

1	2	3
5.	Assam	41
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	3
7.	Meghalaya	6
8.	Manipur	3
9.	Mizoram	6
10.	Nagaland	6
11.	Tripura	7
12.	Delhi	10
13.	Haryana	122
14.	Himachal Pradesh	17
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	15
16.	Punjab	489
17.	Chandigarh	16
18.	Rajasthan	104
19.	Uttar Pradesh	257
20.	Andhra Pradesh	140
21.	Kerala	31
22.	Karnataka	46
23.	Tamil Nadu	29
24.	Pondicherry	3
25.	Gujarat	53
26.	Maharashtra	54
27.	Goa	1
28.	Madhya Pradesh	164
Total		1802

#### Storage of Foodgrains

\*132. JUSTICE GUMANMAL LODHA : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India is constrained to store foodgrains in uncovered warehouses due to non-availability of adequate number of covered warehouses;

(b) if so, the total quantity of foodgrains stored in covered and uncovered warehouses in April, 1996, separately;

(c) whether the losses due to inadequate warehousing facilities have increased during the past years;

(d) if so, the losses incurred during 1990-91 and 1995-96;

(e) whether the priority is given to storage of foodgrains in the godowns of the Central Warehousing Corporation;

(f) if so, the quantity of foodgrains stored in the Central Warehousing Corporation's godowns till April 30, 1996; and

(g) the storage capacity of the Central Warehousing Corporation remains unutilised?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMERS AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) : (a) In order to meet urgent additional requirements of storage space during peak procurement seasons, the Food Corporation of India is constrained to stock some quantity of foodgrains in Cover and Plinth (CAP) purely as a temporary measure.

(b) In April, 1996, 19.60 lakh tonnes and 135.57 lakh tonnes of foodgrains were stored by FCI in CAP and covered godowns respectively.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. There is no report of any increase in percentage terms in losses due to inadequate warehousing facilities. The losses of foodgrains incurred during 1990-91 were 0.21 lakh tonnes. The estimate of losses during 1995-96 would be known only after finalisation of the Corporation's Annual Accounts for 1995-96.

(e) Yes, Sir. In the matter of hiring of godowns, the FCI gives priority to Central Warehousing Corporation.

(f) As on 30.4.96, a total quantity of 11.95 lakh tonnes of foodgrains was stored by FCI in the godowns of the Central Warehousing Corporation.

(g) The average occupancy of CWC godowns is about 83% which is above the optimum level of 80%. There is therefore no question of CWC's storage capacity remaining unutilised on account of non hiring by FCI.

#### Supply of Sugar and Kerosene

\*133. SHRI HARIVANSH SAHAI : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of sugar and kerosene being supplied to each ration card holder in the urban and rural areas separately under the Public Distribution System;

(b) whether it is a fact that a huge quantity of sugar and kerosene are being supplied to urban areas in comparison to rural areas;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to remove such disparity?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV) : (a) Allocation of levy sugar to the States/UTs is made on a uniform norm of 425 gms per capita per month on the basis of population as on 1.1.1991. The allocation of kerosene oil to the States/UTs is generally made on a historical basis, i.e. based on past allotments. Operational details including quantity to be supplied to

each ration card holder in urban and rural areas are decided by the State Governments/UT Administrations.

(b) to (d). As regards distribution of sugar and kerosene to the urban and rural areas, it depends upon the local circumstances as appreciated by the State Governments and priorities fixed by them.

It is for the State Governments/UT Administrations to remove any disparity in the distribution of the PDS commodities between rural and urban areas.

[English]

#### Telephone Tower in West Bengal

\*134. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any request from the Government of West Bengal for installation of Telephone Towers in the State during 1993, 1994 and 1995; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BENI PRASAD VARMA) : (a) No such request for telephone tower has come to notice.

(b) Does not arise, Sir.

#### Professional Personnels in the Country

\*135. SHRI LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government maintains an updated data about various categories of scientific, technical and professional personnel in the country;

(b) if so, the available manpower in these categories as on March 31, 1996;

(c) the number of scientific, technical and professional personnel who have migrated from India during the last three years; and

(d) the level of technical skill of these migrants?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). Scientific, Technical and Professional Personnel in the country would include doctors, engineers, architects, scientists, technologists, layers, management and communication experts. According to the data maintained by the National Technical Manpower Information System (NTMIS) the stock of Degree Holders in Engineering at the beginning of 1996 would be around 7 lakh and that of Diploma Holders around 11 lakh. According to the Institute of Applied Manpower Research (IAMR) publication on Manpower Profile, it is estimated that there are 3,12,000 medical graduates, 15,670 dentists and 2,21,900 nursing personnel. As per information furnished by

IAMR, number of Post-graduates in Science at the beginning of 1996 would be around 6.67 lakh.

(c) and (d). No reliable information regarding the number of Scientific, Technical and Professional Personnel migrated from India during the last three years is available.

#### Development of New Tourist Spots

\*136. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the details of new tourist spots developed and of infrastructural facilities improved during the last three years to attract the international tourist traffic; and

(b) the names of the countries from which tourists are attracted to visit India in large numbers?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA):

(a) Identification and development of tourist spots is a continuous process and is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the Department of Tourism, Government of India extends financial assistance to State/Union Territory Governments on the basis of specific project proposals received based on their merits, inter se priority and availability of funds. During the last three years, the Buddhist tourist circuit in UP and Bihar have been developed.

(b) The top ten countries, excluding Bangladesh, from which foreign tourists come to visit India are U.K., U.S.A., Sri Lanka, Germany, France, Japan, Canada, Italy, Malaysia and Singapore.

#### Pending Programmes

\*137. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the royalty programmes are much cheaper than the commissioned programmes;

(b) the number of programmes pending for approval in Doordarshan Kendras presently, category-wise;

(c) the reasons for delay in each case;

(d) whether the Government have received complaints regarding irregularities in selecting the programmes for telecast resulting in dumping of very good serials and telefilms there; and

(e) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI C.M. IBRAHIM) : (a) Prices/costs of royalty programmes and commissioned programmes are not comparable. Whereas in the case of former Doordarshan pays for