deep study has to be made as to why people with good character, capability and dedication are not coming forward. By merely increasing the HRA to Rs. 2,500/-, I don't think you will be able to attract these people. A deep study has to be made as to why good advocates who are earning well are not coming forward to become the judges of the High Court or the Supreme Court. Probably, only second class type of people alone are coming forward. Has the Government considered as to why the people who are top in the profession and making very good money are not coming forward? We must devise ways and means to attract the best people in the Bar to come and occupy the bench. Unless this is done, I will call this as a 'gimmick', such gimmick will not work and will not give any solace to the litigant public. In a number of High Courts, the posts of Judges are vacant for years together. In the last session, the Government passed a Bill whereby the strength of the Supreme Court Judge has increased. But the Government has not done anything to appoint the judges. Even though the Act is amended, still there are a number of vacancies in the Supreme Court. By merely passing this Bill, what will you stand to gain without appointing sufficient number of judges. In the same way, in High Courts also a number of vacancies are there. Some critics and say that there are some differences between the Chief Minister and the Chief Justice with regard to the caste and other things and that is why, the posts have been kept pending for so many years. Why don't you come forward and say that we are going to fill up all the vacancies in some time, say two or three months. Unless you are able to appoint a number of

judges to go into the cases and clear the backlog, I don't think the judicial system will improve. By merely increasing the HRA to Rs. 2,500/- to the Judges, do you think you can tackle the Judges or ensue a sort of dedication to go into the old cases and dispose of them? If you think so, you are wrong.

When I go through the Memorandum and the Statement of Objects and Reasons, I notice that the House Rent Allowance is being increased. As far as this thing is concerned, the Government professes socialism. The main purpose of socialism is that the gulf between the rich and the poor has to be bridged and the gap has to be narrowed.

Is this the correct time to bring this amendment, especially when the country is facing the worst drought? I feel that this Government has no proper sense of timing also. Thousands of people are suffering for want of food and drinking water. They are not able to get Rs. 10/- a day. They want to work even for Rs. 5/- a day for 7 to 8 hours. Why not give them work? Why not give them drinking water? Why not give them health and sanitary facilities? When the country is facing such a serious drought condition and you are trying to curtail expenditure in so many ways, I do not see the advisability of bringing this Bill at this juncture. You are not able to implement the Minimum Wages Act and give Rs. 10/- or Rs. 15/- to those persons who are working day and night. You are not in a position to give remunerative prices to those farmers who are growing food to feed our stomach. But you are giving Rs. 2500/- to those people who do not have accommodation. This shows that the priorities of the Government are wrong. In socialism the gap between the income of the rich and the poor is bridged. But that process of socialism is not being done here. Actually the opposite is done here. You are trying to give so much of money to people who have very good circumstances, but you are forgetting the



[Sh. K. Ramachandra Reddy]

poor.

With these words, I request the Law Minister to consider whether it is advisable at this juncture to place additional burden on the exchequer when the country is facing drought conditions. Moreover, by giving some money to these people, I do not think, you will be able to improve the performance of the judges, to make them agree to clear the backlog. Unless something is done in this regard, the very judicial system may collapse.

With these words, I request the Law Minister to consider whether it is advisable at this juncture to place additional burden on the exchequer when the country is facing drought conditions. Moreover, by giving some money to these people, I do not think, you will be able to improve the performance of the judges, to make them agree to clear the backlog. Unless something is done in this regard, the very judicial system may collapse.

With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): I stand to support the amendment which has been brought forward with the limited purpose of enhancing the house rent allowance to the judges from 12 1/2 per cent to a fixed amount of Rs. 2500/- per mensem.

The problem of housing was discussed today during the Question Hour, which is a very major problem all over the country. We know that a house suitable to the status of a High Court Judge will not be available even at Rs. 5000/-. My hon. friend, who just spoke, asked about the rationale being fixing this amount. It is surprising that the amount of Rs. 2500/- appears to him to be a very high amount. Under the prevailing circumstances, I feel that not only the house rent allowance but the whole conditions of serv-

ice of the judges will have to be re-considered. I remember, recently some improvements were made. My point is that every effort should be made to attract the best and talented persons to the judiciary. We are, in fact, proud of the performance of our judiciary for the last few decades. Every citizen of this country feels proud of our judiciary because its judgements are not only not inferior in quality to other developed countries of the world but in various aspects its judgements are acclaimed all over the world. It is a matter of joy that in forty years our judiciary has stood the test of time. It is only a pity that we do not do all that is required to attract talented people. It is a fact that many of the brilliant advocates or advocates of reputation refuse to accept the offer of appointment as judge, because it is a common knowledge that the income of a good advocate is far more than that of a judge. But, considering the status and all those things, some of the good advocates do express their willingness to take up the appointment. But by and large, every effort should be made to see that the conditions of service of judges should be improved. I wholeheartedly support this measure to give Rs. 2,500 as allowance to the judges in lieu of their not taking the official residential accommodation.

In this connection, I want to point out two or three matters of vital importance. The previous speakers have also mentioned about the filling up of the vacancies of judges. If my knowledge is correct, more than sixty vacancies of Judges are there all over the country and it will be unfair if these vacancies are left unfilled. Every speaker will say that justice delayed is justice denied. That everybody knows. But what are we doing to see that justice is given without undue delay? We have to look into this very seriously.

As regards the statistics, I am not very sure but if my information is correct, more than 23 lakhs of cases are pending all over

the country in all the High Courts, which have crossed five years, and there are about a lakh of cases which have crossed the ten-year limit. It is painful that a petitioner has to wait for years together to get justice. So, I plead that every action should be taken to see that the delay is avoided as far as possible.

I would also suggest the possibility of constituting a Special Bench to dispose of cases that are over five years old. As a matter of policy, the Government will have to tell the judiciary that under circumstances shall a case cross the period of five years, and wherever the cases are pending for more than five years, Special Benches shall be constituted to dispose of those cases so that, at least in a phased manner, we shall be able to dispose of the pending cases over five years old, in the next three or four years. I think this is a very important aspect to be considered. So, I would request the hon. Minister to look into this aspect.

Another important aspect to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister is that in some States the High Courts are not located in the State capitals. So, the question of creation of additional Benches in some of the States is pending. Even during the Eighth Lok Sabha there was a discussion on this. I had put a Starred Question because in Kerala it has become a great problem. From 1958 onwards, the State is pressing for a Bench of the High Court at Trivandrum, that is, the capital of Kerala. At the time of reorganisation of States, because of the peculiar circumstances then prevailing, the Government were forced to locate the High Court at Cochin, which is about 150 kilometers away from Trivandrum, though the capital is Trivandrum. In 1971, the Kerala Legislature unanimously passed a resolution, irrespective of the party politics, that a Bench of the High Court should be given to the capital city. Let of inconvenience is there because there

is no Bench of the High Court in the capital. The Government is often put to an embarrassing situation, because of the distance, when important matters have to be communicated to the Advocate General. The demand for a Bench of the High Court is there for several years. In the session before the last, the then Law Minister, while replying to a Starred Question, had said on the floor of the House that if the Government of Kerala wants such a Bench to be there, he would look into it. I pointed out that in 1971 such a resolution was passed, and the Law Minister had agreed that he would make enquiries. Six months back I again wrote to the Minister asking whether such an enquiry had been made, but no reply has been received. This is very unfortunate. I would request the Law Minister to personally look into this aspect and kindly let us know whether we stand a chance of getting a Bench at Trivandrum in the near future. This is a request beyond party politics and beyond any other feeling because this is a need of that State. I know there are other such proposals from some other States, which are under the active consideration of the Government. So, I request that this proposal also may be considered.

Another fact is that while answering in the last Session regarding opening of an Administrative Tribunal, I put a pointed question whether an Administrative Tribunal will be set up by the Government in Trivandrum, the Minister replied that an Administrative Tribunal is being set up in Cochin. Sir, we have no objection to an administrative tribunal being set up in Cochin, but at the same time, I pleaded with the Minister that another Tribunal should be set up in Trivandrum because a majority of the Government Servants are residing in Trivandrum which is the Capital of the State and most of the Government offices are also in Trivandrum. But then it was said that the Administrative Tribunal can be located only where there is a Bench of the High Court. So, for getting

[Sh. A. Charles]

Administrative Tribunal also in Trivandrum, a Bench of the High Court is essential. I would therefore earnestly appeal to the hon. Law Minister kindly to consider this point sympathetically and take a favourable decision as early as possible.

Sir, recently, there were some news that the Advocates of the High Court were on strike. I am not going into the detail. But if my information is correct, because of the Supreme Court judgement, certain petitions may not come within the purview of Article 32 of the constitution because certain financial limit has been laid down. I feel that every citizen should have a right to get relief under Article 32 of the Constitution. They have been enjoying this relief for the last two decades or so. I do not know whether such policy matters are within the jurisdiction of the judiciary alone or whether the Government can have a say on that. I request that Government should look into this aspect. I am rather embarrassed about the whole position. I would be happy if the judiciary would reconsider and do justice in giving this relief to every citizen of the country. In this connection, I remember the dictum of the famous jurist, Mr. Salmond. According to him, justice is like bread in a besieged city. But to me it appears that if justice is like bread in a besieged city, it cannot be real justice. It is something like the division of poverty. Real justice shall be like a perennial stream so that whosoever's having his cup shall have to his full. Every citizen of the country should have the right under Article 32 of the Constitution to approach to the High Court, the highest forum of the country. Sir, with these words I support the Bill. I am also thankful to you, Mr. Chairman, for giving me this opportunity to speak on this Bill.

DR. SUDHIR ROY (Burdwan): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Bill. Sir, we marxists do not believe in the so-called concepts of independent judiciary. We think

that the judiciary like the executive or the legislature is also an organ of the Government. But anyway it is said that in a democratic country, the judiciary should be independent and one of the ingredients of this independence is that the judges should enjoy handsome salary and allowances, free residential accommodation, etc. because if judges are not given handsome salaries and allowances, then how can the judiciary attract the best legal brains of the country. Therefore, in order to attract the best legal brains of the country, the judges should have been provided with more decent salary and other perks. Unfortunately, if we think of the soaring price, if we think in terms of unbridled inflation, then I am constrained to say that the judges do not get that much salary. In order to uphold the independence of the judiciary, something should be done.

In our country often judges are given re-employment. We find that most of the retiring judges are appointed as Tribunal Judges or in some other capacity. This re-employment definitely goes against the independence of the judiciary. I read an article in the Illustrated Weekly of India some 10 or 12 years ago that a retired justice of the Supreme Court was appointed Vice-Chancellor of a prestigious University drawing only Rs. 1 as his monthly salary. But the article clearly elaborated that his perks amounted to more than Rs. 4000/- because of car facilities etc., this re-appointment of Judges in any capacity, should be discouraged because in India we have been told that nearly 80 per cent of the cases are Government cases and therefore, these Judges expect that they would be re-employed after retirement. Then this compromises the independence of the judiciary. Rather we may follow the U.S. practice. In U.S.A. once a Supreme Court Judge serves for 10 years, he is entitled to his full salary as pension. He may opt for retirement after 10 years of service and he gets full salary as pension. This has been done so that the judiciary may re-

main independent.

I also support the hon. Member Mr. Charles when he said that there should be additional Benches of High Courts in every State because the former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Mr. P.N. Bhagwati, has rightly pointed out that judiciary is about to collapse because so many cases are pending. Therefore, if there are additional Benches, then these cases may be disposed of earlier.

Almost all the speakers said that justice delayed is justice denied and if the cases are left out after a long period of time we think that the poor man has little to expect from the judiciary because it is the rich people who generally win because they can hire or I should say they can appoint better lawyers with high fees. In this connection I should also like to say that Judges should not be transferred because often this transfer is looked upon as a weapon in the hands of the Union Government. Therefore, this transfer is looked upon as some sort of a punishment and you know the adverse publicity given in the press. Therefore, I would like to request the hon. Minister to consider this case that Judges should not be transferred because it does not strengthen the federal set up of the country. Rather it has only strengthened the hands of the Union Government. It is said that the Union Government often transfers Judges who are not ready to dance to their tunes. At least the press reports have come out in that regard.

Finally, I would like to request the hon. Minister to see that this concept of Lok Adalats becomes popular so that the lok adalats become real instruments of justice. I think that these lok adalats remain mainly on paper because as I have already said, justice is beyond the reach of the poor and most of our people who live in rural areas, most of our people who live below the poverty line, dare not approach the judiciary for justice.

Therefore, justice should be cheap and it must not be beyond the reach of the common people.

Expressing thus my sentiments, I conclude my speech.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM (Gaya):  
Mr, Chairman, Sir, I support the Bill which has been brought forward to raise the House Rent Allowance to Rs. 2,500/- for those judges who do not use Government residence. However, through you, Sir, I would like to submit some points.

As has been said in the Financial Memorandum that through this Amendment Bill, there would be an additional expenditure of Rs. 43,200/- per annum. This amount is not too much and this facility should be provided to them. We support the proposal to provide the judges any amount of facilities, but the people of the country also expect the judiciary to provide them justice in time. The justice in this country is very expensive. The common man takes the judgement of the lower court as final. The final phase of justice is not the Supreme Court in his case. The main reason for this is that he does not have enough money. He does not have enough resources and a poor man cannot afford to appeal to the High Court against the judgement if the lower court and to the Supreme Court against the judgement of the High Court. The poor man accepts the judgement of the Munsif Court whether it is in his favour or against him and he thinks that Munsif Court in his High Court and Supreme Court.

It was the thinking of our Government that we should take the judiciary of India to the villages through Lok Adalats and ensure implicit judgement while sitting with the natives and appreciating their sentiments. But we think otherwise and I do not know as to

[Sh. Ramswaroop Ram  
which power is working behind this that we  
are not to put into practice what we profess.

So far as 14th Law Commission is concerned, as our hon. Member, Shri Satyendra Narain Sinha was saying that 14th Law Commission has given its finding that there were some lacunae in the appointments of the judges in the past. When there were some lacunae in the appointments of judges, we do not want to comment as to how fair justice the people might have got. We leave this point to the wisdom of the House and the hon. Minister.

Some affluent people have got the monopoly over the judiciary today. The people of one particular class i.e. the people belonging to the affluent class used to be appointed judges in the past. The people of the same class are appointed judges in the High Court. I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that 50 posts of judges are lying vacant in various High Courts. You have appointed judges as well, but only one Judge in the Supreme Court belongs to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and there are seven High Court judges. In this connection, I would like to draw your attention to Patna High Court. Not even a single judge belonging to schedule caste or schedule tribe has been appointed there during the last 40 years. On the one hand, the Government speaks of setting up an egalitarian society whereas on the other hand it is not able to give it a practical shape. I had requested you earlier also that justice should be made some what cheaper so that it is available to people within their reach. But Government has not been able to do so.

Just now Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha said that we should not start a discussion on reservation. He also pointed out that instead we should give priority keeping in view the social and economic background of the people. Both the statements are para-

doxical. In the context of social and economic background 90 per cent Harijans are poor. Dr. Ambedkar also belonged to this community.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, whatever the hon. Member has said,

[English]

I think he has misunderstood me. I never said this. I said that we should take into consideration the socio-economic background of the people also and representation should be given to all classes of people provided they satisfy the norm of being able to maintain integrity and independence. This is what I have said.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM: I wanted to say that reservation in judiciary should not be made for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes on the plea that they are below poverty line. I do not agree with this view. Dr. Ambedkar who has framed the Constitution was an intelligent and a scholar. He is not the only example. There have been men of exceptional qualities in every field of life among the schedule castes also and they have made notable progress. In this perspective, I would like to request the hon. Minister, through you, that the reservation policy should be implemented in every department as provided in the Constitution. If the policy is violated in respect of judiciary it will be a matter of grave concern. Consequently, resentment will surge among the Harijans, Adivasis and other weaker sections of society and they will think that they have been debarred from entering the field of judiciary. I mean to say that such a decision will be most unfortunate.

The impression that has been created in the minds of the practising lawyers be-

longing to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes needs to be allayed. There is not even a single judge in the Patna High Court who belongs to schedule caste or schedule tribe. This needs your urgent attention. Presently, the Chief Minister and the Chief Justice of the High Court jointly select the judges. I do not want that the selection should be made at the Chief Minister level because somehow or the other politics creeps in this selection procedure. Therefore, I feel that whether it is Bihar, U.P., Andhra Pradesh or any other State, the Chief Minister should not be involved in this selection procedure. It is a wrong practice. If you want to keep judiciary independent, it is not appropriate to ask for the opinion of the Chief Minister in this matter. Don't you think that during the last 40 years we would have had some High court Judges belonging to schedule caste and schedule tribes in Bihar, had the Chief Minister been fair to all? This is a big question mark. I would like to submit that in view of increasing number of cases in the courts, there is need to activate the Lok Adalats for speedy disposal of pending cases and if need be as retired justice P.N. Bhagwati has also pointed out "Separate Benches should be made for speedy disposal of cases."

Before concluding, I would once again humbly request the hon. Minister to implement the reservation policy in letter and spirit and induct men of integrity in the High Courts and the Supreme Court after careful scrutiny.

With these words, I welcome the Bill.

[English]

SHRIK.R. NATARAJAN (Dindigul): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of the AIADMK Party, I welcome the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1987 enhancing the residential allowance to Rs. 2500 p.m. for these Judges who do not occupy the official or Government resi-

dence. However, I would like to make some suggestions. As far as the question of appointment of judges is concerned, we only see Judges from the forward community. In Tamilnadu, some Judges have been appointed from the Backward Classes, Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribes also. They have made good Judges. Nobody can point out an accusing finger against them. Our hon. Law Minister took some steps for appointment of Mr. Justice Varadarajan as Judge of the Supreme Court from the Scheduled Caste. He belongs to Scheduled Caste. He proved as a good Judge. Nobody pointed out an accusing finger against him. So, opportunity should be given to those persons—I mean to advocates—who come from the Backward Classes, Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribes also. They will definitely make good Judges.

There is a tendency that only forward community people can adorn the Bench of the High Court and the Supreme Court. That should not be case of this Government. It is a democratic set up. Representation should be given to every section of the society. It is only then that section will have the satisfaction that its nominee is there. Otherwise, that community would not have faith in the democracy, faith in the Judiciary? It should be so. So, the hon. Law Minister should take interest in appointing Judges from the Backward Classes, Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribes to the High Court Bench as well as the Supreme Court Bench. If there is no judge available from the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and the Backward Classes in any of the High Courts, the hon. Minister should draw a candidate from among the advocates and he should be appointed as a Judge of the Supreme Court directly. There is a provision for it.

Some hon. Member referred to some controversy in Tamilnadu. That controversy should not have been there at all. But, unfortunately, the Chief Justice who has been

[Sh. K.R. Natrajan]

drawn from the other High Court, is not able to assess the ability or suitability of any of the advocates or District Judges for the appointment of the Judge of the High Court. He has to necessarily depend upon somebody else. Who is that somebody-else? If that somebody else is an angel, it is well and good, but if he is a devil, what will happen? So, the Government should be careful in considering the appointment of judges.

15.00 hrs.

There are a number of Advocates from backward classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes practising in High Courts as well as in the Supreme Court. Their names can be thought of. Unfortunately they are not getting rich clients and, therefore, their income is not very much. It is not their fault. Some Advocates who come from advocate families get good and rich clients and their income rises. Unfortunately, Advocates belonging to backward classes do not get rich clients; they get clients only from backward classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and poor and downtrodden people; and they are doing yeomen service to them by charging low fees and, in some cases, they do not charge fees at all. Their names should be considered for appointment in High Courts as well as the Supreme Court. There are a number of such Advocates who have got good qualifications, integrity and honesty. They should be considered for appointment in High Courts and Supreme Court.

So far as establishment of a Bench of the High Court in Madurai is concerned, that was recommended by the High Court as well as by the Tamil Nadu Government. The previous Law Minister accepted it in principle. There should be no difficulty in establishing a Bench of the High Court in Madurai. I request the hon. Minister to consider it favourably and start a Bench of the High

Court in Madurai.

One more request. These are days of decentralisation. There must be as many Benches as possible of the Supreme Court in various places like Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and other places. It is not necessary that you should have the Supreme Court only in Delhi. That can be decentralised. Particularly, the Madras High Court is a chartered High Court and sufficient library facilities are there. The former Madras Presidency consisted of large territories which are now forming part of States like Karnataka, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh. Madras is a central place, and a Bench of the Supreme Court may be established there.

So far as salaries of District Judges, Sub-Judges, District Munsifs and First Class and Second Class Magistrates are concerned, their salaries are very low. Their salaries should be fixed by the Central Government in keeping with their dignity and the responsibility they have to discharge, and the Bill should be passed by this hon. House. Directions should be given to the States to pay the salaries fixed by the Parliament.

With these words, I conclude.

[*Translation*]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not think that anything more can be said on this Bill than what has already been said here. Besides, there is nothing special to mention about this Bill as it contains a provision regarding payment of House Rent Allowance to those judges who are not provided with Government accommodation. However this provides an opportunity to us to think about the High Court Judges in an impartial way. They cannot be considered as sacred card. We are accountable to people and so is bureaucracy. But to whom is the High Court accountable? I can say on the

basis of my personal experience. I was publisher of a leading newspaper in the country. An article appeared in that newspaper wherein it was stated that the High Court Judges indulge in nepotism. Immediately we received summons from the court and I attended the same. I do not want to name the Court. We were asked to apologize or face imprisonment. We told the Court that the question of apology does not arise even if we are sent to jail. The case was in the court for pretty long time. The court started harassing us by calling us and then shifting the date of hearing to some other date. This went on week after week for full three years. We took a vow not to apologize and we stuck to it. We told the Court that whatever has been published is a fact. An English proverb aptly sums up what the Judges do.

[English]

You pat my shoulder, I will pat your shoulder;

[Translation]

You allow my son to practise in your court, and I shall allow your son in my court and both will be happy..... (Interruptions).....

[English]

There are number of cases. I am not naming any particular judge. Why he is so sore about this.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): There are always exceptions like that.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: No, there are quite a few judges like that. That is why, I am saying that.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Nobody knows better than he.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: I mean to say that the judges too should be made accountable to someone. This House is supreme. I do not say that all the judges indulge in favouritism and nepotism there are many such judges who are not above board. They do not respect public sentiments. They do not even know what should be done for the economic development of the country or how the interests of weaker sections could be safeguarded. We have to draw a line somewhere in this regard. Court has become a dreaded name for the people. A rich man exploits a poor man by telling him to transfer his land in the former's name otherwise he will drag him to the court. Dragging somebody to the court means that he will be ruined. There is a saying in Bengal, if somebody hurl abuses, he says "May a doctor visit you and may you fall in the clutches of a lawyer." It means..... (Interruptions) .....that justice has become so prohibitive that a poor man or a middle class man afford to go the court. He is ruined. We are speaking here in this House because the Constitution has guaranteed that we cannot be jailed for what we speak in the House. That is why I am conveying the sentiments of the people here. A notorious criminal commits a crime in the presence of many people but the High Court grants him anticipatory bail and nobody can harm him. Why is it so? Why the position of judiciary is like this in our country? Somebody commits a murder and gets anticipatory bail. Somebody else indulges in hoarding and accumulates lakhs of rupees but gets anticipatory bail. Every body knows how this anticipatory bail is managed. Even bureaucrats involved in embezzlement of lakhs of rupees escape from the dragnet of CBI at the time of raid and manage to get anticipatory bail. What can be done in this regard. The Government will have to draw a line somewhere. After all a judge is not God,



[Dr. G.S. Rajhans]

that whatever he does will always be right. When a politician becomes a Minister, he is asked to make public declaration of his assets and liabilities. Why can't this be applied in the case of judge also? When a person becomes a judge he should be asked to make public declaration of his assets and liabilities. This should be published in the press. The same should be done, when he retires, so that people may know in case he has acquired assets disproportionate to his known sources of income. Ours is a welfare State and therefore he should work for the welfare of the people. The prime duty of the office which has been entrusted to him is to dispense justice impartially. There should be no discrimination. A High Court Judge should be man of high probity and integrity. If need be such a law should be enacted so that men of high integrity alone could be entrusted this work. Those whose integrity is suspected, should be immediately removed. Instead of impeaching them in Parliament every time. We should also try to find out some other way. I also want to say that a High Court Judge should not be posted in his home State. It has been found that he is influenced by caste and other considerations invariably. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It happens in Bihar.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: I know what happens in Bengal. You let me speak. I was submitting that he should not be posted in his home State because he can never be objective there. He is influenced by so many considerations. Besides, I feel ashamed to tell you what people do to become a high court judge.

[*Translation*]

My submission is only, that a person of high integrity should be appointed as a High Court judge. I have no hesitation in saying

that why should a lawyer alone be made a judge of the High Court? A public man who fulfills the qualifications laid in the constitution for a high court should also be considered for this office.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: They do not agree to hold that office.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: You make them agree. Only such a person who can understand the feelings of the people, their miserable condition after the drought and flood, how they are exploited and suppressed by the B.D.O., C.O. and the bureaucrats against whom the poor dare not raise their voice, along should be appointed as a judge. He should be bold enough to put the corrupt bureaucrats behind the bars if there is any complaint against them. Everyone is aware of the collusion that exists between the lawyers and the judges. A teacher from the legal profession may thus be offered this office and not necessarily a lawyer alone be considered for the office of a judge. I would say that it is time to think over the whole affair dispassionately. I am not casting any aspersion blaming anyone, but it would not be right if you maintain the same approach.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: This happens in Bihar.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Judges in Bihar were and still are Bengal-is. It is the Bangalis who are responsible for bringing casteism in Bihar. This should not be said in the House.

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: For the first time in India such an allegation is made.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: I withdraw it sir. I did not mean it. It was just a passing remark.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: He was a

little infuriated.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFUOR (Siwan): Bengal is the only State where there is no casteism existing.

*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: My submission is that the entire judiciary should be reviewed. The hon. Minister must be aware that recently a conference was held in Srinagar in which the judiciary was discussed threat-bare and it was said there that there is no need of bringing any change in the judiciary since it has come to a very low level. Two of the judges broke down and said that they had never even thought that such would be the condition of the judiciary.

Sir, I submit that it is time now to re-orient the judiciary by obtaining the States views and by considering the concept of Welfare State, so that our High-Court judges may understand the feelings and expectations of the people. They should do justice in the real sense without keeping any consideration in mind. Judges should be appointed from not only amongst the lawyers but others as well.

*[English]*

Mr. Chairman, as I said earlier those words should not form part of the record. I withdraw them.

*[Translation]*

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN (Etah): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you that on my requesting you that I have to go out of station, you have given me the opportunity to speak.

The subject of discussion today is-High

Court Judges (Conditions of Services) Amendment Bill. I would like to mention a few things in this context. An old saying goes that it takes almost two generations to get a case decided. I am myself a living example of this. My deceased father filed a case in 1946, but he expired in 1963 and in 1974 after 28 years, it was myself who got the case decided from the Supreme Court. The same situation persists even today when the appeals of 1975-76 are still being heard in the Allahabad court and the 1977-78 appeals have been listed. Even then the posts of judges are lying vacant, no appointment is being made on them.

I support my colleague Mr. Rajhans to place such feelings and views fore the House. I agree with him that the appointment of the judges should be done after due consideration.

So far as the 'munsif' level is concerned, I would request the hon. Minister of Law to find through some agent or commission as to how are the cases finalised at 'munsif' level. If corruption creeps into our judiciary, then I feel only God can save the country. I can illustrate it by the example of agents who roam about the courts and try to keep in touch with the movement of the case, and bluffed the people that they can get their cases decided immediately.

I want to submit that the Government select the judges of High Court and Supreme Court from amongst the lawyers and bar association. I assure you that there are many efficient lawyers in the High Court and the Supreme Court but they do not wield any influence or have political background which may help them in getting appointment there. There are various experienced lawyers there who feel that they earn more through their fees than what they may expect from the Government.

Shri Rajhans rightly said so. I may give

[Sh. Mohd. Mahfooz Ali Khan]  
an example here—May God save everyone from disease and from litigation. Hon. Minister of Law, this is very true and appropriate. It is like a termite.

At the time of appointment, selection of judges is not made on merit. Otherwise, can't we appoint exceptionally qualified persons as Supreme Court judges and a few benches of High Courts. I beg your pardon, but even here the political influence works. The Chief Minister sends the names and they are sent on the basis of party politics. My submission is that people from high judicial services should be taken and representation be given to the people from all sections of society. The complaints of persons belonging to scheduled caste and minority community, that they are not being given representation in High Court or Supreme Court, should not recur. Vacancies should be filled in immediately in order to dispose of the pending cases. The murder accused gets old and yet bail is not granted to him and even the date of the hearing of his appeal is not finalised. There are various problems faced by such people, whose bails are delayed as they are advised by their lawyer that their case may be considered only when some other judge may join as he may, perhaps, take a lenient view. Such practices should be done away with and cases be decided immediately. Every section of the society should be given representation and the cream-brain should be posted in the Supreme Court and High Courts and the persons from judicial service should be posted.

Beside another thing should be kept in view that the High Court lawyer who is promoted as judge should not be posted in the same High Court but sent somewhere else. Supposing Shri Mahfooz Ali Khan is a lawyer some where and if he is appointed judge in the same court, then influence may work. Therefore the judges should be sent to some

other place. Similarly, my personal opinion is that the Chief Justice too should be of some other State.

Allowances should be more, when you want to appoint the most intelligent and the justice loving people. This is a very important position, judges announce Capital punishment and they, therefore, lead a different type of life. The amount of Rs. 2500 is not adequate, it should be more. Their salaries should also be enhanced.

As regards Lok Adalats, my view is that they have not been of much benefit to the people. At some places, certain minor cases have been disposed off but the serious cases of murder dacoity and property are not taken up under this system and hence, Lok Adalats are of little use.

This is the position in my State, it may be different in other States. Similarly an Advocate dealing with the Criminal cases should be appointed a judge, while constituting benches to take up the criminal cases. The position today is that an advocate dealing in civil cases is appointed a judge to dispose off either the criminal cases or the income tax and sales tax cases for which he has got no expertise. The procedure needs a change. The judges should be referred to only those cases in which they are supposed to have acquired expertise otherwise they will take difficulty in awarding the judgement. The Chief Justice should keep this thing in mind that the Judges are referred to only those cases in which they are supposed to be experts.

A judge from U.P. should be posted to Bihar and from Bihar to Bengal. He should not be posted at his native place. The salary of the judges should be raised, they should be given more facilities so that they can lead a life according to their status. The retirement age of the judges should be raised and they should be given the maximum facilities.

I support the bill and would like the Government to consider the points I have mentioned.

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this Bill, i.e., the High Court Judges (Conditions and Service) Amendment Bill, 1987. This is a very simple and innocuous Bill having only one provision to replace the words "an amount equal to twelve and a half per cent of his salary" by the words "two thousand five hundred rupees". But Sir, it gives an opportunity to the House to have a general discussion on the working of the judiciary in the country. If you remember, last year we have amended the Constitution to revise the salary of our judges both of the Supreme Court and the High Courts and subsequently we have enhanced the salary alongwith some other benefits. In most of the cases, 100 per cent benefits have been given to them, i.e., a house free of rent, staff car, electricity and water charges which came upto Rs. 1000 per month, a new group of insurance scheme for themselves and their families, leave travel facility for themselves and their families, carrying forward of their leave, etc. A package of benefits was given to them last year by amending the Constitution and also by adopting some other Bill. After a year or so, there is another Bill today in the House. They are entitled to rent-free accommodation; they should be allotted one if they do not have one. They do not occupy the house allotted to them because they have their own house and they do not like to move to the Government bungalow. At the rate of 12 1/2 per cent, it should come to Rs. 1000. At present he is entitled to Rs. 1000. By way of house rent allowance it will be Rs. 2500. Any way Sir, this can be given to them because in any case they are staying in a very big house. If he moves to the Government bungalow or if he does not move to the bungalow and lets out the house also, it will take more

than Rs. 2500. I do not grudge that we are amending this Bill. But at the same time as has been observed by many hon. Members an overall dis-contentment is growing in the country about the working of the judiciary. I do not blame the judges or the lawyers as a class. It is a question of individuals. The situation at the lower level of judiciary is not good. Judiciary does not only mean the Supreme Court or High Court it also means the lower courts and the Magistrate's court working in different parts of the country

Judiciary is an important organ of the democracy. It is one of the four pillars of democracy. It is a common knowledge that peoples' faith in democracy has eroded. I am talking of peoples' faith in judiciary in toto. I am not talking of High Courts or Supreme Court but judiciary as an institution. Peoples' faith as whole is being eroded and it is a danger for democracy.

Now the question is how to correct the situation. It is common knowledge what is happening in lower courts. Corruption is rampant in these courts. In some courts it will not be exaggeration to say that justice is being sold. But how to correct this situation? If you talk to the subordinate magistrates they sometimes confess that element of corruption is there. After all judiciary is also a creature of the society. How do you expect the judiciary to work in complete isolation? Now, Sir, it is a question worth considering. At the same time particularly in the lower courts there is no proper accommodation for the judges to function. Some magistrates are holding courts in verandahs. They are functioning in very dirty conditions. Schools and colleges are called temples of learning. Likewise law courts are called temples of justice out seeing to the conditions of the lower courts one does not find any semblance of a temple of justice. There is no trace of that.

I do not grudge that High Court and

[Sh. Sriballav Panigrahi]

Supreme Court judges should be given good service conditions so that they are in a position to discharge their responsibility and dispense justice in a very dispassionate manner but at the same time we have to restore confidence of the people in judiciary and also the facilities and benefits that we are giving to them should have some parity in the system of judiciary down-wards and other fields of the society. Most of the litigants do not have access to the Supreme Court or High Court. These courts are beyond their reach and they come up to the first appellate court but we find miserable conditions in respect of accommodation, etc. are prevailing in the lower Judiciary. About this court building and other things, we just cannot accuse the judges. The salaries of some of the judges and Magistrates in different courts are somewhat lower than the salaries of the Class-III Bank employees. The salary of the lift man in LIC is about Rs. 2500, which in many states the subordinate judges are not getting.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is less in the case of MPs.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Sir, about M.Ps, the less we say, the better it is. The salary and the benefit that we are getting is something very irrelevant and, as I said, less we talk about it, better it is. So, this is the situation. The situation has got to be improved right from the lowest judgement to the topmost.

Now, I would like to tell about the pendency of cases in the court. There is the erosion of the peoples' faith in the judiciary and this is a very dangerous thing. Some Members have rightly pointed out that it takes a decade sometimes even more than a decade to dispose of some cases. For how long they are going to test the patience of a litigants? One cannot wait for so long to get the justice and as everybody knows, it is a

popular saying, the "Justice delayed is justice denied." Going by that saying, the justice is denied in about 75% of the cases. Sir, today about one crore cases are pending in different subordinate courts throughout the country. According to the statistics available in the Library, the pendency of the cases in different subordinate courts in West Bengal is about 10 lakhs, some 20 lakhs in U.P. and about 47,333 in Delhi itself. About a crore of cases are pending in different subordinate courts of the country. As you know, the disposal of justice should not only be speedy but it should be cheap also. As far as possible, the dispensation of justice should be made available at the doorsteps.

Public litigation is a very welcome feature. I pay my tributes to Bhagvatiji. It was a revolutionary approach. As the hon. members have criticised, I agree that there might be lapses here and there but by and large the Lok Adalats are serving a very commendable purpose. These institutions like the Lok Adalats and Peoples' Adalat, should be strengthened so that they can serve to a larger extent. They can go to villages and persuade the parties for a compromise. At the same time we should encourage more and more mobile courts and circuit courts not only at subordinate level but even the High Court level. We should give a fresh look at it.

The Supreme Court can go to the four metros cities as Circuit benches and so also the High Courts can go to all the RDC headquarters who have the jurisdiction over 3 to 4 districts.

About corruption also, so many allegations are being made. One has to face proceedings for contempt of court. We should have a fresh look at this 'contempt of court' provision and there should be a review on this matter. I have the experience of editing a newspaper for about two years and I know that even newspapers have to suffer some times on account of 'contempt of court'

charge. When the conduct of certain judges becomes intolerable, we have to criticise them. But we are threatened with dire consequences and we have to face contempt proceedings. It is also a fact that some of the High Court judges and judges of Supreme Court have reviewed certain cases in their wisdom and they found that the charges were well-founded and the persons against whom such charges were levelled had to retire prematurely. That is why I request that so far as this contempt of court and allegation against judge are concerned there should be a review and the judges should be made accountable. The only constitutional provision to take action against a High Court or a Supreme Court judge is to raise the issue in Parliament for impeachment. There should be some provision to make the judges more accountable.

Here I would like to mention another important point. The question whether a son or a close relative of a High Court judge should be allowed to practise in the same High Court where the father/close relative is the judge. This is very important because justice should not only be done but it should also appear to be done. There can always be scope for making allegations. I feel that as far as possible we should not give any scope for allegations to be made against our judiciary. The reputation of the judiciary is being eroded and we should see to it that the judiciary enjoys a clean reputation. We should make all the necessary provision to ensure these things.

I support this Bill. But at the same time, I say that all the privileges, position, facilities, etc. enjoyed by the judges of the High Courts and the Supreme Court should have some parity with the facilities of the judges down below, that is in the subordinate services.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while speaking on

the bill, I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister to certain points. The question of justice is associated with the problems faced by both the Bench and the Bar. Hon. Members, who have participated in this debate have generally agreed about the facilities to be provided to the Bench. I also agree to it. The question regarding the poor earning of the new advocates is pending with the Central Government, Department of Law, for solution since long. It is true that there are certain prominent advocates whose practice and income is very good whether they are practicing in a Lower Court, District Court, High Court or Supreme Court. But, the advocates in large number have got poor income, their condition is so miserable that they cannot do justice with their profession.

The question regarding facilities to the Advocates was raised with the present Minister, Shri P. Shiv Shankar with his predecessor and Shri Bhardwaj, Minister of State in the Ministry of law and justice who assured and said that the Government was considering to bring forward a bill regarding welfare of the Advocates and the bill will be brought soon. But, nothing is being done in this regard nor any indication has been given. In certain States, there has been an agitation by the advocates in support of their demands, they have resorted to strikes, they have boycotted the courts, but generally it has been said that the matter will be decided by the State. My submission is that the matter regarding raising the standards and efficiency of the Advocates should be taken at the Central Government level at an early date.

The Government is committed to provide legal aid to the weaker section, economically backward, Harijans and those living below the poverty line. It is very difficult for these people to get justice under the present system and there is a widespread discontentment in the country in this regard.

[Sh. Vijoy Kumar Yadav]  
Justice is very costly and these people have no money to get it. Therefore, there is a widespread discontentment in the country. In case Government want to create confidence in judicial system, they will have to make proper arrangements for the legal aid to the poor. Untill such arrangement are made, poor people will be deprived of justice and there can be no confidence in judicial system.

You have referred to Lok Adalats, but this is no solution, unless the Government provides legal aid to the poor. There is a law on paper which provides that the court will arrange advocates for those who are poor and cannot employ advocate to plead their cases. This is one thing about justice, but what type of justice you talk of? These people cannot employ advocates as other respondents employ for their case and the result is that they lose their cases. They know that they cannot get justice under this present system.

Today, everybody is well aware as to what is happening in judiciary. It is not true that the Government is not aware of this all. What happens? What is the criteria of employing an advocate in the court? When one reaches the court, he tries to find out an advocate who is having good relations with Judicial Magistrate. I, myself, had been practicing in the court till 1980. After 1980, I had left this profession. Those who know the position, they appoint advocates on the basis of their relations with Judicial Magistrates. The common men going to the court are not aware of all this, they have no contacts and therefore, with the type of advocate, they employ, they fail to get justice and lose their cases.

This is what is happening in my State in Bihar, be it a lower court, district court or high court. It is true that not all the judges, but a large number of them are incurring a bad

name to the judicial system. Justice has become a commodity of sale and purchase. Some thing is needed to be done in this regard.

Many of my friends are of the view that the things will improve if the salaries are enhanced, but I don't think this will deliver the goods. It is generally seen that higher the salaries, higher are the malpractices. The people serving with honesty are not rewarded for that. There is no encouragement for them. You should evolve some ways to encourage the people serving with honesty.

With these words, supporting the bill, I conclude.

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN (Rosa-  
era): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support 'The High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill.

Sir, the facilities and increase in allowances, envisaged to be provided to judges in the bill, are justified and the judges must get them.

I would like to request the hon. Minister to take steps to see that the justice is available to common man and it is cheaper also. As per provisions in the constitution, the Government is making all out efforts to see that the conditions of the weaker sections of the society are improved and the poor people are brought to the status equal to other sections of society. But it has been observed that there has been no significant change in judicial procedure. The courts are hampering the steps taken by the Government in this regard. The Government passed Zamindari Abolition Bill. Our late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi presented Privy Purses Abolition Bill and Banks Nationalisation Bill, but here too, judiciary tried to put an obstruction. If such is the system prevailing in judiciary then we cannot bring socialism in our society and the

Government's Plan cannot prove beneficial for the people.

The allotments of Land to the poor people under the Land Ceiling Laws, have been cancelled by the Court. As such, you have seen that all the moves of the Government have been obstructed. I suggest radical reforms in the judiciary to be brought at the earliest so that justice, and comparatively cheaper justice, is available to the people. For the present state judges are not to be blamed.

It is unfortunate that, till date, facility of justice is not available to common man. If someone is to be put to trouble then he is involved into complex system of litigation which is beyond his reach. Farmers and labourers cannot approach the High Courts and the Supreme Court. all the Smugglers, Profiteers, Hoarders and Blackmarketeers are getting protection from the judiciary. You are requested to bring a change into judicial system according to the needs and requirements of the common man.

It has been observed that innocent people are forcibly involved into criminal cases. In case, they fail to attend the courts on the date fixed for hearing, strict actions are taken against them while no action is taken against a judge for absenting himself from the court on such dates. A case may be pending decision for 15, 20 or 25 years in courts. One hon. Member, has just now, pointed out that about one crore cases are pending in courts. You very well know that justice delayed is justice denied. Therefore, justice should be made available at the door steps of litigants rather than people devoting all their energy, money and time in going to the courts. What is the use of judiciary if even after spending all the money, time and energy one fails to get justice. Therefore, radical reforms are needed in judicial system. Judges must be provided all the facilities but, the drawbacks, severe drawbacks in judicial

system, which are against democratic norms and socialism, need to be removed. These reforms should be undertaken in consonance with the progressive ideology to enable the people to get justice.

Regarding the appointment of the judges, as certain Hon. Members have said, I also hold the opinion that the the need of the hour is that all sections are represented in the appointment of judges. Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Communities and Minorities should all get represented. We all see that there have emerged several drawbacks is our judicial system. Justice has become costly and favouritism is being practised. For removing these shortcomings every section should get representation.....{Interruptions}..... I have just started. There are a number of advocates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in High Courts and the Supreme Court. The hon. Minister may satisfy himself from the record. Constitution has provided 15% reservation of jobs in administrative services for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Due to this provision 15 to 20 per cent administrative services vacancies have gone to SC and ST categories, but in the appointment of judges such reservations should also be there. Economic background should not be taken into consideration, because these people have not the ability but still they are not being appointed judges. It is wrong to say that only the rich people with sound economic background can do justice not the poor, as affluence has got nothing to do with the capability and the rich have the record of explaining the poor. It is absolutely baseless to say that in the appointment of judges economic background is important because the people held in corruption charges in Administrative services or for smuggling charges belong to affluent sections of society, they do not belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.



[Sh. Ram Bhagat Paswan]

According to the reservation provisions in the constitution, people belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Communities and Minorities need to be appointed. Legal Aid Boards set up in the Districts and States provide money and the services of lawyers to the needy people but poor cannot approach them, and, even if they approach, justice is a distant cry for them. I asked a District Judge about the money available with legal aid boards, he said that only refund can be made as no separate fund is available with them for that purpose. I have written to the State Government but no reply has so far been received. Therefore, you are requested to widen the jurisdiction of legal aid boards so that people living below the poverty line are provided with adequate money for seeking justice.

You see that there are High Courts and the Supreme Court, but these are not for the poor people; it has rightly been said that:

"Bada Hua to Kya Hua Jaise Tar Khajoor,  
Panche Ko Chaya Nahin, Fal Lage Ati Door."

They cannot get justice therefrom. Therefore, make them people oriented and set up mobile courts so that people living in villages may support these courts and judgements delivered on the spot by the judges. The cases should be decided under a time bound programme. For this, place and the facilities are required which should be made available to them as are available to the officers at their places. Judiciary needs radical reforms because justice today has become very costly. It is very very costly, specially for the poor people. Equality before the law has been enshrined in the constitution, therefore, for impartial justice radical changes in the judiciary need to be made so that, instead of people going to the courts, justice may be available to the liti-

gants at their door-step.

With words needs I support the present Bill.

[English]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): Mr. Chairman, I stand here to support the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1987. In fact, the Bill seeks to carry a very small amendment and to which I suppose none of the Members are basically opposed.

16.00 hrs

[SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM *in the Chair*]

But with the introduction of this amending Bill to which none of us are opposed, we the Members of this House get an opportunity to highlight some of the problems faced by the judiciary and of the public at large. And it is in this context that I would like to submit a few points for the consideration of the Government.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, land reforms have attained prime importance in the rural life as also in the life of our agricultural society. Several land reforms cases and cases of land disbursement which have arisen on account of land reforms are pending in various High Courts and also in the Supreme Court. The other day, I had asked a question in this House which was titled as an unstarred question, in which I had sought to know the number of cases pending in the Supreme Court and which cases have arisen out of land reforms. The reply sent by the Supreme Court Registry to the Government was that they do not maintain any such register, with respect to the cases arising out of land reforms. As a result of it, we today, do not know the number of cases pending in the Supreme Court which are of such prime

importance and which concern the agricultural society, the poor people of the land. Because, if we had known this fact, the Government as also perhaps the judges could have taken some steps or rather we the members of the public would have urged upon the Government and the judiciary to expedite such matters. But I know for certain that there are several matters which have arisen from various States, concerning land disputes pending in the courts, merely because there are not many judges to constitute the constitutional bench which requires that the cases had to be dealt with by them. It is in this respect that I would urge upon the Government, the Union of India which is one of the major litigants before the Supreme Court, to move the Supreme Court in this connection and stress upon them the importance of the land reforms cases.

Recently our Law Minister has been pleased to criticise some of our High Courts and I fully share what he has said. Some times it appears that our courts of law, with due respect to all those who administer justice, they did not concern very much with the nature of the cases which are filed before the court. Just now I was making a point that several cases are pending in the courts, which have arisen out of land reforms. Yet, for purposes of the judiciary they are all cases, just like any other cases. If our judicial machinery had to be told about the importance and that these are the cases which deal with the common man, the agriculturists and that we should give them priority as far as hearing is concerned, then, so many cases concerning land reforms would have been disposed of by now. This unconcern of our judiciary with respect to such cases is really painful.

The second aspect I would like to say is about public interest litigation. It is no doubt that this branch of law has highly developed, developed in a sense so many matters of public interest litigations are entertained by

our courts. But, when it is developed it is not necessary for the Supreme Court or the High Court or for that matter, the Government, to frame any rule or to enact a legislation on the matter of public interest litigation? Otherwise, a day will come when some judges in certain High Courts may treat a particular type of matter as public interest litigation and other High Court judges may not treat it so, and there will not be uniformity of system as far as the public interest litigations are concerned. Therefore, it is required that either the Supreme Court frames under their powers on to regulate public interest litigations or we, the Central Government enacts a legislation for the purpose, so that the discussion which is not healthy, is avoided.

Thirdly, as far as Lok Adalats are concerned, which have now been made as a part of Legal Service Authority Act it is no doubt required and it has been timely enacted by the Government. Some have pointed out certain aspects. For instance, if before a Court of Law, two parties would like to compromise, then the matter has to be referred to the Lok Adalat, and the parties are not free to file 'terms of compromise'. This in fact goes against what we desire. Therefore, after studying this aspect, I think, some amendment can be moved.

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): If the matter goes before the Lok Adalat for the purpose of compromise and there it is compromised then the whole court fee is refunded. That is the advantage.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: That is what is submitted by some other Members also. Our apprehension was not removed then, because he has said, 'as per the provision as it stands today, it is mandatory for the Presiding Officers to send'.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: It is 'may'.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: If it is not mandatory, then there is no problem. The Presiding Officers must have powers to compromise the matter.

As far as the judgements of judiciary are concerned, of course every person of this country has to obey the judgement. The moment the judgement is read, it becomes the law of this country when it is Supreme Court or High Court judgement. But, we have a sort of phobia, I think we should remove it. You may agree with me, that judgements of courts are not sacrosanct, in a sense; without imputing the motives in to the judges, we can very well in our own simple way, agree or disagree and criticise the judgement with due respect to the judiciary and the judge. Somehow this proposition is not liked by the people. The Lok Sabha or the hon. Speaker is scared of a judgement. I would say, people are scared, the press is scared the press sometimes would not like to touch the judgement. The House would not like to touch the judgement. This sort of feeling that the judgements are not something to be touched is there. In what manner it has to be removed? We have to educate ourselves and tell the people. But, when we criticise, we should balance ourselves and see that the motives of the judges should not be questioned. If institutions criticise judgements on a given point, if individuals do so, then I think, the judges will also be more careful while delivering the judgements and we will have better justice in times to come.

Another aspect I would like to stress lastly, is that much of our administration is not only vested in our Civil Courts or Magistrate Courts but it is vested in our Revenue Courts. We have given powers to the Revenue Courts, by which an agricultural tenant or any other house tenant or any person affected in a rural area, can approach the Revenue Court, say Court of Tahsildar or

whatever you may call it. In such matters if the presiding officers of those revenue courts are not well-versed with the statutes which they are administering, then the poor litigants suffer, because a person may approach the tehsildar and he may have all the rights within the law to occupy the land or the house but for want of guidance he may lose his case. In such circumstances, if the tehsildar or the presiding officer of that revenue court is somehow acquainted with the statutes no doubt he cannot side with the party - he can guide the party to bring witnesses and help him to record the statement of witnesses in this manner. In such cases, even without any pleader's help, if the presiding officers are well acquainted with the statutes, much of this can be achieved.

Although we do agree with this Bill and we fully support this Bill, it is time that we look to the facilities, pay-scales, perks, or whatever it is, right from the judges of the Magisterial Court upto the higher court. No doubt, there is no problem about these things for Supreme Court and High Court Judges. In the last two sessions we have passed sufficient legislations. But judges below the High Court, from district to lower courts, their service conditions are deplorable. Therefore, the Government, if necessary, should appoint a small committee and whatever be the recommendations of that committee, that should be accepted by the Government.

With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars): The Bill has come to improve the house rent allowance of the High Court judges. It is the right time that the judges must be honoured and respected for the job that they are doing.

There are many grievances about the procedure of the judgement. It is not the fault of the judge to delay the judgement, but the procedure is such that he cannot deliver the judgement early. In our judicial system, we

have to go to pleader first and the pleader tells the person to say that he has not committed any crime. Then the case starts.

Many things have been suggested by other hon. Members in order to reduce pendency in courts. I also suggest that something revolutionary should be done in this regard, because a large number of cases are pending. The Court should not allow any pleader from either side and the judge must himself hear both the parties directly and then give his judgement. In this way, all the pending cases would be cleared because by this process the judge will know what the matter is. All the pleaders, whether in the Supreme Court or other courts, must be appointed by the Government. They should not be allowed to do business there. Our judicial system has become a business. Those who can pay, they have their say. There should not be any business on this line. It is my request that there should be some change made in this process. I also request you to think over the matter whether all the pleaders should be appointed by the Government. Two or three persons should sit in the court. Within two or three days that case may be disposed of. If you don't do this, you will merely go on speaking. Now forty years of our Independence have already passed but still as many people are getting harassed. The best way to harass the people is to put them in the court.... (*Interruptions*).... I have also been undergoing this harassment. Since 1971, there is a case in the court. Still two cases of mine are pending in the court. I have been arrested also once.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Your case is not coming, that is why you are not in jail.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: If I was allowed to speak to the Judge even for one minute, that case would have been disposed of, but there is no such rule or procedure that we

can speak to him. So, we are not getting any justice at all. Only those who are paying money, only those who can do business type of things, are getting justice. This is the only thing I wanted to say.

I do not want to repeat the things. Other Members have also put forth their grievances and everything. The Chairman also has told us not to repeat the points. So, I do not like to repeat what others have said. But I agree to what the other Members have said—their experience and all that. I agree to everything and this is my new point.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI (Kaliabor): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome this Bill. Last year also a similar Bill was passed in this House. This matter also could have been taken up along with that, instead of taking it up again this year. My anxiety is that the people have lost confidence in the judiciary. It appears to the people of the country that judiciary is subordinate to the executive. We know that judiciary is the strongest of the three pillars of the State. During the last forty years of Independence, this august House has passed a good number of laws like this one, and these laws are nothing but a bundle of rules which have not been implemented. On the other day I said that the Constitution of India is the Bible of the people. Parts III and IV of the Constitution are lenient towards the working class. Under Part III and Part IV, we have passed so many laws, labour laws in this House- the Minimum wages Act, the Payment of Wages Act, the Payment of Bonus Act, the Workmen's Compensation Act, the Factories Act, the Plantations Labour Act, the Maternity Benefit Act, the Equal Remunerations Act and so on- but those laws are not used for the workers, the poor workers, these who are working in different factories or industries- public sector or private sector. These laws have not been implemented but the Government is committed to implement them because they have been made for the benefit of the people of the

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country. But it is our worst experience that these laws are nothing but a scrap of paper. 'Living Wage' is guaranteed under article 43 of the Constitution. How may laws have you brought under this particular article? Even if you have brought the laws, could you implement these laws? What does the Equal Remunerations Act say? It says that there should not be any difference in the wages of men and women workers. They should be paid equal wages. But in the private sector, women are not paid their wages equal to the men.

Sir, they have passed a law that children should be given wages for engaging them in the factories and industries. Prior to that they were freely engaged by the industries and they were not paid the wages. There was nobody to look into their problem. Sir, justice has become more costly now-a-days and it is only the affluent class who can afford it. Recently, I read in the newspapers that the Supreme Court had its sitting in the mid-night to grant bail to one of the big industrialists, in the capital of the country. If it has been the case of a poor worker asking for justice under the Constitution, I doubt whether the Supreme Court would have had its sitting for considering his bail application. This is the modus operandi of the judiciary.

According to article 21 of the Constitution, no person shall be deprived of his live or personal liberty. This is the procedure established by law. Article 22 of the Constitution deals with protection against arrest and detention in certain cases. If a rich man is arrested, he is released immediately on bail. But if a poor man is arrested, it will not be done and he will be rotting in jail for months together. The court should help these poor people in such cases and these should be brought to the notice of the court. But how many people are getting justice? Justice Bhagwati has now retired and that chapter: 'Public interest litigation' has been

also closed.

Sir, it is an accepted principle of the Government that justice should be at the door-step of the litigants. May I ask the hon. Law Minister what prevented him to set up a Bench of the Guwahati High Court at Dibrugarh and a Supreme Court bench in Guwahati. The poor men in these places cannot go to Guwahati. What prevented them to set up a Bench in Dibrugarh? Simply by using super appropriate preposition in the public media like integrity, unity, social security, etc. will not do. Why not a High Court Bench is set up in Dibrugarh for the people living in that part of Assam? Sir, why not they set up labour Administrative Tribunal for the workers working in the private sector? You have set up Administrative Tribunal for the Central Government employees, State Government employees and public sector employees. But why not set up a Labour Administrative Tribunal for the poor workers who are working in private sectors till today? Where is your commitment? Sir, my humble submission is that only those judges should be transferred who know the local acts and rules of the state in particular. Suppose a judge is transferred from Maharashtra or from Tamil Nadu to Assam, he will not be able to understand the local acts and rules even if he gets guidance. Sir, unfortunately I am a lawyer and I have come across judges who do not understand many laws.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Many judges say that lawyers also do not know laws. Some of the lawyers are outlawed.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Sir, I may give you an instance in this connection. Some time back in our place one tea garden worker was alleged to have broken the weigh-bridge because he was angry that the weigh-bridge was defective and that is why out of frustration he had broken the weigh-bridge.

Then he was dismissed by the management and he went to the labour court. Because many labour courts are also the courts of the management, virtually and ultimately they have given a verdict against the workman. The workman came to me, I fought the case for seven years in the Guwahati High Court and unfortunately the Chief Justice in that particular High Court—I came to know subsequently was an expert in civil law and not in labour matters. So I lost the case in the High Court. Then I had to file an appeal under Public Interest Litigation on behalf of the workman in the Supreme Court to help the poor workman and the Supreme Court decided in his favour. These are the instances, Sir. (*Interruptions*). Of late, he has been given justice after so much of struggle. It is just like when an operation was successful, but the patient dies. (*Interruptions*).

While appointing the High Court Judges and the Supreme Court Judges, the Government should not have any political considerations. Whoever it may be—I do not have any reservation in that, that he is to be from the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes, but the man who has extraordinary experience, knowledge, qualification should be appointed without any other consideration. Then one can get justice. Otherwise people will not get justice and the commitment of the Government will also be in jeopardy. The man who is well-known in the field of judiciary, in the field of law, is learned and fulfil all the requirements for appointment of a High Court Judge should be appointed as such. I am citing one example. Recently in the Guwahati High Court a Judge was appointed. Twenty-five years back he was discharging the judicial duties as a Munsiff for two or three years. Afterwards he was discharging his duties in Arunachal Pradesh Government Secretariat Department. He has no experience in the judicial work in the court for all these years. Ultimately he was appointed Judge of the High Court. Now, I ask; Will that man be able to discharge his

duties as a Judge? Will he understand any writ petition, what is Article 226, what is criminal law, what are the Fundamental Rights and what are the Articles of the Constitution? Even the basic concept of the Constitution he will not be able to understand. Then we cannot get justice from that man. I have nothing personal against that man, but I have my humble suggestion to the Government that they must not consider the appointment of judges on the basis of their political consideration. Then the whole purpose will be defeated. There should not be any political appointments. (*Interruptions*).

Sir, we all know that in each High Court there are a lot of cases, thousands of cases pending and if you do not want to frustrate that dictum 'Justice delayed is justice denied', why not appoint more judges in all High Courts and the Supreme Court so that there will be an early disposal of all pending cases? Otherwise it will not serve the purpose. The case dragging for years together will not serve the purpose and that is why people lose confidence in the Judiciary. So, I humbly suggest to the Government that they should also consider this aspect of the matter.

So far as transfer is concerned, only those persons who know the language of the other State should be transferred. For example, a person from West Bengal may be transferred to Assam because the language is similar and he will understand it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You will drive him out as a foreigner.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: No, we will see that he is accommodated provided that he is not a foreigner. Only in such cases, transfer should be made. Similarly, transfer should not be made at the time of retirement, when he has got only two years to go for retirement. If he goes over there on transfer, he will take one year to acquaint himself with

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the environment. He will take another year to acquaint himself with the local Acts and rules and procedures of that state and by the time, he is settled, he is retired. So, the ultimate purpose will be frustrated. Only those persons who are acquainted with Acts and rules and language of the State should be transferred to such State.

My hon. Friend, Shri Satyanarayan Sinha has submitted and made a reference to the fourth report of the Law Commission which has stated that the quality of judges has gone down. That is the point made by the Law Commission. It is not a mere paper but it is a report of the Law Commission. Therefore, the Government should consider this report very seriously and should not throw it in the dust bin.

My humble submission is, Government while bringing laws must also implement those laws in true sense. Otherwise, they will not serve the purpose.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS ( Bhilwara): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1987. The Bill which you have brought forward deals with the payment of House Rent Allowance to the High Court Judges. Earlier also you had brought a bill regarding the service conditions of the Judges and now another bill has been introduced. You should at least think what you are doing for the common man. Laws have been enacted for the upliftment of the poor but how far are these laws being implemented and what these judges are doing in this regard? It needs to be given a serious thought. Such judges should be appointed who could strengthen our socialistic pattern of society. Some Hon. Members have said that they should be allotted work according to their qualification. My submission is that

we should have committed judges who have faith in declared policies of the Government based on secularism, democracy and socialism. There are certain judges who had been members of communal parties, but in spite of that they were made judges. How will such judges implement your policies. Therefore, there is a need to some serious thinking on this issue. If laws are to be implemented, the judiciary must have committed judges and, therefore, only those who are committed, should be appointed judges. Only then we shall be able to dispense justice to the poor and uplift them.

My second submission is that there are a large number of cases in Supreme Court, High Courts and other courts pending disposal. The proverb 'Justice delayed is justice denied' fits well in this situation. If cases are pending for ten to twenty years and justice is denied for all these years, then what is the use of such litigation. There is an urgent need to fill up the vacant posts of judges in High courts and Supreme Court without any delay so that the pending cases in these courts are disposed of and the people get justice. Keeping in view the large number of pending cases, such a step is urgently needed.

I want to submit that there is a long standing demand before the Government for setting up of additional Benches of High Courts in big States, such as, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, etc. I would request that additional Benches of High Courts in these States should be set up soon so that the cases which are pending for years could be disposed of speedily. This is essential if you want to extend inexpensive justice and other facilities to the people. Just now, an hon. Member put forth a suggestion that a Bench each of the High Court should be set up at every divisional headquarter in each State so that inexpensive and speedy justice could be given to the people and the pending cases disposed of quickly. I fully

agree with suggestion. About Rajasthan, I want to submit that a demand for setting up a Bench of the High Court at Udaipur is under consideration for quite a long time, but no decision in this regard has so far been taken. This Bench should be set up urgently. If the demand for setting up a bench at every divisional headquarters, Rajasthan would need five additional Benches. As of now, the High Court is at Jaipur and its Bench is at Jodhpur. In addition to these two, there is a need to set up three more Benches. This must be done if we want to dispense inexpensive and speedy justice to the people.

Another submission that I want to make is that judges should not be allowed to start legal practice after retirement because if they are allowed to do so, the people have to face hindrance, in getting justice. If a person is given allurements that he would be offered some position after retirement, he becomes committed to the Government. Similarly, when retired judges start legal practice, the sitting judges who were once their colleagues start favouring them, as a result of which it becomes difficult to dispense an impartial justice. Therefore, such legal practice must be stopped immediately. To compensate them for this, their pension and other facilities should be increased so that they need not find it necessary to practise and all their needs could be met through the pension.

Another point which I want to raise is that High Court and Supreme Court judges are considered like a widow in our society because they do not want to mix up with the people. In my view, it seriously affects the dispensation of justice. We should do away with such a system. Every judge should live like a social person and should attend all functions. He should study the difficulties being faced by the people by attending functions at other places and should find out solutions to the problems of the poor through his judgements so that the people could get

impartial and proper justice. It is absolutely essential to evolve such a system. Secondly, the judges, whether they are Supreme Court judges or High Court judges, should be made accountable for their work. If they are not able to dispose of the specified number of cases during a month or a year they are expected to, then they should be made accountable for this. They should state reasons why the specified number of cases could not be disposed of. This will enable the people to get speedy justice and their difficulties will be removed. There is an urgent need to pay attention in this direction also.

Social cases help in bringing a change in the society. If some judge wrongly decides such a case, there should be a Bench in the Supreme Court to hear such appeals so that proper justice could be dispensed. If a High Court Judge or Supreme Court in Labour cases or other social cases, pronounces wrong judgement by interpreting the law of the land in his own way, he should be made accountable for this.

A short while ago, while speaking on another bill I mentioned about I.A.S. and other officers. At that time, I had said and I repeat it that as you ask us to declare our assets, the judges too should be asked to declare their assets at the time of their appointments. An assessment of their assets should be made by the time they retire. If you make this declaration mandatory, the Government can have information about the money amassed through foul means any time it needs. By doing so, you can find out by how much the assets are disproportionate to the known source of one's income. Action can be taken against a judge who owns assets disproportionate to his known source of income.

There is nothing bad in selection of judges from amongst the lawyers. What is required to be seen here is which of the



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lawyers is impartial and which is not. Whether they are appointed from the Bar Association or from outside, thorough inquiry about them must be made. Just now Shri Piyus Tiraky was saying that there are many lawyers who have collusion with both the parties. It is essential to have definite information about such persons who collude with both the parties and thereby throttle justice. They should not be appointed as judges.

Similarly, there are many advocates who do not plead the case once they receive the fee from their client. Therefore, the advocates who do not perform their duty fully should not be made judges because when they do not perform their duty towards his client as a lawyer, what service will they do to the people as a judge. How will such a person dispense justice to the people? You should pay attention to it also.

Just now, an hon. Member has said that Lok Adalats have served no purpose. I am not prepared to agree to it. A lot of work has been done by Lok Adalats. It is another thing that the cases disposed of in the Lok Adalats were small ones, but they too could have taken two-three years to be settled in the normal routine. Such cases were settled in a day and the compensation was also paid the same day. It has been good for those who have received compensation, otherwise they would have waited for another three-four years. Therefore, we cannot say that Lok Adalats have served no purpose. But one thing I must ask. What is the legal sanctity of the decisions of Lok Adalats? As of now, I am not able to understand as to what is their legal sanctity. I would request that a definite provision should be made whereby the verdicts of Lok Adalats could be given the same legal sanctity as that of verdicts of other courts. Only then, the benefits of Lok Adalats will reach the people.

Thorough inquiries should be made about the son-in-laws or other relatives of the judges of High Courts and Supreme Court. It should be ensured that such relatives do not do legal practice in the courts of these judges. The relatives of the judges should be banned from practising in the courts of their relative judges. If this is not done, the people will engage them as their lawyers by offering large amounts as fee and manage to get the verdict in their favour and, thus, the people will not get justice.

If measures are taken to check all these things, then it will prove very much unofficial. Besides this, the Government may provide maximum facilities to the judges like higher salaries, higher pensions, car, telephone, bungalow etc. but due attention should be paid to see that they do not indulge in malpractices. If a judge does so, he decidedly throttles justice. You may give them the maximum facilities and remuneration you want to but honestly must be their last word—their 'Param Dharma' and if they work on this basis this will enable judiciary to regain its respect and credibility which today is considered to be fading away.

[English]

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU (Madras North):  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for having given me this opportunity to express my views on behalf of my DMK Party.

I welcome the enhancement of the House Rent Allowance of the judges to Rs. 2,500/-. Judges are the custodians of the Constitution and the law. Therefore, the Government should not hesitate to improve their service conditions.

Eminent advocates are not willing to occupy the posts of judges because the remuneration is not very attractive for them. The efficiency of the legal luminaries should

be made useful of for the country. Therefore, the remuneration of judges should be made more attractive.

There are vacancies in the posts of judges in the Supreme Court and High Courts, Ten judges are yet to be appointed in the Supreme Court, with the result that 1,59,822 cases are pending in the Supreme Court. Because of these vacancies in the Supreme Court, cases to be heard by the Constitution Benches have been pending for years together. A Constitution Bench should consist of a minimum of five judges. There are 16 judges in the Supreme Court out of which two judges are heading a Commission. So, it is very difficult for the Supreme Court to form a Constitution Bench. The same is the condition with respect to tax and labour benches also. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to consider this and fill up the vacancies in the Supreme Court so that the pending Constitutional cases could be disposed of as quickly as possible and justice rendered to the public.

Similarly in High Courts also, 392 posts of judges are vacant, with the result that nearly 15 lakh cases are pending in various High Courts in the country. We are celebrating the 40th anniversary of our independence, but this Government - I say this with regret - is not able to give justice at the proper time. In the Madras High Court also - I am ashamed that I am not able to call it as the Tamil Nadu High Court; still I have to call it as the Madras High Court because of the adamancy of some people - there are seven vacancies yet to be filled. The Madras advocates went on strike several times demanding filling up of the vacancies not only in the High Court but also in the lower courts. Recently the Chief Justice of the Madras High Court openly discussed the appointment of High Court judges. The Law Minister of Tamil Nadu has come down with a long statement contradicting the statement of the Chief Justice. Because of the inordinate

delay in filling up vacancies in the posts of High Court judges, such things happen. I request the hon. Minister and the Central Government to fill up the vacancies immediately, more particularly in Tamil Nadu.

The eminent jurist, Shri Palkhiwala, is reported to have said that justice is blind. But in India it is also lame and hobbles on crutches because of the vacancies existing in the courts - I want to make this point here. Sir, the Law Commission of India has observed that because of the delay in filling up of the vacancies, cases are piling and arrears are accumulating. At least the Minister will be in a position to appreciate, though not our point of view, but at least, Law Commission's view. I request him to fill it up as urgently as possible.

My friend, Shri Natarajan who belongs to AIDMK, the ruling party in Tamil Nadu said, "The Chief Justice of Tamil Nadu does not know anything about Tamil Nadu and the Chief Justice has to depend on somebody for the judicial administration of our State." Sir, I once again reiterate my view that Chief Justice of the High Court should be appointed from the same province.

India is a sub-continent but we are united under one Constitution. Even our late lamented Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru had clearly stated several times that ours is a unity in diversity. Each and every region has its own language, culture and heritage. Therefore the Chief Justice should be from his own province. Then only he will be in a position to administer the justice in order to safeguard the system, language and heritage of his own province.

Sir, I once again emphasise and reiterate the point that Chief Justice should be from his own province. I once again request the Law Minister to name our Madras High Court as Tamil Nadu High Court. Our State is called Tamil Nadu State; our late lamented

[Sh. N.V.N. Somu]

Chief Minister Arignar Anna has named it as Tamil Nadu State; even the Congress Committee is called Tamil Nadu Congress Committee but the High Court is called Madras High Court. It is more ridiculous. I request the Law Minister and the Government to name the Madras High court as Tamil Nadu High Court. Thank You.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Sir, there is no question of our not supporting this Bill. We are supporting this Bill. Only thing I wish is that Central Government should make provision for the State Government to bear this additional expenditure because the Central Government only has to pay for the Delhi High Court Judges and some amount on account of Punjab and Haryana High Court Judges. This is the difficulty in this country, this is the imbalance in this country. The Central Government has the resources and the obligations fall on the State Government, on the State Exchequer on the basis of central laws. Therefore, my request would be that additional financial provisions should be made for the State Government so that this can be passed on to the judges who deserve it. I am not denying that.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool): But the salaries of the judges must be same.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Salary is charged on the Consolidated Funds. And that has to be paid out of the fund of State Government. But I am talking about additional resources.

You will have noticed that every Hon. Member in this House irrespective of the side from which he is speaking, has spoken about the present situation in the country where there appears to be a widespread feeling of discontent. And there is. It is said that there is no confidence, people have lost confidence in judiciary. It is said that nobody

gets justice. Justice is for the rich only. Sir, many of these expressions which have come from the Hon. Members are based upon good reason. But what is the remedy? Who is thinking of remedy? I do not know what the Shiv Shankar. Bhardwaj combination can do.

Now, somebody is saying that judges must have commitment. Some say, "they must be honest judges, judges of integrity." Some say, "lawyers should be good; lawyers are bad. All lawyers are bad." Sir, I have spent 33 years in this profession. It is very easy to blacken a particular system and it is very easy to give suggestions in the nature of utopia; but how to get at it is very difficult. I have no doubt that everyone is concerned that the judicial system should serve the people, the people in our country who need most, viz., the poor people, workers teachers, and so on and so forth, who not only in some cases have to take recourse to the courts; but are dragged to the courts.

This morning, I had to appear before the Supreme Court in a State Government matter and I was hearing one learned lawyer saying that 'My client, a dismissed employee, is waiting for 18 years for his matter to be decided'. The Supreme Court, in view of the facts of the case said, 'there is no way out but to ask you to implead yourself in a proceeding which is pending in a High Court for 18 years, probably for 20 years. He says 'what is the good of my going there, it will take another 15 years minimum'. This is a perfectly legitimate complaint; but where is the approach, the attitude, in solving it?

The other day I appeared before the Supreme Court on behalf of an unemployed youth. His name was in the Employment Exchange. Indian Oil Corporation asked for certain names for appointment as what they called, Technical Assistance Gr. IV. His name was sent from the Employment Exchange. He was empanelled; he was in the

panel of nine persons selected. His name was 9th in the panel. Eight persons out of that panel were appointed; he was not appointed. He went to Court. First he lost. Then he won in the Division Bench. The Division Bench directed that against the next vacancy of this particular post, he should be given the appointment. What would you expect? Who was the party against whom this order was given?—the Indian Oil Corporation, a mighty giant of this Government.

An SLP-Special Leave Petition-was filed in the Supreme Court, a stay order was obtained ex-parte. I requested the Hon. Minister-I went to him, I wrote him-that just to avoid one person getting a job, who has been empanelled on merit-he passed the test-how much money you are spending. There were three lawyers in the Calcutta High Court, including the former Advocate General. Here I found big lawyers, senior lawyers appearing for the Indian Oil Corporation.

Fortunately, after three years the Supreme Court rejected the SLP-we had to appear. I am not trying to get any encomium for anything; but could this litigant come here and contest his case? How does he contest this case before the Supreme Court? A notice was sent to him that 'an SLP has been filed in the Supreme Court against you to nullify the decision of the Division Bench of the Calcutta High Court'.

This is the inherent weakness of the system. The Indian Oil Corporation, for the purpose of keeping one unemployed youth out of job, will come upto the Supreme Court. This young man, who is a resident of a village near Haldia in the extreme south of West Bengal, will have to come here and defend. He cannot even afford a II Class train fare. Where will he stay in Delhi; how will he engage a lawyer in Delhi?

These are the deficiencies in the system. I know that there are no short cut, and ad-hoc decisions will not help in the matter.

There is a loss of confidence in the judiciary, there is a loss of confidence all around, there is a loss of confidence even in the Government, there is a loss of confidence in the politicians, there is a loss of confidence in the judges-in so far as the judges are concerned-there is a loss of confidence against lawyers and in every section of the people.

I hope they have not yet lost confidence in Parliament. Social reflections are there in the judiciary but even then some steps can be taken. Why these vacancies are there? The hon. Law Minister is looking for progressive judges but the trouble is your inclination is towards those whom you know well. In your Congress party you cannot have progressive people. That will be anti-thesis in term. Why should these vacancies remain? I have been in the Consultative Committee for so many years but there are always routine explanations like 'looking into it'.

17.00 hrs.

Now in the system that has been developed you have to consult the State Government but you do not listen to them unless you like their recommendations. I do not know why should the State government be consulted? Let two Chief Justices decide-Chief Justice of India and Chief Justice of the State. Why should even Central Government come in except as an appointing authority. The President will issue the appointment letter but Mr. Bhardwaj will intervene or Mr. Shiv Shankar will interfere. They have got their pets.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI  
H.R. BHARDWAJ): No. No.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Do not take it personally. I have taken Mr. Shiv Shankar's name also but he is not standing up.

Therefore, the system has been developed by this Government over the years which has inbuilt system of delay. That has created problems. Of course, I do not believe as an axiom that greater number of judges means greater disposal. In Calcutta High Court we have seen greater number of judges leading to greater number of arrears because people flock there. Nowadays only popular litigations are 226 writ petitions. We have seen writ petitions used in landlord-tenant disputes or probably in matrimonial disputes why police is not helping. Therefore, that is not an absolute solution but even then the usual quota of judges should be available.

I do not know how the system can be rectified. You nationalise the legal profession. I will be too happy. Let every lawyer be given some sustenance and they will be obliged to appear in courts assigned to them. I shall accept it but you are not able to do that. You cannot possibly do that. Then there is inherent defect in this legal aid system. How many people you can render assistance. One hon. Member correctly said in legal aid cases because you put a lawyer of a 4-5 years standing against a big giant that hardly makes an impact in the court. Therefore, my suggestion to this Government is that whatever the existing facilities are should be utilised properly. Let there be usual quota of judges and you have to have proper implementation of the legal aid system. The question is commitment to the people about whom you talk.

I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister: have you ever considered how many cases of industrial disputes the Central Government or Government undertakings are fighting? How many cases, fighting

for years? You will be surprised to know that. Government organisations fighting for years against their workers! Workers have to go to court against their employers. There, Lok Adalat system is not brought into force. There is no attempt made to bring the parties together and have a compromise. Of course, commitment to sense of justice has to be there.

Now our adage is: Justice according to law, We have cumbersome procedures. We have all sorts of laws. Personally, earlier I had doubts but now I am in strong support of the administrative tribunals. But what is happening in administrative tribunals? There, arrears have started mounting in two years' time. How many cases are there? All cases from High Courts have gone to the tribunal. How many tribunals you have set up, how many cases have gone there and how many judges you are giving there? Learned Chairman of the Calcutta Administrative Tribunal retired the other day. At least for one month, there was no appointment. If I am wrong, please correct me. I am away from Calcutta for a few days. But I hope there is an appointment now. If there is no appointment, it goes on accumulating cases. But why can't you appoint when there are vacancies due to come. Therefore, whatever this imperfect system is there you must work better without avoidable pitfalls.

Are you really concerned about the ordinary people? Still people have faith in the Supreme Court looking as a court of last resort. If we are happy about the public interest litigation system. I am happy and proud that some judges of the Supreme Court have decided matter on the basis of social justice than merely following the technical rules of procedure. They are good developments. But how many can take advantage of this development? You always say: Well, judges are not agreeable. If you make a law, the Judges will be agreeable. You have to make justice available to the

parties as near as possible. Therefore, I have always advocated for circuit benches. It will not dilute the importance or integrity of the Supreme Court. There should be circuit benches of the High Court. You can't avoid them. I need not talk about subordinate judiciary here. That is a State subject. I mean, States have to look after that. But what this government can do? Kindly see how even rivalries come up Whenever there is a talk of circuit bench in U.P. Fight immediately starts whenever you select this or that place. Therefore, some uniform formula has to be found out in a big country like this where poverty is rampant, where people have to take recourse to the judicial system. If you want a functioning judicial system, it must be working and functioning for the ordinary common people. Rich people don't mind if it was in Srinagar. They would have liked it more. They would have gone to Srinagar, have a nice time also, appear in the case. And some lawyers would have liked better probably. They don't mind. They don't need any help. They can look after themselves. They are also polluting the system by paying fancy fees to lawyers. Therefore, the lawyers who will get fancy fees from a handful of these people, they will naturally welcome such clients. After all, I have chosen this profession rightly or wrongly, I don't know. But, at the moment, I have no alternative occupation. If I have to survive, I have to survive in this legal profession. I can't make money otherwise. I have not done the liaison work, etc.

I have to make a livelihood. I try to do it honestly and I hope to do it honestly, fleece the rich and help the ordinary people. I am not ashamed of having rich clients, otherwise I cannot drive even my Maruti car and of course Mercedes. There are some crooks among lawyers. There are crooks in every sector of the society. For the purpose of helping these ordinary people, we have to have more committed lawyers than committed judges. I am trying to get the help of this

august forum in appealing to the profession that you are earning a bad name because you are not ready to make even a little sacrifice. Lawyers fund today are branded as crooks, thieves and thugs but lawyers are also rendering some service to the vulnerable section of the society. They have to protect themselves from the assaults and attacks of the rich people. As I said, the young unemployed youth could not have protected himself against the Indian Oil Corporation without the help of the lawyers. Therefore, there has to be serious thinking on that and whatever Government can do, it should do. There has to be a commitment so far as the Government is concerned to each justice in a just manner to the ordinary people. What are the special provisions made for the common people?

Many hon. Members have spoken almost professionally on this without being professional lawyers. Our good friend who was a publisher of a newspaper- I hope there was no allegation of inadequate payment wages. I hope all the journalists and non-journalists..(Interruptions) ..

DR. G.S.RAJHANS: We wrote an article against judges. We were hauled and harassed. That is in record.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: All the hon. Members have spoken showing great concern for these people I am saying not to go by word-catching slogans or ear-catching slogans. I do not know whether I sympathise with the hon. Minister having come from commerce to law. Having come to law let him try to do something for the common people. I know that he has concern for the poor. I know his difficulties also. Sitting there he is only to pay lip-service to the poor but exactly do the contrary of it. Otherwise, it will cost him his job. Therefore, I am submitting that these judges should be paid proper respect. I am not going into it. I can give the list of judges to Mr. Bhardwaj

[Sh. Somnath Chatterjee]  
because he seems to have specialised in Calcutta judges. Active Congress people are made judges. They were poster wallahs the other day. I cannot name them. He knows them. I do not know about other High Courts. Their status in the party was pasting posters two years before in the parliamentary election. Now they are judges. This is the way the whole system is polluted. Therefore, try to do something instead of talking and instead of talking about everything, I will ask him one thing. I have raised his question so many times.

Sir, if ordinary people have to come and appear in the Supreme Court, where do they stay? Will the Minister (Shri Bhardwaj) allow to put some tents in his huge lawn to let these common people stay there?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I always accommodate my clients in my bedroom and I always practice the same.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I am sad, Sir, that having given up the practice, his clients have lost the benefit of his hospitality. From all over India the people are coming to the Supreme Court. So, I would like to know where do they stay?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Ask Mr. Palkiwala.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I am not concerned with the Palkiwalas, I am not even concerned with Somnath Chatterjee. I am only concerned with those people who have to come here and defend themselves and try to seek justice from the Supreme Court of India. In how many cases can this legal aid system provide assistance? How many poor people can go to them? This is a very pertinent question. This is happening. Therefore, we have to give our full attention to solve this problem. Rich people can look after themselves. They can engage Shri

Shiv Shankar. They can engage Shri Palkiwala as their lawyers and so on and so forth. They do not need any protection from the State. They do not need any help from the State, they as a matter of fact are holding the State to ransom. But what about the people who cannot afford all these things? I would like to know from the Hon. Minister rather I want to be elucidate on this. They can go and give the message, that as now Shri Shiv Shankar is there and Shri Bhardwaj is there, there will not be any problem in getting the justice. Therefore, Sir, I would say that we are taking advantage of this legislation which is an important but a short issue. This opportunity has been taken by the hon. member to really give vent to our feelings of unhappiness and distress. And being willy nilly in this profession, which is being abused some time rightly and some time wrongly, I think we should all endeavour to correct our mistakes and change the system as much as possible with the orientation in favour of the ordinary people. That cannot be done only by words, action has to be taken. Showing mere grave concern would not do. We want concrete action. You give a call to the profession and let us see what is the reaction. That commitment from the profession is not forthcoming. I am requesting you to give the leadership. It will be welcomed. But let us not say and work in the periphery and give a certain sermons. That will not help. Therefore, I request the Hon. Law Minister to look into this matter and try to give his views.

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would not like to go into the various details that have been adverted to. This is a very simple Bill, as has been observed by many members. This Bill is the result of the decisions that were taken in the joint conference of the Chief Justices, Chief Ministers and the Law Ministers of the State held on 31st August and 1st September,

1985. I am aware, Sir, that there is a very short time left for me. Every hon. Member who have been pleased to speak on this Bill, has supported the Bill. That has to a great extent unburdened my task.

Various observations have been made by hon. members, some of which have far reaching effects. I would not like to go into them because these are observations on matters not directly arising out of the contents of this Bill. I would touch upon one or two aspects only, which are of great importance and which have been mentioned by a large number of hon. Members. One is about the matter of representation of the diverse segment of our society in this country in the High Courts and Supreme Courts. Well, opinions for and against have been expressed and I would not like to go into them. But ours being a multiple society, we have to necessarily give representation to all segments. Long back, in August 1980, when I was the Law Minister, I had addressed a letter to the Chief Ministers and Chief Justices to look for members of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, backward classes, woman and economically weaker sections of the society because people from these segments cannot normally become affluent lawyers and represent the Bar so that they could be thought of for the Bench. This did become a contentious issue. And notwithstanding the fact that we have been making efforts, I must frankly admit that we have not been successful. I take the opportunity of utilising this forum to make a request-an appeal-to all the constitutional authorities concerned to look for the representation of these segments so that the concept of social justice enshrined in our Constitution becomes a reality. I would not like to say anything beyond this. Some friends have used very harsh language, but I would not like to answer them. Let us not use this forum to say anything and everything. This forum must be utilised for the purpose of restrained expression.

Hon. members have also been pleased to advert to the vacancies that are to be filled up. I have my own anxieties. There are diverse constitutional authorities who have their own part to play while making recommendations for the appointment of judges. Normally, it has been the endeavour of the Government of India to bring in a reconciliation between different authorities and this involves quite a bit of time. I have found that some name comes up and some constitutional authority does not agree, while yet another constitutional authority substitutes that name by another name and on a lot of occasions, quite a lot of problems, problems of diverse nature, arise. I do not want to go into them at this stage. But the endeavour of the Government of India is to see that the name that crops up must get the consent or the assent or the consensus of all the constitutional authorities so that finally when the appointment takes place, there will be no problem.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: There is only one constitutional authority and that is the President of India or the Government of India. The others are merely consultative agencies.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: The hon. member is very much correct. If you give me the authority to override every other authority, then I have no objection and in that case I can appoint the judges within one month.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Also, the point is whether it should be left to the Chief Justice....

SHRI P. SHIV SNANKAR: Let us not argue the matter for the sake of argument. We have got to face the situation within the existing parameters.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: As it is, we have to face the problem.



SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: It is bound to be even in the case of your own State. Even in your own State's case—Well, I need not go into it where Chief Justice has recommended it, but the Chief Minister has not agreed to. These things happen. I do not want to go into them because that will be too much of an argument. But then the point is that we are a very complicated and complex society. We try to take everyone along as far as possible. It does happen sometimes that when the rate of the opinion is in favour of facts. All right, we go ahead; even if a particular authority does not agree. Sometimes it had happened. But then the point I would like to tell you is that the non-filling of the vacancies *per se* increases the backlog of the cases is not the very right argument, in my submission. Because there are diverse reasons as to why the backlogs of cases have been increasing. I agree with the hon. Member, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee, when he said that in various cases backlogs have increased with the number having increased.

Sir, the time is short and I thought that I should finish up this Bill today. I do not like to go to further aspects which have been said, this being a measure which goes to better the conditions of the judges. Recently, very rightly some of the Members have said that even with reference to the salaries and allowances, we have increased it from Rs. 3500 to Rs. 8,000. It is a very big jump along with the other perquisites that have been increased. Because, it was felt by the Chief Ministers, the Chief Justices and the Law Ministers that this should be done, and that is why we thought that it is a beneficial legislation and in the larger interests of the society, we have come up with this legislation. With this, I thank the hon. Members for having participated.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What about the usual formula? Tell us that you will consider the suggestions.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Suggestions which are not likely to concern, I would not like to see, not even to say.

SHRI A. CHARLES: One point about the High Court Benches.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: That was the matter which recently, I had also written to the each and every Chief Ministers. The Supreme Court, the hon. Member there sitting can very well say that the difficulty is it is governed by Article 130 of the Constitution. So therefore, the Chief Justice has to make up his mind. Regarding High Court benches, I have recently written letters to all the Chief Ministers. I have some problems with some Chief Justices where they had not agreed. But then as I said, we have to evolve a little agreement between them. Maybe that sometimes we may have to discuss! My colleague rightly said he is going about discussing with the Chief Ministers and Chief Justices. It takes time because sometimes, their own differences also coming in the way of the good decisions. It happens. I would not like to make a comment on that. But we will make our effort. There is a point I what you say. The basic point is that the justice should be meted out at the door-step of the common man. That is the concept on which I myself started this...for having the High Court benches at different places or at least circuit benches. That had been going on. But it does not get a fruition. It has its own problems. But I thank all the hon. Members who have participated. Every one of them have supported the Bill.

Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1954, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill. The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill"

*The motion was adopted. Clause 2 was added to the Bill. Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

17.30 hrs.

#### HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

##### Rate of inflation by 1988

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is now almost 5.30 p.m. We now take up Half-an-hour Discussion. Dr. G.S. Rajhans.

[Translation]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when on the 20th November this subject was being discussed in this House several members from both the sides stood up and said in one voice that the prices of goods have increased a lot. From the government side it was contended that the price increase really is not as much as it

is being claimed. What I mean is that even though the increase in prices is not in double digits but 8 to 9 per cent increase is not in any way less. The truth is that after II World War, except in one or two years, the prices have never increased so much. If you want to see the impact of this inflation, you should visit the remote villages of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Bengal and ask the villagers how are they effected by inflation, whether they do get the goods and if so, at what price? Before I proceed further, I would like to ask the hon. Minister to send his economic advisers to agricultural ares. All the economic advisers are urban based and thus ignorant of the truth. They ar just lost in figures that price hike is that much. They say that there is no increase in wholesale prices. But what will we do with the wholesale prices, we are concerned with retail prices. We should go to the market and see how much have the prices increased there. If arresting of price hike goes beyond our control consequences will be disastrous. The history of inflation has been disastrous for a particular country. In your reply the other day you had assured to bring liquidity in control. My submission is that the principle of economics viz. monetary or fiscal policy, iiquidity control, credit control are applied only in an economy where there is a fair game and supply meets the demand position. If supply is not adequate to meet the demand, prices will increase and if supply is more than the demand, prices will decrease. It has rightly been said that H<sub>2</sub>O forms water. H stands for hydrogen and O for oxygen, both blended together form water. But the same formula fails on the peak of Everest, where this type of blending forms snow. Thus, if the circumstances are not favourable, the laws of economy are of no use. How will you control the liquidity then? You may achieve credit control by not granting loans to the foodgrains trader so that he may not buy foodgrains in good quantity. You may deny loans to oil-seeds. But how are you going to control the accumulation of black money? Transactions in the wholesale

[Dr. G.S. Rajhans]

market are made with the help of black money and the prices increase there in no time. Therefore, you will not be able to control the black money? The other day I said in the House that one is deeply moved seeing people dying in U.P. and Bihar etc. due to floods and drought and having no food to eat. while on the other hand in Delhi, people are busy constructing new houses, purchasing new cars. There is no check for the wealth being displayed this way. If there is a raid, owner of the firm or property is informed by the officials of Income Tax department themselves a day or two before such a raid is conducted. If things go like this, will the system run? Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru once said

[English]

"Hang the blackmarketeers by the nearest pole".

[Translation]

But, today there is neither Pandit Nehru nor those poles, but the black marketeers are there and they are flourishing. Therefore, you should either control these blackmarketeers or give them concession to invest their black money in productive projects. After the II World War, due to bomb explosions, there was total destruction in Italy and nearby cities, but their Government gave concessions to the blackmarketeers to invest their black money in constructing the houses. They were also allowed to rent out these houses and assured that no investigation regarding their funds will be made. The Government here should make similar schemes. We know that the practice of raids is not going to bring fruitful results and black money cannot be ousted through these raids. People should be given concessions, instead, to invest the black money in some productive work, otherwise this black money will swallow the nation and we will prove

helpless spectators.

Then you referred to administered prices as one of the factors responsible for price rise. But my submission is that where is the need of increasing administered prices time and again? Oil prices in the whole world are decreasing. But on the contrary, due to the administered prices, you have increased the prices of oil, but it leads to price spiral and its effect are multiple. Due to the hike in oil prices, the prices of transport also increase and the prices of vegetables, fruits and foodgrains all increase and its effects are multi-dimensional. Keeping that in view, will the hon. Minister assure the House that now he will not increase the administered prices because recently the Nobel Prize laureate in Economics Mr. Robert Salló has given a very useful principle to the world. He says that the growth of the nation is based in latest technology not in more and more number industries which go sick with the passage of time. We have the example of the O.N.G.C. before us which inspite of its best efforts could not explore oil. Assistance of a super computer was suggested for quick exploration of oil. Therefore, instead of wasting crores of rupees on rigs, which is an old technology if the latest technology is brought, the nation will surely increase its production rapidly. Take the example of Japan which has moved ahead of all the nations only on the basis of its latest technology, you too should bring the latest technology for increasing production in abundance. When production is in abundance prices will automatically fall.

Secondly you referred to the formation of a National Monitoring Cell. Recently during the Conference of the Chief Secretaries, hon. Minister of Finance had said, and it was published in the newspapers also, that prices will be monitored at national level and district level. You said that the Collectors will have to monitor the prices for at least one hour in a day, but you are probably not aware of their attitude. Why should they undertake

such task? You should first go and see what happens there. Suppose, the Collector does not make a review, who is going to call him to question? I suggest that you should send to one state, a team of five Members of Parliament belonging to other State, which should survey the situation there and find out the condition of the fair price shops, of the public distribution system and also whether the prices are monitored or not? Since our country is a welfare State, the people here too should be accountable. I want to ask the hon. Minister whether he will send teams of M.Ps. to different States so that you may get to know the true situation of public distribution system.

They will try to see whether people are getting foodgrains or kerosene oil or not.

I will say one or two things before ending my speech. Whatever is happening presents a frightening picture. You are saying that we won't let prices rise and if they rise, we will import. There are people in this country and abroad who are more capable than your economic advisors. One minister from your Government said that we will import rice. From where will you import rice when there is no rice anywhere? Other people know that there is not rice anywhere in the world. So where are you going to get it from? In this way they will board it and create difficulty for us. You should say something which at least makes some sense. There is a big shortage of food in the world. The coming year will see this shortage increase at an incalculable pace.

In many countries hoarders are made to stand on public places and whipped and lashed. If you cannot do this, at least punish 4-5 traders. Then you will find no inflation, no price rise remains. Your action against even five people will stop hoarding and prices will not rise as fast as they are now. Otherwise you may have stock of any magnitude but they will keep on hoarding. They know that at

one time or the other your supply lines will be disturbed. You must apply practical economics. Tell people the truth. Tell them that we are standing here and after this we won't be able to stand there. If someone violates the law, if someone hoards and indulges in black marketing he will not be spared at any cost.

A severe famine had afflicted Ethiopia. People from all over the world helped them. There was a little rainfall but the unfortunate thing was that these people became lazy. Black marketing and hoarding started there again. The same crisis has occurred again in Ethiopia this year. Now, no country in the world is willing to give foodgrains to Ethiopia. So I will say in a round about way that we should not find ourselves in the same state as Ethiopia is in. Hence, people who isolate laws should be given the severest possible punishment. Don't just keep saying it, but take some action against 2 or 3 or 5 people. How were things cheaper during Emergency? We will have to follow the principle of "Without fear there is no love."

[English]

"Spare the rod and spoil the child."

[Translation]

Nothing will happen unless you keep the cane in one hand. Nobody will obey otherwise. Nothing will be gained from speeches. Nobody obeys through speeches. The Government should set 2-4 examples and then see whether prices decrease or no.

When the Government wanted to impose an expenditure tax the Commission said it could not be imposed. The Government gave it to a special committee. It was you who levied the Hotel Expenditure Tax. I say that if the Government want to impose expenditure tax, there is no better way than

[Dr. G.S. Rajhans]

this to stop black marketing. Therefore, other interested people should be appointed on the Committee and then it may be seen whether expenditure tax can be imposed or not. If expenditure tax cannot replace income-tax, at least it can be imposed on certain items. It will end.

[English]

vulgar display of wealth.

[Translation]

What I would like, Gentlemen, is that at least replies be given for the matter we have raised.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): Sir, I quite appreciate the concern shown by the hon. Member. Government also admits that on the prices there is a pressure of a very serious drought, which is unprecedented in the last one hundred years.

Secondly, in Rajasthan and some parts of Gujarat the drought has been there continuously for the last four or five years, and all over the country also. The drought is very severe. Everybody has acknowledged this fact and naturally the agricultural production has gone down. We are trying to restore the level of production, so far as the *rabi* crop is concerned, by various methods and various programmes. Just for example, the hon. Member would appreciate that there is an area of edible oil. Now about seventy five per cent of the edible oil seeds are grown in Saurashtra and part of Gujarat and not a single seed was grown this year in those areas. We cannot help it. These are all the factors known to the Members and to the

country. On both the sides, that is the demand side as well as on the supply side, two-pronged measures have been undertaken to combat and to contain the prices. I don't say we are not concerned. We know and we admit that the prices are rising. But to contain the prices, two-pronged measures have been undertaken. As has been referred to, by the hon. Member, on demand side, selective credit control, economy in non-plan expenditure and all those steps are being taken. De-hoarding raids are also on. The State Governments were informed to have a monitoring right from the District level, Block level and Taluk level. We are also having a monitoring cell to control right up to the national level. At the same time, we are augmenting imports of edible oil, pulses and some other commodities. In the areas of spices and condiments also, the price rise is there. Those areas which used to produce these things were unfortunately affected by the drought. But still, I would say that we have been able to contain the inflation. Presently up to 14th of November, the inflation rate in WPI was 8.4 per cent and last year comparatively for the same period, it was 6.4 per cent. In regard to Consumer Price Index, of Course it was a little more.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central): It was in double digit, 10.2 per cent.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: For that, we are trying to augment Public Distribution System enlargement and supply.

You have rightly said that committees should be formed and not only the officials but also the non-officials also should be involved. We are trying to have monitoring committees even at the block level or Mohallah level. Our PDS shop is there. Our fair price shop is there, involving some women because they feel the pinch of the price rise very much, they know where the shoe is pinching. That is all being done. If the hon. Member want, I can just list out all the meas-

ures. Every week, the Cabinet Sub Committee on Prices meets and review it. But production is an answer. Import is O.K. As you rightly said, we find some difficulty even for import of pulses for example. The customs duty was twenty five per cent in areas other than Burma. Now we have brought it down to ten per cent. Pulses are put on OGL.

As far as milk and oil are concerned, NDDB and other agencies are there. As far as Butter oil and other things are concerned, we are trying to finalise some packages with different countries, who have now come forward to give us some commodities. Therefore, presently I can assure you one thing that so far as the shortage of foodgrains rice and wheat is concerned, there should not be any apprehension. This august House should be glad to know that so far as the procurement in Punjab, which is our main area of procurement, is concerned, it has grown a little more than our expectations. The farmers are very much cooperative and we are giving something more also. They are really coming to the help of the nation by giving us more rice. In wheat the position is comfortable. We are sure that in rabi the wheat crop will not fail us. That is the very reason why, although our country is of this magnitude, this much population and very large areas and other things, we can proudly say that there has not been even a single starvation death. This is a great achievement because pressure is there on the economy, but still the economy is withstanding the price rise, drought, international recessional trends. We are going strong. I know that PDS is not covering the whole of the nation. In some of the remote areas where there are difficulties and where even shops could not be opened, there through mobile vans and other things essential commodities are being distributed. About 52 per cent of the commodities are such where mere application of economic measures would not prove fruitful but only production. When there is no production, we can

feed the people. But to have a very cheap commodity like grass, it becomes difficult. How to meet that situation? Because that depends upon the local growth and local production.

By and large, the pinch is there. But the situation is not so alarming.

You have talked about blackmoney. I do not think, that is much relevant here. But to contain menace of blackmoney, all efforts are being made. There is an expenditure tax when you go to 5-Star hotels.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Why do you not apply it on other areas?

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: Earlier also Government resorted to expenditure tax. Since it did not prove successful, the Government had to withdraw it. What is the expenditure? Wealth plus income minus your saving, that is expenditure. When you have to compute it, you have to compute the income and your spending. Sometimes, you are spending jointly. A Government servant sometimes shares a common car with four other families for going to a hill station. In such cases how will you compute his expenditure? It cannot be a replacement for income tax.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: It can be applied to a number of areas.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: But those areas are limited because we have tried it in the past. We have got Dr. Raja Chaliah's report.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Why don't you distribute that report among the MPs?

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: I believe, we are going to put one copy of it in the library. Since there was no Hindi translation, we have sent this for Hindi translation. I give an assurance that Dr. Raja Chaliah's report will be put in the library. I very well appreciate the concern

[Sh. B.K. Gadhvi]

shown by the hon. Member about price rise. Let me assure the House that Government is equally concerned and conscious about the upward trend in prices. We are trying our best and we will be trying much more in this regard. So far as dehoarding and other things are concerned, the leakage is at P.D.S. level, at Fair Price Shops level. You asked me to give five names. I do not have the exact number, but in Gujarat I can certainly say that some people have been arrested and they are detained also for black-marketing and other things. In other States also the same measures are being advised. Only three days back, there was a Chief Secretaries Conference taken by the Finance Minister to see how strict we can be on having the commodities available in the market and for dehoarding drive. They have been told about this. Our Food and Civil Supplies Department also has been told. We are releasing more edible oils and more sugar also in the market. Therefore, although there is a price rise, Government's anxiety, so far as the price rise is concerned, and as you have rightly stated, is with regard to the common man who is unorganised. So far as the organised sector is concerned, they may be government employees or they may be industrial workers—the price rise normally gets neutralised because of the hike in the dearness allowance. But so far as the man who is in the unorganised sector is concerned, who has got a fixed income, in whose case the price rise is not being neutralised by way of dearness allowance and other things, for him it is certainly very difficult. We are keeping this in view and, therefore, in the rural areas, where the farm labourers and other people are there, where backward communities, Harijans and Adivasis are there, we are trying to expand the distribution system and to see that the supply link is not disrupted. I think this answer would satisfy my hon. friend. With these words, I once again assure that price rise is there but the Government is equally keen to

contain it so that the poor man may not be affected too much.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I want to inform other Members that already we are discussing the prices of essential commodities under rule 193. Therefore, what I request the Members is to restrict their remarks to the area of fiscal policy. It will be very nice of the Members if, instead of going on giving a speech, they keep this aspect in view. Now I request Shri Shantaram Naik to put his question.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, practically in solving the problems of this country, we apply several sciences, and whenever we apply sciences and technologies, we are always successful. Perhaps economics is one such science where the theories do not apply and do not become successful in every stage. Therefore, one thing I will appreciate that there is no doubt that the Government is making every effort to see that we contain this price rise for the obvious reason that no government can afford to play with this. We have to presume that the Government is working hard because Government itself is interested in keeping the image of the Government, Government is interested in serving the people. Therefore, in this aspiration at least, there is always the presumption that the Government is working hard. At the same time, I would like to take this opportunity to say that it is not only the Government but the Opposition too has equal responsibility in maintaining the price rise, in controlling the prices. I would say, with due respect to all the leaders of the Opposition, that if they see the trend of the price rise, it will be seen that it is during those months when the Opposition Members try to create instability in this country by raising issues like Bofors and other things, that the prices shoot up like anything. It has been seen.

In several developed countries also,

when sensitive issues, political issues are raised, the same thing happens. What happened in United States the other day? It was only a small action of the President that drumbled the entire share market. So, that is not without any consequence. Therefore, the Opposition Member should also be equally responsible to see that when they raise issues, they raise them in the interest of this country. If they just throw issues in the House or outside which create doubts in the minds of the people, then what happens? The prices shoot up. I do not want to put the entire blame on the Opposition. We too have been doing so. But what I am saying is that the Opposition Members of the various parties are equally responsible because they try to create instability in this country, they do not behave responsibly when they raise issues in several forums of this country.

18.00 hrs.

Therefore, I would submit that they should keep in mind that point. At the same time, I would like to bring to the kind notice of the hon. Minister that we should not only try to arrest rising trend in prices of essential items but we should see to it that there is no artificial scarcity. In the last Session, we had enacted good laws like the Consumer Protection Act, etc. Now, wherever we have standard goods, if consumer protection Act is implemented and District Councils and State Councils are established all over the States, if that machinery is activated, there will not be any scarcity of essential goods, at least artificial scarcity will not be there and that aspect will control production and distribution of essential commodities. I would like to seek the assurance from you, Sir, as to whether the Finance Ministry is coordinating with the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies as far as implementation of consumer Protection Act and other Act which control the distribution system of the essential commodities is concerned. If you are not coordinating already, in what manner you are

going to do it?

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in spite of outside compulsions and conditions created by internal drought, the Government has succeeded to a large extent in controlling the prices and inflation rates. The Government deserves appreciation for this, but the rate of inflation and elements of price-rise in our economy are such that it is very difficult to either totally eliminate or exercise full control over them. In a way it is an impossible task. When the rate of inflation affects items of daily use for the common man, then the Government is criticized. Now the situation is that when there is the price-rise of the goods needed by the affluent its effects are felt by limited class of people. It can affect the state of the economy also. But its after-effects cannot be felt; its pinch cannot be felt. There is a restlessness among people because goods of common consumption have gone costlier.

I would like to know from the honourable Minister whether the Government is giving any thought to our public distribution system. There is a need to increase the quantity of foodgrain, oil and other essential commodities available through this system. Even oil is not given in sufficient quantities so that the needs of a family are fulfilled. There is a need to increase the quantity of such goods which are used by the common man and workers in cities and villages. A decision will be taken according to policy that such and such goods would be supplied by the Government for distribution. The problem with the Food and Civil Supplies Minister is what goods are to be given and how to meet them out. This work has to be done by the Finance Ministry. I would like to know if the Government's attention is drawn to the fact, that essential commodities to poor people should be distributed through the medium of the public distribution system. In what quantity are these to be given so that factors which create



[Sh. Harish Rawat]

problems by increasing market prices can be dealt with?

[English]

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central): Sir, I will not take much of your time. Sir, during the last one year, the consumer price index and the whole-sale price index have been going up. For the week ending on 14th November, the final figure for the whole-sale price index was 412.3 and for the previous week it was 411.2. It is more than one per cent rise within a week. Your consumer price index is 11.6%. It is a double digit figure.

Sir, in respect of all the items, if you see in the market, you will see that everything has gone up so tremendously that it is very difficult for the average man to live in this life properly. Sir, with the 140 million food production only the poor people, the landless labour who are below the poverty line suffer and the middle class people suffer a little less. Therefore, those poor people are only the scape goats.

The hon. Minister has given a reply. But I do not agree with his reply. It is the economic policies, the fiscal policies of the Government in which they miserably failed. The privatisation or liberal economic policies and the massive corruption leads to black money. There is a black money of Rs. 8,000 crores in the country and so long you are going in deficit budget. Rs. 1000 crores is the internal debt and the external debt is Rs. 50,000 crores. The economic debt is going to be much more. If you give me the time, I will give all the figures. With all the privatisation, the liberal economic policies, massive corruption and black money, and the deficit budget, I think the Indian economy is going to be robbed. Such type of economic policies of the Government are definitely going to rob the Indian economy. I am warning this au-

gust House and the Government that it cannot be discussed in a sweet way by distributing wheat and rice.

Coming to wheat and rice, the hon. Minister has made a statement that 23 million tonnes of wheat and rice are sufficient, but the other day the Minister has made another statement that 5.5 million tonnes of rice and 9.5 million tonnes of wheat are in stock now and another stock is going to come in April. But the question is whether the existing stock is sufficient for these five months. I have read something in the press that you are going to import rice. But today I have read that 1.2 million tonnes of wheat is required for distribution. That is not sufficient up to April. It is not only oil seeds, it is not only pulses, but it is so unfortunate that we are planning to import rice and wheat. After all this, it is now water that is left to be imported. This is the economic policy of the Government. I have got all the figures and I have gone through the reply which the Finance Minister gave in the other House. My question is: Are you going to import these items? Which items you are going to import? Wheat, rice and sugar—are they sufficient up to April for the whole country? This is my first question.

The second question that I am putting to the hon. Minister is: What about your non-plan expenditure? Rs. 15,000 crores is going to be the defence expenditure Rs. 2000 crores is the subsidy that is going to be given to the farmers for fertilisers. And the price for the farmers is going up. You are giving the food subsidy of Rs. 1800 crores. You are going to give to the farmers Rs. 1.73 p. as procurement price right in 1988. Now we are purchasing it for Rs. 4.50 p. in the market. With all these subsidies the average man is going to be affected. Therefore, I appeal to the Government and I ask the Government: What will be the position? With modernisation of the automobile industry and with the import of new technology, your

imports are going up, and what will be your deficit budget in the next few years? On all these I want a reply specially in what way the Government is going to curtail the rising prices. The value of the rupee has gone down to 12 paise. The average income of a family has gone down—per family it is Rs. 35 per day. Ninety per cent of the people of this country are not going to get the benefits of your economic policies. *(Interruptions)* I may say that the purchasing power of the average man is not going to accommodate him with whatever income comes to him. And therefore, I want three replies from the hon. Minister—whether all these wheat, rice and sugar stocks are going to be sufficient up to April. It is because you are going to rise the new crops. If the stocks are not adequate, are you going to import them? Are you going to change this economic policy on the non-Plan expenditure which I have referred to you repeatedly.

Thirdly, with the distribution system, there is a mere failure in this country. You are just taking the meetings of the State Government. People were arrested and about one lakh cases were launched. But nobody has remained behind the bars for more than 7 days. I have gone through the reply of the Minister given in the Upper House. The percentage is the same as regards last year and this year, about the cases launched under the Essential Commodities Acts and all these things.

Therefore, the Government has miserably failed. The economy of this country is really falling down. I am afraid there will be difficulties. There will be chaos. Unfortunately, we are fighting for religions and other things but economically we are going to the dogs. I want reply to all these points.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: Before I answer to some of the points raised by the hon. Members, with regard to one query made by Mr. Rajhans, I would like to say. There is no

question of sending M.P. teams to the various States. But MPs are most welcome if they visit the States and find out some leakages and bring them to our notice. It is because M.P. can tour the whole country and also in the remote areas and in the rural areas, they can go and find out some difficulties in the distribution, or blackmarketing or leakages. Then, you are most welcome to bring to our notice and I assure you, in that case, if we receive complaints from the MPs about a particular area, surely we will ask the State Governments to look into them and in the monitoring also, we shall try to do something.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Unless you authorise them, the State Government would not cooperate with them. Please authorise them.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: There is no question of State Government authorising. You can just go and find out these things from the people.

So far as Mr. Naik's points are concerned, these measures, consumer protection, consumer movement should be there, about the weights and measures and other things, the State Governments are being informed. As I stated earlier, we have got a Cabinet Sub-Committee on Prices. The Food and Civil Supplies Department is also taking interest and writing to all the Civil Supplies and Food Secretaries. As I stated, we have also called, the Finance Minister has called, the Chief Secretaries and impressed upon them these things. These are all in the direction of Co-ordination. Whenever we feel that there is some deficiency, or some inefficiency, then because of this co-ordination, we try to remove it. Co-ordination is there not only between Finance and Civil Supplies but also between us and Commerce because we have to tie up certain things, say for instance, import of certain edible oil from STC or other areas. In agricul-

[Sh. B.K. Gadhvi]

ture also, NAFED and other people are in the picture. There is total co-ordination and we are trying to make it more active.

[Translation]

Shri Harish Rawat has said that foodgrains, cereals, etc. are either not available or available in low quantities in P.D.S. shops, I would like to say that we provide the State Governments with adequate quantities of these goods and it is their job to distribute them. You should also see this thing and let us know if there is any complaint. Whatever quantity we have been giving till now, I understand, is adequate in the context of the stocks. As far as sugar or edible oil or wheat is concerned we even give it in advance. In Himachal Pradesh, areas like Lahaul-Spiti are cut-off due to snowfall. In these areas we give advance supplies so that stocks can be maintained. We let them store in advance because transportation becomes a problem later on. Kindly point out those particular areas where it is not available. We will draw the attention of the State Government to those places. It is the responsibility of the state Government to evolve a good distribution system for whatever we release from here. Arrangements in this regard are made by the Civil Supplies Departments of the States.

[English]

Dr. Datta Samant has raised very many questions which could have been properly raised while there is a discussion on the Budget or something like that. It is regarding the whole economy and quite naturally, as usual, he has depicted a very pessimistic view.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: You are importing rice and wheat.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: We are not import-

ing now.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: What is the stock, you tell me. There is a difference between whatever stock given by the Food Minister and what you are telling. This is an important topic for the public.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: Presently there is stock sufficient to meet the requirement of the people including the drought-affected people.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: But that will not be sufficient to meet the requirements of the people.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: Mr. Datta Samant has depicted a pessimistic and gloomy picture of the economy. It is not correct. I would give you just one example. You can compare the areas where the drought was very much less, not of this magnitude in 1979-80, you can compare that inflation figure with the inflation figure of this year when the drought is unprecedented for the last ten years. In some of the areas, the drought was there continuously for three or four years. At that time, you inherited the whole food stock, foreign exchange and everything in 1977. But when it came to 1979-80, inflation rate was more than 20. That was the management. This is the management in economic policies where we had a green revolution. Even today, although there may be stagnation in the agricultural growth and in food stock availability to the rising population. To say that the economy has gone havoc is not correct.

So far as the exports are concerned, we have an increase of 20% more than last year. We are trying to explore new areas. I told you that the economy of some of the developing countries can stand nowhere in competition with us. We are on much brighter side. But there is a gloomy picture in your mind to project before the people. Mr.

Shantaram Naik was very much right in saying that on every issue, there is misleading approach by the opposition to create confusion and chaps.

*(Interruptions)*

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Prices are rising. You see how the average man is living.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: Nobody is dying of starvation. There is wishful thinking just like that of jackal who was longing to eat the leaf of the camel but the leaf of the camel never fell down. Jackal could never eat it. Just like

that, the leaf of power for which you are looking up. I do not think will come to your side.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Prices are going up.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 A.M.

18.17 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, December 1, 1987/Agrahayana 10, 1909 (Saka)*