

LOK SABHA DEBATES **(English Version)**

Seventh Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XXI contains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 6.00

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, November 17, 1986/Kartika 26,
1908 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

WELCOME TO PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION FROM AUSTRALIA

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, I have to make an announcement.

On my own and on behalf of the hon. Members of the House, I have great pleasure in extending our warm welcome to hon. Mrs. Elaine Elizabeth Darling, M.P., Leader of the Australian Parliamentary Delegation and the hon. Members of the Australian Parliamentary Delegation who are on a visit to India as our honoured guests. The other hon. Members of the delegation are :

- (1) Hon. Mr. J.D.M. Dobie, M.P.
- (2) Mr. P. S. Fisher, M.P.
- (3) Senator the Hon. Richard K.R. Alston.
- (4) Hon. Mr. P. Duncan, M.P.
- (5) Mr. L.R.S. Price, M.P.

The delegation arrived here on Friday, 14 Novemer, 1986 morning. They are now seated in the Special Box. We wish them

a happy and fruitful stay in our country. We also convey our warm greetings and very best wishes through them to His Excellency the Governor General, the Parliament, the Government and the friendly people of Australia.

(*Interruptions*)*

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : There is no confirmation yet.

AN HON. MEMBER : Yes; that is right, no confirmation is there.

MR. SPEAKER : Without confirmation we should not say because it is disputable.

Whatever has been said will not go on record.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Rural Organic Compost Potential

*184. SHRI MANIK REDDY† :
DR. CHINTA MOHAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated rural organic compost potential and its actual use;

(b) the steps taken/proposed to boost the use of the organic compost; and

(c) to what extent full use of compost would reduce the use and import of chemical fertilisers ?

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) It is estimated that the country has a potential of about 650 million tonnes of rural compost under favourable conditions. On the basis of available information, about 235 million tonnes of rural compost were actually used as manure during 1985-86.

(b) The State Governments have been advised from time to time to launch comprehensive programme for larger and better utilisation of rural organic wastes as manures.

(c) Compost, being bulky and low in nutrient content, is not a substitute for chemical fertilisers, which are essential for higher productivity through high yielding varieties and intensive cropping. Therefore, the question of reducing the import of chemical fertilisers does not arise.

SHRI MANIK REDDY: What steps is the Government going to take for the increase of rural compost and green manures? What are the ingredients in it?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: There are schemes for the increase of the compost in the country and earlier it was with the Central Government. But now it has been transferred to the State Government and the Department of Non-Conventional Energy. These schemes are meant for the increase of the compost in the country. So far as nutrient content is concerned, there are a number of compost. In rural compost the nutrient value is 0.75N, 0.5P and 0.5K. There is a long list. I shall lay it on the Table of the House so that the hon. Member can know it.

SHRI MANIK REDDY: How much quantity is used for biogas and how much is burnt away as domestic fuel? Have the

Government any plan to stop this being burnt away?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: At present production and utilisation of this compost is 241.7 million tonnes, 235 million tonnes from rural and 6.7 million tonnes from the urban areas.

PROF. N.G. RANGA: It is approximate.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: It is approximate. This is being used. It is assessed on the population of cattle in the country, buffalo, etc. in the country. This is the potential which is used. It is the actual production end use. Potential is much more.

Losses of Hindustan Copper Limited, Calcutta

*185. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the losses of the Hindustan Copper Limited, Calcutta have been continuously rising over the years;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps contemplated to improve the working of the HCL?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT): (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) to (c). The details of losses incurred by Hindustan Copper Limited during the last 4 years are as under:

(Rs. in Crores)	
Year	Losses
1982-83	29.63
1983-84	6.78*
1984-85	3.27*
1985-86	27.71*

*Excluding interest on Government loan as the Company has been granted interest holiday for these years.

The main reasons for losses incurred by the Company are :

- (i) Low grade of ore and low scale of operations.
- (ii) Increase in input costs; and
- (iii) Shortage and high cost of power.

The important steps taken and/or under contemplation of Hindustan Copper Limited to improve its working include :

- (i) Modernisation of smelter and refinery at the Khetri Copper Complex and Indian Copper Complex;
- (ii) Improvement of capacity utilisation in mines, concentrators and smelters; and
- (iii) Phasing out of uneconomic mines and developing new ones.

SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA : Hindustan Copper Complex, Ghatshila was a profit making unit till 1977. It was making a profit of Rs. 15 crores per year. Mallajkhund unit in M.P. is a highly mechanised unit opened in 1982 by the late Indira Gandhi with high hopes of meeting India's need of copper. But inspite of that H.C.L. is losing Rs. 30 crores per year now, as the hon. Minister has given reasons, due to low capacity utilisation and also mis-management and corruption at various levels. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the total production of copper in India for the last three years and how much copper are we importing now and what are the plans to meet the gap ?

SHRI K.C. PANT : The reasons for losses incurred have been given in the statement. Some of those reasons are really related to the natural causes. For instance, the grade of ore which is much poorer than any other country. Precious metals are low in that ore. That is another reason for this. As the hon. Member knows these units were nationalised and they have low capacity, much lower than similar units in other countries. All these factors militate against the economic functioning of the units. Then, there is

increase of power tariff which was very rapid. I do not want to burden the House with these figures. But they have gone up rapidly during the last year and this has increased the burden considerably.

So far as production goes, saleable copper production in the last three years is :

1983-84	36147 tonnes
1984-85	48002 tonnes
1985-86	38753 tonnes

That means production of about 45000 tonnes or so. Import for the last three years is—in 1983-84, 52,175 tonnes against the production of 36,147 tonnes, in 1984-85, 40,315 tonnes against 48,000 tonnes, in 1985-86, the import is 68,148 tonnes against the production of 38,753 tonnes.

SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA : One of the reasons for this loss which is increasing, according to my information, is mismanagement and nepotism going on in the management. I would like to specifically know from the hon. Minister whether the Government had received some complaints of corruption and nepotism even from some M.Ps. against some top management personnel against whom CBI cases are pending, and whether the Government have any information regarding any unholy alliance between the management and some suppliers like R.G. Ispat of Jaipur and United Forgings of Malanj Khand who are regularly paid, according to my information, Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 lakhs per month in excess of supplies which they are making to the Hindustan Copper Ltd.

SHRI K.C. PANT : Sir, so far as the management is concerned, I cannot say that specific instances of mismanagement as such have come to light, but I think there is scope for taking various management steps to improve the efficiency and there is no doubt that in the course of the last year we have been trying to identify what these steps are to be. Certain things have already been started like the modernisation of smelters and so on. There is an attempt to identify the mines which are more efficient and less costly and switchover production more costly mines to lower cost mines and so on.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : What about those middlemen who...

SHRI K.C. PANT : I am coming to that. Prof. Ranga, I have more patience than you !

So, this is one aspect of the matter.

So far as the cases of corruption are concerned, at present there are 12 cases against senior officers of HCL which are under investigation. In two cases involving four officers based upon CBI reports, the Central Vigilance Commission has advised initiation of action for major penalty proceedings. In another three cases, the report from the CBI has been received by the Company and the advice of the Central Vigilance Commission is being obtained for further action. In one more case the CBI is inquiring into the matter. In the remaining cases the departmental inquiries are in progress or consultation with CVC is under way. All cases of malpractices are looked into and I can assure the Member, any officers found guilty will be duly punished and if my hon. friend also sends me information, that too will be inquired into.

SHRI D.N. REDDY : Sir, while I appreciate the hon. Minister for his patience we are very impatient when we note the losses incurred by this particular Company. In 1982-83 the loss was Rs. 29.6 crores, in 1983-84, it was Rs. 6.7 crores, in 1984-85 it was Rs. 3.2 crores and in 1985-86 it was Rs. 27.71 crores. So, naturally whatever explanation is coming forth from the Government, it is a stupendous loss and nothing can justify the loss of the public sector to this extent and there must be some very serious reasons as to why in the last one year you have incurred such loss in a public sector company. I would like to know the financial position in other mines in the country, whether they are also faring in this bad manner and whether there is something encouraging to enter into the 21st century. (*Interruptions*). Nothing can explain such a loss in one year. That means, naturally we have made a retrograde version in the last one year. It is nearly 9 times the loss incurred in the previous year. Why ?

SHRI K.C. PANT : I have explained some of the reasons for the loss in the beginning, as for example, low grade of ore. I was general, now I will be more specific. The average grade of copper ore mine by HCL is 1.17% as against 2.77% in some of the copper producing African countries, Zaire, Zambia and so on. You see the difference, 1.1% to 2.77%.

MR. SPEAKER : He is concerned why 9-time higher in one year, 3 to 27 ? That is what is bothering him.

SHRI K.C. PANT : He raised the question of public sector and, therefore, I am explaining this. I think, he should appreciate that these were taken over from the private sector because they could not run those units. Therefore, I am explaining that there are certain causes, certain reasons which are basic and because of these various basic reasons, this is not working at a profit. We are trying to improve that.

So far as the losses during the last year are concerned, I have found that production figures are reasonably all right. It is not that production figures have gone down sharply. But I have found that power tariff has gone up quite sharply. And, in fact, in the Khetri area, I find that, in 1984-85, the power rates were 0.62. In September, 1986, it was 0.89 per unit, *i.e.* 27 paise increase. Copper production requires about 10,000 units of power per tonne. You can imagine what the impact will be for taking production of 40 to 50 thousand tonnes per year into account.

In ICC area, it is from 0.80 to 1.09, *i.e.* an increase of 29 paise. And then, in MCP, Malaj Khand, you will be amazed to know that there is an increase from 0.65 to 1.33 paise. That is an increase of 0.68 paise.

The other important reason was that there was a shut-down for overhaul of the smelters and overhauling was scheduled for 1985-86, for May to July. For 2 months to 3 months, it was shut down for major overhauling which certainly accounted for loss of production.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of what the hon. Minister has stated, I would like to ask him whether in the maximum loss is because of corruption and mismanagement which is rampant in such Units? You will recall that I had myself reported a case here in which a Managing Director had actually exported 35,000 tonnes of copper rivets to England, but only 14,000 tonnes were shown. There was bungling of Rs. 20 crores. CBI and Vigilance Department investigated the matter, but subsequently he was let off and no action was taken against him. Similarly, in Khetri Copper Project, there are several corruption cases against the Managing Director, the highest officer there. In spite of this, he was promoted and someone else was appointed Managing Director there. Similarly, there are corruption cases against many officers working there. They make excessive purchasing to an extent that material worth crores of rupees is lying unused there. This kind of mismanagement is prevailing there. Kindly tell us know whether anybody has been punished in any case. No action has been taken against any officer to date. The cases are sent to CBI and the Vigilance Department, but no action is taken. That is why mismanagement and corruption are on the increase. I would like to know the number of cases in which these persons have been challaned and whether they have been awarded any sentence by the court or not...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : They have been challaned, but awarding sentence is a different matter.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Project is in your neighbourhood, but no one has been punished.

SHRI K.C. PANT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have submitted that CBI and CVC have been consulted. You are not satisfied with even CBI and CVC findings, you are not satisfied with the management there also. My problem is that I do not have any other agency...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Put Shri Vyasji on the job.

SHRI K.C. PANT : I cannot put Shri Vyas on the job.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Had you put me on the job, I would have sacked all of them.

SHRI K.C. PANT : If there is any scope in future, kindly tell me.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : We are satisfied, but Mr. Pant, you have given him promotion. With that, we are not satisfied.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Darab Cooper Project is in Alwar. I want to ask about that.

MR. SPEAKER : Not now. Darab will be coming quite later. Leave it at present.

[English]

Shifting of 20 KW Transmitter from Ajmer

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to shift the 20 KW transmitter from Ajmer and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government propose to use the same transmitter for relaying Vividh Bharti programme which is not being relayed by All India Radio, Ajmer; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) The 20 KW MW transmitter of AIR at Ajmer has served its useful life. It is being replaced by 2 Nos. of 100 KW MW transmitters. There is also no scheme included in the 7th Plan to start Vividh Bharati Service from Ajmer.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VISHNU MODI : Are there other 20 KW transmitters working for the same period at other places ? Are they still useful ? Are you scrapping them also or are they being transferred ?

[*English*]

SHRI A.K. PANJA : This 20 KW transmitter has been there for the last 25 years and now we find that it is old and it needs certain parts which are not available.

We have full availability of indigenous 100 KW 2 transmitters for greater geographical coverage.

Wherever we are finding this difficulty that the transmitter has served its life in the Seventh Plan. An attempt has been made to replace that with a new transmitter.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VISHNU MODI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know about the stations in Rajasthan from which Vividh Bharati programmes are proposed to be broadcast during the Seventh Five Year Plan. Do you propose to include Ajmer also in them ?

[*English*]

SHRI A.K. PANJA : There is no such proposal at present. So far as Ajmer is concerned, a proposal was mooted but not included in the Seventh Plan.

Encroachment by Jhuggi Dwellers on the Land of All India Institute of Medical Sciences

*188. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the land allotted to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences in the Andrews Ganj area has been encroached upon by jhuggi dwellers;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to clear the encroachment; and

(c) the projects proposed to be set up by the All India Institute of Medical Sciences on the land encroached by the jhuggi dwellers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Delhi Development Authority which has been approached by the Institute for clearing the encroachments has asked for shifting charges from the Institute in order to rehabilitate the jhuggi dwellers elsewhere.

(c) All India Institute of Medical Sciences proposed to construct staff quarters and also to utilise it for future expansion of the Institute.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : What is the extent of land allotted to All India Institute of Medical Sciences for setting up of the staff quarters as well as to utilise for future expansion ? I want to know whether, when it was allotted and possession given, the All India Institute of Medical Sciences authorities have informed the DDA regarding encroachment by jhuggi dwellers at various stages and if so the action taken by DDA or Police in regard to the encroachers and who are the persons responsible for this costly lapse—the All India Institute of Medical Sciences has to pay Rs. 1.2 crores for rehabilitation of jhuggi dwellers—and what action has been taken against such officers who are responsible for this serious lapse which involves lot of money. I would like to know from the hon. Minister.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : In 1964 AIIMS was given 32 acres of land in Masjid Moth and 52 acres of land in Andrews Ganj. As the hon. Member has stated, the land is being encroached upon at both these places. This should have been taken care of by the Institute and they should have stopped the encroachment. But in spite of this they could not stop it and went on informing police. My Ministry and the Health Ministry have decided to resettle jhuggi dwellers somewhere else for which a sum of Rs. 1,28,00,000 has been

earmarked. Each house will cost between Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,000. Half of these people will be resettled in the first phase and the remaining half in the second phase.

[*English*]

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : I would like to know about the number of encroachers and the plans as well as the action taken by the DDA to shift them elsewhere and the time by which the eviction will be completed ?

[*Translation*]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : At present there are about 1390 jhuggi-dwellers and as I have told, we have discussed the matter with the Health Ministry and it is proposed to remove them from there in two phases.

MR. SPEAKER : Does it become the right of the encroachers to ask for their resettlement ?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : It is a very important question. Something has to be done for the encroachers.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a very noble task.

[*English*]

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : I asked specifically by what time they will be evicted. He has not answer that supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER : By what time ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : The encroachment is there since June, 1977. So, it is the duty of the Government to rehabilitate Jhuggi dwellers. The All India Institute of Medical Sciences is badly in need of this land. My colleague has said that 1300 jhuggies are there. The Institute should give us money and the DDA will shift these dwellers to other places. There is no time limit. We have to get money from the AIIMS. We have certain areas where we can shift them back.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Did they agree to pay the money ?

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : They agreed, but did not give it to the DDA. They will give the money. We are expediting the matter. I think, in the near future, we will be able to shift them to another place.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : This is a very serious question. The hon. Minister was there previously in the Department of Health also. Through you, I want to know whether staff quarters problem is not a trouble to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences. Why the All India Institute of Medical Sciences is responsible to pay a sum of Rs. 1.28 crores to the DDA ? It is also a Government concern. Government is paying money for the fault of the Department of Home and for the fault of the Health Ministry. The Minister is aware that during her tenure, the All India Institute has deposited more than Rs. 2 crores to the Government to get 150 quarters for the staff. The Ministry has also already agreed. I would like to know as to what happened to that proposal. Why the DDA is now reluctant to hand-over the 150 quarters to the AIIMS ?

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : It is a different question. The Asiad village has some quarters. I know the difficulty of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences. They have no quarters for their senior staff; they have no quarters for their nurses and they have no quarters for other staff also. We are trying and we will try our best to shift these jhuggi dwellers to other places and evict them.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Sir, the attendants of a large number of patients particularly those who come from far-off areas is creating difficulty. They do not have any place to stay. Instead of building staff quarters in the proposed area, will the Government think of constructing some *Dharamshalla* type of buildings there ?

[*Translation*]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : This question relates to Health Ministry and they are

capable of taking any decision about the vacant land.

[English]

Linking of Price of Agricultural Commodities with Consumer Price Index

*189. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY† :
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to link the prices of agricultural commodities with the consumer prices index; and

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

Statement

(a) and (b). No such proposal is under the consideration of the Government at present. However, the Government had amended the terms of reference of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices in March, 1980 and the Commission was enjoined, *inter-alia*, to take into account the changes in terms of trade between agricultural and non-agricultural sectors. In observance thereof, the Commission while making recommendations on procurement/support prices takes into consideration, among other factors, changes in the prices of commodities purchased by the farmer for use as inputs as also for his home consumption vis-a-vis the prices received by him for his produce sold in the market. The Government announce procurement/minimum support prices on the basis of the recommendations made by the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Sir, the unfortunate reply of the hon. Minister has to decide the unfortunate fate of the

farmers. Actually, I fail to understand whether this Government is working for the consumers and whether this Government is working for the farmers.

(Interruptions)

Why the Government is afraid of the urban people who are mostly consumers? The farmers are producing crops by spending, day-by-day, so much of money; they are selling their land and the other goods to repay loans which they got from various sources. They are taking all the risks of the floods and droughts. Even then, this Government never comes to the rescue of the farmer. I will give you a small example. Recently the price of sugarcane has been increased by one rupee per quintal. The State Government of Andhra Pradesh last year gave a subsidy of Rs. 65 per tonne of sugarcane and it comes to Rs. 22.5 per quintal last year itself whereas this year you are giving Rs. 18 per quintal. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether this Government is committed to the upliftment of the agriculturists or whether the Government is going against the cultivators, whether the Government wants to become the enemies of the cultivators. I want a categorical answer from the hon. Minister. I want to know what is the percentage of gap between the producers' price and the consumers' price.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : This Government stands for the interests of both the consumer as well as the producer, both the farmer and the consumer, because the farmer himself is a consumer, after all, for certain commodities; Government has to strike a balance between the two...

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Are you doing it?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Yes. The farmers should get remunerative prices and at the same time the consumer also should get the goods at reasonable price. So, the Agricultural Prices Commission strike a balance between the two, so that the farmer is not at a loss and he is encouraged to produce more and at the same time and the poor consumers in

the slums and other areas also do not starve...

PROF. N.G. RANGA : That is the theory.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : That is the theory and that is followed.

So far as the specific concern of the hon. Member is concerned, we are paying remunerative prices to farmers.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Not at all. Sir, he has not answered to my question.

MR. SPEAKER : The question he put was simple : between the consumers' price and the farmers' price, why can't there be a correlation with each other ? For every increase in the price index, the D.A. goes up for the workers. Why can't it be done for the farmers ? That is what he wants to know. Why do you have two theories about it ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON) : There is some sort of misunderstanding because, as I told the House earlier also, all these factors are taken into account... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Let him answer first. He can ask the question again. First let the Minister answer. Then only you can ask questions.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RANA. VIR SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have been hearing this for quite a long time ?

DR. G.S. DHILLON : Without listening, you have started speaking.

[*English*]

The Agricultural Prices Commission, as I said earlier, takes into account the terms of trade both on the consumers' side as well as on the farmers' side. The guidelines provided there are : (1) cost of production; (2) changes in input prices; (3) input/output price parity; (4) trends in market prices; (5) demand and supply; (6) inter-crop price

party; (7) effect on industrial cost structure; (8) effect on general price level—this is indicative of answer to his question; (9) effect on cost of living; (10) International market price situation; and (11) parity between prices paid and prices received. So, they take into account all these factors in which consumers' interest is also considered and then prices announced.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : My specific question was what is the percentage of gap between the producer's price and the consumer's price.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : The consumer Price Index is fixed by the Ministry of Labour and it is an index for the industrial workers as well as for the agricultural labourers. The farmer consumes many commodities like fertilizer, pesticides, etc., which are neither consumed by the industrial worker nor by the agricultural labourer. So, the Agricultural Cost and Price Commission takes these into consideration which my Hon. senior colleague has just now listed. The commodities which are consumed by the farmer are taken into consideration while fixing the price of the agricultural commodities and not the price index which relates to the industrial workers and the agricultural workers. It has no reference and relevance to the agricultural prices.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : The Hon. Minister has not specifically answered my first question. I would like to know whether the cost of cultivation of rural agriculture is taken into account by the University or ICAR. I would also like to know whether the Agricultural Cost and Price Commission consists of farmers, or trade representatives or only bureaucrats, what are their functions and how they are considering these points for the welfare of the farmer. I would like to have a specific answer from the Hon. Minister whether the Government is proposing any cooperative society for consumers and producers to eliminate the middleman in the picture.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : As far as the second part of the question is concerned, the answer is yes. The Govern-

ment is promoting cooperative movement in producers as well as in consumers area. There are consumers' cooperatives to which the Government is helping by giving them grants, subsidies and also loan.

He wanted to know about the things which are taken into consideration. There is a long list and I would like to inform this to the Hon. Member through you Sir, so that they will know what are the things which are taken into consideration while fixing the prices of agricultural commodities. It includes the hired human labour, bullock labour, machine labour—both hired and owned—rent paid for lease on land besides cash and kind expenses on use of material inputs like seeds, fertilizers, manures irrigation charges, cost of diesel, cost of electricity for operation of pumpsets. Besides, the cost of production also includes the imputed value of family labour. His own family labour is also taken into consideration. The cost also covers depreciation of farm machinery and buildings. As such, the cost of production covers not only paid out costs; but also imputed value of own assets including land and family labour for which he does not incur cash expenses. So, all these are taken into consideration.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : What about the cost of credit ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : That is also there. While fixing the cost of production all these elements are taken into consideration including his own farm labour, the rent paid by him on the land, the inputs which he has used and then the cost is fixed. Apart from this, there is a small margin of profit also given to the farmers while fixing the price.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : I wanted to know the composition of the ACPC.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sir, you should allow half-an-hour discussion on this.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : It should be under 193.

(Interruptions)

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Sir, we have already laid on the Table of the House long-term price policy. There will be discussion on it.

[Translation]

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated in his reply that the name of the Commission which used to fix the prices of agricultural produce has been changed to the Commission for Agricultural Cost and Prices, but from the reply given just now, it seems that merely the name of the Commission has been changed and not the functions. The result is that the farmer has not been benefited from it. The way lectures are delivered, they are not going to satisfy the farmers. When the prices of the commodities used by common man increase, we pay D.A. to the Government employees, but the prices of the agricultural produce are increased at a time when these have been passed on to the intermediaries. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any scheme is under consideration of the Government whereby the profit earned by the intermediaries is done away with so that this profit may go to the farmers. Along with it, they do not want to increase the prices according to the General Price Index, which is also known as the Fair Price Index. About this, the hon. Minister has already replied, but my submission is whether you intend to increase the prices of the agricultural produce in proportion to the increase in the prices of agricultural implements ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I have already stated that the prices of the agricultural implements are also taken into consideration. While fixing the cost we take all these factors into consideration. The increase in the prices of implements is also taken into consideration at the time of fixing the prices.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question has not yet been fully replied.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Malik, the question needs to be probed in detail. In my view a detailed discussion should be held on it. The Ministry and all of us should think together as to how intermediaries

pocket all the profit. Tomatoes are purchased at the rate of Rs. 1 per kg. from the farmer, but are sold in the market at the rate of Rs. 8 per kg. Similarly, 'Bers' are purchased at the rate of Rs. 2 per kg. from the farmers, but are sold at the rate of Rs. 12 per kg. in the market. Similarly, the second question he raised was—

[*English*]

—link the prices of agricultural commodities with the consumer price index.

[*Translation*]

You allow promotions to the Government employees and workers both. Why then do you discriminate against the farmers? If against the target of 100 tonnes, the workers produce only 25 tonnes, even then they get bonus, increments etc. but when the farmer produces more, he gets lesser prices. On this issue, we have to think together.

DR. G.S. DHILLON : I am also a farmer and I also speak in the same manner in which he speaks today... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : All are to be treated equally.

(*Interruptions*)

DR. G.S. DHILLON : The prices are fixed by the Agricultural Prices Commission. Shri Malik has made a mention of middlemen. We are ready to discuss this in the House. It is not that we have already formed our views on this issue.

You had raised the matter about tomatoes. We shall find out that also at what price it is purchased and at what price it is sold?

(*Interruptions*)

Other vegetables are also there like brinjals and potatoes. We will have a discussion on them and all the cereals.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RANA VIR SINGH : Not to speak of other items, if even half of what has been the increase on maintenance is

given, that will be good enough. You may provide even half of what has to be spent on maintenance per bag.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Let Shri Dhillon speak. He will do something. He knows about it. He himself is a farmer. He is aware of all the things.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : That will also be asked.

DR. G.S. DHILLON : The thing is that whatever we discuss, Agricultural Prices Commission must be involved with that, because ultimately the power rests with the Agricultural Prices Commission.

MR. SPEAKER : So that is to be streamlined... (*Interruptions*) If there is any difficulty, we shall solve that. The Parliament will set that right.

AN HON. MEMBER : How is it that all power has been delegated to it? Do we not have any power?

MR. SPEAKER : That has already been said. These people are resorting to strike everyday. If some day farmers go on strike, then people will die of hunger.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, fortunately you are aware of the difficulties faced by the farmers. On behalf of all the farmers I congratulate you for the concern expressed by you. This is an important issue. Let there be a discussion on it.

MR. SPEAKER : It will be done.

[*English*]

New Diamond Source in Andhra Pradesh

*190. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new diamond source has been found in Andhra Pradesh by the National Geophysical Research Institute, Hyderabad; and

(b) if so, the location and other details of the source ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) Yes Sir. A new diamond bearing Kimberlite body has been discovered by National Geophysical Research Institute, in 1985.

(b) The newly discovered kimberlite body is situated near Venkatampalle about 10 km. east of Lattavaram in Anantapur district, Andhra Pradesh. The body is in the form of a dyke about 400 metres long with a maximum width of about 20 metres. Initial investigations has revealed that the kimberlite body is diamond bearing. Further work to determine the incidence of diamonds and economic potentiality of the kimberlite body, is in progress.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : It is a very good thing for our country. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the original geological formation of the kimberlite body in Andhra Pradesh. What is the total area according to the preliminary investigation ? What is the percentage of diamonds in this particular kimberlite body and whether any associated minerals are available in this particular geological formation or not ?

SHRI K.C. PANT : The discovery was primarily by stream sediment sampling and detection of characteristic heavy minerals like pyrope garnet, ilmenite and so on in the sediment samples. This is the seventh kimberlite in this area. The Geological Survey of India has processed about three tonnes of material excavated by the NGRI and recovered one diamond weighing 0.04 carats which proves that the kimberlite body is diamond bearing. Then, 180 tonnes of material from the eighth pipe discovered by G.S.I. was also processed by GSI and they found three diamonds of 0.38 carats. Really speaking, although there is incidence of diamonds, I would not say that this would be very exciting. Now, so far as the potential in the future is concerned, importance of this particular discovery is that kimberlites have been discovered through this process and scientists think that it is possible that more kimberlites will be discovered in this area. But investigations are going on and it

is premature to say anything more at this stage.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Hon. Speaker Sir, I would like to know whether the National Geo-physical Institute has taken the help of NSRI, Hyderabad to delineate the zone of formation of these precious minerals like diamonds. Other minerals like gem-stones and other precious stones may be available there. Other associated minerals are prevalent in other parts of the country also. I would like to know whether the Minister will instruct his Department to take the help of NSRI, Hyderabad to delineate the zone of geological formation for this type of precious stones.

SHRI K.C. PANT : This question is specifically in relation to diamonds and the information that I have is in relation to diamonds. I cannot say whether associated precious minerals are found or not. But I shall find out and get the suggestion of my friend examined. As he knows, apart from Andhra Pradesh, only in Panna do we find diamonds today.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : The area in which this project has been undertaken, is known for diamonds for a very long time, even from ancient times. The place is called 'Vajrakaruru' where diamonds are discovered. Further, there are other areas also, where diamonds were discovered by the *kisans* during the rainy season. Extensive investigation has to be done in this regard. What is the amount set apart for investigation in this area ? What is the amount invested for the current financial year for this project ?

SHRI K.C. PANT : Sir, there is a National Diamond Project and under this scheme also, investigations are going on. As my friend knows, production of diamonds is negligible in this country; and there is a very flourishing cutting industry. Therefore, we import diamonds. We produce only 15,000 carats of rough diamonds, valued at Rs. 2 crores approximately and we import almost Rs. 1,000 crores worth of diamonds and export Rs. 1300 crores worth cut-diamonds. Therefore, the scheme was formulated and in Andhra Pradesh, in Kurnool and Anantapur areas, investigations have been going on. About Rs. 13 crores had already been spent under National Diamond Project in Andhra Pradesh, but also for Madhya Pradesh.

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have come to know that diamond deposits have been found in Andhra Pradesh for which we thank the hon. Minister. We shall also become rich because of the discovery of these diamonds. Sir, Pantji may give some diamonds to you also, if you so desire. Through you I would like to know whether these diamonds are of the same quality as are being mined in Bihar or there is any difference between the two types? I would also like to know the quantity of these deposits.

SHRI K.C. PANT : The question of quantity is more important than that of quality. We have to see as to how much diamond content is there in one hundred tonnes of the mineral and whether that will be commercially viable or not. It is not proper to produce diamond at exorbitant cost. They should fetch proper price also. Therefore, keeping all these things in view, I cannot say at this stage whether diamond exploitation will be done or not. However, investigations are still going on. I will be happy if Andhra Pradesh supplies diamonds—be they in politics or otherwise.

[English]**Doordarshan Coverage**

*191. **SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of country's population which is under T. V. coverage at present and what will be the TV coverage of population by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan period;

(b) the number of transmitters proposed to be installed for the purpose;

(c) what further changes are proposed to be effected for improving the quality of Doordarshan programmes, creation of new programmes and augmentation of existing programmes; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to telecast matrimonials over the TV?

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

Statement

(a) TV service is, at present, available to about 68.6% of the country's population. The service is expected to be available to about 80% of the population on completion of the on-going VI Plan schemes and new VII Plan schemes.

(b) The number of TV transmitters at present functioning in the country is 185. This includes one of the 181 new transmitters provided for in the VII Plan. On completion of the on-going VI Plan and new VII Plan schemes, the total number of transmitters in the country would rise to 372.

(c) The VII Plan of Doordarshan provides, on the one hand, for replacement of equipment as well as substantial upgradation of programme production facilities at the existing Doordarshan Kendras and, on the other, establishment of new programme production centres at a large number of places including State Capitals and other important towns in major States. Thus, steps like use of new and better equipment, expansion of programme production facilities, training of personnel, etc. are envisaged for improving the quality of Doordarshan programmes.

(d) No, Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Mr. Speaker, Sir, they reply to my question shows that at present 185 Doordarshan transmitters are functioning in the country. In this House twice it has been replied that during the Sixth Plan one transmitter of 1 kw capacity each will be installed in Patna and Jagdalpur. You may be aware that Kalahandi is a backward Adivasi district. For this region also it was stated that a transmitter will be provided during the Sixth Plan which will be converted into 10 kw transmitter during the Seventh Plan. That has not so far been installed. I would like to know as to when the needful will be done.

[*English*]

SHRI A.K. PANJA : Sir, this is a general question. If the hon. Member wants any information for a particular area, I will certainly inform him.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Twice in this House it was stated that this will be done during the Sixth Plan period and during the Seventh Plan period a State transmitter will be installed. Why it has not been installed so far in Bhawani Patna ? Twice the hon. Minister has stated this. My question is quite categorical as to when this will be done ?

[*English*]

SHRI A.K. PANJA : Sir, the question was of a general nature. What was the provision in the Sixth Plan, *i.e.* population covered and area covered and what would be the provision in the Seventh Plan ? If the hon. Member wants for a particular area and if anything has been stated in this House, certainly, if he either writes to me or informs me, I will inform him as to what has happened to that. But in this question the answer is about the whole of India—6th and 7th plans.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister in his reply has stated that on completion of the on-going schemes of the Sixth Plan and the new Seventh Plan, the total number of transmitters in the country would rise to 372. How many of them are going to be installed in our Adivasi backward areas ?

[*English*]

SHRI A.K. PANJA : Sir, so far as this particular Bhavani Patna which is in Orissa is concerned, this is one of the place, where the low-powered transmitter is expected to be commissioned.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : What about Baster in Madhya Pradesh ?

SHRI SURESH KURUP : Sir, Part 'c' of the question relates to programmes. The former Minister, while replying to the discussion of the I and B Ministry, assured in this House that the sponsored programmes and advertisements of the Union Carbide will be prohibited in the Doordarshan. Even after that assurance, they continue to display their advertisements, and their sponsored programmes are still appearing in the TV. Will the Minister consider to prohibit their advertisements and also their sponsored programmes ?

SHRI A.K. PANJA : This is a request for action. I will look into it.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Drilling of Wells under Central Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme

*187. SHRI NARSING SURYA-WANSHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how many bore-wells have been drilled under the Central Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme during the last three years; and

(b) out of them how many are now in working order ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON) : (a) and (b). As in the Sixth Plan, the rural water supply continues to be a part of the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) as well as the 20-Point Programme of 1986 during the Seventh Plan. However, in order to achieve the maximum coverage of rural population during the Seventh Plan, the scope of rural water supply in MNP needs to be extended to all villages whereas it was restricted to identified problem villages until the end of the Sixth Plan. In order to give priority to this programme, the Central Government has given a big helping hand to the State Governments in providing the problem villages with water supply by progressively

increasing the Central assistance under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP).

Various schemes such as a Regional Water Supply schemes, Hand-pump Programme, Piped Water Supply from a surface water source, tubewell connected with overhead reservoir etc., gravity flow schemes can be taken up under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. While the number of villages covered is monitored by the Central Government, the details of the type of schemes actually executed in different villages are not yet kept at the Central level. From the financial year 1986-87 Central Government has introduced a system of annual reporting of the details regarding tubewells with hand-pump/power pump and others. Information is expected to be made available by the end of the first quarter of the following year. The maintenance of the schemes is entirely the responsibility of the State/UT Governments and no Central funds are given for this purpose. The State Governments have also been advised to use 10% of their Minimum Needs Programme fund for the purpose of maintenance of the scheme. The norms of such maintenance have also been communicated to the State Governments. The Central Government has also advised the State Governments to keep a proper inventory of all schemes including bore wells and to maintain and update the inventories regarding their maintenance.

During the Sixth Plan out of 2.31 lakhs problem villages as on 1.4.1980, 1.92 lakh problem villages and 47,000 other villages have been covered. Coverage of problem villages during the last three years is as follows :

1983-84	50239 problem villages.
1984-85	40126 problem villages.
1985-86	45198 problem and other villages.

In 1986-87, till September, 1986, 18541 villages have been covered.

There is no provision of supplying rigs to the State Governments under the Centrally Sponsored ARWSP,

Bore wells are to be provided by the States Governments as part of development of sources under the Rural Water Supply Programme. Maintenance is the responsibility of State Governments and as it is a continuous process at any given point of time it is difficult to give the total number of such bore wells in working condition where either handpumps, submersible or other type of pumps have been installed. At Central level such records are not being maintained.

In order to ascertain the position of availability of drinking water in rural areas on a systematic and reliable basis, a monthly evaluatory status report on rural water supply on random sampling basis has recently been started. Every month information relating to 360 villages selected on random basis in 36 districts from different States/UTs will be collected by 24 reputed Academic/Research institutions. On the basis of analysis of this data, a monthly status report will be compiled. Field work for this report has started from October, 1986 and data for the first two months (October and November) is expected to be received from the institutions by December, 1986.

Discrimination in Wages and Service Conditions of Daily Wage Workers

***192. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :
DR. A.K. PATEL :**

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of daily wage workers are engaged in various Central Government Undertakings for similar jobs but with discriminatory wages and service conditions;

(b) whether the Supreme Court in its recent judgment has passed orders to end this kind of discrimination and if so, the follow up action taken in compliance of the order; and

(c) the advice given, if any, to States to end similar discrimination in State undertakings/departments ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A.**

SANGMA) : (a) Information regarding rates of wages and service conditions of daily wage workers in all the Central Government Undertakings is not readily available.

(b) and (c). The Supreme Court in its judgement dated 17.1.1986 in the case of Surinder Singh and Another Versus the Engineer-in-Chief, CPWD and Others has directed the respondents to pay the petitioners and all the daily-rated employees the same salary and allowances as are paid to regular and permanent employees, with effect from the date when they were respectively employed.

The Government have made payment of arrears of wages as well as prospective payment as per the judgement to the petitioners and have filed a Review Petition.

Bill on National and State Councils for Voluntary Agencies

*193. SHRI H.M. PATEL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce a Bill on National and State Councils for voluntary agencies—code of conduct for voluntary bodies;

(b) if so, the salient features of this Bill; and

(c) whether any provision is proposed in this Bill to prevent voluntary bodies from receiving foreign aid ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON) : (a) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

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

Wage Structure of Journalist and Non-Journalists

*194. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Union of Journalist has criticized the present wage

structure of journalist and non-journalist employees of newspapers and news agencies;

(b) if so, the points of their criticism; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The National Union of Journalists (India) rejected the recommendations of the Wage Boards on interim relief for journalists and non-journalist employees of newspapers, and had demanded upward revision of the interim rate of wages.

(c) The Government has since revised the interim rates of wages from 7.5 per cent recommended by the Wage Boards to 15 per cent of basic wages.

Non-Supply of Films by Film Producers to Doordarshan

*195. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the film producers have stopped supplying feature films and song and dance sequences to Doordarshan in Bombay;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) how do Government plan to solve this problem and enable T.V. to continue to get good films ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Deep Sea Fleet

*196. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of production of

marine products obtained as a result of deep-sea fishing across India's coasts;

(b) the number of vessels added to the fleet during the Sixth Five Year Plan period; and

(c) the number of vessels likely to be added during the Seventh Five Year Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON) : (a) It is estimated that the percentage contribution of marine products as a result of deep sea fishing in Indian waters to the total marine fish production is about one per cent.

(b) Fifteen (15) deep sea fishing vessels have been added to the fleet during the Sixth Five Year Plan period.

(c) It is proposed to build up a fleet of about 500 deep sea fishing vessels by the end of the Seventh Plan period.

Shifting of Office of Animal Welfare Board

*197. **SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the resentment amongst the employees of Animal Welfare Board over the question of shifting of its office from Madras to New Delhi;

(b) whether any representation has been received in this regard; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G S. DHILLON) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) No action has been taken on the representation as no decision on the shifting of the Headquarters of the Animal Welfare Board from Madras to New Delhi has been taken.

Distribution Policy for Steel

*198. **SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY :**
DR. G.S. RAJHANS :

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

(a) whether Government have formulated any comprehensive distribution policy stipulating new guidelines in respect of steel; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) The Government has conveyed to the Joint Plant Committee its approval of the salient features of the guidelines for distribution of iron and steel materials, based on which the Committee is expected to notify the detailed guidelines shortly.

(b) Under these guidelines, consumers have been divided into four categories in the order of priority. Status 'A' consists of Defence, Railways, major Central Government departments/undertakings, house builders, registered house building societies, Small Scale Industries Corporations etc. Status 'B' includes consumers from the Government sector not included in Status 'A', Municipal Corporations, Municipalities, Zila Parishads, Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis. The remaining consumers fall in Status 'C' and 'D'. The guidelines also lay down that the entitlements of individual consumers for steel will be determined on the basis of the annual offtake for the previous three years. In the case of units which are situated in backward areas, the North-Eastern sector and Jammu and Kashmir, their entitlements will be increased by 10% over the normal levels of entitlements.

Relaxation of Pari Passu Clause Re : Fishing Trawlers

*199. **SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have relaxed the 1:1 Pari Passu clause in regard to import of fishing trawlers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Indian Shipyards have demanded that orders for Government

financed fishing trawlers be given to them; and

(d) if so, the action taken to protect their interests ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON) : (a) and (b). The question of relaxing the present *Pari Passu* clause in regard to import of fishing trawlers in order to mitigate the constraints in speedy acquisition of deep sea fishing fleet and facilitate import of resource-specific fishing vessels based on advanced technology is under consideration of Government.

(c) and (d). The Association of Indian Engineering Industries has represented to the Government against relaxation of *Pari Passu* condition which is under consideration of Government.

Strategy to Boost Oilseeds Output

***200. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken to implement a new strategy to boost oilseeds output in the rabi season of 1986-87; and

(b) whether any monetary support to the farmers has been proposed to encourage them to divert the land from the cultivation of cereals to oil-seeds ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON) : (a). A Centrally sponsored National Oilseeds Development Project for the development of groundnut rapeseed-mustard, sunflower, safflower and linseed during rabi/summer season, 1986-87 is in operation in 17 States. Under this project, financial assistance to the farmers is available on various inputs like quality seed, plant protection, farm implements, rhizobium culture and sprinkler sets. Provision under the project has also been made for demonstration of improved package of practices.

(b) Farmers are advised to grow rabi oilseed crops like groundnut, rapeseed-mustard, sunflower and safflower under irrigated condition. Attractive support

prices are announced by the Government of India to protect the farmers from the risk of crash in post harvest prices.

New Technology to Reduce Cost of Housing Development

***201. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI :** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the steps Union Government propose to take to solve the growing menace of slums in urban areas;

(b) whether the provisions made for housing development in urban areas are too inadequate to meet the needs of urban areas;

(c) whether Union Government propose to evolve any new technology to reduce the cost of housing development in big cities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) The problem of Slums is related to management of urban land which is the responsibility of State Governments/ Union territory Administrations. Since 1979, efforts are being made to contain the rural-urban migration by providing loan assistance to the State Governments to develop small and medium towns through the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns Scheme. Besides, through the Scheme of Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums, in-situ improvement of slums is being undertaken by the State Governments. A Centrally sponsored scheme of Urban Basic services has also been recently introduced with UNICEF assistance to improve the conditions of slum dwellers, particularly women and children, through community participation. Guidelines were laid down for prevention and checking of unauthorised construction in Delhi and it was decided to fix responsibility for this purpose at fairly high level in the concerned organisations. Similar suitable steps are being taken by the State Governments.

(b) The provision of funds for housing including that for urban areas is made keeping in view the relative priorities of various sectors of development.

(c) and (d). Several building research laboratories/institutions are already engaged in evolving new technologies for building cost reduction. The National Buildings Organisation (NBO) is promoting the use of new techniques and materials for low cost housing.

Time Allotted for Regional Programmes

*202. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-
CHANDRAN :
SHRI T. BASHEER :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to increase the time allotted for programmes in regional languages on Doordarshan;

(b) if so, the details of the time proposed to be allotted and periodicity of broadcast of each regional language programme; and

(c) the time by which the proposal will come into effect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) :
(a) to (c). There is no time allocation as such for languages programmes.

All major Kendras in States where full fledged production facilities exist, originate programmes in Regional languages upto 8.40 PM except Madras which gives regional programme upto 9 P.M. They relay the National programmes from 8.40 PM onwards. It is the policy of the Government under the VII Plan to link all relay centres in major States with the main Kendras at the State capitals to facilitate relay of regional programmes upto 8.40 PM. At present, relay centres of Maharashtra have been linked with Bombay.

Expansion of Forest Area

*203. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are of the view that expansion of forest cover in areas which are presently under cultivation of wheat crop in a regulated manner would promote the cause of environment as also the crop and shall not create a shortfall in total availability of wheat crop to meet our requirements;

(b) whether any exercise has been made in this direction; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON) : (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Programmes Telecast by Second Channel of Doordarshan

*204. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the programmes telecast by the country's second T.V. channel for two hours only are either left-overs, rejects or repeats;

(b) the reasons why no interesting serial comedy or documentary is telecast on the second channel;

(c) what efforts have been made to give the second channel an identity of its own and to make its programmes more entertaining; and

(d) whether the second channel is also proposed to be linked to the national network ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) :
(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Generally, the serials which have not been telecast on the primary channels are telecast from the second channel of Doordarshan. The serials such as "HE MAN", "Century of Surgeons", "Parwaz Se Pahle", etc. were telecast for the first time on the second channel.

Morover, the programme contents and formats of Doordarshan are constantly reviewed and changes made so as to sustain viewers' interest.

(d) No Sir.

Telecast of Regional Programmes

1864. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Planning Commission had cleared a proposal for relay of programmes produced in State Capitals for three hours daily by the centres in the respective States with the necessary facilities;

(b) whether the scheme has already been introduced in Maharashtra;

(c) whether there is any proposal to introduce the above scheme in Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details of the scheme and probable date by which it would be introduced in Andhra Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) Provision of facilities for production of primary service programmes for telecast from the State Capitals and their relay by the transmitters in the respective States is included in the VII Plan of Doordarshan, approved by the Planning Commission. This, however, is dependent upon the development of additional microwave links in the country by the Department of Telecommunications and availability of additional transponders in the INSAT-II series of Satellites, proposed to be launched by the Department of Space during early 1990's.

(b) Relay of TV programmes produced at Doordarshan Kendra, Bombay by all Transmitters in Maharashtra commenced on 9.8.86, as an interim measure, by utilising a C-band half-transponder of INSAT-IB, and a transportable earth terminal hired from the Department of Telecommunications.

(c) and (d). Steps have been taken for introducing a similar interim primary service in Andhra Pradesh by utilising the remaining half of the INSAT-IB C-band transponder and an earth terminal hired from the Department of Space.

Steps taken to Develop Formed Coke Process

1865. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to develop Formed Coke Process indigenously through the process developed at Central Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad, Bihar after the successful blast furnace trials in the low shaft furnaces of Kalinga Iron Works, Barbil on 15 and 16 December, 1982; and

(b) whether Government have not initiated any action for a 500 tonnes per day demonstration plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) After the trials at Kalinga Iron Works Barbil, Research and Development Centre for iron and steel conducted the first trial in April, 1986 in the blast furnace No. 1 of IISCO Burnpur using about 500 tonnes formed coke prepared from coke breeze. They also plan to conduct further trials using experimental facilities of Coal India's Plant at Mugma.

(b) Government has not initiated any action to set up a 500 tonnes per day demonstration plant.

Price Stability in Fertilizer Industry.

1866. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a price war is going on among fertilizer manufacture as in the Public Sector and Co-operative Sector to get rid of their accumulated stocks;

(b) if so, the reasons of such price war and its effect on production of fertilizers; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to bring price stability in the fertilizer industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) and (b). Reports have been received to the effect that fertilizer manufacturers and suppliers have offered margins to dealers in excess of the norms laid down in order to clear their stocks of fertilizers which have accumulated on account of reduced demand due to unfavourable weather conditions. However, indigenous production has not been adversely affected due to excessive margins.

(c) The level of imports has been reduced. Government has also emphasised the need to adhere to the margins prescribed.

Steps to Minimise Import of Coking Coal

1867. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to take steps to minimise import dependence in the area of a vital raw material like coking coal on which all future expansion of steel industry depends; and

(b) whether Government's stand in this matter is against the Technology Policy Statement made in 1981 ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) We have been importing low ash metallurgical coking coal of prime grade variety to cover the shortfall between the yearly coking coal requirement and its corresponding availability from domestic sources. To minimise imports, various steps are being taken to increase production of indigenous coking coal and to improve its quality. Some of these steps are —

- (i) Ensuring adequate supply of power to coal mines and washeries in the Bihar-Bengal belt;
- (ii) Special steps for de-watering and

to prevent flooding of collieries during the monsoons;

- (iii) Modifications of some washeries so as to increase their yields and production as well as to improve washed coal quality;
- (iv) Opening of new coal mines and installation of new washeries to augment production;
- (v) Adequate supply of railway wagons and improving coal loading facilities at collieries/washerries; and
- (vi) Speedy implementation of already sanctioned coal projects.

Besides, the steel plants are taking the following steps to reduce the consumption of coking coal :—

- (i) Better use of existing blending facilities;
- (ii) Provision of blending facilities and yards at the plants under the modernisation schemes;
- (iii) Adoption of coal dust injection process at the Blast Furnaces; and
- (iv) R and D work being carried out on techniques like stamp charging etc.

(b) The Government had issued a technology policy statement in January, 1983. The steps being taken to minimise import of coking coal are in line with the aims and objectives of this technology policy statement.

[Translation]

Promotion of Fish Farming

1868. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government to promote fish farming in the country; and

(b) whether Government are aware of the need to improve fish farming management and 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) To promote fish farming in the country, 184 Fish Farmers' Development Agencies (FFDAs) have been sanctioned under the Centrally Sponsored Sector.

(b) Yes, Sir. The following steps have been taken to improve fish farming management in the country :—

- (i) Judicious utilisation of aquatic resources with appropriate technology for fish production;
- (ii) Establishment of requisite infrastructure, such as construction of fish seed hatcheries etc. to develop fish farming;
- (iii) Imparting training to extension officers/extension workers and fish farmers on the modern techniques of fish farming at State and Central fisheries training institutes, for creation of required manpower and a cadre of trained fish farmers; and
- (iv) Offering financial and extension support to the fish farmers to enable them to take up scientific fish farming and fish farm management.

[English]

Minimum Wages Act for CPWD

1869. SHRI SODE RAMAIAH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the work of the CPWD is included in any of the Scheduled employment under the Minimum Wages Act;

(b) if so, whether the staff working in Chief Engineers' Circle Division and field

offices of the Department are covered by the Act and the rules made thereunder; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The under-mentioned functions of the C.P.W.D. are included in the Scheduled Employment under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 :

- (i) Construction or maintenance of roads or building operations. (Sl No. 7 of the Part I of the Schedule to the Minimum Wages Act.)
- (ii) Maintenance of buildings and construction and maintenance of runways. (Item No. 5 of Sl. No. 12 of Part I of the Schedule to the Minimum Wages Act).
- (iii) Agriculture, that is to say, any form of farming, including the cultivation and tillage of the soil, dairy, farming, the production, cultivation, growing and harvesting of any agricultural or horticultural commodity (Sl. No. I of Part II of the Schedule to the Minimum Wages Act).

(b) and (c). The staff working in the field offices of the C.P.W.D., *i.e.* Work-charged Staff, the 13 categories of Regular Transferred Classified Establishment, and staff working on Muster Roll only are covered under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and the rules made thereunder. The persons engaged on those categories are employed on the construction and maintenance of roads or in building operations and Horticulture operations. The staff working in Chief Engineers; Circle, Division and field offices of the C.P.W.D. engaged against clerical/ministerial, supervisory jobs are not covered under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and rules made thereunder.

Use of Organic Manure

1870. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that at Friends Rural Centre Rasulia, Hoshangabad, cultivation of rice is done without any chemical fertilizers and only organic manure is used;

(b) whether it is a fact that yield as high as 19 quintals is obtained without any difficulty; and

(c) whether similar trials have been conducted by Indian Council of Agricultural Research/Agricultural University, specially by CRRI, Bhubaneshwar and if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Amount Allocated for Upgradation of AIR Stations in Andhra Pradesh

1871. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated for upgradation of the Vijaywada, Cuddapah, Hyderabad and Visakhapatnam radio stations in Andhra Pradesh during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up more radio stations in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) :

(a) So far as Cuddapah and Vishakhapatnam stations of AIR are concerned, there are no schemes for their expansion during 7th Plan. Both of these have high power 100 Kilo Watt Medium Wave Transmitters and modern studios. The amount allocated for expansion of existing facilities for AIR stations at Hyderabad and Vijayawada in Andhra Pradesh during the 7th Plan is given below :—

AIR Station	Amount
	(Rs. in lakhs)
Hyderabad	464
Vijayawada	222
Total :	686

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. In its 7th Plan, AIR has included schemes to set up 7 F.M. radio stations with multipurpose studios and staff quarters at the following places in Andhra Pradesh :—

1. Kottagudam
2. Tirupati
3. Nizamabad
4. Warangal
5. Kurnool
6. Markapuram
7. Anantapur

Location of Mica Mines

1872. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of mica mines located in different States;

(b) whether Government propose to develop the mica mines; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) According to information available with Indian Bureau of Mines, the number of working mica mines in 1985 are as under :—

Andhra Pradesh	...	33
Bihar	...	88
Rajasthan	...	4
Tamil Nadu	...	1

(b) and (c). The Indian Bureau of Mines regularly undertake inspection study of mica mines. Mines owners are also given advice for exploration and systematic development of their mines.

Extension of Crop Insurance Scheme in States

1873. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States to which Crop Insurance Scheme has been extended so far; and

(b) the States likely to be covered during 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Sixteen State Governments and four Union Territories, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, J and K, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and A and N. Islands, Delhi, Goa, Daman and Diue and Pondicherry have so far adopted the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme.

(b) State Government of Meghalaya, and Union Territory of Dadra, Nagar and Haveli have decided to implement the scheme from Rabi 1986-87 season.

Hardship to Migrant Agricultural Labour

1874. DR. SUDHIR ROY : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that migrant agricultural labourers have to suffer much as they do not get proper wages, suitable accommodation and timely payment; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to improve their lot ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A.

SANGMA) : (a) and (b). The "appropriate government" in respect of migrant agricultural workers under the Inter-State Migrant workman (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 are the State Governments. Whenever complaints are received about exploitation of inter-state migrant workers including agricultural labourers or of violation of the provisions of the Act, the same are brought to the notice of appropriate governments for taking necessary action.

Import of Newsprint

1875. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to import large quantity of newsprint to take advantage of the easy prices of newsprint in the international market; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). The Newsprint Allocation Policy is based on the principle of self-reliance. Newsprint is accordingly imported only to the extent the requirement cannot be met through indigenous production.

Serials Based on Prominent Religious and Social Books

1876. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 148 on 28 July, 1986 regarding serials based on prominent religious and social books and state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the criticism of TV serials based on religious texts as being against the spirit of secularism and as amounting to propagation of the religious ethos of a particular community through the use of official mass media; and

(b) whether any other serials based on any other religious texts are under consi-

deration and if so, the brief particulars thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) :

(a) Doordarshan has given concept approval for production of two serials on the two great Indian epics, 'Ramayana' and 'Mahabharata'. The approval has been given keeping in view the secular policy of the Government. The serials will lay stress on the literary and aesthetic aspects of those epics rather than their religious element.

(b) No, Sir.

Import of Foreign Magazines

1877. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether foreign magazines are allowed to be imported into India for commercial sales;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to keep a watch over import of such magazines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) :

(a) Import of journals, news magazines and newspapers is allowed by eligible importers for stock and sale in accordance with the Import and Export Policy, 1985-88 subject to the prescribed conditions.

(b) It helps the people to keep themselves informed about the latest developments taking place in the world.

(c) The import of books, newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, leaflets, journals and pre-recorded cassettes containing poronographic material or depicting sex, violence etc. are not permitted to be imported. Even otherwise, if any book or journal etc. contains material which is violative of the laws of the land, appropriate action is taken.

N.B.C.C. Projects Abroad

1878. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the National Building Construction Corporation has shown loss on its foreign projects in the year 1984-85;

(b) the position of foreign works and projects which are running in losses and loss shown against each project so far in Libya and Iraq;

(c) whether the workers and staff have not been paid their salaries for a long time both in Libya and Iraq; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the period upto which the remittances have not been received by the workers and staff and the reasons for delay in payment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) Statement-I is given below.

(c) Yes.

(d) The position is detailed in statement-II given below.

Statement-I

Statement showing the position in respect of projects in Libya and Iraq

(Figures in lakhs of Rs.)

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Profitability upto 31.03.1985	Profit(+)/(—) during 1985-86	Total upto 31.03.86
1	2	3	4	5
A. Libya				
1.	Housing and Hospital Complex	(+)1283.95	(+)80.16	(+)1364.11

1	2	3	4	5
2. Brak Airport		(+) 231.59	(+)150.28	(+) 381.87
3. Bergain and Idree		(—) 62.18	(—) 0.80	(—) 62.98
4. Ghat Airport		(—) 620.08	(—)278.66	(—) 898.74
	Total :	(+) 833.28	(—) 49.02	(+) 784.26
B. Iraq				
1. Shutait		(—) 19.60	(—) 11.74	(—) 31.34
2. Fly Over Project		(—) 187.88	(—) 37.94	(—) 225.82
3. University-I		(—) 110.27	(—) 55.80	(—) 166.07
4. University-II		(+) 52.00	(—) 13.84	(+) 38.16
5. Mosul Hotel		(—) 77.45	(—) 68.33	(—) 145.78
6. Dokan Hotel		(—) 98.84	(—)113.30	(—) 212.14
7. C.M.B.		(—) 25.32	(—) 23.07	(—) 48.39
8. W.T.P.		(+) 272.42	(+) 63.16	(+) 335.58
9. B.S.T.		(+) 201.30	(—) 8.31	(+) 192.99
10. Central Building		(+) 9.34	(+) 3.26	(+) 12.60
11. Railway Project		(+) 959.59	(+)680.94	(+)1640.53
12. Kubaisa		(+) 7.53	(—) 8.99	(—) 1.46
		(+) 982.82	(+)406.04	(+)1388.86
Less : Central Office, Iraq		(—) 395.13	(—)209.56	(—) 604.69
	Total :	(+) 587.69	(+)196.48	(+) 784.17
Total (A + B)		(+)1420.97	(+)147.46	(+)1568.43

Statement-II

Position with regard to remittances etc. to workers and staff of NBCC Ltd. in Libya and Iraq

1. Libya

Salary remittances upto December '85 have been received and credited to the

NRE accounts of the individual employees. Remittances upto March '86 are under process. The main reason for delay in repatriation of salaries/wages is the delay by the Libyan clients to release NBCC's payment in foreign convertible currency.

2. Iraq

The contract payments in Iraq are covered under the Deferred Credited

Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Iraq. Under this arrangement, rupee loans are raised in India for payment of wages and salaries of the staff working in Iraq. The salaries/wages has due upto December '85 have already been paid into the NRE accounts of the employees against the loans already raised. Further loans upto September '86 are under process. In one project which is on cash basis, the clients have released some payment recently and the wages of the employees have been credited upto March '86.

Production of national level documentaries

1879. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Doordarshan

Kendras, State-wise, which produced national level documentaries on development and for telecast on national hook-up during the last one year; and

(b) whether the Doordarshan centres in Orissa propose to produce documentaries on industry forestry and other subjects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) The information is given in the statement below.

(b) Two documentary films produced by Doordarshan Kendra, Cuttack on tourism and development aspects have been telecast in the national hook-up from December, 1985 to October, 1986. The Kendra will continue to make programme/documentaries for the national hook-up in future also depending upon the programme requirements of Doordarshan.

Statement

Details of Doordarshan Kendra's which Produced National Level Documentaries on Development and Telecast on National Hook-up from 1.11.85 to 31.10.86

Doordarshan Kendra Delhi-Delhi (Territory)

S. No.	Dt. of Telecast	Item/Documentaries
1.	4.11.85	Delhi Development Authority
2.	6.11.85	Punjab Phir Samridhi Ki Ore; Thin Dam
3.	7.11.85	Punjab Phir Samridhi Ki Ore : Thin Dam
4.	8.11.85	Towards a Silent Revolution—A Programme Highlighting the Progress under the Leadership of Mrs. Indira Gandhi
5.	9.11.85	Shoshan Se Mukti—Hamare Gaon—A Special Programme
6.	12.11.85	Mrs. Indira Gandhi and Environment
7.	13.11.85	Instant Communications
8.	1.12.85	Duty unto Death—A TV Documentary on Border Security Force
9.	2.12.85	A Programme on Railways
10.	4.12.85	Victory is my Profession—A Film on Indian Navy

Sl. No.	Dt. of telecast	Item/Documentaries
11.	4.12.85	I.I.T. Delhi
12.	16.12.85	Future Trend in Broadcasting—A TV Report
13.	3.1.86	Mahila Shakti Aur Raashtra Nirman
14.	20.1.86	Health Services
15.	31.1.86	Cheaper Food for Tribal People
16.	25.2.86	A Programme on Energy Prospectives
17.	3.3.86	Mahilaon Se Jude Kanoon (Law for Indian Women)
18.	11.3.86	Rural Development—Some Critical Issue
19.	21.3.86	Man and Nature—A Documentary on Indian Advance in Meteorology
20.	21.3.86	Urban Development
21.	27.4.86	New Land from the Old—A Programme on Environment
22.	5.5.86	School Education
23.	4.6.86	Premier Institute of India—Indian Institute of Foreign Trade
24.	13.6.86	Ganga—A Spl. Prog. in connection with Ganga Action Plan
25.	14.6.86	Ganga—Future Plan—TV Report
26.	14.6.86	New Education Policy
27.	19.6.86	Prachar Madhyam Aur Mahilayen
28.	15.7.86	Technology Revolution
29.	21.7.86	Kitni Maili Ganga
30.	23.7.86	Bhoodan Village—Seedh, Conservation of Waste Land Into Forest Through Community Efforts
31.	29.7.86	Mizoram Agenda for Prosperity
32.	5.8.86	Ganga Pradarshini in Varanasi, TV Feature
33.	13.8.86	A Source to Life—A Prog. on Preservation of Forests
34.	14.8.86	Azadi Ke Baad—Prog. on Challenges Faced and Goals Achieved After Independence
35.	21.8.86	20 Point Programme, 1986
36.	27.8.86	Source to Life—A Prog. On Environment

Sl. No.	Dt. of telecast	Item/Documentaries
37.	5.9.86	Education Policy
38.	8.9.86	Ahsaas—A short TV Film on Adult Education Population
39.	9.9.86	Population
40.	10.9.86	A Source to Life—Agenda for the Protection of Environment
41.	11.9.86	Away from Home—Documentary on National Highways of India
42.	14.9.86	Universalisation of Education—A New Trust
43.	15.9.86	Bonded Labour
44.	18.9.86	University Without Walls—A Documentary on Indira Gandhi National Open University
45.	23.9.86	Nayee Shiksha Pranali—Ek Paricharcha
46.	24.9.86	A Source to Life Time to Heal—Programme on Environment
47.	8.10.86	A Documentary on Miraze—2000
48.	29.10.86	Premier Institutions of India School of Planning Architecture New Delhi
49.	30.10.86	Prime Minister's Visit to Different States A follow up report
Doordarshan Kendra Ranchi—Bihar State		
1.	30.4.86	Heart of Industrial Giant—A Documentary on Heavy Machine Building Plant, Ranchi
2.	7.5.86	Indian Schools of Mines—A Documentary
3.	6.8.86	Premier Institutions of India—Central Fuel Research Institute, Jeelgore
Doordarshan Kendra Hyderabad—Andhra Pradesh State		
1.	10.12.85	Towards Progress—Precise Precision Documentary on Public Sector PRAGA TOOLS
2.	7.1.86	Towards Progress—Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Vishakhapatnam
3.	11.2.86	Towards Progress—To Keep Sailing Documentary on Eastern Navel Command
4.	10.8.86	Premier Institutions of India—Sarojini Devi Eye Hospital
5.	9.10.86	States of the Union—Andhra Pradesh
Doordarshan Kendra—Guwahati—Assam State		
1.	10.7.86	North East Council Development Scheme

Sl. No.	Dt. of telecast	Item/Documentaries
Doordarshan Kendra—Rajkot/Ahmedabad—Gujarat State		
1.	10.5.86	Rajkot Blood Bank—Feature on Rajkot Blood Bank (DDK—Rajkot)
2.	21.5.86	Premier Institutions of India—National Institute of Designs (DDK—Ahmedabad)
3.	25.10.86	Samudri Vayavasaya—A Short Film on Fishries
Doordarshan Kendra—Jalandhar—State Himachal Pradesh		
1.	10.1.86	Pariwartan—Himachal Pradesh Ka EK Gaon
2.	4.5.86	Grendeur at 7000—A Documentary on Dalhousie (On Tourists Interest)
3.	7.7.86	Parivartan—A Village Dharni in Himachal Pradesh
Doordarshan Kendra—Srinagar—J and K State		
1.	9.3.86	Splendour of Mughal Gardens—A Documentary on Tourists Interests
2.	17.9.86	Premier Institutions of India—Regional Research Laboratories, Jammu
Doordarshan Kendra, Trivandrum—State Kerala		
1.	16.4.86	Kovalam—A Tourist Place in Kerala
2.	20.6.86	In this Our Land—Souvenirs from the Sea
Doordarshan Kendra, Bangalore State—Karnataka		
1.	15.4.86	The Brave Ones—Documentary on Army Day
2.	13.5.86	Nector In Stone (Pt. III)
3.		Song of Somnathpur—A Documentary on Tourists Interest
Doordarshan Kendra—DDK Delhi—State Rajasthan		
1.	18.12.85	Swavlamban Ke Ore—A TV Documentary
2.	1.1.86	Premier Institutions of India—Sheeps and Wool Research Institute Jaipur
3.	20.8.86	Premier Institutions of India—Man Fights Back, A Documentary on Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur (Rajasthan)
Doordarshan Kendra—Bombay—State Maharashtra		
1.	9.11.85	The Adventure of Tota Toti—A Programme on National Council of Science Museum.

Sl. No.	Dt. of telecast	Item/Documentaries
2.	6.1.86	A Programme on Customs
3.	29.1.86	250 years of Naval Dock Yard—A Document on Mazgaon Dock Yard
4.	1.2.86	From Darkness to Light—Evaluation of Electricity (Science Programme)
5.	8.2.86	Ahmed Nagar Experiment—A Documentary
6.	15.2.86	INS Vikrant—A Documentary of the Occasion of the Commissioning of I.N.S. Vikrant, The Aircraft Carrier of India
7.	17.2.86	Income Tax
8.	26.4.86	Towards Progress—Hindustan Petroleum—A Documentary
		Doordarshan Kendra—Cuttack—State Orissa
1.	6.12.85	Chilka (TOURIST SPOT)—A Documentary
2.	3.9.86	Towards Progress—Rourkela Steel Plant—The Tune with Time—A Documentary
		Doordarshan Kendra—Lucknow—State Uttar Pradesh
1.	14.5.86	Agra Ki Vastu Kala—A Documentary on Tourist Interest
2.	16.7.86	Premier Institutions of India—Indian Veterinary Institute, Izat Nagar (U.P.)
		Doordarshan Kendra—Madras—State Tamil Nadu
1.	9.12.85	Indian Telephone Industry Today
2.	29.4.86	Towards Progress—A Nation on the Move, Documentary on Integral Coach Factory
3.	11.5.86	Immortal Indu—A Documentary on Hindustan Photo Films Ltd.
4.	29.7.86	Towards Progress—Hindustan Teleprinter Ltd., A Documentary
		Doordarshan Kendra—Calcutta—State West Bengal
1.	12.4.86	Scrap In Your Yard—A Documentary on Iron Scraps
2.	7.6.86	Dakshineshwara—A Documentary on Tourist Interest
3.	21.10.86	Towards Progress—A Documentary on Hydro Electric Power

Viability Report o HSCL

1880. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received the viability report on Hindustan Steel-works Construction Limited by the Joint Committee of HSCL employees;

(b) if so, the main features of the report;

(c) whether Government have examined it;

(d) whether Government have accepted the report; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report discusses *inter alia* the financial restructuring of the Company, raising bank guarantee limits, helping HSCL to secure more jobs, absorption of HSCL's workforce by clients, according price preference to HSCL by State and Central Governments in comparison to private contractors, entrusting ancillary jobs of steel plants to HSCL, participation of workers in management, etc.

(c) to (e). The Government has taken into consideration suggestions given in the memorandum and is taking suitable steps to deal with the problems of the Company.

Demand of 'Krashak Sangham' to Ban Import of Oil

1881. SHRI H.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether 'Krashak Sangham', an organisation of coconut cultivators, has demanded that import of oil should be banned as the first step to protect the coconut cultivators of the States of Kerala and Karnataka which produce 85 per cent of the total quantity of coconut oil in the country;

(b) whether any representation in this regard has been submitted to Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). No such representation has been received from "Krashak Sangham". Representations have, however, been received from Kerala State Coconut Development Corporation and Chief Minister, Kerala during May, 1985 regarding ban on import of coconut oil and copra.

(d) The import of 9044 MTs of coconut oil was resorted to as one-time operation in April, 1984 to relieve the pressure on the prices of indigenous coconut oil. It is not proposed to import this oil in the near future or on regular basis. However, there is no proposal to ban the import of this oil either.

Awards given by Industrial Tribunals in Haryana

1882. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of awards given by various Industrial Tribunals in favour of workmen of various industrial units in Haryana State since 1979;

(b) the number of awards implemented so far and if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether Government have issued guidelines to ensure expeditious implementation of Labour Courts Awards by public sector/private sector management ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). Information on the awards given by State Industrial Tribunals and action taken to implement the awards which fall within the purview of the State Governments is not maintained in the Ministry of Labour.

(c) Under the Code of Discipline in Industry, managements both in the public and private sectors are required to take prompt action for implementation of awards and settlements. The Standing Labour Committee at its meeting held in October, 1958 had also suggested to the employers' and workers' organisations that they should set up Screening Committees to go into the merits of proposed appeals against awards in order to see that awards are implemented expeditiously without recourse to prolonged litigation.

**Issue of Completion Certificates for
Factories in Okhla by D.D.A.**

1883. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2346 on the 4th August, 1986 regarding issue of completion certificates for factories in Okhla by DDA and state :

(a) the number of completion certificates out of 13 cases pending with the Delhi Development Authority which have since been cleared;

(b) the main reasons for which completion certificates in respect of the remaining cases have been held up and the period for which these are pending;

(c) whether Government are aware that completion certificates which have been issued or withheld in several cases are in violation of standing Rules/orders; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Of the 13 pending cases completion certificates have been released in 6 cases.

(b) Issue of completion certificates in respect of the remaining cases are held up due to non-rectification by the plot owners of deviations pointed out as also and submission of other documents. The period of pendency of these cases varies from 4 months to 8 months.

(c) No completion certificate has been issued or withheld in violation of standing rules/orders.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Setting up of AIR Stations in Border
Areas**

1884. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the places in the border areas of the country where stations of AIR are proposed to be set up and the capacity of each of them;

(b) whether it is a fact that the progress in this regard is very slow.

(c) whether it is also a fact that the proposal for setting up a station of AIR at Barmer had been approved about two years back but no progress has been made in this regard so far; and

(d) if so, the time by which AIR station would be set up at Barmer ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) New Radio stations in border areas are to be established at 18 locations. Details are given in the statement given below.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). The Planning Commission approved, in principle, the setting up of an AIR Station at Barmer in July, 1984 but subject to the condition that the scheme outlay would be fitted within the outlay to be approved for 7th Plan and the expenditure incurred from 1985-86 onwards. The sites for the setting up of the proposed radio station at Barmer have been taken over from the State Government. The foundation stone for the building has been laid. The proposed radio station at Barmer is expected to be ready for commissioning during 1989.

Statement

List of New Radio Stations Included in the 7th Plan (1985-90) which will Provide Coverage in the Border Areas of the Country

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Place	Scheme
1.	Assam	Dhubri	2×3 FM Tr., Multipurpose Studios (Local)
2.	Himachal Pradesh	Kunaur	1 KW MW Tr., (Without Studio facilities)
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kargil	1 KW MW Tr., Multipurpose studios
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	Poonch	2×3 KW FM Tr., Multipurpose studios (Local)
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kathua	2×3 KW FM Tr., Multipurpose Studio (Local)
6.	Manipur	Churachandpur	2×3 KW FM Tr., Multipurpose studio (Local)
7.	Punjab	Bhatinda	2×3 KW FM Tr., Multipurpose Studio (Local)
8.	Rajasthan	Barmer	2×10 KW MW Tr., Multipurpose Studio
9.	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	2×5 KW FM Tr., Type I (R) Studio
10.	Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin	2×100 KW MW Tr., Type I (R) Studios
11.	Tripura	Kailashabar	2×3 KW FM Tr., Multipurpose Studio (Local)
12.	Tripura	Belonia	2×3 KW FM Tr., Multipurpose Studio (Local)
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Chamoli	1 KW MW Tr., Multipurpose Studio
14.	Uttar Praeesh	Pauri/Srinagar	1 KW MW Tr., Multipurpose Studio
15.	Uttar Pradesh	Pithoragarh	1 KW MW Tr., (Without studio facilities)
16.	Uttar Pradesh	Uttarkashi	1 KW MW Tr., (without studio facilities)
17.	West Bengal	Murshidabad	2×3 KW FM Tr., Multipurpose Studio (Local)
18.	Mizoram	Lungleh	2×3 KW FM Tr., Multipurpose Studio

[English]**Employment and Information Bureau
in Universities**

1885. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the universities which have set up the Employment and Information-cum-Advisory Bureau for the guidance of the students; and

(b) whether it is proposed to persuade and financially assist the other

Universities to set up these Bureau so as to cover all the universities in the country by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) List of University Employment and Information Guidance Bureaux is given below in the statement.

(b) It is the responsibility of the respective State Government to set up Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux in Universities located in the State. There is no provision to provide Central assistance for setting up such Bureaux.

Statement

S.No.	State/Union Territory	Name of the University, place
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Usmania University, Hyderabad. 2. Sri Venkateshwara University, Tirupati. 3. Andhra University, Waltair.
2.	Assam	4. Dibrugarh University, Dibrugarh. 5. Gauhati University, Gauhati. 6. Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat.
3.	Bihar	7. Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur. 8. L.N. Mithila University, Darbhanga. 9. Magadh University, Bodhgaya. 10. Bihar University, Muzaffarpur. 11. Patna University, Patna.
4.	Chandigarh	12. Ranchi University, Ranchi. 13. Punjab University, Chandigarh.
5.	Delhi	14. Delhi University, Delhi. 15. Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi. 16. Jawahar Lal Nehru University, New Delhi.

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6. Gujarat

17. Gujarat University, Ahmedabad.

18. M.S. University, Baroda.

19. Saurashtra University, Rajkot.

20. S.P. University, Vallabh Vidyanagar.

21. South Gujarat University, Surat.

22. Bhavnagar University, Bhavnagar.

7. Haryana

23. Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar.

24. Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra.

25. Maharishi Dayanand University, Rohtak.

8. Himachal

26. Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla.

9. Karnataka

27. Bangalore University, Bangalore.

28. Karnataka University, Dharwar.

29. Mysore University, Mysore.

30. Bangalore Agricultural University, Bangalore.

31. Gulbarga University, Gulbarga.

32. Manglore University, Mangalore.

10. Kerala

33. Cochin University, Cochin.

34. Calicut University, Calicut.

35. Kerala University, Trivandrum.

36. Kerala Agricultural University, Trichur.

11. Madhya Pradesh

37. Bhopal University, Bhopal.

38. Indore University, Indore.

39. Jabalpur University, Jabalpur.

40. Jivaji University, Gwalior.

41. Sagar University, Sagar.

42. Vikram University, Ujjain.

43. Rewa University, Rewa.

44. Ravishankar University, Raipur.

1	2	3
12. Maharashtra		45. Marathwada University, Aurangabad.
		46. Bombay University, Bombay.
		47. Shivaji University, Kolhapur.
		48. Nagpur University, Nagpur.
		49. Poona University, Poona.
13. Orissa		50. Berhampur University, Berhampur.
		51. Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology, Bhubaneswar.
		52. Sambalpur University, Jyoti Vihar (Burla).
		53. Utkal University, Vani Vihar.
14. Punjab		54. Guru Nanak University, Amritsar.
		55. Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana.
		56. Punjab University, Patiala.
15. Rajasthan		57. Rajasthan University, Jaipur.
		58. Jodhpur University, Jodhpur.
		59. Udaipur University, Udaipur.
16. Tamilnadu		60. Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar.
		61. Madras University, Madras.
		62. Madurai University, Madurai.
17. Uttar Pradesh		63. Agra University, Agra.
		64. Aligarh University, Aligarh.
		65. Allahabad University, Allahabad.
		66. Kanpur University, Kanpur.
		67. Lucknow University, Lucknow.
		68. Meerut University, Meerut.
		69. Roorkee University, Roorkee.
		70. Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur.
		71. Gharwal University, Srinagar (Gharwal).

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72. Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.
73. Kumaiu University, Nainital.
74. Gurukul Kangri University, Haridwar.
75. Avadh University, Faizabad.
76. Kashi Vidyapeeth, Varanasi.
18. West Bengal
77. Burdwan University, Burdwan.
78. Calcutta University, Calcutta.
79. Jadavpur University, Calcutta.
80. Rabindra Bharati University, Calcutta.

Modernisation of Durgapur Unit of H.F.C.

1886. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for modernization and expansion of Durgapur Unit of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the stage at which the matter stands at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) and (b). There is no proposal for expansion of the Durgapur Unit of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited. As regards its revamping and modernisation, no decision has been taken.

Doordarshan Serial 'Raj Se Swaraj'

1887. SHRI RAM DHAN :
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :
SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY :
SHRI SANAT KUMAR
MANDAL :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in a Doordarshan serial 'Raj-Se-Swaraj' Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose was shown as offering liquor to Captain Laxmi Swamy-nathan and making frivolous comments in a Club at Singapore; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the officials who allowed this denigration of Netaji on TV ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). It is not a fact that Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose was shown offering liquor in the episode relating to INA trial in the TV serial 'Raj Se Swaraj' telecast by Doordarshan. What had been shown in the serial was that after giving some good news to his colleagues Netaji asked for drinks. When he saw Col. Dhillon drinking juice, he asked him the reasons to which Col. Dhillon replied that he had taken an oath that he would not touch alcohol till India attained Independence. To which Netaji replied "Bravo". Later, in a subsequent scene, a waiter served juices of various types to both Netaji and Capt. Lakshmi Swaminathan. Keeping in view, however, the feelings and sentiments expressed by a cross section of the people that the impression they got was that Netaji was taking or encouraging alcoholic drink

and, therefore, he had not been properly depicted, the Doordarshan expressed regret for the same and it has been decided not to re-relecast this episode with the above scene in future. Further, the scene is also being deleted from the video tape even for Doordarshan's archival purposes. Doordarshan has also been directed that special care should be taken while telecasting programmes on national leaders.

**Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes
Unemployed Registered in Employment Exchanges in Bihar**

1888. **SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH** : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of graduates and matriculates unemployed in Bihar at present and the number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes among them; and

(b) the details of the existing schemes in operation for imparting training for self-employment to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) The available information relating to job-seekers registered with the Employment Exchanges in Bihar is given in the statement below.

(b) According to available information, the programme of Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) imparts training to all rural youth below the poverty line, including the educated, for self-employment in various trades and is in operation all over the country including Bihar. For the educated, the Small Scale Industries Development Organisation conduct Entrepreneurship Development Programmes for engineers and non-engineers all over the country, including Bihar, in which SC and ST are given preference, in general. Besides, some programmes are also conducted exclusively for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for Self-employment. In Bihar, there are special programmes for all Scheduled Caste, including the educated, for imparting training for self-employment in trades such as making baskets footwear, handloom products, Khadi (for women), sild-work rearing mulberry cultivation, bee-keeping,

honey extraction, fibre industry, grainage technique, tailoring and typing.

Statement

Total number of Educated job-seekers on Live Register of Employment Exchanges and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them in Bihar as on 31-12-1985

(In thousands)

	Educated	Matriculates (including Hr. Secondary and Diploma Holders)	Graduates (including post- Graduates)
1. Total	1144.8		218.3
2. Scheduled Castes	75.9		8.3
3. Scheduled Tribes	41.6		6.4

Note—All the job-seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges are not necessarily unemployed.

**Implementation of Programmes for
Employment of Rural Landless**

1889. **SHRIMATI N P. JHANSI LAKSHMI** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finalised programmes for employment of rural landless under the 20-Point Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount earmarked for the programme, State-wise;

(d) whether Union Government have issued any guidelines to the State Governments and other agencies for its effective implementation; and

(e) if so, the details of the guidelines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOP-

MENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) and (b). National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) are the two major wage employment programmes under the Twenty Point Programme. The NREP was launched in October, 1980 with the objective of generation of additional gainful employment for the unemployed and under-employed persons in rural areas and creation of productive community assets for the rural poor. The guidelines issued for the implementation of the programme envisage that preference should be given to landless labourers in employment on all NREP works.

The RLEGP was launched in August, 1983 with two basic objectives, namely : one, to improve and expand employment opportunities for rural landless with a view to providing guarantee of employment to at least one member of every rural landless labours household upto 100 days in a year; two, to create durable assets for strengthening the rural infrastructure, which will lead to a rapid growth of the rural economy.

NREP is being implemented as a Centrally sponsored scheme on 50 : 50 sharing basis between the Centre and the States. RLEGP is 100 per cent Centrally funded. These programmes are applicable to the entire country. NREP is implemented through District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) set up all over the country. RLEGP is implemented by the State Governments through the identified implementing agencies. All rural works which result in creation of durable community assets can be taken up under NREP. Works relevant to Minimum Needs Programme and Twenty Point Programme can be taken up under RLEGP.

(c) Statements I and II indicating the amounts earmarked for RLEGP and NREP state-wise for 1986-87 are given below.

(d) and (e). The Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Agriculture has issued "National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) Manual" containing

guidelines to the State Governments and other agencies for the effective implementation of these programmes. A summary containing the important guidelines is given in Statements III and IV below. Copies of the Manual have been placed in the library of Lok Sabha.

Statement-I

A Statement indicating the State/U.T.-wise position regarding allocation of funds under RLEGP for the year 1986-87

Sl.No.	Name of the State/U.Ts.	Total allocation (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4739.00
2.	Assam	992.00
3.	Bihar	6973.00
4.	Gujarat	1633.00
5.	Haryana	461.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	309.00
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	374.00
8.	Karnataka	2292.00
9.	Kerala	1864.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	4114.00
11.	Maharashtra	3949.00
12.	Manipur	57.00
13.	Meghalaya	73.00
14.	Nagaland	61.00
15.	Orissa	2187.00
16.	Punjab	491.00
17.	Rajasthan	1941.00
18.	Sikkim	41.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	3902.00

1	2	3
20.	Tripura	168.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	8738.00
22.	West Bengal	3737.00
23.	A and N Islands	42.00
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	42.00
25.	Chandigarh	10.00
26.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	21.00
27.	Delhi	31.00
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	64.00
29.	Lakshadweep	10.00
30.	Mizoram	42.00
31.	Pondicherry	42.00
All India		49400.00

Statement-II

Statement indicating State/UT-wise position regarding allocation of funds under NREP for the year 1986-87

(Central share)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/U.T.	Total allocation (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2197.00
2.	Assam	461.00
3.	Bihar	3234.00
4.	Gujarat	757.00
5.	Haryana	214.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	138.00
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	170.00

1	2	3
8.	Karnataka	1060.00
9	Kerala	866.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1907.00
11.	Maharashtra	1834.00
12.	Manipur	25.00
13.	Meghalaya	35.00
14.	Nagaland	28.00
15.	Orissa	1013.00
16.	Punjab	228.00
17.	Rajasthan	892.00
18.	Sikkim	18.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	1811.00
20.	Tripura	76.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	4054.00
22.	West Bengal	1732.00
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	36.00
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	36.00
25.	Chandigarh	10.00
26.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	18.00
27.	Delhi	16.00
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	42.00
29.	Lakshadweep	10.00
30.	Mizoram	36.00
31.	Pondicherry	36.00
Establishment Expenditure		10.00
Total		23000.00

Statement-III***Important guidelines for effective implementation of National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)***

1. Works which result in creation of durable community assets and in improving the rural infrastructure can be taken up for execution.
2. Implementation of the programme is done through District Rural Development Agencies on the basis of shelf of projects and Annual Action Plans which reflect felt needs of rural community.
3. As far as possible works under the programme are to be executed through Panchayati Raj Institutions and by involving the voluntary Organisations.
4. 25% of allocations are earmarked for Social Forestry works.
5. 10% allocations are earmarked for works exclusively benefitting the SCs and STs.
6. Wages to workers are paid on the basis of Minimum Wages Act and include a component of subsidised foodgrains.
7. Expenditure upto 10% of the allocations may be incurred on maintenance of assets created under NREP/RLEGP.
8. Wage and non-wage ratio has been prescribed at 50 : 50 for district as a whole.
9. 5% of the funds allocated under the programme may be utilised for meeting the expenditure on staff and contingencies etc. from the non-wage component.
10. Contractors are not permitted to be engaged in execution of works under the programme.

Statement-IV***Important guidelines for effective implementation of Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP)***

1. Works relevant to Minimum Needs Programme and 20 Point Programme resulting in creation of durable assets and in improving the rural infrastructure can be taken up.
2. A Central Committee approves the projects prepared by the States on the basis of shelf of projects and Annual Action Plans.
3. Implementation of the programme is done through Agencies of the State Government.
4. Specified amounts are earmarked for Indira Awaas Yojana.
5. 25% of allocations are earmarked for social forestry works.
6. Rs. 6 crores per year are earmarked for construction of sanitary latrines.
7. 10% of allocations should be spent on works exclusively benefitting the SCs and STs.
8. Wages to workers are paid on the basis of Minimum Wages Act and include a component of subsidized foodgrains.
9. Wage and non-wage ratio has been prescribed at 50 : 50 for the project as a whole.
10. 5% of the funds allocated under the programme may be utilised for meeting the expenditure on staff and contingencies etc., from the non-wage component.
11. Contractors are not permitted to be engaged in execution of works under the programme.
12. Voluntary sector is involved in the implementation of the Programme through Council for Advancement of people's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART).

**News Bulletins and Cultural Programmes
in Kuruk and Rajbansi**

1890. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Siliguri and Kurseong Centres of A.I.R. do not broadcast news bulletins and cultural programmes in Kuruk and Rajbansi dialects which are spoken by a large number of people in Terai and Dooars area;

(b) whether Government would consider the demand for using Kuruk, Rajbansi, Sadani etc. also in its news bulletin and cultural programmes; and

(c) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) :

(a) No, Sir. AIR, Siliguri and AIR Kurseong do not broadcast News Bulletins in Kurukh and Rajbanshi dialects. However, AIR Siliguri includes in its broadcasts folk songs in Rajbanshi;

(b) No, Sir. There is no proposal at present for introducing News Bulletins or Spoken Word Programmes in these dialects.

(c) AIR arranges programmes in dialects only when the communication needs of listeners speaking these dialects are not met by its broadcasts in other languages of the Region. This contingency has not arisen here because the people speaking these dialects understand the languages viz. Bengali/Nepali in which AIR, Siliguri and Kurseong broadcast programmes.

Demand of Steel

1891. SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state .

(a) the demand of steel during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the demand of Andhra Pradesh during this period; and

(c) whether the demand was fully met, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) The Joint Plant Committee of the main producers had assessed the demand for the years 1983-84 and 1984-85 as follows :

(Quantity : In million Tonne)

Year	Demand
1983-84	9.9
1984-85	9.0

For the year 1985-86 the Working Group appointed by the Planning Commission for the VII Plan period had estimated the demand at 11.3 million tonnes.

(b) and (c). Data on demand is not maintained State-wise. As a matter of Policy, steps are taken to meet the demand of consumers from indigenous production and through imports where indigenous availability is inadequate to meet the demand.

**Commissioning of Captive Power Plants
in Durgapur Steel Plant**

1892. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any firm dates have been decided for commissioning the first unit of Rupees hundred crore 120 MW captive power plant or stepping up of construction work on the second unit at Durgapur;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for delay in this work and its effect of production of steel at Durgapur Steel Plant; and

(d) other steps being taken to raise the plant to its rated capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) and (b).

Yes, Sir. The first Unit of the Captive Power Plant of Durgapur Steel Plant is expected to be commissioned in December, 1986. Some of the major steps taken by Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) to expedite commissioning of Unit II of the Captive Power Plant are :

- (i) M/s. Elektrim of Poland, the main Contractors for the project and their Indian assigness.

M/s. Desein have been asked to mobilise additional resources as per site requirements.

- (ii) M/s. Elektrim have been impressed upon to complete supply of balance equipment immediately. These applies are over due.
- (iii) Some of the agencies employed by M/s. Elektrim and M/s. Desein had not been performing satisfactorily, their services have been dispensed with and work is being organised departmentally by M/s. Desein.
- (iv) At SAIL's request, M/s. Elektrim have introduced organisational changes at site in order to bring about greater dynamism and effective performance.
- (v) An integrated project management system has been introduced at Durgapur Steel Plant. A senior Officer of the level of Executive Director alongwith the supporting staff has been posted in the plant with higher delegation of powers and responsibility to expedite project work.

It is expected that with the steps taken by SAIL, Unit II of the Captive Power Plant will be commissioned by December, 1987.

Till the end of October, 1986, an amount of approximately Rs. 102 crores had been spent on this project which is expected to cost about Rs. 124 crores.

- (c) The main reasons for the delay in the commissioning of the Captive Power

Plant at Durgapur Steel Plant are given below :

- (i) Delay in submission of load data by M/s. Elektrim.
- (ii) Delay in civil and structural work by M/s. Hindustan Steel Construction Ltd.
- (iii) Long delay in supply of FOB and FOR equipment by M/s. Elektrim and M/s. Desein.
- (iv) Delay in the replacement of equipment demand in the fire in the storage yard of M/s. Elektrim/Desein.

It is difficult to quantify the loss of production due to delay in the commissioning of the Captive Power Plant at Durgapur Steel Plant. However, it may be stated that a major part of the production loss incurred due to non-availability of adequate power could have been avoided if the Captive Power Plant had come into operation as per schedule.

- (d) A number of schemes of additions, modifications and replacements and balancing facilities are under execution at Durgapur Steel Plant; these will lead to improvement in operational performance. The proposed modernisation scheme of Durgapur Steel Plant aims at its renovation and technological upgradation to restore the plant to its rated capacity.

[*Translation*]

Increase of Capacity of Faizabad T.V. Centre

1893. SHRI R.P. SUMAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

- (a) the area under district Faizabad in Uttar Pradesh covered by the Television centre set up in the district and the area that remains to be covered as yet;

- (b) whether Government propose to increase its capacity to provide the entire district with television facility; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) to (c). Almost entire Faizabad district is within the service area of the High Power (10 kilowatt) TV transmitters at Lucknow and Gorakhpur and low power (100 Watt) TV transmitter at Faizabad. There is no proposal, at present, to increase the capacity of the TV transmitter at Faizabad. Further improvement of TV service in the district would depend on the availability of resources in the future Plans.

[*English*]

Target of Steel Production

1894. **SHRI SOMNATH RATH :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the target of steel production by Steel Authority of India during the next three years, year-wise;

(b) what is the present production;

(c) whether any generalists have been included in SAIL Board; and

(d) whether involvement of non-professionals will be conducive to health of SAIL ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) The Working Group on Iron and Steel Industry for the 7th Plan set up by the Planning Commission envisaged the following production of saleable steel at the SAIL steel Plants (including IISCO) :

1987-88	6.97 million tonnes
1988-89	7.66 million tonnes
1989-90	7.97 million tonnes

(b) During the current year, 1986-87, SAIL has indicated that it expects to produce about 6.55 million tonnes of saleable steel.

(c) The Board of Directors of SAIL consists of full-time Directors of the

Company and officers of the Government of India.

(d) This by itself will not necessarily improve the health of SAIL.

Import of Dairy Products from E.E.C. Countries

1895. **SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of import of dairy products from EEC countries since 1983, the quantity of each commodity imported and value in terms of Indian currency;

(b) whether any commodity has been imported or proposed to be imported, during current financial year; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, quantity-wise and value-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) All the dairy products received from the EEC since 1983 were gift supplies. The details of supplies received during the years 1983-84 to 1985-86 are as follows :

(i) Skimmed Milk Powder	66,179.953 MT
(ii) Butter oil	19,271.677 MT
(iii) Butter	10,513.050 MT

Since the milk products were received free of cost from EEC, the question of value does not arise.

(b) and (c). During the year 1986-87, 5859 MT (Provisional) of Skimmed Milk Powder has been received from EEC till August '86. The expected receipt of gift commodities from EEC during the year 1986-87 is as under :

(i) Skimmed milk powder	8360 MT
(ii) Butter Oil	1344 MT
(iii) Butter	1600 MT

**Live Telecast of National Championships
Conducted by Sports Federations**

1896. SHRI V.N. GADGIL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased the state :

(a) whether Government have decided that all national championships conducted by recognized Sports Federations every year will be telecast live;

(b) whether annual National Championships of Indian games like Kabbadi and Kho-Kho will also be telecast live; and

(c) whether adequate coverage is given to Indian Games in the 'World of Sports' programme by Doordarshan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) :

(a) and (b). Doordarshan tries to cover all finals of national championships live subject to the availability of microwave link at the venue and availability of programmes time. Wherever the microwave link is not available to Doordarshan, an effort is made to send out recording parties to record the match and put out highlights in the "World of Sports" programme as deferred coverage,

(c) Yes, Sir.

**Conversion of All India Radio and
Doordarshan into Stereo Sound
System**

1897. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to convert All India Radio and Doordarshan into stereo sound system in Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. AIR's Seventh Five

Year plan proposals include schemes for provision of Stereo transmission facilities at 4 centres viz., Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. Doordarshan has no such proposal.

**D.M.S. and Mother Dairy Booths at
NOIDA**

1898. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have not yet decided to provide D.M.S. and Mother Dairy milk to the residents of NOIDA, an adjoining area of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to issue instructions to both, the D.M.S. and Mother Dairy, to open their booths in various parts of NOIDA to meet the day to day demand of the people residing there; and

(d) if so, by when; and 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 (d). Mother Dairy, Delhi already has retail outlets in NOIDA for selling its milk. The question of opening D.M.S. retail outlets in NOIDA is under consideration.

**Cases Pending before Industrial
Tribunals in Delhi**

1899. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases pending before each of the three Industrial tribunals in Delhi and the number of cases pending for more than six months;

(b) the daily average disposal of cases by each tribunal;

(c) the steps taken by Government to expedite the disposal of the pending cases; and

(d) whether one of the tribunals is without a Judge since October, 1985, and if so, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) to (d) According to the Delhi Administration, 1213 and 1143 cases are pending in Industrial Tribunal I and II respectively. Industrial Tribunal III has remained without Presiding Officer since 1-10-1985 due to repatriation of one of the two continuing Presiding Officers to Delhi High Court. 557 and 582 cases are pending for more than six months in Industrial Tribunal I and II respectively. Daily average of disposal is one cases per Tribunal. 150 units has been fixed as the norms of disposal per month per Tribunal. Secretary (Labour) also reviews the pendency of cases in the monthly meeting of the Presiding Officers of all Industrial Tribunals/Labour Courts.

International Seminar Organised by I.L.O. in Delhi

1900. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently an International seminar organised by the Asian Regional Team of the ILO was held in Delhi which opined that even if the Asian countries had high rate of economic growth, they would be able to provide only limited job opportunities in the organised industries;

(b) whether the seminar also suggested that all these countries will have to depend on the rural industries and their rapid growth as they give ample opportunities for self-employment and greater utilisation of local resources;

(c) if so, Government's reaction to the above suggestions; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to implement the above suggestions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). The Asian Regional Team for Promotion of Employment (ARTEP) of the ILO organised a

Regional Seminar on 'Strategies and Policies for Employment through rural industrialisation in Asia' in New Delhi during 24-26 September, 1986. The detailed proceedings and recommendations of the Seminar have not yet been received.

(c) and (d). In view of the above reply to (a) and (b), does not arise.

Equity Participation in Special Refractories, Kerala

1901. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kerala Special Refractories Limited and Government of Kerala have approached the Union Government for equity participation and tie up with SAIL; and

(b) whether the proposal has been cleared and if not, the time by which the proposal will be given clearance ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Department of Steel have recently received a letter from the Government of Kerala in regard to the possible equity participation by SAIL in the Special Refractories Project proposed to be set up by the State Government.

(b) No, Sir. No decision has yet been taken on the State Government's request for SAIL's participation in the Project.

Accident at Hindustan Zinc Ltd., Visakhapatnam

1902. SHRI D.N. REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was a major accident at the Hindustan Zinc Ltd., Visakhapatnam on October, 1986;

(b) if so, the number of persons killed and injured as a result of the accident;

(c) whether an enquiry has been made into the causes of the accident and if so, the details regarding the causes of the accident; and

(d) whether responsibility has been fixed for the accident and action taken against persons found guilty ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There was an accident on 7-10-1986 at Vizag Smelter of Hindustan Zinc Limited in which three persons were killed and four received injuries and recovered later. These persons were labourers employed by one of the contractors (M/s. Khadar Chemicals) of the Company and not directly employed by it.

(c) and (d). An enquiry has been made by the Company into the accident and the circumstances leading thereto. The enquiry reveals that on the day of the accident, 11 labourers of the contractor were doing the job of bagging material from the zinc concentrate heap lying inside the smelter. While doing so, there had been more cutting than normal by the labourers as a result of which the material slip down causing the accident. There was no negligence on the part of the Company. The Contractor has made a commitment to pay compensation as per the law. To ensure the payment of such compensation to the families of the deceased and to the injured by the contractor, the Company has with-held an amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs due to him until compensation is paid.

[*Translation*]

News Item Captioned 'Pahadi Kat Kar Park Banane ka Virodh'

1903. **SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT :** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item published in Hindi daily "Navbharat Times" dated the 14 October, 1986 under the caption "Pahadi Kat Kar Park Banane Ka Virodh";

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter so far; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) and (c). The Delhi Development Authority has developed the northern ridge after carrying out the environmental planning study considering the natural potential. No rock has been cut. Artificial landscaping has only been done in the area where the flora and fauna was greatly damaged.

The Conceptual Plan prepared by the Expert Group of Delhi Urban Art Commission has recognised the need to preserve the environment and natural setting of the ridge by afforestation with indigenous species of trees and bushes.

[*English*]

Change in Law on Cooperative Movement

1904. **SHRI G. BHOOPATHY :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to make any changes in the law relating to cooperatives to strengthen the cooperative movement in the country; and

(b) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). 'Cooperative Societies' is a State subject and the legislative responsibility in this regard vests in the State Governments. Each State has enacted its own cooperative legislation and changes, if any, required therein are made by them. However, such cooperative societies as have subjects not confined to one State, are governed by a Central Act namely, the Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 1984; which came into force with effect from 16th September, 1985.

Financial Assistance to States for Agro-based Industries

1905. **SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government propose to provide financial assistance to the States to set up a network of agro-based industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the assistance provided to Madhya Pradesh during 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Nil.

Light Rail Transit System for Delhi and other Cities

1906. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH :
SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA :
SHRI AKHTAR HASAN :
SHRI KAMAL NATH :
SHRI YASHWANT RAO GADAKH PATIL :
SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI :
DR. G S. RAJHANS :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have accepted the specific route for the east west corridor for the proposed light rail transit system for Delhi;

(b) if so, by which time it would be completed and the expenditure likely to be incurred on it;

(c) the names of States proposed to be linked through this system and strength of passengers supposed to be carried by trains under this system;

(d) whether such type of scheme would also be implemented in other cities; and

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

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

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

Proposal to Construct Harbour in Portonovo

1907. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to construct a harbour in Portonovo for development of fishing industry; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to sanction one such scheme for Portonovo and take up the construction work immediately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Due to paucity of resources in the Seventh Plan period it is not possible to sanction the scheme.

Removal of "Root Wilt" Disease of Coconut

1908. DR. K.G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being taken at the national level to remove the "Root Wilt" disease of the coconut trees; and

(b) whether any programme for fresh cultivation of coconut palms is being launched ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) At the national level Central Plantations Crop Research Institute (ICAR) is carrying out research to develop control measures for root wilt disease. The Coconut Development Board has prepared an integrated scheme for improving the productivity of disease affected coconut holdings in Kerala.

(b) The Coconut Development Board is already implementing a scheme for expansion of area under coconut.

Assistance to Maharashtra for Housing and Slum Clearance in Bombay

1909. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount actually paid to Maharashtra State from the special grant of Rs. 100 crores announced for solving the acute problem of housing and slums in Bombay city;

(b) the time by which the outstanding amount would be paid; and

(c) the reasons for delay in making the payment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Government of India has recently received from the Government of Maharashtra, the details of the schemes proposed to be taken up by them with the Central Grant of Rs. 100 crores. A central team is expected to visit Bombay shortly to finalise the proposed schemes. The funds will be provided in this Ministry's Budget in a phased manner during the current year and the remaining years of the VII Plan Period. For the current year, an amount of Rs. 5 crores has been included in the Revised Estimates, out of which Rs. 2 crores will be released to the State Government as ways and means advance as soon as the Supplementary Demands are voted by the Parliament.

Funds for Urban Development of Andhra Pradesh

1910. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any amount has been allocated by Union Government for urban development of Andhra Pradesh for 1985-86 and 1986-87; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The amounts allocated for Urban Development in Andhra Pradesh in their State Plan are as under :—

	(Rs. lakhs)
1985-86	1495.00
1986-87	1650.00

In addition an amount of Rs. 117 lakhs has been released as loan assistance under the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns Scheme, during the year 1985-86. No funds have been released so far in 1986-87.

Introduction of Direct Cash Payment to Beneficiaries under I.R.D.P.

1911. SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have introduced a scheme of direct cash payment to beneficiaries of Integrated Rural Development Programme in 22 development blocks in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that the newly introduced pattern of cash payment directly to the beneficiaries has obviated all possibilities of corruption in the purchase of cattle, bullockcarts, machinery, tools and other materials by the beneficiaries; and

(c) the time by which the scheme of direct cash payment to beneficiaries in all the 5011 development blocks would be introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) Yes Sir. On an experimental basis, a scheme of direct cash payment to IRD beneficiaries has been introduced in 22 blocks during the current year.

(b) and (c). The scheme has been introduced on an experimental basis only recently. The impact of the scheme will be known after some time. On the basis of experience gained in these select blocks further policy decision will be taken.

**Earnings from Sponsored Programmes
by Doordarshan**

1912. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the total revenue earned from sponsored programmes by TV during the current year;

(b) whether some of the sponsored programmes lack in national perspective; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to see that only programmes with a national perspective are shown on TV ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) :

(a) The total revenue earned from sponsored programmes by Doordarshan during the year 1986 *i.e.* from April, 1986 to September, 1986 is Rs. 12,76,18,600.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

News Captioned 'Pestering Problem'

1913. DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government attention has been drawn to a news appeared in Hindustan Times of 12 October, 1986 captioned 'Pestering Problems';

(b) whether Dr. S.N. Banerjee Committee have suggested gradual withdrawal of DDT, BHC and ten other dangerous pesticides;

(c) whether the Committee have also suggested use of biological control as is being recommended by common-wealth Bureau and USA workers and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the annual number of poisoning and deaths from exposure to pesticides is on the increase due to lack of proper facilities and staff ?

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

(b) Dr. S.N. Banerjee Committee was constituted to examine the utility of pesticides banned or phased out of restricted in use in developed countries but are in use in India. The first two instalments of the report on DDT and BHC have been submitted. A decision on the recommendations will be taken after this has been examined taking into account all the relevant facts.

(c) No, Sir. This was not within the term of reference of the Banerjee Committee.

(d) No precise information on pesticides poisoning or deaths is available.

A number of precautionary and educational steps have been taken by the Government to prevent any accidents on this account which are as follows :

(i) Under the provisions of insecticides Rules, 1971 it is mandatory on the part of manufacturers of pesticides to provide labels and leaflets containing the prescribed safety precautions, symptoms of poisoning, instructions for first aid and emergency treatment etc. These are printed in Hindi, English and also in one of the regional languages to help the farmers to follow the instructions. The leaflets contain the recommended doses and methods of application to avoid any possible health hazard due to wrong usage of pesticides.

(ii) It is also provided under the said Rules that the persons handling pesticides during their manufacture, formulation, transport, distribution or application shall be adequately protected with appropriate protective clothing with respiratory devices, etc.

(iii) Apart from the above, the labels also display a prominent code triangle in different colours *viz.*,

red, yellow, blue and green indicating the degree of toxicity. It helps even the uneducated farmers understand the potential hazards of a particular pesticide and the safety requirements to be followed by him.

- (iv) The Central Plant Protection Training Institute at Hyderabad is imparting training to the functionaries from States/Union Territories in the field of plant protection. These trainees in turn, disseminate the information to the farmers. Training courses lay adequate emphasis on safe use of pesticides.
- (v) Special training programmes are also organised for the agricultural aviation pilots to educate them in the safe handling of pesticides, their hazards to the human beings, cattle and environment etc.
- (vi) The Central Directorate of Extension, through its various programmes, educates the farmers about the safe handling of pesticides.
- (vii) The State Departments of Agriculture organise 'Krishi Melas' and 'Shivirs' before each principal cropping season. The safe use of pesticides forms an essential feature. Besides, some States also organise regular training programmes for the farmers.
- (viii) For popularising the concept of Integrated Pest Management, the Central Surveillance Stations of the Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage have adopted a number of villages in various parts of the country. Under this programme, the farmers are specifically apprised about the safe and effective use of pesticides.
- (ix) Moreover, other institutions like the National Institute of Occupational Health etc. are also imparting training on safe use of pesticides to the farmers as well as to the manufacturers.

Loss of Production due to Soil Erosion

1914. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the annual estimated percentage of loss of agricultural produce in the country due to soil erosion and the names of the States which are affected most;

(b) the measures taken by Government to save the loss of the crop due to soil erosion, particularly in the rainfed areas, in the country and the results achieved so far; and

(c) the measures contemplated by Government to enhance the yield in the rainfed areas and to achieve better results ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Statewise annual estimates of percent loss of agricultural produce due to soil erosion have not been made. However, it is estimated that about 175 million ha. out of total geographical area of 329 million ha. is subject to soil erosion and land degradation of different types. This include about 105 million ha. of cultivable land, 19 million ha. of forest land, 8 million ha. of non-forest land and 43 million ha. of various types of lands subject to degradation due to water logging, alkalinity, salinity, ravines, gullies, shifting cultivation, desertification, etc.

(b) Programmes of soil and water conservation under the Central and State Sector have been taken up since First Five Year Plan. Both engineering and vegetative measures are adopted. They consist of bunding, terracing, land levelling and shaping, water harvesting structures, improved cropping patterns, control of gullies, reclamation of ravines, reclamation of saline and alkali soils, afforestation, grass-land development, etc. depending upon the kind of problem in different types of lands. In rainfed areas, the measures aim at conserving rain water both in the soil profile and small surface storages and the proper utilisation of stored moisture for

increasing crop production. The checking of soil erosion helps in improving soil productivity.

Upto the end of Sixth Plan, an area of 29.3 million ha. had been treated with various types of soil and moisture conservation treatments both under Central and State sectors. For rainfed areas, the National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture has been launched during 1986-87 in 99 districts located in 16 States. A total area of 9.28 lakh ha. will be covered under this programme during Seventh Plan.

(c) More stress is laid on maximising in situ moisture conservation by adopting vegetative contour guidelines, contour cultivation, water harvesting structures wherever possible adoption of suitable crop varieties, improved agronomic practices like timely sowing, proper placement of seeds, use of fertilisers, adoption of plant protection measures, improved tools and implements, etc. A combination of vegetative and engineering treatments for control of gullies and other types of erosion afforestation, development of grassland and horticulture are also taken up under the integrated approach on watershed basis.

[*Translation*]

Sewer Work in Trans-Yamuna Area

1915. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that people living in Anand Vihar, Dayanand Vihar, Jagriti Enclave and Pushpanjali colonies in East Delhi are facing many difficulties due to the slow pace of work of laying sewers in these areas, and

(b) the action proposed to be taken by Government to complete this work as soon as possible ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The peripheral sewer line is expected to be completed by March, 1987. The trunk sewer in a length of 1592 metres

out of total length of 3700 metres has already been laid. Since the Contractors have failed to maintain the progress of the work, it has been decided to rescind the work and to carry out the balance work at their risk and cost.

[*English*]

Licence for Manufacture of Outboard Engines for Country Boats

1916. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to give licence for manufacture of outboard engines in the country for use in the country boats;

(b) whether licence would also be given to manufacture spare parts for the mechanised boats; and

(c) whether more kerosene would be allotted to Kerala for use in outboard engines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Letter of intents have been issued by the Department of Surface Transport to two companies for manufacture of outboard motors and engines which may be used on country craft.

(b) Request for manufacture of spare parts in respect of one company is under consideration of the Department of Surface Transport.

(c) Additional allocations of kerosene have been made to Kerala for the winter block (November 1986 to February 1987) by Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas to meet the increased domestic demand including fishing sector.

Marine Catch by Foreign Vessels

1917. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total catch reported by foreign chartered fishing boats during 1986;

(b) whether Government have received reports that many chartered boats went away without being assessed by the custom authorities during the last two years;

(c) the details of the companies who were chartering these boats;

(d) the action proposed to be taken against the owners of chartered vessels; and

(e) the steps taken to stop this illegal practice ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The total catch reported by foreign chartered fishing vessels in 1986 (till 6.11.1986) is 7370.5 tonnes.

(b) and (c). During the last two years, only one case of chartered foreign fishing vessel chartered by M/s Akama Marines Ltd., Visakhapatnam leaving the country without the catch being assessed by customs authorities, was reported.

(d) The customs cess due to the Government from the chartered vessel was recovered from the Indian company.

(e) The charter party agreement is entered into by the Indians Companies with their foreign collaborators. The agreement provides for specific responsibilities on the contracting parties. As such, the Indian companies are free to take legal action against the collaborators for any breach of the agreement.

[Translation]

Complaints against ESI Hospitals

1918. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether incidents of discrimination and mal-treatment with the labourers in ESI hospitals functioning in the country are increasing;

(b) if so, the number of such complaints received by Government during the last three years;

(c) whether Government have any proposal to amend the rules to check cases of increasing irregularities in ESI hospitals; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). The provision of medical care under the ESI Scheme is the statutory responsibility of the respective State Governments, except in Delhi, where the ESI Corporation itself is administering medical care. There are sporadic complaints regarding improper or inadequate medical/hospitalisation facilities under the ESI Scheme but no specific incident of discrimination or mal-treatment of labourers has come to the notice of the Government in the recent past.

(c) and (d). The Government has decided to set up three ad-hoc Committees to evaluate the working of the ESI Hospitals. Further action to streamline the working of the hospitals will be taken in the light of the recommendations of these committees.

Implementation of DPAP in Uttar Pradesh

1919. SHRI UMAKANT MISHRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to provide relief to drought prone districts of Uttar Pradesh and the decision with regard to providing the amount asked for by Uttar Pradesh Government for the purpose;

(b) whether it is a fact that Mirzapur district, which mainly comprises of hill areas, has been chronically a drought affected area and whether DPAP programme is proposed to be strengthened by providing more financial assistance therefor;

(c) whether an intensive programme, is proposed to be launched for constructing small rivulets and wells by stone breaking

machines in unirrigated areas of Mirzapur district; and

(d) whether this programme can be successfully launched under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme and if so, whether it will be taken up on these lines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) The Government of Uttar Pradesh has submitted a memorandum seeking central assistance to the tune of Rs. 472.82 crores on 29th September, 1986 in the wake of drought. A Central Team visited the State between 27th and 30th October, 1986. The report of the Central Team is awaited.

(b) 10 blocks of Mirzapur District *i.e.* Chhanbe, Hallia, Ghoraval, Robertsganj, Chatra, Nagwa, Chopah, Myorpur, Dudhi and Babhani have been identified as chronically drought affected and these are covered under Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP). During 1986-87, allocation of funds has been made to the district @ Rs. 15.0 lakhs per block to be shared equally by the Central and State Governments. There is no proposal under consideration for enhancing the scale of Central assistance under DPAP.

(c) Various schemes proposed by the State Government for the district under DPAP relate to soil and water conservation, minor irrigation, afforestation, dairy development, horticulture etc. Under Minor Irrigation sector the main components of the programme are construction of check dams on small rivulets, tanks, blast wells, lift irrigation schemes etc.

(d) Under the RLEGP, projects/works relevant to Minimum Needs Programme and 20 Point Programme resulting in creation of durable assets and in improving the rural infrastructure have been permitted. Within this broad framework and availability of ceiling limit for sanction of RLEGP projects, the State Government can furnish proposals for consideration of the Central Committee.

[*English*]

Problems Faced by Newspapers

1920. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the outgoing President of the Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society has appealed to Government to pay attention to the most immediate needs of the newspaper industry;

(b) if so, whether he has pointed out that Government have given low priority to the newspaper industry and the burdens imposed by Government have continued;

(c) if so, whether Government would re-consider their decision to help the newspaper industry; and

(d) whether the new elected President has also conveyed to Government the problems faced by the newspaper industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. It is, however, not correct to say that Government have given low priority to the newspaper industry. The Government, consistent with its firm commitment to the growth and freedom of the Press, has been doing whatever possible to encourage its growth within the overall constraints of resources. The new policy declared in Parliament emphasises the above.

(d) Yes, Sir.

[*Translation*]

Financial Assistance to Madhya Pradesh for Urban Development

1921. SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV :
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated to Madhya Pradesh for Urban Development for the year 1984-85; and

(b) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). The amount allocated to Madhya Pradesh for Urban Development for the year 1984-85 was Rs. 473.00 lakhs. In addition to this, a sum of Rs. 73.05 lakhs was released to the State under the Madhya Pradesh Urban Development Project being assisted by the World Bank. Over and above this, under the centrally sponsored scheme for the integrated development of small and medium towns, a sum of Rs. 65.25 lakhs was released to the Government of Madhya Pradesh in 1984-85.

[*English*]

Stock of Fertilisers

1922. **SHRI MURLI DEORA :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a huge stock pile up of fertilisers in the country, if so, how much;

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to solve this glut situation; and

(c) whether this pile up has a bearing on the planning of new fertiliser units now on hand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) and (b). As on 1st of October, 1986, about 2.9 million tonnes of fertiliser nutrients were available in the country against the requirement of 5.5 million tonnes of fertilisers during Rabi 1986-87. Steps have been taken to scale down the import of fertilisers.

(c) No, Sir.

Separate Courts for Industrial Disputes

1923. **SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHER-**

JEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to establish separate courts to try cases relating to industrial disputes exclusively; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). Some proposals including the proposal for the setting up of Industrial Relations Commissions/High Powered Tribunals, both at the Centre and in the States, and the Labour Courts were considered by the Standing Labour Committee at its meeting held on 22nd and 23rd September, 1986. The functions of the Commissions/Tribunals include adjudication of industrial disputes and hearing of appeals against the final orders of the Labour Courts.

There was wide ranging exchange of views from the members of the Committee, representing workers, employers and the Government. It was recognised that the existing disputes settlement mechanisms and structures need substantial change and the Government may keep in mind the various view-points expressed in the Committee while formulating its final proposals in this regard. Government has not taken a decision in the matter.

Rise in Price of Groundnut and Groundnut Oil

1924. **SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are aware of the unprecedented rise in the price of groundnut and groundnut oil in the country;

(b) if so, whether the farmers on sale of their produce, get only Rs. 450 per quintal, whereas the present price of groundnut is about Rs. 800 to Rs. 850 per quintal;

(c) if so, whether this had resulted in businessmen making huge gains at the cost of the farmers; and

(d) whether Government would take effective steps to rectify this defect and give remunerative price to the farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) the wholesale prices of groundnut and groundnut oil in most of the principal markets of the country reached the highest ever levels in the month of August/September this year.

(b) On the basis of information available with Government, it is seen that while in a primary market like Jamnagar (Gujarat) the wholesale price of groundnut of bold variety stood at Rs. 525 per quintal towards the end of October this year, the corresponding price in the relevant terminal market of Bombay was Rs. 810 per quintal.

(c) and (d). The extent of difference between the prices received by farmers and those charged by traders is accounted for partly by unavoidable costs of economic services rendered by the trader. The difference also reflects the relative bargaining strength of farmers and traders, which is determined by the structure of the market for the commodity. In order to strengthen the bargaining power of farmers and thereby reduce the difference, Government encourages the formation of cooperatives amongst farmers. The main responsibility in this regard, however, lies with the State Governments since Cooperation is a State subject. Meanwhile, the Union Government protects the interests of farmers by fixing minimum support prices for important agricultural commodities including groundnut to ensure that market prices do not fall below the remunerative level.

Workers in Brick Kilns

1925. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of workers engaged in brick kilns in the country, State-wise;

(b) the States that have not implemented the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of

Service) Act 1979 and where "Begaar" system is still continuing; and

(c) the number of cases of violations of the aforesaid Act during the last two years, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) Information about the number of workers engaged in brick kilns is not maintained.

(b) The Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 extends to whole of India. The law is enforced by the appropriate government as defined in the Act. However, as per available information, Rules under the Act have not been framed by the following States/Union Territories :

- (1) Nagaland
- (2) Lakshdweep
- (3) Arunachal Pradesh and
- (4) Mizoram.

All forms of bonded labour has been abolished by the Bonded Labour (System of Abolition) Act, 1976. Identification and rehabilitation of bonded labour is the responsibility of the State Government. The existence of bonded labour has been reported from Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala and Haryana.

(c) Information about action taken by the State Governments is not maintained. In the Central sphere, 15 prosecutions were launched in 1984 and 10 in 1985.

[Translation]

Service Conditions of Indian Workers in Jordan

1926. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether any agreement has been reached between the Governments of India and Jordan with regard to service conditions

and duties of Indian workers going to Jordan and treatment to be meted out to them; and

(b) whether Government also propose to enter into an agreement with the Governments of Middle East countries and European countries, etc. where Indian workers go for employment so that their exploitation is stopped ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A draft of an agreement has been negotiated. We are making similar efforts so far as Middle East countries are concerned while there is no such proposal for European countries.

[*English*]

Proposal to close down Haldia Unit of H.F.C.

1927. **SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government to close down the Haldia Unit of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation;

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

(c) what will be the fate of the project ?

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

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

Setting up of Panels to evaluate opinion of T.V. Viewers

1928. **SHRI AKHTAR HASAN :**
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up panels in different cities to evaluate the opinion of T.V. viewers;

(b) if so, where these panels are to be set up and by when the panels will start submitting their reports; and

(c) the extent to which the T.V. programmes will be modified on the basis of reports of these panels ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). Doordarshan have already set up viewers' panels in 12 cities; namely, Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Lucknow, Srinagar, Jalandhar, Hyderabad, Nagpur, Cuttack, Jaipur and Rajkot. Reports from the Panel members are received by Doordarshan on continuing basis every month.

(c). The findings of Viewers' Panels are taken into consideration and modification in the programme formats are made, where necessary. This is a continues process in the exercise for Programme Planning in Doordarshan.

Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour

1929. **SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH :** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to recent reports that bonded labour system is still prevailing in Delhi and other places and that some bonded labourers were exported to Gulf countries; and

(b) whether any investigations have been made into the matter and the exported bonded labourers have been freed and rehabilitated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). The Bonded Labour System has been abolished by law throughout the country with effect from the 25th October, 1975 under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976. Under the Act, the responsibility for

identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded labour rests entirely with the State Governments concerned. However, the incidence of bonded labour has been reported from 12 States *viz.*, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu and Uttar Pradesh. No incidence of bonded labour has been reported from Delhi. According to the latest reports received from the State Governments, the total number of bonded labour identified and freed as on 30-9-1986 was 2,09,262 out of which 1,68,319 have been rehabilitated. Whenever an emigrant worker goes for overseas employment, he goes only after executing a Service Agreement duly authenticated by the Protector of Emigrants. No incidence of bonded labour being sent to Gulf countries, has been brought to the notice of the Government.

[*Translation*]

• **Persons brought above Poverty Line under IRDP**

1930. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the year-wise number of persons who have been brought above the poverty line under IRDP during the last two years and the number of women, Scheduled Castes and Tribals among them;

(b) whether any percentage of women has been fixed as target of beneficiaries of this programme in different States;

(c) whether it is a fact that the percentage of women beneficiaries under this programme is much lower than the national average in many States; and

(d) if so, the names of such States and the suggestions that Government are going to make to improve this percentage ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) During 1984-85, 39.82 lakh families had been assisted as against the target of 30.27 lakhs. During 1985-86, 30.61 lakh families had been assisted against

the target of 24.71 lakhs. The coverage of SC/ST was 43.65% during 1984-85 and 43.23% during 1985-86 as against the target of 30%. The coverage of women during 1985-86 was 9.89%.

Bringing families above the poverty line is a gradual and continuing process. It is too early to assess if these persons assisted during last two years have been brought above the poverty line.

(b) From August, 1985 onwards it is targeted to assist 30% women beneficiaries.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. At the national level, the coverage of women was 9.89% during 1985-86. The States/UTs which lagged behind the national average are Assam, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, A and N Islands and Delhi. A special meeting was held with the officials of the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, and Rajasthan for taking steps to improve the coverage of women. All States have been asked to make efforts to step up coverage of women under IRDP. The States have been advised to adopt a group approach to increase coverage of women and to increase the number of lady field officers.

[*English*]

Loss to Betel Leaves Growers in Wake of Recent Flood in West Bengal

1931. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that betel leaves producers have suffered high losses during the recent floods in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the total loss as estimated by the Central team; and

(c) the details of Central assistance provided to Betel Leaves growers ?

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

YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). As per the memorandum submitted by the Government of West Bengal and the Report of the Central Team which visited the State for assessment of the need for relief, the total cropped area in which damage is more than 50 per cent is 224,190 hectares, including 1978 hectares of pan boroj (betelvine orchards). Central assistance is provided at the rate of Rs. 200 per hectare as subsidy for agricultural inputs to enable the affected small and marginal farmers to raise a fresh crop.

Misuse of Cash Benefits under ESI Scheme in Kerala

1932. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that cash benefits under E.S.I. Scheme are being misused in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the action taken to prevent such an abuse of the facility ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The ESI Corporation have advised the Government of Kerala to take the following administrative measures of controlling the misuse of cash benefits.

- (i) to withdraw the powers of IMOs to issue medical certificates and to constitute in their place panel of doctors for issue of medical certificates;
- (ii) to identify the doctors responsible for lax certification and to take suitable administrative/disciplinary action against them; and
- (iii) to restrict the issue of medical

certificates by Insurance Medical Officers upto 7 days.

The Government of Kerala are reported to have since withdrawn certification powers of *five* Insurance Medical Officers in 3 affected centres.

Child Labour

1933. PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ :
SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of children below 14 years of age working in organised and unorganised sectors in the country, state-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that their number is on the increase;

(c) the number of child labour working under hazardous conditions, state-wise;

(d) the number out of them affected due to these hazards; and

(e) the measures taken or proposed to be taken to stop exploitation of child labour ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) The number of children working in the organised and unorganised sectors in country State-wise is not available. However, Statement-I showing the figures in the age group 0-14 years according to the 1981 Census State-wise is attached.

(b) There has been an increase in the total number of Child workers between the 1971 census and the 1981 census.

(c) and (d). The information is not available.

(e) Statement-II is given below.

Statement-I

Statement showing the main workers and marginal workers in the Age-group 0-14 as per 1981 census

Sl. No.	India/States/ U.Ts.	Main Workers	Marginal Workers
1	2	3	4
	India	11,168,819	2,423,547
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,754,187	197,124
2.	Bihar	893,611	208,152
3.	Gujarat	462,240	154,673
4.	Haryana	142,564	51,625
5.	Himachal Pradesh	60,401	39,223
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	109,073	149,364
7.	Karnataka	966,339	165,191
8.	Kerala	68,129	24,725
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1,372,067	326,530
10.	Maharashtra	1,263,793	293,964
11.	Manipur	17,809	2,408
12.	Meghalaya	32,169	5,748
13.	Nagaland	14,672	1,563
14.	Orissa	515,347	186,945
15.	Punjab	279,405	37,534
16.	Rajasthan	589,742	229,863
17.	Sikkim	7,913	647
18.	Tamil Nadu	871,313	103,742
19.	Tripura	19,796	4,408
20.	Uttar Pradesh	1,246,186	164,302
21.	West Bengal	523,524	81,738

1	2	3	4
Union Territories			
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		846	463
2. Arunachal Pradesh		14,983	2,966
3. Chandigarh		1,942	44
4. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		2,611	1,004
5. Delhi		24,855	862
6. Goa Daman and Diu		6,806	2,572
7. Lakshadweep		31	25
8. Mizoram		4,534	1,782
9. Pondicherry		3,175	431

Note : 1. All India figures are based on 5% area sample data and exclude Assam where 1981 Census could not be conducted.

2. Major States figures are based on 20% sample area data except Uttar Pradesh for which data are based on 5% area sample.

3. Minor states and U.Ts. Figures are based on 100%.

4. All India figures may not tally with all the states figures because of sampling and rounding off.

Statement-II

Government have taken the following measures to stop exploitation of child labour :

1. The employment of children has been banned in factories, mines and certain other hazardous employments.
2. The Employment of Children Act which bans the employment of children below 14 years and 15 years of age in certain employments has been amended to make the penalty for violation of its provisions more stringent.
3. A Central Advisory Board on Child Labour has been set up to render advice to the Central Government on the problems of child labour. The terms of

reference states among other things, that the Board would (a) suggest legislative measures as well as welfare measures for the welfare of working children and (b) review the progress of welfare measures for working children. Several State Governments/Union Territories have also set up such Advisory Boards on Child Labour.

4. Two pilot projects to protect and look after the welfare of (1) Children working in match industry in and around Sivakasi (2) Carpet weaving children of Mirzapur-Bhadohi areas of UP. have been taken up by the Ministry of Labour. The Sivakasi project has been launched in April, 1986. The Mirzapur-Bhadohi project is being finalised in consultation with the Government of U.P. and Ministries concerned.

5. Voluntary organisations of child labour are being given financial assistance for action projects relating to nutrition, health, non-formal education and vocational training of working children.
6. A Bill entitled "The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation), Bill, 1986" has been passed in the Rajya Sabha on 5.11.86 which intends to :

- (a) ban children below 14 years from certain industries and identify further industries/ employments from which they should be banned;
- (b) regulate the working conditions of children in other employments;
- (c) enhance the penalties for violation of provisions relating to the employment of children.

Nickel Plant in Sukinda in Orissa

1934. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government have a proposal to set up a 10,000 tonne capacity nickel plant in Sukinda area in Orissa;
- (b) whether Government have taken steps to import suitable foreign technology for the purpose; and
- (c) what other steps have been taken to expedite the setting up of the nickel plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) to (c). In April, 1974, sanction was accorded for setting up a 4,800 tonnes per annum nickel extraction plant based on Sukinda nickel deposit in Orissa. The technology, when tried on a pilot plant scale, did not yield satisfactory results. It, therefore, became necessary to evaluate the available data. The evaluation undertaken revealed the need for additional exploration, laboratory and pilot plant test work before preparation of

a feasibility report. It was found that the cost of carrying out further studies required would be about Rs. 48.71 crores. In view of the severe constraint on resources and the adverse economics of producing nickel at Sukinda, the project was not pursued. However, a Technical Group has been constituted by the Department of Mines in April, 1986 to formulate plans for development of an appropriate technology for extraction of nickel from the Sukinda Nickel deposits.

Closure of Fertilizer Units of H.P.C.

1935. SHRI S M. GURADDI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Fertilizer Workers' Federation of India has represented to Government about the proposed closure and scrapping of three public sector fertilizer plants in the Eastern region;
- (b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and
- (c) whether the decision to scrap these three plants is final ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) Yes, Sir; a representation about the fertilizer units at Durgapur, Barauni and Namrup, has been received.

(b) and c). No decision has been taken to close these units.

Financial Assistance to Karnataka for Development of Small and Medium Towns

1936. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) the names of the small and medium towns of Karnataka which were given grants under Integrated development of Small and Medium Towns Scheme during 1986-87;
- (b) the number of small and medium towns of Karnataka for which Government of Karnataka had recommended for 100 per cent grants under the Scheme; and

(c) the time by which grants will be given by Union Government ?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). Under the scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns only loan assistance is provided to the State Government, as per stipulated scale. No grants are released under the Scheme.

Karnataka was given loan assistance of Rs. 325.25 lakhs for 16 towns during 1979-85. Seven more towns have been sanctioned during 1985-86 and Rs. 100 lakhs were released for on-going as well as new schemes. During 1986-87 upto 31-10-1986, loan assistance of Rs. 1.00 lakh and Rs. 4.79 lakhs have been released to Gokak and Hassan towns respectively.

Profit/Loss of SAIL

1937. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the year-wise details of steel production in the country and the number of labourers engaged in this industry; and

(b) the profits earned and losses suffered by this industry during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) Production of saleable steel in the integrated steel plants is given below :

(‘000 tonnes)

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
SAIL (including IISCO)	4771	5283	6004
TISCO	1630	1710	1770

SAIL (including IISCO) classifies its employees as executives and non-executives. Their strength in the Plant was :

	Non-Executives	Executives	Total
As on 31.3.1984	226541	16210	242751
As on 31.3.1985	226844	16944	243788
As on 31.3.1986	226690	17218	243908

The total manpower at TISCO was :

1982	64038
1983	64800
1984	65100

(b) The following statement shows profits (+)/losses (—) of SAIL, IISCO and TISCO during the last three years ;

	Profits (+)/Loss (-)		(Rupees in crores)
	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
SAIL	(-) 214.53	(+) 4.24	(+) 159.00
IISCO	(-) 24.06	(-) 81.60	(-) 60.99
TISCO	(+) 20.01	(+) 84.74	(+) 107.68

Increase in Agricultural Production in Rajasthan

The Seventh Five Year Plan targets of crop production for the State of Rajasthan are given below :

1938. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the targets fixed for the Seventh Five Year Plan to increase irrigation resources in Rajasthan and the likely increase in agricultural production as a result thereof; and

(b) the main difference between the arrangements made in the earlier plans and during the Seventh Five Year Plan to increase agricultural production and irrigation facilities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The targets for creation of additional irrigation potential and utilisation fixed for the Seventh Five Year Plan in respect of Rajasthan State are as under :

(Area in 000 ha.)

Schemes	Seventh Plan Target Potential Utilisation	
1. Major and Medium Schemes	390	250
2. Minor Schemes	180	130
Total	570	380

Crops	Units	Seventh Plan Production Target
1. Rice	Lakh tonnes	2.55
2. Wheat	44.10
3. Jowar	5.40
4. Bajra	18.55
5. Maize	11.80
6. Other Cereals	5.80
7. Pulses	24.80
8. Oilseeds	13.20
9. Total Foodgrains	113.00
10. Sugarcane	22.50
11. Cotton	.. Bales	8.00

(b) During the Seventh Five Year Plan, larger outlays have been provided for various major, medium and minor irrigation schemes as compared to the actual investment made under these schemes in the Sixth Plan as per details given below :

Schemes	(Rs. in crores)	
	Investment during VIth Plan	Approved outlay for the VIIth Plan
1. Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes	375	635.46
2. Minor Irrigation Schemes	34	47.88
	409	683.34

Besides increased outlays, the thrust during the Seventh Five Year Plan would be on completion of ongoing projects in advance stage of completion by adequate funding and efficient utilisation of water with a view to increase agricultural production.

[*English*]

National Housing Bank and National Housing Policy

1939. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :
SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA :
SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made towards the establishment of the proposed National Housing Bank;

(b) the progress made towards the formulations of the National Housing Policy;

(c) the progress made towards the implementation of the current Five Year Plan on housing; and

(d) the estimated number of homeless families in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Both these matters are in an advanced stage of finalisation.

(c) Housing is a State subject and the State Governments/U.T. Admns. implement social housing schemes as per their needs and plan priorities. However, the progress of the schemes covered by 20-Point Programme upto 30-9-86 is as follows :

	Target (1985-86, 1986-87)	Achievement (Upto 30.9.86)
(i) Provision of House sites to rural landless workers (Families)	12.14	12.83
(ii) Construction assistance on allotted house sites (families)	8.02	5.88
(iii) Houses for Economically Weaker Sections (families)	2.70	2.00

(d) As per 1981 census, the houseless population in India was 2,234,954 (excluding Assam).

Earnings from Advertisements by Doordarshan

1940. SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM :
SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount realized by Doordarshan from advertisements during the last three years; year-wise;

(b) the amount expected to be realised during the current year;

(c) the percentage of the total annual expenditure incurred by Doordarshan that will be made up through earnings from advertisements;

(d) whether with the increase in rates of advertisements and sponsored programmes,

the rates of fees payable to the participants have also increased; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) :

(a) The gross revenue realised by Door-darshan from advertisements during the last three financial years in as under :

1983-84	Rs. 19,78,99,300
1984-85	Rs. 31,43,45,300
1985-86	Rs. 60,20,25,000

(b) The amount realised during the first three months of the current financial year is Rs. 21,93,50,457. It is not possible to say at this stage what the final figure will be at the end of the current financial year.

(c) The percentage of the total annual expenditure that would be made up through earnings from advertisements during the last three years are given below :

1983-84	22.37%
1984-85	26.50%
1985-86	47.87%

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**TV Facility to People of Pali Distt.,
Rajasthan**

1941. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the time by which low power transmitter will be set up at Pali district, Rajasthan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : The VII Plan of Doordarshan provides, *inter alia*, for establishment of a large number of new TV transmitters, including a low power (100 Watt) transmitter at Pali.

These transmitters can be installed only in phases, depending on the annual allocation of Plan resources, time required by the indigenous manufacturers to supply the requisite equipment and overall priorities. Installation of the proposed new transmitter at Pali will also depend on the above factors.

[*English*]

**Vacancies of Judges in Labour Courts/
Tribunals**

1942. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Labour Courts/Tribunals are functioning without judges for a long time;

(b) if so, how many such courts are without judges; and

(c) the time by which labour courts/tribunals will be established in all the states ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). The Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court at Dhanbad No. 1, Asansol Bombay No. 1 and Bombay No. 2 are without Presiding Officer from 1.9.1984, 23.2.1985, 28.4.1986 and 5.4.1986 respectively.

(c) There are ten Central Government Industrial Tribunals-cum-Labour Courts in the country. One more Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court at Bangalore has been sanctioned recently. The State Governments are the appropriate Governments in regard to setting up of Labour Courts/Tribunals for the State sphere, under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

**Exempted Establishment in Default of
Payment of Provident Fund Dues**

1943. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria adopted by Government to give exemption to establishments

from the provisions of the Employees Provident Fund Scheme;

(b) the names of the exempted establishments which have been defaulters in the matter of payment of the provident fund dues during the last three years;

(c) whether Government exercise any control over these establishments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Section 17 (1) of the E.P.F. Act Provides for grant of exemption to a factory or establishment from the operation of the provisions of the EPF Scheme if the Provident Fund Rules of the establishment provides for more favourable benefits, particularly with regard to the rates of contribution than those available under the EPF Scheme or if their employees are in receipt of more favourable benefits in the nature of provident fund, pension or gratuity.

(b) A list of exempted establishments which were in default of over Rs. 1 lakh as on 31.3.1986 is given in the Statement below.

(c) and (d). The grant of exemption under section 17 is subject to certain conditions. The EPF Organisation carries out periodical inspection of the exempted establishments to see whether the establishments were complying with the terms and conditions relating to exemptions. In case, the establishment contravenes any of the condition of exemption, their exemption is liable to be cancelled. They are also liable to penal action in accordance with the provisions of the EPF Act, for violation of terms and conditions relating to exemption.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the establishment	Amount in arrears (As on 31.3.1986) (Rs. in lakhs)
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1 2 3

Andhra Pradesh

1.	M/s Aluminium Industries Limited	1.09
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1	2	3
2.	M/s H.M.T. Ltd.	4.68
	Total	5.77

Bihar

1.	M/s Rohtas Industries Limited	70.00
2.	M/s Ashoka Cement Co. Ltd.	6.03
3.	M/s Bihar Firebricks and Potteries Ltd.	37.65
4.	M/s Sone Valley Portland Cement Co. Japla.	44.00
5.	M/s Bihar State Sugar Corp. Lohat.	8.90
6.	M/s Parshwa Properties and Mining Co. Ltd.	12.82
7.	Motipur Sugar Factory and Cane Farm.	15.90
8.	M/s Bihar State Road Transport Corp. Patna.	500.00
9.	M/s S.K.G. Sugar Ltd., Patna.	12.83
	Total	713.90

Gujarat

1.	M/s Shublaxmi Mills Ltd.	2.94
2.	M/s Vania Silk Mills.	3.58
3.	M/s Gaekwar Mills Ltd.	31.62
	Total	38.14

Haryana

1.	M/s Bharat Steel Tubes Ltd.	5.20
	Total	5.20

1	2	3	1	2	3
Karnataka					
1.	M/s Slar Jung Sugar Mills.	15.36	2.	M/s Jasmine Mills Ltd. Dharavi Raad Matunga.	5.40
2.	M/s Shri K.R Mills Ltd.	1.49	3.	M/s Shreeniwas Cotton Mills Ltd., Bombay.	16.10
		-----	4.	M/s Alook Ashdown and Co. Ltd. Mazgoan, Bombay.	4.37
	Total	16.85	5.	M/s Model Mills Ltd., Umrer Road, Nagpur.	10.47
Kerala			6.	M/s Western India Spg. and Wvg. Co. Ltd., Kalachowki.	20.73
1.	M/s Aluminium Industries Ltd. Mannua.	7.44	7.	M/s Finlay Mills Ltd. Bombay.	24.58
2.	M/s Travancore Rayons Ltd.	49.85	8.	M/s Gold Mohur Mills Ltd., Bombay.	21.99
3.	M/s Aluminium Industries Ltd.	12.64	9.	M/s Elphinstone Spg. and Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd.	2.45
4.	M/s Transformers and Electricals, Kerala.	21.08	10.	M/s The Oriental Metal Processing Works Pvt. Ltd.	2.22
5.	M/s Kondothy P.C.C. Society Ltd.	1.83	11.	M/s Changdeo Sugar Mills Ltd.	6.59
		-----		Total	130.99
	Total	92.84			
Madhya Pradesh			Rajasthan		
1.	M/s Burhanpur Tapti Mills.	5.19	1.	M/s Rajasthan State Mineral Devn.	2.65
2.	M/s. Rajkumar Mills Ltd.	8.16		Total	2.65
3.	M/s Hukumchand Mills Ltd.	32.40			
4.	M/s Sajjan Mills Ltd.	12.15	Uttar Pradesh		
		-----	1.	M/s Modi Industries, Modi Nagar.	9.53
	Total	57.90	2.	M/s Almora Magnesite Ltd., Almora.	3.59
Maharashtra			3.	M/s The Scientific Instrument Col. Ltd. Allahabad.	1.14
1.	M/s The Khandesh Spg. Wvg. Mills Ltd. Station Road, Jalgaon.	16.09			

1	2	3	1	2	3
4.	M/s Beshi Sugar Mills Co. Basti.	10.91	19.	M/s Amrita Bazar Patrika Ltd.	30.53
		-----	20.	M/s Jugantar Ltd.	10.09
	Total	25.17	21.	M/s Roberts Hudson India Ltd.	1.76
		-----	22.	M/s Indian Health Institute and Lab. Ltd.	3.00
	West Bengal		23.	M/s Shree Hanuman Jute Mills Ltd.	46.50
1.	M/s Agarwal Hardware.	2.41	24.	M/s Steel and Allied Pvt. Ltd.	2.25
2.	M/s Kelvin Jute Co. Ltd.	319.32	25.	M/s Beni Ltd.	19.82
3.	M/s Magna Mills Ltd.	230.23	26.	M/s Hooghly Docking Engg. Co. Ltd.	53.93
4.	M/s Dalhousie Jute Co. Ltd.	137.00	27.	M/s W.S. Crosswell.	3.96
5.	M/s Eastern Mfg. Co. Ltd.	107.45	28.	M/s Ramnagar Cane and Sugar Co. Ltd.	66.40
6.	M/s North Brook Jute Mills Ltd.	115.02	29.	M/s Aluminium Mfg. Co. Ltd.	19.15
7.	M/s Shree Gouri Shankar Jute Mills Ltd.	76.00	30.	M/s B.B.J. Construction Co. Ltd.	11.48
8.	M/s Bird Jute and Exports Ltd.	16.51	31.	M/s Gouripore Co. Ltd.	300.00
9.	M/s Fort William Co.	67.46	32.	M/s Budget Budge Jute Co. Ltd.	121.15
10.	M/s Ambica Jute	211.63	33.	M/s Baranagar Jute Mills Ltd.	256.60
11.	M/s East Bengal Engg. Co. Ltd.	2.25	34.	M/s Howrah Mills Ltd.	272.38
12.	M/s Burn and Co. Ltd.	75.00	35.	M/s Kalyani Spinning Mills Ltd.	170.50
13.	M/s Indian Standard Wagon Ltd.	30.60	36.	M/s Naffar Chandra Jute Mills	21.49
14.	M/s Bengal Potteries Ltd.	60.00	37.	M/s Kankinarah Jute.	168.95
15.	M/s Oriental Metal Industries Ltd.	7.23	38.	M/s Naihati Jute Co. Ltd.	103.25
16.	M/s Mohini Mills Ltd.	114.35	39.	M/s Himalaya Shipping Co. Ltd.	1.47
17.	M/s India Paper Pulp Co. Ltd.	77.34			
18.	M/s Heilgers Ltd.	1.70			

1	2	3	1	2	3
40.	M/s New Central Jute Mills	572.00	61.	M/s Coledonian Jute Mills Ltd.	28.59
41.	M/s Agarpara Co.	69.90	62.	M/s Wellington Jute Mills Ltd.	91.38
42.	M/s Titagarh Jute Mills Ltd.	413.92	63.	M/s Scott and Sexby Ltd.	15.60
43.	M/s. Ganges Rope Co. Ltd.	2.94	64.	M/s National Pipes and Tubes.	1.20
44.	M/s Victoria Jute Col. Ltd.	122.12	65.	M/s India Jute Co. Ltd.	94.03
45.	M/s The Angus Co. Ltd.	309.38	66.	M/s Dunbar Mills Ltd.	58.45
46.	M/s Shyamnagar Jute Fty. Co. Ltd.	368.11	67.	M/s Bharat Brekes and Valves.	17.75
47.	M/s Nuddea Mills Ltd.	340.00	68.	M/s The Shalimar Rope Works Ltd.	2.21
48.	M/s West Bengal Mineral Development.	1.17	69.	M/s Calcutta Chemicals Ltd.	7.31
49.	M/s R.C.T.C.	18.25	70.	M/s National Rubber.	12.64
50.	M/s West Bengal State Electricity Board.	718.00		Total	7214.86
51.	M/s Thomas Drugs.	1.00	Development of Fruit and Vegetable Processing Industry		
52.	M/s Westing House.	55 63	1944. SHRI SHAMINDER SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :		
53.	M/s Ganges Mfg. Ltd.	22.00	(a) whether wheat-paddy rotation in Punjab has led to an agricultural crisis especially in relation to farm incomes productivity and soil quality;		
54.	M/s American Refrigerator Ltd.	2.19	(b) whether Government propose to bring about some shift towards other crops, particularly horticultural crops;		
55.	M/s Mining and Allied Machinery Corpn. Ltd.	293.24	(c) if so, the steps being taken for large scale fruit and vegetable processing activity to provide stability to the crop diversification programme;		
56.	M/s Martin Burn and Co. Ltd.	4.51	(d) whether absence of modern technology is to a large extent responsible for a situation of insufficient development of		
57.	M/s Delta Jute and Industries Ltd.	180.10			
58.	M/s India Capacitors.	5.10			
59.	M/s Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals	44.94			
60.	M/s Ambotia Tea Estate Ltd.	5.04			

fruit and vegetable processing industry; and

(e) if so, whether under the proposed policy of liberalisation, technology upgradation in this area is being accorded a high priority ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The Government makes continuing effort within the framework of its Five-Year Plan to maximise agricultural productivity and induce farmers to move towards socio-economically optimal patterns in the context of the prevailing agro-climatic regimes in various states.

According to recent estimates of the Punjab Government, area under different fruit crops in the State has increased by more than 40 per cent during the period 1981-82 to 1984-85.

(c) to (e). The present installed capacity of the fruit and vegetables processing industry takes care of about one per cent of the estimated annual production of fruit and vegetables in the country. Lack of modern technology is one of the factors responsible for insufficient development of the industry. Upgradation of technology and development of new technology in this area is a continuous process and is receiving the attention of the Government.

Uniform Minimum Wages

1945. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether fixation of minimum wages by Central and State Government is based on any uniform norms;

(b) if so, what are these norms;

(c) whether these norms ensure that minimum wages are so fixed as to be above the poverty line; and

(d) whether in certain cases, they have been so fixed as to be below the line of poverty ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) to (d). Under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 the various State Governments are the appropriate Governments for fixation and revision of minimum wages. Each State assesses its local conditions and follows suitable criteria while fixing the minimum wages.

Acquisition of Land by Delhi Administration for DDA

1946. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Administration failed to acquire 16,000 acres of land for DDA out of 23,000 acres notified for acquisition;

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

(c) the effect on the housing need of the residents of Delhi as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Out of about 23,000 acres of land for which notifications for acquisition were to expire in Sept. last, the Delhi Admn. has actually acquired only about 7,200 acres of land. The remaining land has not been acquired because it was decided by the Delhi Admn. that the area which are built-up to the extent of 90-100% and/or the areas which are partially built-up but there was no vacant pocket bigger than one hectre available therein, need not be acquired for the same could not be put to any effective use. Besides the land in respect of which there are stay orders from the Courts of Law could not be acquired.

(c) It is not likely to have any sizable effect in this regard as the acquired land is expected to meet the requirements of the Cooperative Group Housing Societies which are registered with the Delhi Administration and Delhi Development Authority.

**Liberalisation of Employees Deposit
Linked Insurance Scheme**

1947. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Board of Trustees of Employees Provident Fund has suggested liberalisation of the Employees Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme;

(b) whether it has been proposed that the minimum average balance of Rs. 1000 for entitlement of insurance benefit be dispensed with and minimum limit be enhanced from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000 and the benefit be linked to the last 10 months average balance in the provident fund of the deceased member instead of 36 months average balance; and

(c) if so, whether the suggestions have since been examined and if so, with what result ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The implementation of the suggestions calls for certain amendment in the EPF Act. The matter is being processed further accordingly.

Study about Occupational Diseases

1948. SHRIMATI USHA CHOU-DHARI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study has been made of 'work related' or occupational diseases among the workers; if so, what are the causes of 'stressor' occupations;

(b) whether Government have taken steps to bring sufficient stimulation or control over work situation and minimise health complaints, psychological disturbance, absenteeism and ill health; and

(c) if so, the details therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected.

Approval of New Colonies in Delhi

1949. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently approved some colonies in Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of colonies approved and the number of colonies which have not been approved so far; and

(c) whether the approved colonies have been taken over by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi for providing civic amenities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). According to decisions of the Government taken in 1977 and 1978, unauthorised colonies in Delhi covering residential and commercial structures constructed therein upto 30.6.77 and 16.2.77 respectively are being regularised. The DDA and MCD had compiled a list of 607 such colonies for consideration for regularisation. Out of them 539 colonies (402 by the MCD and 137 by DDA) have been regularised, 56 have been rejected and remaining 12 are under consideration. Government has not taken any decision to regularise any new unauthorised colonies outside the cut off dates mentioned above.

(c) The regularised unauthorised colonies continue to be within the respective jurisdiction of DDA and MCD and no such colonies have been taken over by the MCD from DDA.

[*Translation*]

News Item "Shram Adalton Main Visheshagya Judge Niyukta Hoin"

1950. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether government's attention has been drawn to the news item published in

the "Dainik Jansatta" dated 18 October, 1986 under the caption "Shram Adalaton Main Visheshgya Judge Niyukta Hoin"; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some proposals including the proposal for the setting up of Industrial Relations Commissions/High Powered Tribunals comprising judicial members to be appointed from among persons who are eligible for appointment as Judges of a High Court and non-judicial members from amongst persons who need not have qualifications to hold judicial posts but should be otherwise eminent in the field of industry, labour and management, both at the Centre and in the States, were considered by the Standing Labour Committee at its meeting held on 22nd and 23rd September, 1986.

There was wide ranging exchange of views from the members of the Committee, representing workers, employers and the Government. It was recognised that the existing disputes settlement mechanisms and structures need substantial change and the Government may keep in mind the various view-points expressed in the Committee while formulating its final proposals in this regard. Government has not taken a decision in the matter.

[*English*]

Harmful Effect on Human Health on Imported Pesticides

1951. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether nearly 70 per cent of imported pesticides consumed in the country have harmful effects on the ecosystem and human health;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to stop the import of such agro-chemicals; and

(c) the details of the study undertaken to assess the effects of such agro-chemicals, either manufactured in the country or imported ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) All pesticides are toxic by nature and they are required to be used judiciously. The same applies to imported pesticides. If used judiciously, they would not be harmful either to eco-system or to human health.

(b) Only registered chemicals are permitted for import. In the process of registration, the insecticides are thoroughly screened from the view point of their safety and efficacy.

(c) Before the grant of registration of any insecticides, the manufacturer or importer thereof is to furnish prescribed data on major parameters like Chemistry, Bio-efficacy, Toxicity and packaging. The detailed data requirement *inter alia* includes the effect of pesticides on aquatic animals like fish, beneficial insects like honey-bees, as well as data on persistence and metabolism of pesticides in soil, water, plants and animals. Therefore, complete information on the effect of pesticides on eco-system and human health is kept in view while considering the grant of registration of any pesticides by the Registration Committee.

Abolition of Octroi Duty by States

1952. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the question of abolition of octroi duty is under consideration of Government for a long time;

(b) whether the expert committee has submitted its report;

(c) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken; and

(d) the names of States which have already abolished octroi duty ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Government will take a decision on receipt of the Committee's report.

(d) The following State and Union Territories have already abolished Octroi duty :

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Assam
3. Bihar
4. Karnataka
5. Kerala
6. Madhya Pradesh
7. Nagaland
8. Sikkim
9. Tamil Nadu
10. Tripura
11. Himachal Pradesh
12. Manipur
13. Meghalaya

Union Territories

1. Arunachal Pradesh
2. Chandigarh
3. Dadra and Nagar Haveli
4. Lakshdweep
5. Mizoram

[*Translation*]

Payment of Bonus to DDA Employees

1953. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether negotiations have been held many times in the past between the officers and employees of DDA but no agreement has so far been arrived at on the demand of bonus for 30 days and about 35,000 DDA employees were forced to go on strike;

(b) the initiative taken by Government so far to pay bonus to DDA employees and the amount given/proposed to be given to the employees as bonus; and

(c) the amount of bonus paid during 1985-86 and the constraints in making payment of bonus this year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). An agreement has since been reached and the strike called off. Government of India took the initiative and payments have been made for the year 1985-86 as follows :

(i) Ex-gratia in lieu of bonus at a rate of 8.33% of the salary to the employees on the basis of the actual emoluments upto and including Rs. 1600 p.m. as on 31.3.86 instead of restricting the same to the lower limit of Rs. 750 p.m. as was done in the previous years.

(ii) Employees drawing emoluments in the range of Rs. 1601 to Rs. 2500 p.m. as on 31.3.86 have been paid ex-gratia in lieu of bonus equal to 23 days' emoluments calculated as if the emoluments were Rs. 1600 p.m.

[*English*]

Rice Production in Andhra Pradesh

1954. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether production of rice in Andhra Pradesh is facing a steep fall this year;

(b) whether the floods in Godavari river during August this year have caused a loss of 18 lakhs tonnes of paddy;

(c) whether due to scarcity of water in K.C. Canal the production of paddy has fallen further in the Rayalaseema region also; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Union Government to make up this deficit in production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). According to the Memorandum submitted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, an area of 6.73 lakh hectares under paddy crop (3.86 lakh hectares completely and 2.87 lakh hectares partially) has been damaged in the State due to floods in August, 1986. The quantum of loss suffered in paddy production due to these floods can be assessed after the final estimates become available from the State Government.

(c) Rayalaseema Region contributes only about 3 lakh tonnes of rice to the State Kharif production. As such, scarcity of water in K.C. Canal, if any, is not likely to affect the paddy production in State significantly.

(d) Recent rains in the State have facilitated the sowing of second paddy crop. Besides, the following measures are being taken to augment the rice production in the State :

- (i) Area under rabi rice is being increased.
- (ii) Additional quantities of seed of early paddy varieties have been arranged.
- (iii) Irrigation system is being streamlined.
- (iv) On the recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief, a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 132.37 crores has been approved for flood relief to the Government of Andhra Pradesh. This includes Rs. 2.01 crores as inputs subsidy for seeds and fertilisers to the farmers in the flood affected areas.

Report of Survey on Manpower

1955. **SHRI RAHIM KHAN :** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of surveys on manpower conducted by the Employment Wing of the Ministry between 1983 to 1985;

(b) how much expenditure and man-months were involved on a survey known as 'Hard Core of Job-seekers' conducted during 1979-80; and

(c) when the report of this survey was released and what its main findings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Nine surveys were undertaken during 1983-85.

(b) One officer with three supporting staff were provided for the survey. According to available information a sum of Rs. 14,000 was incurred in the year 1979-80.

(c) As the finding of the survey were of general nature, it was decided not to publish any report on the survey. However, the main findings were : long term unemployment was due to poor educational attainment of job-seekers and non possession of work experience required by employers; preference for government employment; lack of mobility and dependance on wage employment.

Shifting of Office of JARI, Barrackpore

1956. **SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to shift the Jute Agricultural Research Institute from Barrackpore to some other place outside West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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.

**Stoppage of Production in Talchar
Fertilizer Plant**

1957. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether Fertilizer plant set up by
the Fertilizer Corporation of India at
Talcher in Orissa has stopped production;
and

(b) if so, since when and the reasons
thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Diversion of Funds by DDA

1958. DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN :
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOP-
MENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Development
Authority has diverted its funds earmarked
for housing to some other activities;
and

(b) if so, the justification thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

CLUSA and CIDA Edible Oil Project

1959. SHRI KATURI NARAYANA
SWAMY : Will the Minister of AGRICUL-
TURE be pleased to state :

(a) when were CLUSA and CIDA
edible oil projects approved and what
were the main objectives and invest-
ments;

(b) whether these objectives have been
fulfilled; if so, the details thereof, State-wise
and year-wise;

(c) whether any assessment/evaluation
of these projects has been done by the
donors and by Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating
the mid course corrections made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF
AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA
MAKWANA) : (a) The NDDDB vegetable
oil project with CLUSA and CIDA aid was
approved by the Government of India in
September 1978. The objectives are
integrating production, procurement proces-
sing and marketing of oilseeds and vegetable
oil through a two tier Cooperative structure
consisting of oilseed growers cooperative
Societies at village level and Oilseeds
Growers Cooperative Federation at the
State level. The Project envisages receiving
2,50,000 MT of gift edible oils. The funds
generated by the sale of gift oil is being
utilised for increasing the production of
edible oils and also the establishment of
modernised oilseeds and vegetable oil
industry.

(b) The state-wise and year-wise details
are provided in the attached statement.

(c) The NDDDB Vegetable Oil Project
started in July 1979 was first evaluated in
April 1981 by a CLUSA/USAID/NDDDB
Project Assessment Team. Further in June
1983, a joint Evaluation Team comprising
Representatives of Government of India/
CLUSA/USAID/NDDDB evaluated the
project. The CIDA Project was evaluated
in March 1986 and found to be statis-
factory.

(d) The broad recommendations made
are as under :

1. Procedure for licensing of process-
ing facilities to be streamlined.
2. Centralised market analysis and
forecasting functions to be develop-
ed.
3. The project strategy is to stabilise
yield at a modera level in rainfed
areas.

4. Society Secretaries be given adequate training to perform their functions.

5. Where it is necessary to staff agricultural positions with non-agricultural candidates, intensive and formal training in agricultural subjects be arranged for them.

6. There must be a firm commitment on the part of the State Government and the NDDB to place well qualified people in the upper level management positions of the federations and to keep these people to their positions at least three to four years.

7. State federations be divided into geographical regions and the processing plants Managers be

given some autonomous jurisdiction within their area.

8. The movement of raw material or finished products across regions be decided at federation's headquarters.

9. Larger plants be established in irrigated areas where production, procurement and optimal capacity utilisation are more certain.

10. The State Federations should gradually reduce the use of NDDB procurement support and begin utilising to the extent possible the commercial vehicles for procurement.

The mid course corrections are taken and progress are being reviewed by NDDB periodically.

Statement

NDDB Vegetable Oil Project

Indicators	79-80	80-81	81-82	82-83	83-84	84-85	85-86	Total	
Cooperative Structure									
Project Progress :									
Gujarat									
Federation Formed :									
	(July-June)								
June, 1979									
1. Societies	76	423	470	37	33	58	49	1146	
2. Villages	236	463	523	100	52	249	84	1707	
3. Members	2717	14273	47861	9208	6768	28802	10259	11988	
4. Mem. land area (ha)	11490	45473	195701	74214	28000	115769	36205	507691	
5. Mem. Oilseed area (ha)	**	**	181510**	53722	19828	72095	23728	350883	
Project Progress :									
Madhya Pradesh									
Federation Formed :									
October, 1979									
1. Societies		40	51	101	58	231	93	574	

Indicators	80-81	81-82	82-83	83-84	84-85	85-86	Total
2. Villages	243	701	851	597	2256	835	5494
3. Members	3150	5895	9624	12882	24929	18248	74728
4. Mem. land area (ha)	16197	40736	54718	71607	140907	161064	495229
5. Mem. oilseed area (ha)	** 26641**	30414	31712	74112	102378		265257

Project Progress :**Tamil Nadu****Federation Formed : Jan., 1981**

1. Societies		50	54	48	12	52	216
2. Villages		182	190	202	45	341	960
3. Members		2689	2767	5681	1776	10242	24155
4. Mem. land area (ha)		3676	6220	27722	3147	20849	61614
5. Mem. oilseed area (ha)		2838	4852	21736	2136	15485	47047

Project Progress : Orissa**Federation Formed : May, 1982**

1. Societies			31	23	66	52	17
2. Villages			248	131	504	593	147
3. Members			2061	1451	7052	5264	1582
4. Mem. land area (ha)			4629	2126	15364	12262	3438
5. Mem. oilseed area (ha)			2973	1314	7068	5375	16730

Project Progress : Andhra Pradesh**Federation Formed : Sep , 1980**

(July-June)

1. Societies				72	60	57	189
2. Villages				336	250	240	826
3. Members				6547	10557	9240	26344
4. Mem. land area (ha)				40253	38505	63058	141816
5. Mem. oilseed area (ha)				18561	22608	27156	68325

Indicators	84-85	85-86	Total
Project Progress : Maharashtra			
Federation Formed : Aug., 1983			
1. Societies	77	48	125
2. Villages	522	451	973
3. Members	16672	11648	28320
4. Mem. land area (ha)	55210	31898	87108
5. Mem. oilseed area (ha)	27777	16391	44168
Project Progress : Karnataka			
Federation Formed : Oct., 1984			
1. Societies			80
2. Villages			390
3. Members			9284
4. Mem. land area (ha)			23210
5. Mem. oilseed area (ha)			13926

**Includes 70-80 and 80-81 figures also.

[*Translation*]

**Possession of Flats Constructed by
DDA**

1960. SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI
CHATURVEDI : Will the Minister of
URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to
state :

(a) whether it is a fact that possession
of flats has not been given to the allottees
by DDA even after 4-5 years of completion
of the flats and issue of allotment letters to
the allottees;

(b) if so, the names of localities where
such flats are lying vacant even after
their completion and the reasons for not
giving their possession to the allottees;
and

(c) whether DDA will take into account
the date of completion of flats while

finalising their price and whether prices of
flats will be fixed according to the cost
prevailing at the time of their comple-
tion ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Disposal cost of the flats is worked
out when these get completed on the basis
of actual expenditure incurred and anti-
cipated liabilities.

[*English*]

**Companies/Firms in West Bengal
Defaulting in Payment of E.P.F.
Contributions**

1961. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA

SINHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been steady upward trend in the number of defaulting companies and firms located in Calcutta and West Bengal to deposit employees and employers contribution to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Calcutta;

(b) whether as a result thereof a large number of retiring employees of different organisations are unable to get back the accumulated provident fund amounts;

(c) if so, the details thereof including the names of the companies and firms located in the area which are defaulters of Rs. 10,000 and above and the steps proposed to recover the dues on the account; and

(d) the steps contemplated for action against the defaulting concerns ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) The number of defaulting unexempted establishments in West Bengal had slightly increased from 1130 as on 31.3.1985 to 1135 as on 31.3.1986.

(b) The retiring employees of unexempted establishments are generally paid the full amount of provident fund accumulation in their credit, together with the outstanding

amount of employees' share of contribution deducted from their wages by their employers'. The outstanding amount of employers' share of contribution is, however, paid to them only after the amount is released from the employer.

(c) and (d). The names of unexempted establishments which are in arrears of Rs. 10,000 and above are not readily available. However, a statement giving the names of establishments which were in arrears of Rs. 1 lakh and above as on 31.3.1986 is given below.

The EPF authorities are taking the following steps for realisation of the outstanding dues :

- (i) Revenue recovery certificates are being filed under section 8 of the Act;
- (ii) Prosecutions are being launched under section 14 of the EPF Act;
- (iii) Complaints are being filed with police authorities under section 406/409 IPC for non-payment of employees share of contribution deducted from the wages of the employees;
- (iv) Damages are being levied for belated payments under section 14B of the EPF Act.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of the Establishments	Amount of Provident funds arrears as on 31.3.1986 (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	M/s Associated Assby Industries.	10.31
2.	M/s Agrind Fabrication.	3.15
3.	M/s Arati Cotton Mills.	6.00
4.	M/s Ambari Ten Estate.	9.07
5.	M/s Allied Resin and Chemicals.	9.85

1	2	3
6. M/s Bertrams Scott.		19.18
7. M/s B.S. Engg. Corpn.		3.63
8. M/s Britannia Building and Iron Co.		1.78
9. M/s Bird and Co.		8.20
10. M/s Bright Wires (P) Ltd.		3.22
11. M/s Bengal Fine Spg. and Wvg. Mills (No. 1)		15.36
12. M/s Bengeswari Cotton Mills.		1.87
13. M/s Bengal Textile Mills.		8.00
14. M/s Bengal Laxmi Cotton Mills.		51.93
15. M/s Bangasree Cotton Mills.		9.27
16. M/s Bangadaya Cotton Mills.		35.08
17. M/s Bengal Belting Works Ltd.		3.37
18. M/s Beach Tea Estate.		2.31
19. M/s Corporation Engg. (I) Ltd., Calcutta.		1.05
20. M/s Bhatpara Tea Estate.		3.50
21. M/s Bharat Jute Mills.		95.94
22. M/s Belur Glass Works.		2.66
23. M/s Brahmachari Research Inst. (P) Ltd.		3.60
24. M/s Bharat Chemicals (K.M. Chemicals).		2.48
25. M/s Basumati Corporation.		6.17
26. M/s Bharat Overseas (P) Ltd.		7.40
27. M/s Calcutta Electric Lamps.		2.05
28. M/s Canten Corpentary Works.		17.82
29. M/s Coal Field Engg.		1.13
30. M/s Cieco (I) Ltd.		4.90
31. M/s Cheins India (P) Ltd.		5.08
32. M/s Carter Pollar and Co.		12.72
33. M/s Central Cotton Mills.		29.46

1	2	3
34.	M/s Chandmani T.E.	4.35
35.	M/s Cendar T.E. Darjeeling	4.02
36.	M/s Calcutta Glass and Silicate.	3.45
37.	M/s Carew and Co.	1.55
38.	M/s Durgapur Fty. and Engg.	1.50
39.	M/s Dhakeswari Cotton Mills.	8.98
40.	M/s Dem Dima Tea Estate.	26.00
41.	M/s Dominion Rubber Works.	3.48
42.	M/s Dr. Paul Lehman (I) Ltd.	1.26
43.	M/s Electrical Industries Corpn.	5.83
44.	M/s Eastern Type and Foundry.	2.60
45.	M/s East India Industries.	8.56
46.	M/s Calcutta Jute Mfg. Co.	18.59
47.	M/s Ganga Printing Ink. Fy.	2.96
48.	M/s Gluconate Ltd.	1.17
49.	M/s Howrah Steel and Wire Products.	1.23
50.	M/s Howrah Engg. Concern.	6.13
51.	M/s Howrah Iron and Steel Works (P) Ltd.	6.71
52.	M/s India Rubber Goods Mfg.	2.43
53.	M/s India and Rubber Mfg. Ltd.	4.45
54.	M/s India Malleable Castings.	4.98
55.	M/s India Cycle Mfg. Co. Ltd.	3.38
56.	M/s Industrial Equipments (P) Ltd.	2.24
57.	M/s India Mechanisation and Allied Products.	2.75
58.	M/s International Rubber.	4.21
59.	M/s Indian Eyelet Industries.	2.21
60.	M/s India Capacitor.	7.09
61.	M/s. Hilla Tea Estate.	6.45

1	2	3
62.	M/s Jyoti Weaving Factory.	6.31
63.	M/s Kalpana Engg. (P) Ltd.	2.96
64.	M/s Kaymor Bagohove Mfg. Co. (P) Ltd.	13.42
65.	M/s Kumai Tea Estate.	2.45
66.	M/s Kerala Valley Tea Estate.	7.00
67.	M/s Kedar Rubber Ltd.	3.06
68.	M/s Krisha Silicate Works.	13.49
69.	M/s Kolay Biscuit Co.	4.04
70.	M/s Laxmi Narayan Cotton Mills.	13.30
71.	M/s Looksan Tea Estate.	7.44
72.	M/s Lilly Biscuit Co.	4.11
73.	M/s Mohindra Mills Ltd.	6.07
74.	M/s Majerdabari Tea Estate.	8.52
75.	M/s Meeohara Tea Estate.	3.15
76.	M/s Mendako Tea Estate.	4.42
77.	M/s Metre Glass Works.	2.05
78.	M/s Madhoprasad Mahabir Prasad Supplies (P) Ltd.	2.11
79.	M/s National Screw and Wire Products.	4.24
80.	M/s Nurbong Tea Estate.	1.71
81.	M/s National Iron and Steel Ltd.	38.41
82.	M/s New India Glass Works.	1.80
83.	M/s Okaity Tea Estate.	2.33
84.	M/s Oriental Research Chemical	2.35
85.	M/s People Motor Engg.	2.33
86.	M/s People Motor Engg. Factory No. 2.	4.22
87.	M/s Poddar Sanitary Works.	8.05
88.	M/s Paharimata Iron Works (P) Ltd.	3.03
89.	M/s Port Engg. Works.	11.50

1	2	3
90.	M/s Precision Industries (P) Ltd.	5.74
91.	M/s Pashok Tea Estate.	8.18
92.	M/s Pandoom Tea Estate.	2.63
93.	M/s Fotong Ten Estate.	5.74
94.	M/s P. Sell and Co. Calcutta.	1.80
95.	M/s Poobong Tea Estate.	1 50
96.	M/s Fritipaper and Board Paper Mills.	4.47
97.	M/s Raymon Engg. Works.	3.75
98.	M/s Rampooria Cotton Mills.	39.88
99.	M/s Rangmock Tea Estate.	4.04
100.	M/s R.D.S. Rubber.	1.24
101.	M/s Shalimar Works.	8.42
102.	M/s Sur and Co.	5.11
103.	M/s Show and Co.	1.53
104.	M/s Spring Sales.	4.40
105.	M/s Sodepur Cotton Mills.	10.15
106.	M/s Sree Mahalaxmi Cotton Mills.	26.76
107.	M/s Shalimar Rope Works.	10.32
108.	M/s Satili Tea Estate.	1.53
109.	M/s Single Tea Estate.	3.63
110.	M/s Sarugaon Tea Estate.	10.50
111.	M/s Sonali Tea Estate.	2.12
112.	M/s Swastik Board and Paper Mills.	1.42
113.	M/s Sodepur Pottery.	4.37
114.	M/s Sulekha Works.	1.10
115.	M/s Satya Jug Publication (P) Ltd.	5.33
116.	M/s Spencer Aerated Water.	2.72
117.	M/s Thakurdas Sureka Iron Factory.	4.48

1	2	3
118.	M/s Thakurdas Sureka Iron Factory (F) No. 2	1.29
119.	M/s Taps and Dies Ltd.	3.93
120.	M/s Taxwell (P) Ltd.	1.91
121.	M/s Tropical Rubber.	1.31
122.	M/s Universal Lamp Works.	2.41
123.	M/s Union Engg. Works.	1.37
124.	M/s Wire Machinery Mfg. Co.	5.40
125.	M/s United Provinces Commercial Corpn.	1.98
126.	M/s Veh-Tukya Tea Estate.	3.12
127.	M/s Geyaganga Tea Estate.	3.66
128.	M/s Hindock Engg. Co.	4.16
129.	M/s Eastern Paper Mills.	26.73
130.	M/s Surendra Engg. Works.	1.74
131.	M/s Motor and Machinery Mfg.	5.76
132.	M/s National Razors Blades.	2.15
133.	M/s Albraco Metal Works.	2.20
134.	M/s National Pipes and Tubes.	4.00
135.	M/s Shalimar Groups Pvt. Ltd.	3.09
136.	M/s Mayurakshi Cotton Mills Ltd.	4.52
137.	M/s S.G.R. Industries (P) Ltd.	9.83
138.	M/s Calcutta Silk Mfg.	1.22
139.	M/s Chemical Fabricators (P) Ltd.	2.00
140.	M/s Kissul Power Engg. (P) Ltd.	2.36
141.	M/s Eastend Paper Ind. Ltd.	9.81
142.	M/s The India Machinery Co. Ltd.	20.20
143.	M/s The Small Tools Mfg. Co. of India Ltd.	17.60
144.	M/s Selim Hill T.E.	2.01
145.	M/s Teesta Valley T.E.	7.71

1	2	3
146.	M/s North Tukvor T.E.	2.27
147.	M/s Tunsang T.E.	3.05
148.	M/s Chogtong T.E.	11.50
149.	M/s Rabimpora T.E.	2.99
150.	M/s Jaybirpara T.E.	5.32
151.	M/s Makrapara T.E.	6.04
152.	M/s Gopalpur T.E.	5.47
153.	M/s Atal T.E.	2.32
154.	M/s Manjha T.E.	3.73
155.	M/s Naxalbari T.E.	5.89
156.	M/s Sachindra Chandra T.E.	5.59
157.	M/s Matigara T.E.	3.16
158.	M/s Toonbarie T.E.	4.90
159.	M/s Kadanbini T.E.	2.01
160.	M/s Ambotia T.E.	9.70
161.	M/s Ajkal Publication (P) Ltd.	5.02
162.	M/s Corpn. Composing Printing (C) Pvt. Ltd.	2.17
163.	M/s Scientific Indian Glass Co. Ltd.	13.02
164.	M/s Hijli Co-op. Society Ltd.	4.13
165.	M/s A. Stock and Co.	1.76
166.	M/s East Asia Skin Corpn.	5.11
167.	M/s Ramshai T.E.	2.32
168.	M/s Rajabhat T.E.	3.31
Total :		1177.94

**Issue of C and D forms for Okhla
Industrial area by DDA for
New Factories**

1962. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications received by the Delhi Development Authority for the issue of 'C' and 'D' forms and completion certificates in respect of new factories in Okhla Industrial, Area Phase-wise; since December, 1985;

(b) the number of cases where 'C' and 'D' forms and completion certificates have not been issued so far and the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of cases where site inspections have been conducted by the Deputy Director/Joint Director/Director, separately, for the issue of such certificates; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI DALBIR SINGH) :** (a) Number of applications received by DDA for issue of C and D forms completion certificates in respect of new factories in Okhla Industrial Area since December, 1985 to October, 1986 is as under :

Phase No.	Form C	Form D	Completion Certificates
I	92	79	53
II	57	63	39
III	2	2	1

(b) All cases regarding 'C' and 'D' forms have been cleared at present and there is no pendency. However, 16 cases of completion certificates are pending in Phase I and 10 in Phase II due to the reason that plot owners have either not submitted required documents or rectified the deviations and not paid the compounding fee for the compoundable items.

(c) and (d). The details of the inspections carried out by the Deputy Director/Joint Director/Director of DDA are as under :

Designation of the inspecting Officer	Form C	Form D	Completion Certificate
Deputy Director	5	15	12
Joint Director	1	1	6
Director	1	Nil	2

CPWD Deputationists to NBCC

1963. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of officers on deputation from CPWD to the National Building Construction Corporation and the dates of their deputation;

(b) the number out of them who are in Delhi since commencement of their deputation;

(c) whether Government's orders specify the deputation period as well as the term of posting at Headquarters and if so, the cases of CPWD officers on deputation to NBCC in which the Government orders were departed from and the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government had accepted the recommendation of the Committee on Public Undertakings of Parliament contained in their first report of Third Lok Sabha about the NBCC building their own staff cadre so as to do away with the deputationists at all levels within a period of five years and if so, the reasons for deviation from the decision ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI DALBIR SINGH) :** (a) to (d). Besides the recommendation of the Com-

mitte on Public Undertakings, the Union Government has also since decided, in the context of the need for tonning up the performance of Public Enterprises, that appointments in these Enterprises would be only on immediate absorption basis. NBCC have already made its own cadre. The deputationists in

the Corporation who are just about 3% will not be retained for a period exceeding 5 years of their deputation for the completion of the contracts/jobs for which they have been taken, whichever is earlier. The information on the officers on deputation from CPWD is given in the statement below.

Statement

Statement Showing Details of Officers on Deputation from C P.W.D.

Sl. No.	Name (S/Shri)	Date from which on deputation	Posted in Delhi since commencement of deputation
1	2	3	4
Chief Engineers			
1.	GS Tawarmalani	31-5-1983 (AN)	31-5-1983 (AN)
2.	AV Chaturvedi	21-6-1982	21-6-1982
3.	BT Wadekar	12-8-1983	(Applied for absorption).
Chief Project Manager (Civil)			
4.	Ravinder Lal	12-5-1983	—
Project Manager			
5.	SG Balasubramaniam	29-4-1982	29-4-1982
6.	DD Karna	12-7-1982	—
7.	HR Kanwar	9-8-1982	—
8.	S Baliga	3-2-1983 (AN)	—
9.	TPH Menon	30-4-1983 (AN)	—
10.	HR Malhotra	14-6-1983	14-6-1983
11.	SB Jhamb	1-12-1983	—
Project Manager (E and M)			
12.	Ramji Lal	26-6-1984	—
Resident Manager (Civil)			
13.	HK Srivastaya	20-8-1982 (AN)	—

1	2	3	4
14.	AK Mital	1-12-1982	—
15.	SK Mittal	8-12-1982	—
16.	Anil Kumar	8-12-1982	—
17.	GC Khattar	1-1-1983	—
18.	Pawan Kumar	7-1-1983	—
19.	K John Surgon	19-2-1983	—
20.	KVLN Rao	1-3-1983	1-3-1983
21.	V Nainani	31-3-1983 (AN)	—
22.	SP Singh	6-7-1983	—
23.	OP Bhatia	18-7-1983	—
24.	RL Sharma	21-7-1984	—
25.	OK Berry	12-11-1984	—
26.	VP Sharma	12-11-1984	12-11-1984
27.	Man Singh	19-11-1984	—
28.	GS Calebs	10-12-1984	—
29.	CK Vishwanathan	12-12-1984	—
Resident Engineers (E&M)			
30.	AK Jain	21-3-1983	—
31.	SS Chawla	11-5-1983	11-5-1983
32.	SP Barnwal	2-9-1983	—
Assistant Engineer (Civil)			
33.	Surjit Singh	22-5-1982	—
34.	L Subramaniam	1-10-1982	—
35.	VP Padmanabhan	1-1-1983	—
36.	DK Ray	1-3-1983	—
37.	NL Goel	31-3-1983 (AN)	—
38.	OP Jhamb	14-4-1983	—
39.	Tilak Raj	19-4-1983	—

1	2	3	4
40.	S Ganesh Babu	23-5-1983	—
41.	AK Gandhi	5-7-1983	5-7-1983
42.	AS Bedi	18-8-1983	—
43.	HS Gupta	12-2-1985	—
44.	SD Singh	26-8-1982	12-2-1985
Assistant Engineer (E&M)			
45.	AK Das Choudhary	25-1-1983	—
46.	MH Sabhanani	1-2-1983	—
47.	SC Madan	19-4-1983	—
48.	R Bhar	27-4-1983	—
49.	NN Matts	2-5-1983	—
50.	PS Niranjan	10-5-1983	—
51.	VV Ashokan	27-5-1983	—
52.	SA Haque	13-6-1983	—
53.	RC Das	1-8-1983	—
54.	Kasturi Lal	11-8-1983	—
55.	Rattan Singh	17-8-1983	—
Junior Engineer (Civil)			
56.	Deepak Manocha	14-4-1982	—
57.	IG Acharya	1-10-1982	—
58.	Jagdish Prasad	29-10-1982	—
59.	GC Saha	10-12-1982	—
Junior Engineer (E&M)			
60.	L Clement	11-3-1982	—
61.	S Raghunathan	29-1-1983	—
62.	SN Roy	3-3-1983	—
63.	SB Sharma	18-3-1983	—
64.	R Rajagopalan	4-4-1983	—
65.	Ajit Singh	16-2-1983	—

Operation Flood-III

1964. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new strategy is being evolved for Operation Flood III in the area of dairy development; and

(b) if so, its broad outlines and anticipated capital outlay involved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Phase III of Operation Flood would endeavour to build further on an extensive foundation laid in some 136 milksheds of the country under Operation Flood and develop strong organisation of farmers. This organisation will be controlled by the member producers through their elected representatives at all the three tiers viz. (i) village level Dairy Cooperative Societies of milk producers; (ii) Unions of these Dairy Cooperative Societies at the district level; and (iii) Federations of these Unions at the State/apex level and, manage their milk procurement, processing, marketing and inputs supply functions through professionals employed by the cooperatives. The project is still under consideration.

Development of Small and Marginal Farmers

1965. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the scheme implemented in Karnataka State for the development of small and marginal farmers in 1985-86 and 1986-87;

(b) the assistance given to the small and marginal farmers in that State under various schemes during these years; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Government of India launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers for Increasing Agricultural Production in 1983-84 and is being continued during Seventh Plan in all the States including Karnataka.

(b) and (c). Under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes the Government of India released grant as Central share to Karnataka State during 1985-86 and 1986-87 for providing assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers as indicated below :

Name of Centrally Sponsored Scheme	(Rs. in lakh)	
	1985-86	1986-87 (Upto Oct., 86)
1	2	3
(i) Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers for Increasing Agricultural Production	120.75	65.62
(ii) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP include Small and marginal farmers as also other families in the rural areas who are below poverty line)	863.28	543.45

1	2	3
(iii) Encouraging irrigation through the use of sprinklers/drip system, hydrams, water turbines, man and animal operated pumps by small and marginal farmers	Funds not Nil released due to non-receipt of proposal from Karnataka Government	
(iv) Establishment of farmer's Agro-Service Centres for custom hiring and popularisation of improved agricultural implements and hand tools	6.60	Nil
(v) Lab-to-land Programme	29.06	11.65
	(Allocated funds)	

Besides, incentives are also being provided to the farmers including small and marginal farmers through various Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

CLUSA/CIDA Aid for Productivity of Groundnut

1966. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that despite highest expenditure on R and D under Cooperative League of USA and CIDA projects, the productivity of groundnuts has not improved but actually declined;

(b) whether CLUSA or CIDA have submitted their evaluation reports and if so, the details thereof and whether these have been given to all concerned States for implementation; and

(c) whether Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh have fared better than Gujarat, which received maximum CLUSA/CIDA aid ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The National Dairy Development Board is implementing oilseeds Development Projects through State level Growers Cooperative Federation in seven States with the assistance from the Cooperative League of USA (CLUSA) and Cooper-

ative Union of Canada (CUC) through Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). The productivity of groundnut in the project States is given in the statement below. The programmes have helped in promoting the productivity of the groundnut. However there have been fluctuations in the productivity of the groundnut because of variations in seasonal conditions.

(b) The NDDB Vegetable Oil Project started in July 1979 was first evaluated in April 1981 by a CLUSA/USAID/NDDB team. Further in June 1983 a Joint Evaluation Team comprising representatives of Government of India/CLUSA/USAID/NDDB evaluated the project. The main recommendations made by the Team are as under :

1. Procedure for licensing of processing facilities to be streamlined.
2. Centralised market analysis and forecasting functions to be developed.
3. The project strategy is to stabilise yield at a moderate level in rainfed areas.
4. Society Secretaries be given adequate training to perform their functions.

5. Where it is necessary to staff agricultural positions with non-agricultural candidates, intensive and formal training in agricultural subjects be arranged for them.
6. There must be a firm commitment on the part of the State Government and the NDDDB to place well qualified people in the upper level management position of the federations and to keep these people to their positions at least three to four years.
7. State Federations be divided into geographical regions and the processing plants Managers be given semi autonomous jurisdiction within their area.
8. The movement of raw material or finished products across regions be decided at federation headquarters.
9. Larger plants be established in irrigated areas where production, procurement and optimal capacity utilisation are more certain.
10. The State federations should gradually reduce the use of NDDDB procurement support and begin utilising to the extent possible the commercial vehicles for procurement. The CIDA roject was evaluated in March 1986 and found to be satisfactory. The CUC is now considering to enhance the assistance to cover additional area in the project States.

Based on the above recommendations the necessary steps have been taken to assist the participating States in increasing their production.

(c) Madhya Pradesh is not covering the groundnut crop in the NDDDB's programme. It may however, be seen from Annexure that Andhra Pradesh has fared slightly better than Gujarat during the last three years which may be attributed to the favourable weather conditions.

Statement

Productivity of Various Oilseeds in Different States taken up for Development Under Node's Oilseeds and Vegetable Oil Project during the last 6 years.

(Productivity in Kg./HA)

Crops/State	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Groundnut						
Gujarat	889	774	996	638	842	763
Andhra Pradesh	831	660	990	753	1031	781
Tamil Nadu	1063	862	1222	936	1027	1086
Orissa	703	1340	1352	1317	1545	1549
Maharashtra	760	733	843	769	997	1036
Karnataka	724	581	755	652	841	866

Research Papers Published by ICAR

1967. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state :

(a) the number of research papers published in scientific journals by the scientists working in various national research institutes under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research during 1984-85;

(b) the number of papers in which the Head of the Institute is either the sole author or the first co-author or the second co-author, separately for each institute;

(c) the number of papers in which a scientist other than the head of the institute is the sole author or a co-author; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the name of the Head of the institute appears as a co-author in all research papers in respect of the research work done by the Scientists working in the institute ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Production Cost of Paddy and Wheat to Determine Support Price

1968. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the cost of production of wheat and paddy as reported by various producing States for the purpose of determination of procurement price;

(b) the range of variation in absolute and relative terms between the highest and the lowest quotations in each case; and

(c) the reasons for the variation and the main inputs responsible for variation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Cost of Production of wheat and paddy as reported by some producing states to Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices for the purpose of determination of procurement prices for 1986-87 is given below :

(Rs. per qtl.)

States	Cost of Production	
	paddy	wheat
1. Andhra Pradesh	199.00	—
2. Assam	163.69	—
3. Haryana	155.62	200.49
4. Maharashtra	—	389.16
5. Punjab	170.23	179.58

(b) For paddy, the reported cost of production is highest in Andhra Pradesh and the lowest in Haryana, indicating the absolute difference of Rs. 43.38 per quintal with relative difference of 27.9 per cent between the two. For wheat, the highest reported cost of production is for Maharashtra and the lowest is for Punjab, the absolute variation being Rs. 206.58 per quintal and the relative variation working out to 115.0 per cent.

(c) The variation in the cost of production of paddy is mainly due to the cost of human labour, bullock labour, seed, fertiliser and manure, insecticides, and other fixed costs. On the other hand, for wheat the cost of production per quintal in respect of Maharashtra is high due to low yield per hectore.

Deep-Sea Fishing Operation by Indian Companies

1969. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the brief particulars of deep-sea fishing operations by Indian companies by themselves or in collaboration with foreign capital/technology;

(b) the estimated value of their catch during the current year;

(c) the names of major countries collaborating in these operations; and

(d) the terms and conditions for such collaboration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Ninety two deep sea fishing vessels on ownership basis and 32 chartered foreign fishing vessels are being operated at present by a number of Indian companies. These vessels are engaged in bottom trawling, stern trawling, pair trawling, long lining and pole and line fishing.

(b) The total catch reported by the Chartered foreign fishing vessels in 1986 (till 6th November, 1986) is 7370.5 tonnes values at US \$ 70.07 lakhs.

(c) The major countries collaborating in deep sea fishing operations through charter with Indian companies are Singapore, Japan and Hong Kong.

(d) The terms and conditions for operation of chartered foreign fishing vessels in Indian waters have been laid down in the Maritime Zones of India Act, 1981 and rules thereunder. However, some of the important terms and conditions are sharing of catch value between Foreign and Indian company on 85 : 15 basis, training of 20% Indian crew, export of whole catch at the prevailing international price at the time of export, and operation in areas specified in the said Act and rules framed from time to time.

Export of Indian Magazines

1970. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian magazines are allowed to be exported outside India;

(b) the grounds on which they are so allowed; and

(c) the details of steps taken to keep a watch on the unauthorised exports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Their export helps the country in projecting its overall image abroad in correct perspective.

(c) Does not arise, as there is no restriction on export of such material.

Harmful Effects of Pesticides

1971. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have noticed harmful effects of growing use of chemicals for control of pests and diseases in crops; and

(b) if so, the details of instructions issued to check the indiscriminate residues of chemicals in crops and animals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Some harmful effects of chemicals used for the control of pest and diseases have come to the notice of Government viz. development of resistance, resurgence of pest species, adverse effect on beneficial fauna and residues on crops.

(b) The following measures have been taken to check the indiscriminate use and thereby keep the residues within safe limits :

- (i) **Regulatory Measures :** Tolerance limits for insecticides in food commodities have been prescribed under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. Central Food Laboratories are undertaking sample surveys and prosecutions are launched against the suppliers of food and food commodities which are found to contain pesticide residues exceeding the prescribed tolerance limits.

Under the Insecticides Act, 1968, the Registration Committee

while granting the registration of insecticides prescribes proper method of use and safety intervals.

- (ii) **Research Efforts :** Indian Council of Agricultural Research has launched All India Coordinated project on pesticide residues with 15 Research Centres all over the country under different agro-climatic conditions, to help laying down of scientifically evaluated safety/waiting periods based on residue studies on crops.
- (iii) **Extension Efforts :** Both Central and State Governments are organising training programme for the benefit of Extension functionaries and farmers to enable them to undertake safe and judicious application of pesticides to avoid indiscriminate residues of chemicals in crops. During the current Plan period, Integrated Pest Management has been identified as the cardinal principle of plant protection for need-based application of pesticides without impairing the beneficial fauna of eco-system.

Rules for Issue of C and D forms by DDA in Industrial Areas

1972. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Rules/Instructions have been issued by the Delhi Development Authority in the matter of issue of 'C' and 'D' forms in Industrial Areas;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to lay a copy thereof on the Table of the House;

(c) whether Government have reviewed the position at any time during the last one year with a view to ensure that Ruls/instructions are followed by the staff;

(d) if so, with what results and if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether Government are aware that a number of such certificates have been

issued and also held over in Okhla Industrial Area (Phase I and II) in violation of the Rules; and

(f) if so, whether Government propose to institute an enquiry in this regard, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). The provisions of 'C' and 'D' forms relating to the buildings constructed in Delhi are laid down in the unified building bye-laws for the Union Territory of Delhi. These bye-laws were notified by the Delhi Administration for all local bodies including the DDA on 23-6-1983. Copy of the building bye-laws was laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 5.12.

(c) and (d). 'C' and 'D' forms are examined by the concerned bodies keeping in view the provision made in the building bye-laws.

(e) In respect of Okhla Industrial Area (Phase I and II) the Development Authority received 292 cases of 'C' and 'D' forms during the period July, 1985 to July 1986. Out of these 222 cases have been cleared by the DDA. 70 cases were rejected by the Authority on various grounds.

(f) Does not arise.

Development of Fishing Harbours

1973. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from the coastal States for the development of fishing harbours in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals sent by each State, particularly Gujarat;

(c) the names of the places suggested for the development of fishing harbours by Gujarat State; and

(d) the action taken by Union Government 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) and (c). A Table showing the proposals referred to by some of the coastal states, including Gujarat for development of fishing harbours is given in the statement below.

(d) Due to lack of adequate financial allocation in the 7th Plan, sanctioning of new proposals has been deferred.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of proposal	State
1.	Krishnapatnam	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Machilipatnam	"
3.	Sivarajpur	Gujarat
4.	Puthiappa	Kerala
5.	Vizhinjam (Stages II and III)	"
6.	Munumbam	"
7.	Thangassery	"
8.	Satpati	Maharashtra
9.	Agardanda	"
10.	Deogad	"
11.	Paradip	Orissa
12.	Gopalpur	"
13.	Fraserganj	West Bengal

Operational Research Centre

1974. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the agencies established by Union Government to carry the results of research to rural areas;

(b) whether Union Government have established Operational Research Centres in each State and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details regarding the procedure adopted for selecting sites and establishing the centres; and

(d) the places in Orissa where Operational Research Centres have been established or proposed to be established during 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Directorate of Extension of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Government of India, Department of Rural Development of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Division of Agricultural Extension of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research have been established at the central level to carry the results of research to rural areas.

Similarly, at the state level the Department of Agriculture, Departments of Rural Development and the Directorates of Extension of Agricultural Universities/ICAR Research Institutes have the responsibility of carrying results of research to rural areas.

(b) The Operational Research Projects have been established by the ICAR at selected locations of different states. The statement indicating locations of the centres/states and implementing agencies is given in statement I below.

(c) The State Agricultural Universities, ICAR Research Institutes and the selected voluntary organisations submit the proposals to the ICAR for establishment of Operational Research Project Centres based on specific agricultural problems and needs. The proposals are referred to two experts in the field for their comments on technical feasibilities of such proposals. After receiving the comments from the experts the proposals are considered by the ICAR's Scientific Panel on Agricultural Extension

which either accepts or rejects the project proposals. On the basis of the recommendations of the Scientific Panel, the ICAR considers the establishment of ORP centres.

(d) The locations of ten ORP centres in Orissa are shown in statement II below. However, no ORP is proposed to be established in Orissa during 1986-87.

Statement-I

Number of Operational Research Projects Centres in India

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of ORPs
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10
2.	Assam	1
3.	Bihar	9
4.	Delhi	1
5.	Goa	1
6.	Gujarat	12
7.	Haryana	13
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2
10.	Karnataka	8
11.	Kerala	6
12.	Madhya Pradesh	11
13.	Maharashtra	14
14.	Orissa	10
15.	Punjab	8
16.	Rajasthan	10
17.	Sikkim	1
18.	Nagaland	1
19.	Tamilnadu	6
20.	Uttar Pradesh	15
21.	West Bengal	9

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Statement-II

List of Operational Research Project Centres in Orissa

S.No.	Title of ORP	Location
1.	ORP on Rice Production	Cuttack
2.	ORP on integrated control of rice pests	Cuttack
3.	ORP on Post-Harvest Technology	Cuttack
4.	ORP for Resource Development on Watershed basis	Phulbani
5.	ORP for Resource Development on Watershed basis	Koraput
6.	ORP on Management of Coastal Soils	Puri
7.	ORP for upliftment of scheduled castes and backward communities	Bhubaneswer
8.	ORP for Tribal Development	Phulbani
9.	ORP for Tribal Development	Keonjhar
10.	ORP for Tribal Development	Koraput

ESI Dispensaries and Houses for Bidi Workers in Andhra Pradesh

1975. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Union Government to set up 12 additional Employees State Insurance dispensaries and 500 houses for bidi workers in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and the amount earmarked for the same and the locations chosen to establish the dispensaries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) No, Sir.

There is no proposal before the E.S.I. Corporation for establishing 12 E.S.I. Dispensaries for beedi workers in Andhra Pradesh. They are provided medical care from the existing ESI Dispensaries. About 2500 employees of beedi manufacturing factories/establishments are covered under the E.S.I. Scheme in Andhra Pradesh.

332 houses in Kurnool and 152 houses in Nayudupet have been sanctioned for Beedi Workers under the housing scheme for the economically weaker sections.

(b) Does not arise.

Survey of Kimberlite Mines in Ananthapur District

1976. SHRI S PALAKONDRAYUDU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Geological Survey of India found Kimberlite mines in Ananthapur district of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details of the survey and drilling ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Geological Survey of India have recently found a Kimberlite pipe near Lattavaram Tanda in Anantapur District of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) The Kimberlite pipe found by the Geological Survey of India measures 100 metres by 55 metres. It was located by geophysical surveys including gravity, magnetic and resistibility methods. Initial investigations have revealed that the Kimberlite body is diamond bearing. Further exploration of this Kimberlite pipe is proposed to be held during the 1986-87 field season to assess its diamond content.

Internal Audit in N.B.C.C.

1977. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a system of internal audit in National Building Construction Corporation for auditing the accounts of NBCC units in India and abroad;

(b) if so, when this system was introduced and how many units have been audited so far and whether any action has been taken on officials found guilty in their reports;

(c) whether the reports of internal audit are treated as secret and not circulated to other units; and

(d) whether a copy of the report is submitted to the Finance Ministry, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) The internal audit was introduced in NBCC in 1966. It has audited 198 units so far. Suitable action is taken against the officials found guilty in the internal audit reports.

(c) The reports of internal audit are not treated as secret. These are, however, circulated only to the units/Zonal Chief Engineers concerned.

(d) No. There are no such instructions/guidelines.

Foreign Tours Undertaken by Officers of NBCC

1978. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number and details of projects of National Building Construction Corporation going on at Libya and Iraq at present;

(b) whether most of these projects are running in loss and if so, the approximate loss likely to be incurred on each unit during the year 1985-86;

(c) the number of officers who have undertaken foreign tours during the last

three years, their period of stay each time, foreign exchange allowed and the purpose of their visit; and

(d) whether there is a system of submitting a tour report after undertaking foreign tour; if so, whether these officers have submitted their reports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) A statement-I laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3239/86]

(b) Some of these projects are running in loss. However, there was a net overall profit of Rs. 15.7 crores on these projects at the end of 1985-86. List of projects and the loss incurred by them during 1985-86 are detailed in Annexure I (B).

(c) The requisite information is contained in the Statement-II laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3239/86]

(d) Yes. The officers undertaking foreign tours submit their tour reports.

Shifting of Government Offices outside Delhi

1979. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 1287 on the 1st August, 1983 regarding shifting of Government offices outside Delhi and state :

(a) the names of the offices of the Union Government which have been shifted out of Delhi alongwith the names of the places and States to which they have been shifted;

(b) whether any more offices are likely to be shifted during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The under mentioned offices of the Union Government have been shifted out of Delhi after 1 August, 1983 :

Sl. No.	Name of Office	Place where shifted	State
1.	Chemical Laboratory of the Geological Survey of India.	Faridabad	Haryana
2.	Inspectorate of Engineering Equipment and Inspectorate of Eastern Fleet Stores.	Faridabad	Haryana
3.	Chief Engineer and Administrator Andman and Lakshadweep Harbour Works.	Port Blair	Andman and Nicobar Islands
4.	Advance Level Telecommunication Training Centre.	Ghaziabad	Uttar Pradesh

(b) and (c). According to existing decision some of the Union Government offices are proposed to be shifted from Delhi

during the Seventh Five Year Plan. The details of the such offices are as under :

Sl. No.	Name of Union Government Office	Name of place where proposed to be shifted
1.	National Labour Institute	Ghaziabad
2.	Department of Lighthouses and Lightships.	Ghaziabad
3.	Coast Guard Headquarters	Ghaziabad
4.	Regional Office of Cotton Corporation of India Ltd.	Not yet finalised by the Ministry of Commerce (Deptt. of Texts.)
5.	Corporate Office of Gas Authority of India Ltd.	Ghaziabad/NOIDA
6.	Training Institute, Cabinet Secretariat.	Gurgaon
7.	Postal Staff College at New Delhi.	Ghaziabad
8.	Research and Development Centre of Postal Department at New Delhi.	Ghaziabad

**Collection of Advance Deposits by D.D.A.
Vasant Kunj**

1980. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the D.D.A. has collected advance deposits from the applicants for flats in Vasant Kunj in New Delhi and most of the applicants have deposited three instalments of the total amount, accounting for nearly 95 per cent of the total cost;

(b) if so, the total number of applicants who have deposited the amount with the D.D.A. and the exact amount collected in the process;

(c) the likely date by which all the applicants would be allotted flats; and

(d) the total number of flats constructed so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). The DDA collect 90% of the estimated cost in

four instalments and the balance of the final cost as the fifth and final instalment, on completion of the flats. Under this scheme there are 7849 live allocations who have deposited a sum of Rs. 146.23 crores upto 31-8-86.

(c) The flats are likely to be completed by March, 1988.

(d) The total number of flats under construction at Vasant Kunj/Kishan Garh is 7875.

Implementation of 20-Point Programme

1981. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have earmarked any role for the field publicity units in the successful implementation of the revised 20-Point Programme, launched by the Union Government with effect from 20 August, 1986; and

(b) if so, the specific task assigned to the field publicity units for this purpose

especially for creating awareness among the people about the roles to be played by various Government agencies, particularly banks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The endeavour of the field publicity units is to disseminate information relating to the policies, programmes and achievements of the Government. While publicising policies and programmes of the Government, those areas of 20-Point Programmes are projected which have relevance to a particular area and inhabitants. Regarding Banks the Field Units publicise the credit facilities available through nationalised banks for various sectors like small scale industries, cottage industries, road transport, retail and small business, housing, self employed, farmers, landless labourers, artisans and weaker sections of the Society.

**Suggestion of H.F.C. Employees Union,
Durgapur**

1982. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recognised HFC Employees Union, Durgapur has submitted various suggestions for running the factory smoothly to obtain optimum production and its viability also;

(b) whether the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Management and Government have given proper consideration to the suggestions made; and

(c) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) Yes, Sir. Such a representation has been given to the General Manager, Durgapur Unit of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited.

(b) and (c). The suggestions made in the representation have been noted.

Suicide Cases in ICAR

1983. DR. A K. PATEL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a S-2 scientist working in the Division of Agricultural Engineering, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi committed suicide and if so, the reasons thereof;

(b) whether earlier also a Technical Assistant (T-6) of NDRI, Karnal had committed suicide;

(c) whether the sub-committee constituted for the purpose, has submitted its report; and

(d) if not, the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Shri S.D. Sahu, Scientist S-2 of Indian Agricultural Research Institute did not leave any suicide note. Therefore specific reasons for his suicide are not known.

So far as his career advancement is concerned, the Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board evaluated his research achievements and recommended two advance increments and not the merit promotion w.e.f. due date *i.e.* 1st July, 1982. He was recommended merit promotion from 1st July, 1983, and was promoted with effect from the same date.

(b) Yes, Sir. Shri R.R. Patro, a Technician (T-6) of the National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal, committed suicide on 11.5.1986.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Besides determining the faults and identifying the administrative and scientific lapses, if any, in dealing with the matters relating to Shri R.K. Patro, the Sub-Committee has also to make specific suggestions for improvement in procedure and administrative set-up. This involves thorough examination of the existing policies and procedures etc., and as such, it is likely

to take some more time for the Sub-Committee to finalise its report.

Scheme for Recruitment of Management Trainees by SAIL

1984. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the scheme for recruitment of Management trainees by the Steel Authority of India comprises a written test followed by interview;

(b) whether the merit list is prepared on the basis of the interview alone, after qualifying in the written test or by the aggregate of the marks obtained in the written test and in the interview; and

(c) the number of trainees recruited during 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) and (b). Recruitment of Management Trainees by SAIL from the open market, both for Technical and Administrative streams, is through a three stage selection process. This consists of Written Tests followed by Group Task/Discussion and interviews. Only those candidates who qualify in the Written Tests are invited to appear in the Group Task/Discussion. Similarly, only those candidates who qualify in the Group Task/Discussion are eligible to appear for the interview. The final merit list for appointment is prepared on the basis of the aggregate performance of the candidates in the Written Test, Group Task/Discussion and interview.

(c) In 1985 and 1986, SAIL made the following recruitments :

	Number Recruitment	
	1985	1986
Management Trainees (Technical)	679	307
Management Trainees (Admn.)	—	97
Total	679	404

Implementation of Bombay Urban Transport Project-Phase II

1985. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finalised the project of Bombay Urban Transport Project-Phase II as recommended by Government of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the present stage of the project; and

(c) the break up of the amount proposed to be spent on different types of transport and whether the mode of payment has been finalised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). The complete details for Bombay Urban Transport Project Phase II have not been received from the Government of Maharashtra.

(c) Does not arise.

Per Hectare Yield of Coconut

1986. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the yield of coconuts per hectare;

(b) whether it is a fact that the improvement of coconut tree has long been neglected;

(c) whether France has carried out numerous cross breedings between differently originated coconut trees;

(d) whether such experiment can be conducted in our country; and

(e) the reaction of Government thereto and the steps proposed to be taken to improve the yield of copra and coconut ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Yield of coconut

is 5787 nuts per hectare according to 1984-85 figures.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). Cross breeding experiments have been in progress in India for over 3 decades. Evaluation of yield performance in 87 hybrids combinations has indicated the superiority of four hybrids 'Chowghat Dwarf Orange (CDO) × 'West Coast Tall' (WCT), 'Laccadive Ordinary (LO) × 'Ganga Bendam', 'LO' × 'C.D.O.' and 'VHC-I' and these have been recommended for release. These hybrids have given 26 to 33% more nuts and 30 to 46 per cent more copro/palm/year than the local Talls. Research investigations have been intensified at the Central Plantation Crops Research Institute and the Coordinated Project. Apart from identifying high yielding varieties and hybrids, suitable management practices are also being developed.

Area Under Coconut Plantation

1987. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total area under coconut plantation in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether there are plans to expand the coconut plantations in Karnataka during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, the progress made so far in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Total area under coconut plantation in the country is as follows :

(^{'000 hectares)}

State	Area
1	2
Kerala	687.5
Karnataka	202.8

1	2
Tamil Nadu	159.4
Andhra Pradesh	47.0*
Orissa	27.6
West Bengal	15.3*
Goa, Daman and Diu	22.3*
All-India	1207.9*

* Provisional

(b) The Coconut Development Board is implementing a Project for expansion of area under coconut in Karnataka.

(c) As a result, the area under coconut plantation in Karnataka has increased from 171.5 thousand hectares in 1980-81 to 202.8 thousand hectares in 1985-86.

New Emigration Clearance Regulations

1988. SHRI H.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently enforced new regulations governing the grant of emigration clearance to young women going to Italy and West European countries for religious studies; and

(b) if so, the details of the procedure followed in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir. Young women going as nens to European countries for religious studies or for joining their own congregation abroad for work are now required to produce a certificate from the local Bishop where the candidate is residing or from the National Secretariat CRI Delhi in addition to existing requirements.

D. A. to Mother Dairy Staff

1989 SHRI MANIK REDDY :
DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether in the Mother Dairy, the staff drawing basic salary upto Rs. 550 per month are paid D.A. at industrial rates whereas the staff drawing higher salary are paid D.A. at Central Government rates; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and remedial steps proposed to end this discrimination ?

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

(b) In terms of a settlement entered into with the Employee's Union, the pay scales of the unionised cadre employees were revised with Industrial D.A. pattern. The pay scales of the Officers were also to be revised to be in accordance with the Industrial D.A. pattern but the Officer's Association filed a Writ in the Supreme Court against switching over from Central D.A. to Industrial D.A. pattern. In pursuance of the directions of the Supreme Court on the Writ Petitions filed by the officers of the Mother Dairy and some other

organisations a High Power Committee has been constituted to go into the various aspects relating to pay scales etc. and pending their recommendations the Status quo is being maintained in respect of D.A. pattern.

US Grant for Agricultural Research Programmes

1990. **SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the United States of America has awarded any grants to Indian researchers under Indo-U.S. agricultural research programmes; 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) A statement containing list of the research projects, and grants provided to each project, is given below.

Statement

List of the Projects

(I) **U.S. Aid Assisted Sub-Projects Under the Project on Agricultural Research (No. 386-0470) with the U.S. Aid Assistance of 20 Million US Dollars**

Sl. No.	Sub-Project title	Fund level (\$ 000)
1.	Soyabean Processing and Utilisation	2,800
2.	Post-Harvest Technology of Fruits and vegetables	5,003
3.	Project Implementation Unit	551
4.	Faculty Training in Forestry	1,000
5.	Studies on Embryo Transfer Technologies and Bio-engineering in Livestock Species and their Pathobiological Implication	2,186
6.	Studies on Bovine Theileriosis with particular reference to Immuno-Prophylaxis and Control (Intracellular Blood Protista)	1,477

S. No.	Sub-Project title	Fund levee (\$ 000)
7.	Conversion of Biodegradable Farm and Animal Wastes for Livestock Feed	1,351
8.	Integrated Nutrient Supply and Management in Multiple Cropping Systems	} 5,632 for remaining sub-projects
9.	On-farm Water Management	
10.	Agro-Forestry Research	
11.	Agro-Meteorology Research	
12.	Preservation of Plant Genetic Resources	
13.	Research on Tissue Culture in Horticultural Plants	
14.	Farm Equipment Manufacturing Technology	
Total		20,000

(ii) Projects being Financed at Present out of U.S. Held Rupee Funds

S. No.	Title of the Project	Amount
1.	Photosynthesis and Crop Productivity under tropical environments, (Indian Agricultural Research Institute)	70,00,000
2.	Photosynthesis Mechanism regulating quantum efficiency (Jawahar Lal Nehru University)	5,00,000
3.	Photosynthesis and crop productivity under tropical environments etc. (Jawahar Lal Nehru University)	5,00,000
4.	Regulation of C3 and C4 Plants as influenced by light intensity during growth with reference to Sorghum and Wheat (Shivankaran University, Tirupati)	10,00,000
5.	Photosynthesis-Environments studies on the factors affecting development of photochemical activities of chloroplasts stressed and optimal environments in cereal crops (Madurai Kamraj University)	10,00,000
6.	Development of technology for utilisation of agricultural by-products as affective cattle feeds (G.B. Pant University of Agril. and Technology)	8,65,100
7.	Investigation on the development of physiological races and epidemiology of smut disease of sugarcane (Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research, Lucknow)	16,47,000
8.	Assesment of Crop losses due to pests and diseases of major crops. (University of Agril. Sciences, Bangalore)	9,41,000

S. No.	Title of the Project	Amount
9.	Studies on factors influencing sporulation discolinic acid synthesis of head resistance, etc. (G.B. Pant University of Agril. and Technology)	8,46,000
10.	Taxonomical, Histopathological studies of parasites, etc. (Punjab University)	12,30,844
11.	A study of absorption and transport of sterols, etc. (Delhi University)	14,52,000
12.	Efficient use of solar energy for crop productivity (Punjab Agricultural University)	1,00,000
13	Taxonomy of Dipunulide (Deptera : Pipunculidae) of India (Punjab Agricultural University)	5,15,000
14.	Mobilisation of S.-Spontaneum S. Robustum etc. (Sugarcane Breeding Institute) Coimbatore	6,05,000
15.	AICRP on Weed control programme on herbicides residue, etc. (Tamil Nadu Agril. University Coimbatore)	9,66,010
16.	AICRP on Weed control Programme on herbicides in horticulture and their residues studies etc, (Indian Institute of Horticulture Research, Bangalore)	4,85,000
17.	AICRP Programme on Weed Management with spl. reference to sorghum, cotton, etc. (Marathwada Agricultural University)	10,19,950
18.	Occurance, activities and survical of Vibric parabaemolytus and Solmonadha-spp (University of Agriculture Science, Bangalore)	9,66,450
19.	All India Coordinated Research Programme on Weed control; survey control and economics of weed management in Eastern U.P., etc. Narendra Dev University of Faizabad)	9,96,835
20.	AICP Weed control in certain crops of intensive irrigation areas of Gujarat (Gujarat University)	9,99,700
21.	AICR Project on Weed Management research in food fodder products etc. (Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute, Jhansi)	4,72,300
22.	All India Coordinated Research Project on Weed control-weed research in Brahamputra Valley, etc. (Assam Agril. University)	10,21,644
23.	Maximization of the production of biocide factors from Bacillus Species etc. (Medurai Kamaraj University)	9,77,000
24.	Investigations on the influence of securing conditions on Dyeing, etc. (Bombay Textile Research Association)	18,68,135

S. Title of the Project No.	Amount
25. Investigation on new chitin synthesis inhibitors, etc. (Rajasthan University)	5,43,800
26. Collection, maintenance and evaluation of germplasm of wheat and related species, etc. (Punjab Agricultural University)	13,66,800
27. Toxic plants for the control of nematode pests of economic crops (Haryana Agricultural University)	7,59,000
28. Fate and Efficiency of urea; Coordinating Unit—UAS <i>Bangalore 12 Model Agronomic Centres</i>	27,42,386
29. Mathematical simulation of Basinwide groundwater salinization (Punjab Agricultural University)	7,21,000
30. Design and development of threshers for pigeon pea. (University of Agril. Science, Bangalore)	4,77,360
31. Physiochemical studies on selective site blocking positions in cotton, etc. (Kurukshetra University)	6,00,000
32. Partitioning and utilisation of photosynthesis for nitrogen matter and production in chickpea, (Haryana Agricultural University)	5,43,000
33. Improvement of Angiospermous Forest Trees through Tissue Culture (Delhi University)	17,43,000
34. Impact of agril. pesticides on fish culture in India (Banaras Hindu University)	10,88,155
35. Studies on the Morphotaxonomy and Cytotaxonomy of the Indian Curculienide alongwith the ecology of the pest species (Punjab University)	2,83,374
36. Study on Biology and control of Rodents in Gujarat (Farmers Friends Assoc., Sidhpur)	7,93,470
37. Management of Productivity and production of fish in sewage pond effluents in urban and rural areas (Bhopal University)	11,00,000
38. Diagnostic and Bioecological studies on some major genera of cheludidae (University of Calicut)	2,86,370
39. Cellular photosynthetic processes in callus culture derived from C3 and C4 plants (Rajasthan University)	5,74,970
40. Effect of dietary proteins and fiber sources on the efficiency of nutrient utilisation in Cattle and Buffalo. (Haryana Agricultural University)	13,48,020
41. Management and conservation of some megachild bees for improved crop production efficiency (Haryana Agricultural University)	5,80,800

S. No.	Title of the Project	Amount
42.	Biological Nitrogen fixation studies on specific Begume root nodulation problem and non-symbiotic nitrogen fixation, etc. (Rajendra Agril. University Pusa, Bihar)	6,67,976
43.	Mixed culture of prawns and fish in small water bodies (University of Agriculture Sciences, Bangalore)	4,01,700
44.	Studies on inter-specific competition host range and ecology of parasites, etc. (Commenwealh Institute of Biological Control, Bangalore)	4,10,378
45.	Studies on the regulation of the biosynthesis of Mechienine and Folate Ceenaymes in Plants (Indian Institute of Sciences Bangalore)	10,83,079
46.	Biology and control of the citrus blackfly etc. (Nagpur University)	2,81,800
47.	Systematics of Elateridae (Coleoptera : Insects) (Krukshetra University)	2,99,500
48.	Microbial control of insects pests with special reference to pests of pulses, oil seeds, and vegetable, crops (Marathwada Agricultural University)	9,26,500
49.	Physiological studies on the effect of salinity on symbiotic nitrogen fixation in pulses and their important legumes (Punjab University)	11,59,788
50.	Seed and Crop improvement of Northern Indian Pulses and (Pissue and Vign) through control of seedborne Mosaic (Haryana Agricultural University)	3,10,000
51.	Freezing of goat semen etc. (Natiodal Dairy Research Institute)	19,70,900
52.	Respiratory Mycoplasmosis of domestic animals (College of Vety. Sciences, Mathura)	6,05,000
53.	Bicology of Hymenoptera parasites of Agromyzidae (Diptera) of pest species in India (St. John's College, Agra)	5,98,056
54.	Investigations on prevention, elimination and inactivation of Aflatoxin, etc. (Bhagalpur University)	10,55,000
55.	Studies on reproductive physiology for improving the production efficiency of Marwari and Surti goats. (Gujarat Agricultural University)	23,54,000
56.	Studies on the nutrients requirements of Gaddhi Goats of Himachal Pradesh (Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishva Vidyalaya, Patampur)	8,67,300

S. No.	Title of the Project	Amount
57.	Investigation on the nutrition of some cultivable finfish species and development formula feeds (Aligarh Muslim University)	11,62,200
58.	Analysis of lesser known seed oils and derivatization of their fatty acids and pesticidal and microbial screening of fatty chemicals for possible utilisation in agriculture and oleo-chemical industry (Aligarh Muslim University)	9,73,200
59.	All India Coordinated Research Programme on weed control (Andhra Pradesh Agril. Uiversity)	7,09,526
60.	All India Coord. Research Programme on weed control (Haryana Agricultural University)	7,09,526
61.	All India Coord. Research Programme on weed control (Visva Bharati)	7,09,526
62.	AICRP on weed control, (Kerala Agriculture University)	7,09,526
63.	AICRP on weed control, (Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology)	7,09,526
64.	AICRP on weed control, Rajendra Agril. University Bihar	7,09,526
65.	AICRP on weee control, Birsa Agril. University Ranchi	7,09,526
66.	AICRP on weed control (ICAR Research complex for New Region, Shillong)	7,09,526
67.	All India Coord. Research Programme on weed control, C.S. Azad University of Agriculture and Technology, Kanpur	7,09,526
68.	Hormonal control of reproductive biology of prawns of commercial importance (Marathwada University)	13,99,200
69.	Use of Plasmids of <i>Agriculturium</i> Sp. to genetically transform monocot plant cells and tranform of useful gene(s) to crop plants (Bose Institute Calcutta)	25,88,000
70.	Soil Taxonomy—Its application to the soils of N.W. India and its use in agrotechnology transfer (Punjab Agriculture University)	19,65,880
71.	Influence of processing and storage on Nutritional Composition and shelf-life on Groundnut and its products. (Madhya Pradesh Agricultural University)	5,62,584
72.	Genetics of disease resistance (Lymphoid Leukosis) (Indian Veterinary Research Institute)	24,03,293

S. No.	Title of the Project	Amount
73.	Studies on improvement in productivity and quality of hen eggs (Banaras Hindu University)	22,54,000
74.	Biochemical studies on lectins from tissue of leguminous plants and their interactions with Rhizobium surface polysaccharides (Aligarh Muslim University)	18,55,000
75.	Survey for Natural enemies of economically important leafhopper pests of Cultivated plants in India (Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control, Bangalore)	7,70,834
76.	Genetic evaluation and utilisation of wheat germplasm for breeding varieties resistant to Karnal bunt (<i>Neovossia Indica</i>) (Punjab Agricultural University)	17,35,300
77.	Cotton fibre tensile properties in relation to its morphological and fine structure parameters. (Cotton Technological Research Laboratory, Bombay)	2,72,000

**Memorandum by Indian Federation
of Working Journalists**

1991. SHRI M. RAGHUMA
REDDY :
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be
pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Federation of Working Journalists have submitted any memorandum to the Wage Board containing various demands like higher wages, allowances, pension scheme etc. and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the reaction of Union Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A.
SANGMA) : (a) and (b). The Indian Federation of Working Journalists in their memorandum dated the 20th January, 1986 submitted to the Wage Board had demanded interim relief to all the Working Journalists including part time correspondents in every newspaper establishment irrespective of the class in which it is placed at the rate of Rs. 400 per month from 1.1.1984 and

that the payment of arrears of interim relief be made within two months from the date of direction from the Wage Board.

The Government has announced interim relief at the rate of 15 per cent of basic wages subject to minimum of Rs. 90.

Setting up of Commodity Boards

1992. SHRI M. RAGHUMA
REDDY :
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up Commodity Boards in the country for crops like cotton, wheat and paddy on the lines of Rubber and Tea Boards; 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
MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The country has achieved significant increase in the production of wheat, rice and cotton in the present system in which extension services are the responsibilities of the State Governments. Any change in this set up, by introducing a Board type of structure on the pattern of Rubber and Tea Boards, will not be desirable.

Unclaimed Employees Provident Fund Contributions

1993. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated unclaimed Employees Provident Fund contributions as on 31 October, 1986 throughout the country;

(b) whether Government have made any efforts to locate the genuine claimants of the E.P.F. contributions; and

(c) if so, the amount paid to the subscribers from the unclaimed E.P.F. contributions during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) The information as on 31 October, 1986 is not readily available. However, according to the EPF authorities, a sum of Rs. 16.29 crores was lying unclaimed in their Unclaimed Deposit Account as on 31.3.1986.

(b) Yes, Sir. The EPF authorities have been instructed to make all out efforts to locate the subscribers who have not preferred their claim. Claimants for about Rs. 10 60 crores have been identified by the EPF authorities.

(c) The information is as follows :

Year	Amount
1983-84	Rs. 12.93 lakh
1984-85	Rs. 26.40 lakh
1985-86	Rs. 15 18 lakh

Weak District Central Co-operative Banks

1994. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether information about weak District Central Co-operative Banks has been compiled and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken for rehabilitation and strengthening of District Central Co-operative Banks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. As on 30th June, 1985, there were 166 weak District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs) and 9 weak State Cooperative Banks. The State-wise information is given in the statement below.

(b) With a view to examining the impact of the rehabilitation programme and suggesting remedial measures for improvement, evaluation studies have been undertaken by NABARD. Based on the study reports, NABARD in consultation with the respective State Governments, has drawn up a programme to improve the recovery performance of the weak District Central Cooperative Banks, to make them eligible for refinance facilities from NABARD. The programme, *inter-alia*, provides for blocking/segregation of hard core overdues to be recovered in five years, qualitative improvement in supervision over societies and management of these banks, concerted action for recovery of overdues from wilful defaulters etc.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the State	No. of weak DCCB
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16
2.	Bihar	34

1	2	3
3.	Gujarat	6
4.	Haryana	3
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	3
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1
7.	Karnataka	13
8.	Madhya Pradesh	10
9.	Maharashtra	9
10.	Punjab	7
11.	Rajasthan	10
12.	Tamil Nadu	7
13.	Uttar Pradesh	32
14.	West Bengal	15
		166

Sl. No.	Name of weak State Cooperative Bank
1.	Assam
2.	Chandigarh
3.	Delhi
4.	Manipur
5.	Meghalaya
6.	Tripura
7.	Nagaland
8.	Goa
9.	Pondicherry

**Telecast of Oriya News Bulletin from
Cuttack Doordarshan Kendra**

1995. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS :
Will the Minister of INFORMATION

AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether regular telecast of Oriya news bulletin from Doordarshan Kendra, Cuttack, is yet to start; and

(b) if so, the time by which regular telecast of Oriya news bulletins will start from Doordarshan Kendra, Cuttack ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) :

(a) There is no proposal at present to start an Oriya news bulletin from Doordarshan Kendra, Cuttack.

(b) Does not arise.

Publication of Yojana in Oriya

1996. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS :
Will the Minister of INFORMATION
AND BROADCASTING be pleased to
state :

(a) the languages in which Yojana is being published;

(b) whether it is proposed to bring out this publication in Oriya also; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) :

(a) 'Yojana' is being published in 12 languages, namely, English, Hindi, Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Marathi, Malayalam, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu, Kannada and Punjabi.

(b) and (c). A scheme to bring out the Oriya edition of 'Yojana' is included in the VII Plan of the Publications Division. Its implementation would, however, depend upon availability of resources.

**Allotment of Land to Group Housing
Societies in Palam Area, Delhi**

1997 SHRI UTTAM RATHOD :
SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Group Housing Societies registered during 1983 are proposed to be allotted land in Palam area in Delhi by DDA at a prices of about Rs. 474 per sq. metre;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in the allotments of land made to Group Housing Societies during 1983-1985 in East Delhi/Trans-Jamuna area, the price charged was only Rs. 110 per sq. metre and in Vikas Puri, Pritampura and Rohini Rs. 137 per sq. metre; and

(c) if so, the reasons for so much disparity in the rate fixed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The rates to be charged from the Societies registered in 1983 have not yet been finalised.

(b) The Cooperative Group Housing Societies registered prior to 1983 were allotted land during 1983-85 @ Rs. 110 per sq. mtr. in Trans-Yamuna Area. Rohini and Bodella (Vikas Puri) and @ Rs. 135 per sq. mtr. in Pitampur and Rohtak Road.

(c) The rate of allotment of land to be charged from the Cooperative Group Housing Societies, is based on the cost of acquisition plus costs of development on no profit no loss.

Allotment of Land to Group Housing Cooperative Societies

1998. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD :
SHRI G.L. DOGRA :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Development Authority offers land to Group Housing Societies at subsidized rates in order to encourage housing activity in Delhi and to help middle and low income group people to own houses;

(b) whether land was allotted to some Group Housing Societies during 1983-85 at subsidized rates;

(c) whether the D.D.A. proposes to reduce the subsidy considerably in offering

land to the Group Housing Societies registered during 1983, if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the rates at which land was sold to Group Housing Societies during 1983-85 and the rate proposed for the societies being offered land in Palam area and the rationale behind the above rates; and

(e) whether Government have received any representations from Group Housing Societies in this behalf and if so, action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. The allotment of land to cooperative group housing societies is made by the Delhi Development Authority at the pre-determined rate worked out on the basis of no profit no loss.

(b) No, Sir. Cooperative group housing societies registered prior to 1979 and upto 1981 have been allotted land during 1983-85 at pre-determined rates.

(c) Since land is allotted to group housing societies at pre-determined rate, the question of reducing the subsidy in offering land does not arise.

(d) Cooperative Group Housing Societies registered prior to 1983 have been allotted land at Rs. 110 and Rs. 135 per square metre. The rates to be charged from the societies registered in the year 1983 have not yet been finalised.

(e) Some representations have been received in the Delhi Development Authority. The rates to be charged from the societies registered in 1983 would be based on the cost of acquisition and cost of development of land on the principle of no profit, no loss.

Houses for Weaker Sections

1999. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of houses constructed for weaker sections of the society in each State by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan in urban and rural areas;

(a) whether Government have chalked out any plan to construct more houses for weaker sections during the Seventh Five Year Plan, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of houses likely to be constructed in each State during the Seventh Plan period; and

(d) the funds provided for each State for implementation of the programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The statement-I indicating the number of houses constructed for weaker sections of the society in each State/UT, both in the rural and urban areas under the schemes of construction assistance for landless workers and Housing for Economically Weaker

Sections, during the Sixth Five Year Plan is given below.

(b) to (d). Housing, being a State subject, all the social housing scheme including the above mentioned schemes of Construction Assistance to Rural Landless Workers and Houses for Economically Weaker Sections, are being implemented by the State Government/Union Territory Administrations. The central assistance is provided in the shape of block loans and block grants, without being tied to any particular scheme of heads of development.

Targets for these schemes are fixed by States/UTs-wise in the beginning of each year by the Ministry of Programme Implementation, in consultation with the State Governments/UT Administrations and the Union Ministry of Urban Development.

The statement-II indicating the targets of each State for the first 2 years of the Seventh Plan *i.e.* 1985-86 and 1986-87 in respect of the two schemes is also given below.

Statement-I

Progress during the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85)

State/UTs	Construction Assistance for rural landless workers (Families)	Houses fo. EWS (Dwelling Units)
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	527318	244189
Assam	56713	7823
Gujarat	168010	30648
Bihar	40777	35806
Haryana	10563	7903
Himachal Pradesh	747	949
J and K	2174	2404
Karnataka	292568	63883
Kerala	10102	77489

1	2	3
Madhya Pradesh	192711	21868
Maharashtra	136358	53087
Manipur	*	371
Meghalaya	*	111
Nagaland	*	—
Orissa	16396	29422
Punjab	27863	3030
Rajasthan	122634	38245
Sikkim	60	58
Tamil Nadu	159900	123765
Tripura	16597	207
Uttar Pradesh	59055	75371
West Bengal	57658	3228
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1020	192
Chandigarh	**	850
Delhi	2699	3163
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	955	—
Goa, Daman and Diu	1121	604
Lakshadweep	*	449
Mizoram	*	120
Pondicherry	9520	2183

*Scheme not in operation

**Programme not significant

Note : Both the schemes are not in operation in Arunachal Pradesh.

Statement-II*Targets during the First two Years of the Seventh Plan (i.e. 1985-86 and 1986-87)*

States/UTs	Construction Assistance		Economically Weaker Section	
	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87
1	2	3	4	5
1. Andhra Pradesh	125000	134000	8000	8000
2. Assam	10000	10000	5484	3262
3. Bihar	—	—	10000	10000
4. Gujarat	37200	35500	6083	8000
5. Haryana	3250	3900	2000	2000
6. H. Pradesh	—	—	—	—
7. J and K	750	1166	750	1000
8. Karnataka	75000	40000	6500	4700
9. Kerala	8000	3000	30000	9300
10. M. Pradesh	30000	21000	6000	5000
11. Maharashtra	14000	18000	11250	14000
12. Manipur	—	—	100	—
13. Meghalaya	100	150	33	33
14. Nagaland	—	—	—	—
15. Orissa	6667	3333	1500	3000
16. Punjab	—	—	—	—
17. Rajasthan	30000	30000	11000	6000
18. Sikkim	80	100	—	—
19. Tamil Nadu	40000	40000	15000	12000
20. Tripura	4440	6666	205	150
21. U. Pradesh	17988	28756	30000	24000
22. West Bengal	4000	5040	3192	3000

1	2	3	4	5
Union Territories				
1. A and N Island	100	85	20	20
2. Arunachal Pradesh	1676	2000	1000	—
3. Chandigarh	—	—	—	1000
4. D and N Haveli	1310	920	—	—
5. Delhi	1000	1000	1700	2700
6. Goa, Daman and Diu	200	—	110	100
7. Mizoram	—	—	260	260
8. Pondicherry	1800	2000	1000	1092
	412561	388616	151161	118817

—Scheme is not in operation.

Claims of Contractors of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant

2000. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of claims of the contractors of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant so far under arbitration for settlement of claims and the amount involved;

(b) whether the arbitration resulted in upholding the claims of the parties and if so, the amount involved; and

(c) how many cases are still pending and the amount in dispute ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K C. PANT) : (a) 14 cases involving Rs 3482 lakhs.

(b) Arbitration award has been received in respect of two contracts. Against the amount of Rs. 499.77 lakhs claimed by the contractors, award was given for Rs. 233 lakhs.

(c) 12 cases involving a total claim of Rs. 2982 23 lakhs are pending.

Utilisation of Medium Level Qualified Works in Cottage Industries

2001. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the use of low skilled labour in local industry, cottage industries and other branches of the economies; and

(b) if so, the steps Government are taking to meet the requirements of medium level qualified workers for use in cottage industries and other branches of the economies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). The national level Craftsmen Training Scheme and Apprentices Training Scheme are meeting the requirements of medium level qualified workers for industry. There are more than 1700 Industrial Training Institutes spread all over the country which are imparting systematic institutional training in 64 different vocations with a seating capacity of over 3 lakhs, School leavers in the age-group 15-25 are eligible for admission to

these Institutes and the duration of training ranges from 6 months to 2 years.

Under the Apprentices Training Scheme, training is imparted to young persons who are in the age group 14+ in 136 different designated trades in the industrial enterprises. The training period ranges from 6 months to 4 years.

Production of Steel in SAIL Plants

2002. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the production of steel in the plants of Steel Authority of India Limited during the months of September and October, 1986; and

(b) whether the production target of 7.2 million tonnes of saleable steel fixed by SAIL for 1986-87 is likely to be achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) The production of saleable steel at the plants of SAIL during the months of September and October, 1986 is as under :

	('000 tonnes)	
	September '86	October '86
Bhilai Steel Plant (BSP)	180.5	182.6
Durgapur Steel Plant (DSP)	68.0	78.0
Rourkela Steel Plant (RSP)	104.1	105.1
Bokaro Steel Plant (BSL)	146.4	165.2
Indian Iron and Steel Company (IISCO)	39.1	40.1
SAIL	538.1	571.0

(b) The saleable steel production target of the SAIL steel plants for 1986-87 was 7.2 million tonnes. Against this SAIL has now indicated that it expects to produce about 6.55 million tonnes.

Construction of High Rise Buildings by D.D A. in Vasant Kunj

2003. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that DDA has constructed some high rise buildings under the self-financing scheme in Vasant Kunj area of South Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Civil Aviation authorities have now pointed out that the height of these buildings has

crossed the permissible limits prescribed for building coming in the vicinity of airports; and

(c) if so, the full facts of the case indicating how Government propose to deal with the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). The DDA has planned houses upto four stories only. Some of these houses are under construction. The matter was referred to the Civil Aviation Authorities who have given their height clearance for the houses for the various housing pockets in Sectors C and D which are nearer to the air-port and the construction is being regulated accordingly.

Revival of Annual Summer Open Drama Festival

2004. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the annual summer open drama festival which used to be held in late 1950s at Talkatora Gardens, Delhi is being revived in Delhi and at other important centres in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The situation has changed considerably. Now several Government Agencies are engaged in promotion of art and culture including drama.

Projects Undertaken with World Bank Assistance in Maharashtra

2005. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the steps proposed to be taken by Union Government to solve the housing problem of big cities like Bombay, Madras and Calcutta;

(b) whether it is a fact that some projects under the World Bank loan programme have been undertaken in this direction in the city of Bombay; and

(c) if so, the World Bank Projects undertaken by the housing department of the Government of Maharashtra; and their total outlay and the cost involved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Housing is a State subject and social housing schemes are implemented by the State Governments/ U.T. Administrations as per their needs and

plan priorities. At the central level several steps have been taken to boost housing activity as given in the statement below.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Bombay Urban Development Project currently being implemented by the Housing Department is a Project costing Rs. 282.0 crores.

Statement

Details of Housing activity at the Central level

- (i) Provision of shelter facilities to the entire shelterless population by 2000 A.D. as per IYSH objective has been accepted by the Government.
- (ii) The level of investment in the Public Sector during the 7th Plan has been raised to Rs. 2,458 crores against Rs. 1,491 crores in the 6th Plan.
- (iii) Under the 20-Point Programme which is being implemented as an essential part of State Plans, schemes for allotment of developed house sites free of cost and construction assistance have been included. Moreover, the States are being assisted under the financing programmes of Housing and Urban Development Corporation for the schemes for housing of economically weaker sections and low income group families.
- (iv) To encourage cooperative group housing efforts in large cities, Apartment Ownership Act has been enacted in 10 States.
- (v) Several fiscal incentives have been given to encourage investment in housing.

Setting up of TV/Radio Transmitters

2006. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether no new low or high power TV or radio transmitter will be set up in the near future due to shortage of transmitters;

(b) the capacity of producers of transmitters in India;

(c) whether Government propose to import transmitters to meet the needs of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Adequate capacity for the manufacture of Radio and TV Transmitters has been licensed/set up as follows :

Sl. No.	Power of Tr.	Name of manufacturer	Capacity
1.	High Power TV Transmitters (1 K. Watt/ 10 K. Watt)	BEL	10 per annum
2.	Low Power TV Transmitters (100 Watt) VHF TV Transmitters	GCEL	100 per annum. In addition BEL also has expertise and capacity that can be utilised as and when required.
3.	Very Low Power (10 Watt) VHF TV Trs.		
4.	1 K. Watt/3 K. Watt/ 10 K. Watt/ Medium Wave Broadcast Trs.		
5.	50/100 K. Watt Shortwave Trs,	BEL	-do-
6.	FM Broadcast Trs. 1,3,5 K. Watt	BEL and GCEL	25 systems/annum.

(c) and (d). AIR's requirements of Shortwave Transmitters of 10/20 Kilowatt, 250 Kilowatt and 500 Kilowatt, for which there is no indigenous manufacturing capacity are proposed to be imported.

In the case of Doordarshan, except those which may be imported by the concerned indigenous manufacturers under their phased manufacturing programme, as per their terms and conditions of transfer of knowhow, no other transmitter is proposed to be imported.

Separate Antenna for Second T.V. Channel

2007. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the popularity of the Second Channel of T.V.;

(b) the expenditure incurred on telecasting these programmes vis-a-vis the income since its introduction;

(c) whether the Second Channel is not becoming popular because it requires installing a second antenna or modifying the present one; and

(d) the reasons why it has not been possible technologically to operate the

second channel on the same antenna installed for channel first of our TV and when this breakthrough is likely to be achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) :

(a) Yes, Sir. Two audience research surveys at Delhi as well as at Bombay had been undertaken by Doordarshan.

(b) The expenditure incurred on Second Channel of Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi is Rs. 46,53,200 from its inception on 17-9-84 and upto 31-10-1986. The expenditure incurred on Second Channel of Doordarshan Kendra, Bombay is Rs. 18,73,000 for its inception on 1.5.1985 and upto 31.10.1986. This expenditure includes only payment for programmes, professional services and salaries to the staff of Channel-II at each Kendra. The gross income from the commercials on the Second Channel service of Doordarshan Kendra Delhi is Rs. 8,04,800 from 17.9.1984 to 30.9.1986.

(c) and (d). The primary TV channel and the second channel operate in VHF Band-I and Band-III respectively, both at Delhi and Bombay. Use of separate antenna for two different frequency bands is advisable to obtain best results particularly at long distances. Provision of a separate receiving antenna for the second channel is also not very costly. Separate antennae are used under similar conditions even in foreign countries. However, a single broad band antenna can also be used at close distances where the signal is strong. Many advanced countries have introduced a 'Central Reception and Distribution System' for TV within an apartment block over cables to avoid ghosts in TV pictures and also installations of clusters of individual antennae for a large number of channels by individual viewers.

Cooperative Spinning Mills in Andhra Pradesh

2008. **SHRI V. TULSIRAM :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Government have requested the National Cooperative Development Corporation to grant approval for setting up of some cooperative spinning mills in the State;

(b) if so, since how long the request has been pending and the reasons for non-clearance; and

(c) the time by which final clearance would be given ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) is a promotional, developmental and financing institution. For cooperative spinning mills, it provides financial assistance in the form of loans to State Governments for participating in the share capital.

Out of the 4 proposals received from Andhra Pradesh Government for assisting Cooperative spinning mills, NCDC sanctioned assistance in respect of 3 mills during the Sixth Plan period. NCDC's assistance for more spinning mills will depend upon obtaining industrial licence, finalisation of additional spindle capacity to be created in the Seventh Plan and availability of term loans from all India financing institutions.

Steps to Increase Oilseeds Production in A.P.

2009. **SHRI V. TULSIRAM :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Government have approached Union Government to seek expert assistance for increasing the production of mustard, til, groundnut and other oilseed crops in the State;

(b) whether the climate of Andhra Pradesh is most suited for niger cultivation; and

(c) if so, the steps taken for increasing the production of niger, mustard, oil groundnut and other oilseeds in Andhra Pradesh ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. The climate of Andhra Pradesh is suited for niger cultivation. However, the crop is cultivated on a small area.

(c) A Centrally Sponsored National Oilseeds Development Project for the development of groundnut, sunflower, sesamum, safflower and castor is in operation in Andhra Pradesh. Under this project, assistance for inputs like quality seed, plant protection, farm implements, rhizobium culture, and sprinkler sets is provided. Provision under the project has also been made for demonstration of improved package of practices.

Families Above Poverty Line

2010. SHRI V. TULSIRAM :
SHRI G. BHOOPATHY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of agricultural families and families of small and marginal farmers which have been covered under the recommendations of the Working Group of his Ministry;

(b) the percentage of such families brought above the poverty line till 30 September, 1986 in the States;

(c) the number of such families in Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) the steps taken to boost their development further ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) :
(a) No separate Working Group has been set up by this Ministry for agricultural families and families of small and marginal farmers.

(b) and (c). Under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), persons living below the poverty line in rural areas, i.e. small farmers, marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans are assisted. During the Sixth Plan, 165.6 lakhs families have been assisted under IRDP.

The impact of the programme has been evaluated by a number of institutions on the basis of sample surveys. According to evaluation reports of PEO, NABARD, RBI and IFMR, about 40% of the families assisted under the programme have crossed the poverty line and another substantial percentage have got incremental income. It is too early to evaluate the impact on those assisted during 1985-86 and 1986-87 (till September, 1986). During 1985-86, 30.61 lakh families had been assisted under IRDP. Of these, 1.80 lakh families were assisted in Andhra Pradesh. During the current year upto September, 1986, 11.52 lakh families have been assisted as against the annual target of 32.00 lakhs. In Andhra Pradesh, 1.08 lakh families have been assisted as against the target of 2.28 lakhs.

(d) The measures taken to revamp IRDP during the Seventh Plan are given in the statement below.

Statement

Steps taken to improve the implementation of the IRD Programme in the VII Five Year Plan

1. The poverty line has been kept at Rs. 6400. The income of the assisted families is to be raised to this level;
2. For identification purposes, the cut off point has been raised to Rs. 4800 per family. However, all the families with income upto Rs. 3500 have to be covered before taking up families with higher income;
3. A higher investment per family including package of assistance to enable proper return on investment, for new beneficiaries;
4. Supplemental dose of assistance of those families assisted during VI Plan who have not been able to cross the poverty line, for no fault of their own;
5. The approach of uniformity has been changed to one of selectivity based on poverty incidence;

6. Identification of beneficiaries must involve the people's representatives much more closely;
7. Efforts to improve the linkage through identifying bodies at district level for this purpose or the establishment of District Supply and Marketing Societies;
8. Increasing the coverage of women beneficiaries to 30%;
9. Initiating a new scheme for the proper coordination of the training effort through the establishment of Composite Rural Training and Technology Centres. This scheme has been approved by the Government of India and guidelines are being issued separately;
10. The administrative set up at block, district and State level should be streamlined and strengthened, wherever necessary. A High Level Committee was also appointed to review the existing administrative arrangements for implementation of rural development programmes. The Committee has recently submitted its report which is under examination;
11. Improvement in the functioning of banks, particularly at the grassroot level;
12. Creating a better climate of awareness of beneficiaries and their proper organisation;
13. A greater involvement of voluntary agencies will be sought for implementation of IRDP schemes, including TRYSEM, to enable new types of family oriented projects to be implemented in a most effective manner; and
14. A new system of concurrent evaluation on the basis of taking up 36 districts, 72 blocks and a group of 10 current beneficiaries and 10 beneficiaries who received their assistance two years ago, per month has been introduced to have a closer monitoring of the programme.

Survey of Mineral Deposits in Andhra Pradesh

2011. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the name of places in Andhra Pradesh where survey was conducted to find mineral deposits during the period from 1982-1986 and the type of minerals found there with, details thereof;

(b) the quality and quantity of the mineral deposits found there; and

(c) the time by which mining of these minerals is proposed to be undertaken, the estimated expenditure involved and the amount likely to be earned therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Problems of Apple Growers in Himachal Pradesh

2012. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the apple growers in Himachal Pradesh are facing severe problems in cartoning apples due to the non-availability of wooden boxes; and

(b) whether any alternative to the wooden boxes has been found and arrangement for its supply made by Government to help the growers in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Wooden boxes are being made available to apple growers of Himachal Pradesh. However there is need to use more and more alternate packing material due to depleting forest wealth.

(b) The State Government through Himachal Pradesh Horticultural Produce and Marketing Corporation has taken up supply of corrugated fibre board cartons with trays

on a subsidised rate to the fruit growers. The National Committee on the use of plastics is also taking steps for the use of plastic crates for transporting apple. In order to make available fibre board cartons in adequate numbers, the State Agro-Industries Corporations has planned to set up a manufacturing unit in Himachal Pradesh immediately.

Pay Scales of CPWD Staff in MRM Project, Nepal

2013. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that under the CPWD a large number of workcharged and regular staff, who were working on the Mahendra Raj Marg Project in Nepal, have been absorbed in India;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that these workers were being paid the Third Pay Commission scales of pay and allowances when they were working on MRM Project;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the workers who are still in Nepal are being paid Third Pay Commission scales of pay and allowances or its equivalent in Nepalese currency;

(d) if so, whether the Fourth Pay Commission scales of pay will be made applicable to these workers; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The Nepal-based workers employed on MRM Project were not classified as Regular or Work-charged. These workers have been/are being absorbed in India on completion of the MRM Project.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) and (e). The proposal to extend 4th Pay Commission scales is under consideration in consultation with the Ministry of External Affairs/Ministry of Finance.

[*Translation*]

Allotment of Land to Group Housing Societies

2014. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH :
SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cooperative group housing societies registered with Delhi Development Authority;

(b) the number of societies which have been allotted land so far; and

(c) the names of societies which are still in the waiting list and the time by which they are likely to be allotted land in the near future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The total number of registered Cooperative Group Housing Societies in Delhi is 2001, as detailed under :

(i) No. of Societies registered prior to 1983.....586.

(ii) No. of Societies registered after June, 1983.....1415.

(b) So far the Delhi Development Authority has allotted land to 517 Cooperative Group Housing Societies as under :

(i) Societies registered prior to 1979.....79.

(ii) Societies registered in 1981.....438

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[*English*]

Increase in Jhuggies in Delhi

2015. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of jhuggies have come up in different parts of Delhi in the last few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any authority to ensure that such encroachments do not occur; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action proposed to be taken by Government against the responsible authority ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). No detailed survey has been carried out in this regard but, according to the reports received from DDA, Local Bodies and land owning Departments/Agencies, there has been no marked increase in the number of jhuggies in different parts of Delhi during the last few years.

(c) and (d). The DDA and the land-owning Departments/Agencies are responsible for keeping the lands under their control and management free from encroachments and jhuggies. Besides the local bodies, *viz.* MCD, NDMC and Delhi Cantonment Board, take action against squatters and unauthorised builders in their respective jurisdiction.

The following steps have been taken to check encroachment and unauthorised construction :

(i) A directive was issued to all concerned that encroachments on public property should be checked in the very beginning and not allowed to become permanent when it becomes difficult to remove them.

(ii) The Delhi Development Act, 1957, the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957, The Punjab Municipal Act, 1911 (as applicable to New Delhi Municipal Committee Area) and the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971, were amended in May, 1984 to declare unauthorised construction and encroachment cognizable

offences and also provide for Appellate Tribunals to hear appeals against the orders of demolitions in Delhi to the exclusion of the jurisdiction of Civil Courts. The provisions relating to the declaration of these as 'cognizable offences' had been enforced last year. The provisions relating to setting up Appellate Tribunals have also since been enforced with effect from 10.2.86 in respect of Delhi Municipal Corporation Act and Punjab Municipal Act, and 24.2.86 in respect of Delhi Development Act.

(iii) A meeting was taken by the Home Minister on 18.6.85 in which guidelines were laid down for prevention and checking of unauthorised construction and it was decided to fix responsibility for this purpose at fairly high level in the concerned organisations.

(iv) The DDA has taken the following specific steps in dealing with encroachments/unauthorised construction :

(1) Fresh encroachments are being removed through Mobile Demolition Squad of DDA. From 1.1.85 to 30.9.85, 17339 encroachments / unauthorised constructions were removed.

(2) The Special Cell dealing with the illegal sale of land, has registered 3233 cases and 4038 arrests have been effected.

(3) Proceedings for prosecution under the amended provisions of Delhi Development Act, have been launched.

(4) Instructions have been issued by the LG to the SHOs to check fresh encroachments.

(5) Orders making the concerned field staff personally responsible at various levels have been issued.

Other local bodies and land-owning departments have also reported that they have been taking action for removal of encroachments under their jurisdiction.

Regional Wage Policy

2016. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to evolve a regional wage policy; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). The Central Government has issued certain guidelines on regional minimum wages to all the State Governments/U T. Administrations on 6.5.1986. As per these guidelines the entire country is sub-divided in six regions. It is proposed that the regional minimum wage should be fixed for selected employment within the region.

Setting up of Radio Station at Alwar

2017. SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether Government propose to give priority to the setting up of the radio station at Alwar, Rajasthan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : Yes, Sir. According to the implementation plan, the new radio station is expected to be ready in 1989.

Ex-Gratia Payment in Lieu of Bonus in Mother Dairy

2018. DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that public-sector undertakings have been instructed not to give any ex-gratia payments in lieu of bonus;

(b) whether Mother Dairy, Delhi, a public sector unit, has defied these guidelines in October, 1986; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Instructions were issued by the Bureau of Public Enterprises, in their communication dated 23.9.1986, that the public sector enterprises to which the payment of Bonus Act, 1965 did not apply, due to their not satisfying the conditions laid down in section 20 of the Act, should also pay an ex-gratia amount to their employees in respect of the accounting year commencing on any day in the year 1985, which they would have been entitled to get as bonus, if the concerned enterprises were to fall within the purview of the Act. The instructions further stipulated that no ex-gratia payment whatsoever outside the payment of Bonus Act should be made in public sector enterprises, unless otherwise the same is authorised under an incentive scheme, duly approved by Government, as per the prescribed procedure. These instructions of the Bureau of Public Enterprises were circulated by this Ministry to its public sector undertakings on 29.10.1986.

(b) and (c). The Mother Dairy had made the ex-gratia payment to its employees, for the year 1985-86, on 23.10.1986 i.e. before the circulation of instructions, referred to in reply to (a) above, by this Ministry. The question as to whether to ex-gratia payment made by the Mother Dairy is in order and whether it contravened the guidelines issued in this regard is being examined.

Evaluation of Working of CPWD by National Productivity Council

2019. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Productivity Council was asked to evaluate the working of the CPWD;

(b) whether the study report has been submitted by the NPC; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) Not yet.

(c) Question does not arise.

Production of Fertilizers in Public/Private Sector

2020. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the comparative production of fertilisers in the private sector in the country during the last three years, year-wise and to what extent the production declined as a consequence of imports both in public and private sector;

(b) the estimated loss suffered by the public and private sector fertilizer industry due to liberal imports during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) whether in view of the fertilizer glut in the country, Government propose to set up a buffer stock to ease the situation, if so, what steps have been taken by Government in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) and (b). Year-wise production of fertilizers in the private and public sectors during the last three years, is indicated below :

Production in lakh tonnes of nutrients (N+P)

1983-84 1984-85 1985-86

Private Sector 18.83 21.20 24.57

Public Sector 19.47 21.91 23.56

No loss of production on account of imports has been reported by the Fertilizer Industry.

(c) No decision has been taken to set up a buffer stock of fertilizers.

Higher Cost of Indian Steel than International Prices

2021. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cost of Steel manufactured in India is far in excess of the international prices, making it difficult for export;

(b) the different varieties of steel produced in India where the prices are high and those if any, where the prices are low as compared to the world prices;

(c) whether for variety where the prices are high, the landed cost of the imported steel of the same variety is less and if so, the particulars thereof; and

(d) what are the factors that have made the cost so high and whether efforts are being made to explore if this could be reduced ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) International prices of steel are lower than the price of steel manufactured in India. However, the demand of steel within the country exceeds indigenous production and, therefore, an exportable surplus is generally not available.

(b) and (c). Estimated CIF prices, landed cost, and current domestic stockyard prices of major categories of steel are given in the statement below.

(d) The factors responsible for high cost of production are mainly obsolete technology, poor quality of raw material, lack of sustained and adequate availability of power, and continuous increase in the prices of various inputs. The main producers of steel are taking steps to reduce the cost of production by a variety of measures.

Statement

Estimated C.I.F. prices, landed cost and current domestic stockyard prices of major categories of imported steel items

Product	CIF Value (Rs./MT)	Landed Cost (Rs./MT)	Stockyard Prices (Rs./tonne)
Billets	2677	4614	4540
Bars and Rods	3233	6931	5210
Beams	3595	7655	6960
Channels	3595	7655	6880
Angles	3557	7579	6690
Unequal Angles	4138	8741	7610
Plates	3440	7365	7390
GP Sheets (0.35 mm)	6065	15591	16860
HR Coils (3.15 mm)	3298	8043	7015
CR Coils (0.63 mm)	4397	9776	9535

Areas Identified for Generation of Steel Demand

2023. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased state :

(a) the areas identified for generation of steel demand in the country;

(b) the initiative taken to match the demand for more sophisticated items in steel; and

(c) the measures taken to improve customer service ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) The projections of demand for steel in the coming years indicate a rapid growth of demand in flat products like Hot Rolled and Cold Rolled Steel, GP/GC Sheets and other special steels.

(b) It is planned to meet this demand by increasing production of these items

from existing units and creating additional capacity to meet future requirements.

(c) To improve customer services, Steel Authority of India Limited have adopted a number of measures, *inter alia* the following :

(i) Introduction of a time bound supply scheme;

(ii) Streamlining of the system of registration of demand by the customers at the branches;

(iii) Setting higher quality standards and achieving product quality through adherence to technological norms;

(iv) Streamlining of the procedure for speedier settlement of quality complaints and claims; and

(v) Development and modernisation of stockyards.

Shrimp Cultivation in Kerala

2024. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that shrimp cultivation in Kerala is not picking up;

(b) whether there is any proposal to save the industry from crisis by involving the Central Marine Research Institute and other similar organisations; and

(c) if so, how far these institutes are co-operating and to what extent the industry has been saved ?

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). There is no crisis in prawn farming in Kerala. Shrimp cultivation being practiced in the state, is by traditional prawn filtration method. Efforts are being made by the Central Institute of Coastal Engineering for Fishery, Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) and Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI) to introduce scientific culture practices in the existing farms and develop new farms on sound engineering principles for intensive and semi-intensive culture. The State Government is also collaborating with CMFRI and MPEDA for establishment of a prawn hatchery.

[*Translation*]

Progress made by Technological Mission for Drinking Water

2025. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the places in the country where Technological Mission is working to solve the problem of drinking water;

(b) the progress made so far by this mission;

(c) whether this mission has achieved any success in desert and hill areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) In 1986-87, the Technology Mission on Drinking Water in villages and Related Water Management will take up 11 Pilot Projects for treatment of various problems associated with the supply of safe drinking water in rural areas. The names of the districts where these projects will be taken up are :

- (1) Barmer in Rajasthan;
- (2) Kutch in Gujarat;
- (3) Jhabua in Madhya Pradesh;
- (4) Gulbarga in Karnataka;
- (5) Kurnool in Andhra Pradesh;
- (6) Ramanathapuram in Tamil Nadu;
- (7) Gurgaon in Haryana;
- (8) Mirzapur in Uttar Pradesh;
- (9) Bankura in West Bengal;
- (10) West Khasi in Meghalaya; and
- (11) Aizwal in Mizoram;

(b) Major problems in the Project Areas have been identified and the participating technical organisations have been earmarked for tackling the problems.

Preparation of detailed Project Reports are in progress and they are expected to be ready by the end of January, 1987 as per envisaged time schedule.

(c) and (d). The problems of desert and hill areas in the supply of safe drinking water are some of the areas where the Technology Mission will concentrate its activities.

As the Project Reports are under preparation any assessment of achievement at this stage does not arise.

Unemployed Registered with Employment Exchanges

(b) the percentage of educated unemployed persons among them, state-wise ?

2026. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI :

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of unemployed persons registered with employment exchanges in the country, State-wise, at present; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). Available information relating to the number of job-seekers (all of whom are not necessarily unemployed) who were on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges, State-wise, as on 31.12.1985 together with percentage of educated job-seekers (Matric and above) is furnished in the statement below.

Statement

States	No. of applicants on Live Register of Employment Exchanges as on 31.12 1985 (in thousands)	Percentage of Educated applicants (Matriculate and above included in Col. 2)
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	2328.8	48.9
2. Assam	603.4	48.6
3. Bihar	2549.5	53.5
4. Gujarat	729.8	60.2
5. Haryana	479.2	46.6
6. Himachal Pradesh	314.5	59.0
7. Jammu and Kashmir	73.9	43.7
8. Karnataka	926.8	59.1
9. Kerala	2573.5	53.5
10. Madhya Pradesh	1429.0	52.2
11. Maharashtra	2423.9	57.6
12. Manipur	219.4	53.3
13. Meghalaya	17.3	45.0
14. Nagaland	16.9	28.4
15. Orissa	720.5	45.5
16. Punjab	632.6	47.3

1	2	3
17. Rajasthan	677.8	55.6
18. Sikkim*	—	—
19. Tamilnadu	2079.0	49.3
20. Tripura	100.2	44.5
21. Uttar Pradesh	2564.3	59.1
22. West Bengal	3960.2	48.9
Union Territories		
1. Andaman Nicobar Islands	12.4	31.8
2. Arunachal Pradesh*	—	—
3. Chandigarh	112.2	54.7
4. Dadra and Nagar Haveli**	—	—
5. Delhi	569.2	75.6
6. Goa	50.5	57.2
7. Lakshadweep	6.1	27.8
8. Mizoram	23.6	38.3
9. Pondicherry	75.6	54.5
All India Total :	26269.9	53.2

Note :— 1. *No Employment Exchange is functioning.

2. **One Employment Exchange is functioning in this Union Territory, but data are not being received.

**Installation of Statue of Late Smt.
Indira Gandhi**

(c) the time by which it is likely to be installed ?

2027. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(a) whether Government have any proposal to install a statue of the late Shrimati Indira Gandhi at some proper place in New Delhi;

(b) No.

(b) if so, whether the site has been selected; and

(c) It is difficult to prescribe a time limit involving artistry work of high quality.

**Construction of Shops by DDA in
Anand Vihar**

2028. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the shops constructed by DDA in Anand Vihar colony of East Delhi, have been lying vacant since long; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For a number of shops there was no bid in the auctions previously held by the DDA. However, recently a few of them have been disposed off by auction. In addition applications for allotment of shops/stalls reserved for members of SC/ST as well as for persons whose lands were acquired have been invited and it is expected that allotment of all the shops will be

made by January 1987. Two shops reserved for Super Bazar and P and T Department would also be taken possession shortly.

Setting up of T.V. Transmitters

2029. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the district-wise details of television transmitter centres opened in various States; and

(b) whether all the districts of Bihar have been brought under television network ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) The requisite information is given in the statement below.

(b) No, Sir.

Statement

District-wise Details of TV Transmitters in the Country

S. State/UT No.		District	Centre
1	2	3	4
1.	Assam	Kamrup	Guwahati*
		Darrang	Tezpur
		Lakhimpur	Dibrugarh
		Cachar	Silchar
		Sibsagar	Nazira
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Hyderabad*
		East Godavari	(i) Kakinada
			(ii) Rajamundry
		Krishna	Vijayawada*
Chittoor	Tirupati		

1	2	3	4
		Nellore	Nellore
		Cuddapah	(i) Cuddapah
			(ii) Prodattur
		Karimnagar	Karimnagar
		Vishkhapatnam	Visakhapatnam*
		Nizamabad	Nizamabad
		Warangal	Warangal
		Kurnool	(i) Kurnool
			(ii) Adoni
		Mehboobnagar	Mehboobagar
		Anantapur	Anantapur
3.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur*
		Patna	Patna*
		Gaya	Gaya
		Munger	Munger
		Dhanbad	Dhanbad
		Singhbhun	Jamshedpur
		Purnea	Purnea
		Ranchi	Ranchi*
		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur
		Paschim Champaran	Bettiah
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga
4.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad*	Ahmedabad*
		Vadodra	Vadodra
		Surat	Surat
		Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar
		Mehsena	Patna

1	2	3	4
		Rajkot	Rajkot*
		Bharuch	Bharuch
		Valsad	Navasari
		Jamnagar	Dwarka*
		Kachchh	Bhuj
5.	Haryana	Hissar	Hissar
		Bhiwani	Bhiwani
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Simla	Simla
		Kulu	Kulu
		Solan	Kasauli*
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	Srinagar*
		Jammu	Jammu*
		Kargil	Kargil
		Leh	Leh
		Poonch	Poonch*
8.	Karnataka	Gulbarga*	Gulbarga*
		Bangalore	Bangalore*
		Dakshin Kannad	Mangalore
		Chitradurga	Davangere
		Shimoga	Bhadravati
		Bijapur	Bijapur
		Bellary	(i) Bellary
			(ii) Hospet
		Raichur	Raichur
		Dharwad	(i) Dharwad
			(ii) Gadag-Betgari
		Mysore	Mysore
		Belgaum	Belgaum

1	2	3	4
		Hassan	Hassan
9.	Kerala	Trivandrum	Trivandrum*
		Kozhikode	Calicut
		Ernakulam	Cochin*
		Cannanore	Cannanore
		Palghat	Palghat
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Raipur	Raipur*
		Bhopal	Bhopal*
		Indore	Indore*
		Gwalior	Gwalior
		Jabalpur	(i) Jabalpur
			(ii) Murwara
		Bilaspur	(i) Bilaspur
			(ii) Korba
		Sagar	Sagar.
		Rewa	Rewa
		Ratlam	Ratlam
		Sidhi	Singrauli
		East Nimar	(i) Khandwa
			(ii) Burhanpur
		Bastar	Jagdalpur
11.	Maharashtra	Bombay	Bombay*
		Pune	Pune*
		Nagpur	Nagpur*
		Akola	Akola
		Nasik	(i) Nasik
			(ii) Malegaon
		Kolhapur	Kolhapur

1	2	3	4
		Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar
		Aurangabad	(i) Jalna
			(ii) Aurangabad
		Dhule	Dhule
		Osmanabad	Latur
		Amravati	Amravati
		Solapur	Solapur
		Parbhani	Parbhani
		Chandrapur	Chandrapur
		Nanded	Nanded
		Jalgaon	(i) Jalgaon
			(ii) Bhusawal
		Bhandara	Gondiya
		Sangli	Sangli
		Satara	Satara
12.	Manipur	Manipur Central	Imphal
		Manipur East	Ukhrul
13.	Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	Shillong
		West Garo Hills	Tura
14.	Nagaland	Kohima	Kohima
15.	Orissa	Sambalpur	Sambalpur*
		Cuttack	Cuttack*
		Ganjam	Behrampur
		Sundargarh	Rourkela
		Koraput	Koraput
16.	Punjab	Amritsar	Amritsar*
		Bhatinda	Bhatinda*

1	2	3	4
		Jalandhar	Jalandhar*
		Gurdaspur	(i) Pathankot
			(ii) Ganganagar
17.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	Jodhpur
		Udaipur	Udaipur
		Kota	Kota
		Alwar	Alwar
		Jhunjhunun	Khetri
		Bikaner	Bikaner
		Bhilwara	Bhilwara
		Ajmer	Ajmer
		Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer
		Barmer	Barmer
		Jaipur	Jaipur*
		Ganganagar	(i) Suratgarh
			(ii) Ganganagar
18.	Sikkim	East Sikkim	Gangtok
19.	Tamil Nadu	Madras	Madras*
		Tiruchirapalli	Tiruchirapalli
		North Arcot	Vellore
		Salem	Salem
		Madurai	Kodaikanal*
		Coimbatore	Coimbatore
		Thanjavur	Kumbakoham
		South Arcot	Neyvelli
20.	Tripura	West Tripura	Agartala
21.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Lucknow*
		Dehradun	Mussoorie*
		Kanpur	Kanpur*

1	2	3	4
		Deoria	Deoria
		Allahabad	Allahabad*
		Shahjahanpur	Shahjahanpur
		Sultanpur	Sultanpur
		Rae-Bareilly	Rae-Bareilly
		Bareilly	Bareilly
		Agra	Agra*
		Jhansi	Jhansi
		Nainital	Nainital
		Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur*
		Varanasi	Varanasi*
		Rampur	Rampur
		Farukhabad	Farukhabad
		Faizabad	Faizabad
		Etawah	Etawah
		Aligarh	Aligarh
		Moradabad	(i) Moradabad
			(ii) Sambhal
		Garhwal	Pauri
		Babraich	Babraich
		Pithoragarh	Pithoragarh
22. West Bengal		Calcutta	Calcutta*
		Malda	Malda
		Bardhaman	(i) Asansol*
			(ii) Bardhaman
		Medinipur	Kharagpur
		West Dinajpur	Balurghat

1	2	3	4
		Birbhum	Shanti-Niketan
		Murshidabad	Murshidabad*
		Darjeeling	Kurseong*
23. Mizoram		Aizawl	Aizawi
Union Territories			
1. A and N Island		Andaman	Port Blair
		Nicobar	Car Nicobar
2. Arunachal Pradesh		Lower Subansiri	Itanagar
3. Delhi		Delhi	Delhi*
4. Goa, Daman and Diu		Goa	Panaji*
5. Pondicherry		Pondicherry	Pondicherry

*Indicates High Power Transmitters.

[English]

Kerosene for Fishermen

2030. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kerala Government have requested for additional allotment of Kerosene for use by fishermen; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and 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) Government of Kerala have requested Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas in the month of June, 1986 to enhance the monthly quota of Kerosene to 18,000 tonnes per month to meet the increased domestic demand including fishing sector.

(b) Keeping in view of the increased demand for kerosene from various States/ Union Territories including Kerala allo-

cations for monsoon block (July-October 1986) were made at a growth rate of 7% as against 5% given earlier. In addition further adhoc allocation of 1055 and 1212 tonnes were made to Kerala for the months of September and October, 1986 raising the total allocations for these months to 17000 tonnes and 17157 tonnes respectively. For the winter block (November, 1986 to February, 1987) the allocations have been made at the rate of 18100 tonnes per month after allowing a growth rate of 7½% over the allocations made in the corresponding months of previous year. Besides, an additional adhoc allocation of 1212 tonnes per month for the winter block has also been made to Kerala raising the total allocation to 19,312 tonnes per month.

Labour Attache in Foreign Countries

2031. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to appoint labour attaches in Indian embassies in foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the extent to which the labour attaches will protect the interests of emigrants abroad ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Production of Cashew Apple

2032. PROF K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of cashew apple produced every year in the country;

(b) how much quantity of cashew apple is wasted; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to convert raw cashew apple into useful products ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Cashewnut is not a forecast and crop, therefore, the statistics of production are not available. However, it is estimated the about one and a half million tonnes of cashew apple is produced every year in the country. A large portion of the cashew apple production remains un-utilised.

(c) Cashew apple is utilised for the manufacture of Feni in Goa. Karnataka Cashew Development Corporation has decided to set-up a unit for making Feni from cashew apple. The Central Food Technological Research Institute and Kerala Agriculture University have developed technology for processing cashew apple.

Remunerative Price for Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Pellets

2033. SHRI H.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kudremukh Iron Ore Company, set up as early as April, 1976, is now saddled with a fresh problem of locating foreign buyers who are willing to pay remunerative price for its pellets; and

(b) if so, the details of efforts made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) and (b). The Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited is making all efforts to locate buyers for its pellets. Trial shipments of iron ore pellets have already been made to Hungary and China. Samples of pellets have also been sent to Indonesia, Malaysia and Qatar for tests. The Company is in touch with other countries, like Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Pakistan, Mexico, Libya, Egypt, Poland, etc. for the sale of pellets.

Approval of Underground Drainage Scheme for Jabalpur

2034. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the under ground drainage scheme for Jabalpur city is pending for technical acceptance in C.P.H.E.O. (Urban Development Department); and

(b) if so, the reasons for not granting technical acceptance so far and when the scheme is expected to be accepted and approved for execution ?

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

(b) The technical observations of CPHEEO on the project estimate for the Jabalpur sewerage have already been communicated to the State Government with the advise to update the project in the light of these observations. The State Government's further reply in this connection is awaited.

Central Tractor Station for Eradication of Saccharum

2035. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to establish a Central Tractor Station in Madhya Pradesh for the eradication of

Saccharum Species during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) whether Jabalpur agricultural tract is heavily infested with this weed; and

(c) whether the desirability of opening the proposed station at Jabalpur has been considered, 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) Parts of Madhya Pradesh, including Jabalpur region are reported to be infested with saccharum weed.

(c) There is no Central Sector Scheme for setting up such stations. However, the Government of Madhya Pradesh do provide dozers on payment for work as reclamation of weed infested land.

[*Translation*]

Loss to SAIL due to Fire Incidents

2036. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Steel Authority of India bears loss of crores of rupees every year due to incident of fire in its establishments;

(b) if so, the details of financial loss suffered due to incidents of fire in each establishment of Steel Authority of India during the last three years;

(c) whether Government have taken any steps to control the fire and prevent the recurrence of such incidents; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House,

[*English*]

Additional Water Supply in the Capital

2037. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to make available an additional 140 million gallons of water daily to the capital;

(b) whether two proposals in this regard are under consideration of Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The two proposals under consideration of the Government are :

(i) Construction of additional 100 mgd. water treatment Plant at Haiderpur in exchange of raw-water from Government of Haryana for treated effluent.

(ii) Construction of additional 40 mgd. water treatment plant at Wazirabad in exchange of unfiltered water used for gardening purposes by CPWD with treated effluent from Okhla Treatment Plant.

TISCO Proposal for Steel Plant Expansion Programme

2038. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :
SHRI S.M. GURADDI :

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

(a) whether Tata Iron and Steel Company has proposed a Rs. 1500 crore expansion programme;

(b) if so, whether the Company has forwarded the proposal to Union Government;

(c) if so, whether Union Government have examined the expansion programme; and

(d) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) to (d). TISCO have submitted a proposal to Government for an 'in principle' approval to further modernise their steel plant at Jamshedpur. The proposed modernisation is also expected to result in expansion of capacity by about 1.0 million tonnes of saleable, steel. The proposal is under examination and a decision is expected to be taken shortly.

Distress Sale of Coarse Grains in Karnataka

**2039. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :
SHRI S.M. GURADDI :**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Karnataka State's Krishak Samaj has approached the Union Government to prevent distress sale of coarse grains at several places in Karnataka State ;

(b) whether the Executive Chairman of the said Samaj apprised him about the plight of the farmers during his visit to the State in September, 1986;

(c) if so, whether he asked the Food Corporation of India to intervene into the market situation; and

(d) if so, whether State Government have also sent a request to the Union Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (d). No representation regarding distress sale of coarse grains in Karnataka has been received from the State's Krishak Samaj. Support price for kharif coarse grains namely, jawar, bajra, maize and ragi has been fixed at Rs. 132

per quintal of fair average quality in respect of marketing season 1986-87. NAFED has been designated as the Central Nodal Agency for undertaking purchase operations through State agencies to be designated by the State Government under the price support scheme in the every of decline in prices below the support level. So far, the need for entering markets in Karnataka State for support purchases has not arisen.

ILO Suggestions to Create Fund for Occupational Safety of Workers

2040. SHRI MURLI DEORA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether existing instruments to ensure proper safety of workers in working places are adequate, if not the steps taken in this regard;

(b) whether Government are considering the recent ILO suggestion that a fund be created in India for providing occupational safety and safeguarding the health of workers; and

(c) the measures taken to ensure mandatory training of all workers in industrial establishments to ensure industrial safety and to involve the trade unions in it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c). Provisions for ensuring safety of workers in working places exist in various labour legislations like Factories Act, 1948, Plantation Labour Act, 1951, Mines Act, 5? etc. and rules framed thereunder. The above Acts and rules are amended as and when required keeping in view the introduction of new technologies and rapid industrialisation.

The International Labour Organisation submitted to the Government in July, 1986 a "Report on General and Comprehensive Legislation on Occupational Safety and Health at Work Place." The Report, *inter alia*, recommended setting up of a Fund and a National Foundation of Industrial Safety and Occupational Health for co-ordinating and promoting activities of

research and training. The Government has not yet taken any final view on this Report.

The Central Labour Institute, Bombay and its three Regional Labour Institute at Calcutta, Kanpur and Madras organise from time to time programmes for training and educating the workers and representatives of Trade Unions on proper work practices for occupational safety and health and for prevention of accidents.

Soviet Offer to Modernise IISCO

2041. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether an offer was made by the Soviet Union to modernise and renovate the Indian Iron and Steel company (IISCO);

(b) if so, the details of the proposal;

(c) whether Government have accepted the proposal and if not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the proposals of Government to modernise IISCO and the time by which these will be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K C. PANT) : (a) to (c). A Soviet organisation had prepared a Feasibility Report for modernisation and development of the Burnpur Steel Plant of IISCO in March, 1984. The Soviets expressed their willingness to cooperate in the implementation of this project. As the VII Plan made no provision for the Project, no detailed discussions have been held on the Soviet interest.

(d) In view of constraint of funds it is not possible at this stage to indicate a firm time by which the project may be taken up for implementation. Efforts are, however, being made to locate alternative sources of technical and financial assistance.

New Method of Fish Breeding Invented by University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar

2042. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar has successfully started fish breeding through 'simulated water current stimulated' system without using hormonal injections; 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) Under simulated riverine conditions with controlled flow of water in a small cemented tank, the major Indian carps viz. Catla, Rohu and Mrigal were successfully bred within a period of 3-4 hours without being subjected to hypophysation. Such a breeding tank is further used for rearing fry and fingerlings.

Dairy Development in Andhra Pradesh

2043. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the assistance given to Andhra Pradesh for dairy development in the State, during last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether Union Government propose to propogate dairy development as subsidiary income in Chronic drought prone areas like Anantapur in Andhra Pradesh; 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) Central assistance to States for State Plans is given in the form of Block Loans and Block Grants and not for individual schemes or projects. In view of this the figures of Central assistance given to Andhra Pradesh for State Plan dairy development schemes are not available. However, the assistance given to Andhra Pradesh under Operation flood programme is as under :

Year	(Rs. in lakhs) Disbursement of funds to Andhra Pradesh by the Indian Dairy Corporation
1983-84	676.03
1984-85	490.26
1985-86	603.78 (Provisional)

(b) There is no specific proposal at present to propagate dairy development as subsidiary income in drought prone areas like Anantapur in Andhra Pradesh.

(c) Does not arise.

Support Price of Groundnut

2044. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that support price of groundnut has been raised from Rs. 350 to Rs. 370 per quintal;

(b) whether Government are aware that the price of groundnut in the market is higher than the support price announced by Government; and

(c) if so, whether Union Government would take a realistic view and announce a rational support price of groundnut at Rs. 600 per quintal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The minimum support price for the fair average quality of groundnut-in-shell for the 1986-87 marketing season has been raised to Rs. 370 per quintal from Rs. 350 per quintal in the previous season.

(b) Yes, Sir. Government are aware that in the current season the market price of groundnut has been ruling higher than the minimum support price,

(c) Government had already taken a realistic view of all relevant factors before fixing the minimum support price of groundnut-in-shell for the current year. There have been no developments subsequently to warrant any revision in the level of support price announced.

Failure of Charter Policy

2045. SHRI R.S. MANE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the failure of policy of chartering foreign vessels, despite its revival by Government in the recent past;

(b) whether any assessment has been made of its failure and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how far the present policy has achieved the desired goal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The charter policy of 1977 could not fully achieve its desired goals in the absence of any statutory powers to regulate the operation of chartered vessels.

(c) The present policy enunciated in 1981 has enabled the Government to prosecute the charterers and the foreign crew of the chartered vessels for violation of any of the charter terms and conditions under the provisions of the Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Act, 1981 and the Rules framed thereunder in 1982. Towards fulfilment of obligatory purchase condition of charter, the Indian companies are required to acquire equal number of vessels as that of the chartered vessels within a stipulated time limit. The charterers are also required to post 20 per cent Indian crew on the chartered vessels who are to be kept as understudies to the foreign Skipper, Engineer and other operational crew for the transfer of technology.

The desired goals have been achieved to a large extent.

[*Translation*]

Water Scarcity in Drought Stricken Areas

2046. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ :
SHRI R. M. BHOYE :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state .

(a) whether Central Government have asked the State Government to report about those districts which are drought stricken and suffering from water scarcity;

(b) if so, the districts in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra where there is a shortage of drinking water; and

(c) the form of assistance being provided by Union Government to the Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Central Government have not specifically asked the State Governments to report about districts which are affected by drought and suffering from water scarcity. However, the State Governments report the position to the Central Government from time to time and also give information in Memoranda seeking Central assistance for meeting the situation created by drought.

(b) In their Memorandum received on 12th November, 1986, the Government of Madhya Pradesh have stated that areas in 35 districts are affected by drought and 29 districts are likely to face shortage of drinking water. It has not been claimed that there is shortage of drinking water at present due to inadequate rainfall. The Maharashtra Government have stated in their Memorandum received on 12 November that 18 districts are affected by drought and face shortage of drinking water.

(c) Apart from the assistance provided as 100% grant-in-aid to the State Governments under the Plan Scheme of Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, in 1986-87 Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra were

sanctioned ceilings of expenditure for drinking water supply programme as a drought relief measure amounting to Rs. 4.10 crores and Rs. 47.23 crores respectively.

[*English*]

Revision in Minimum Wages

2047. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to revise upward, the minimum wages of the landless agricultural labour, and other daily rated workers in general, in view of the soaring prices of essential commodities; and

(b) whether Government propose to appoint any Commission to examine the matter and recommend the steps in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Based on the recommendations of the 31st Session of the Labour Minister's Conference held in July, 1980, the Central Government revises minimum wages in scheduled employments including landless agricultural labour, once in two years or on a rise of 50 points in Consumer Price Index number whichever is earlier. The State Governments have also been advised to follow this recommendation while revising minimum wages in the scheduled employments for which they are the appropriate Governments under the Minimum Wages Act.

(b) No, Sir.

[*Translation*]

Setting up of Mini Steel Plants in U.P.

2048. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up mini steel plants in Uttar Pradesh during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the locations thereof and the date by which these plants will be set up;

(c) whether the proposal for setting up a steel plant at Gazipur, Uttar Pradesh has been given up; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The VII Plan allocation of the Department of Steel makes no provision for this Project.

Reorganisation of Programme Advisory Committees

2049. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for reorganisation of Programme Advisory Committees for Lucknow and Najibabad stations of All India Radio in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, by what time;

(c) whether Government would set up soon an Advisory Committee for Almora station of All India Radio in Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) if so, by what time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A K. PANJA) :

(a) The Programme Advisory Committees at Lucknow and Najibabad have already been reconstituted on 22.6.1986.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Programme Advisory Committees are set up at stations which originate programmes for a duration of 5½ hours or more every day. A.I.R., Almora is at present originating programmes of about 3½ hours per day. There is therefore no proposal to set up a P.A.C. at A.I.R. Almora.

Persons Benefited under IRDP in Uttar Pradesh

2050. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of persons benefited under IRDP in Uttar Pradesh during the years 1984-85 and 1985-86;

(b) the percentage of those persons out of these beneficiaries who have been able to cross the poverty-line during these years;

(c) whether it is a fact that the percentage of people living below poverty line in this region is still the highest;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to put forward any time schedule to the State Government for ensuring proper implementation of this programme in the State; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) Under IRDP 6.95 lakh families were assisted during 1984-85 and 5,808 lakh during 1985-86.

(b) Bringing the families above poverty line is a gradual and continuing process and it will take time before the impact of the programme on beneficiaries can be assessed.

(c) According to 38th round of survey of NSSO 46.5% of the rural population was below poverty line in U.P. as against 40.4% of the national average.

(d) and (e). Annual and quarterly targets are fixed for the programme and upto September, 1986 the Sixth monthly target has generally been achieved in U.P. Regarding women coverage, the state performance is lower than national average and they have asked to pay more emphasis on this aspect.

Setting up of Apple Seedling Bank

2051. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up apple-seedling bank with a view to supply modern quality apple seedling to garden owners in those parts of the country where apple is grown;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to increase per hectare production of apples in those areas with a view to bring the country at par with other countries, particularly the United States of America in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION, IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). At present there is no proposal under the consideration of Government of India to set up apple-seedling bank.

(c) Government of India is implementing a centrally sponsored scheme on improved technology for quality apple production in Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh. Under Indo-Australian Apple Technology Extension Project, improved technology for apple production is being imparted to growers in Jammu and Kashmir. Super varieties of apple which have high productivity have been introduced in the country. Government of India through National Horticulture Board has taken up a project for production and supply of quality planting material. Under this project plants of high yielding varieties of apples will also be produced. Besides, State Governments are implementing programmes for increasing apple production. Agricultural Universities in Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir are conducting research for improving existing cultivation practices.

[*English*]

Proposal to Close Down Loss Making Fertiliser Units of H.F.C.

2052. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN :
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to close down the loss making public sector fertiliser units in the country;

(b) if so, the comparative loss incurred by each of these public sector fertiliser units during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the major factors responsible for the losses; and

(d) to what extent the production of fertilisers by the public sector units in the country is estimated to fall short with the closure of the loss making units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) No. Sir, no decision has been taken to close down the three fertilizer units of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited.

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

Panchayati Raj Institutions

2053. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated any plan to rejuvenate and revitalise Panchayati Raj institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the expert committee set up under the chairmanship of Shri L.M. Singhvi has prepared a concept paper on law to rejuvenate and revitalise Panchayati Raj institutions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) (a) and (b). The Minister of Agriculture and later even the Prime Minister has written to the Chief Ministers of State Governments including Union Territories to hold regular elections to the

Panchayati Raj Bodies, wherever due, and give them adequate administrative powers and financial back-up to make them vibrant instruments of popular participation in development process.

(c) No, Sir.

Sanitary Latrines in Rural Areas

2054. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to launch a major integral programme for sanitary latrines in rural areas during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the funds earmarked therefor;

(c) the amount allocated to different States to implement the above programme; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) to (d). An integrated programme for construction of rural sanitary latrines during the Seventh Plan was started in February, 1986. This programme provided for construction of 5 lakh sanitary

latrines in rural areas under National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP), provision of sanitary latrines in one sillion houses being constructed for Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes under RLEGP and construction of sanitary latrines in village level institutions like health sub-centres, schools, panchayat ghars, anganwadis etc. under NREP and RLEGP. It is estimated that Rs. 6 crores would be required annually under both these programmes. State/Union Territory-wise allocation of funds and number of units to be constructed under these programmes during 1986-87 are given in Statements I and II below.

Judging from the magnitude of the problem, programmes under NREP and RLEGP would be inadequate. There is also need for covering households other than those of Schedule Castes/Schedule Tribes. The Central Government has, therefore, recently introduced a new 'Central Rural Sanitation Programme', under which 100% grant-in-aid would be given to States/Union Territories, for rural sanitation programmes. In 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 10.65 crores has been ear-marked for this programme. State/Union Territory-wise provisional allocation of funds under Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) is given in Statement-III below. Provisional allocation for 1987-88 is Rs. 12 crores.

Statement-I

Statement Indicating State/UT-wise earmarking of cash funds for Sanitary lotrines under NREP during the year 1986-87

Sl. No.	States/U.Ts.	NREP (1986-87) (Rs. in lakhs)	Target (No. to be constructed)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	57.50	4780
2.	Assam	12.00	1000
3.	Bihar	84.60	7050
4.	Gujarat	19.80	1650
5.	Haryana	5.60	470

1	2	3	4
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3.30	275
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.10	340
8.	Karnataka	27.70	2310
9.	Kerala	22.70	1900
10.	Madhya Pradesh	49.90	4160
11.	Maharashtra	48.00	4000
12.	Manipur	0.60	50
13.	Meghalaya	0.80	65
14.	Nagaland	0.70	60
15.	Orissa	26.50	2210
16.	Punjab	6.00	500
17.	Rajasthan	23.40	1950
18.	Sikkim	0.40	35
19.	Tamil Nadu	47.40	3950
20.	Tripura	1.90	160
21.	Uttar Pradesh	106.00	8830
22.	West Bengal	45.30	3780
U.Ts.			
1.	A and N Islands	0.90	75
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.90	75
3.	Chandigarh	0.30	25
4.	D and N Haveli	0.40	30
5.	Delhi	0.40	30
6.	Goa, Daman and Diu	1.00	80
7.	Lakshadweep	0.30	25
8.	Mizoram	0.80	70
9.	Pondicherry	0.80	70
Total :		600.00	50,000

Statement-II*State/UT-wise allocation for sanitary latrines under RLEGP during the year 1986-87*

Sl. No.	States/U.Ts.	RLEGP 1986-87 (Rs. in lakhs)	Target (No. to be constructed)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	57.50	4780
2.	Assam	12.00	1000
3.	Bihar	84.60	7050
4.	Gujarat	19.80	1650
5.	Haryana	5.60	470
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3.30	275
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.10	340
8.	Karnataka	27.70	2310
9.	Kerala	22.70	1900
10.	Madhya Pradesh	49.90	4160
11.	Maharashtra	48.00	4000
12.	Manipur	0.60	50
13.	Meghalaya	0.80	65
14.	Nagaland	0.70	60
15.	Orissa	26.50	2210
16.	Punjab	6.00	500
17.	Rajasthan	23.40	1950
18.	Sikkim	0.40	30
19.	Tamil Nadu	47.40	3950
20.	Tripura	1.90	160
21.	Uttar Pradesh	106.00	8830
22.	West Bengal	45.30	3780
U.Ts.			
1.	A and N Islands	0.90	75

1	2	3	4
	2. Arunachal Pradesh	0.90	75
	3. Chandigarh	0.30	25
	4. D and N Haveli	0.40	30
	5. Delhi	0.40	30
	6. Goa, Daman and Diu	1.00	80
	7. Lakshadweep	0.30	25
	8. Mizoram	0.80	70
	9. Pondicherry	0.80	70
Total :		600.00	50,000

Statement-III

*Provisional Allocation of Funds under the
Central Rural Sanitation Programme
(CRSP) during 1986-87*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/U.Ts.	Provisional allocation	1	2	3
1	2	3			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	51.10	16.	Punjab	14.92
2.	Assam	39.77	17.	Rajasthan	61.60
3.	Bihar	85.06	18.	Sikkim	10.30
4.	Gujarat	29.50	19.	Tamil Nadu	44.32
5.	Haryana	15.10	20.	Tripura	10.16
6.	Himachal Pradesh	18.30	21.	Uttar Pradesh	133.97
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	55.15	22.	West Bengal	72.00
8.	Karnataka	36.40	23.	A and N Islands	6.45
9.	Kerala	28.71	24.	Arunachal Pradesh	17.25
10.	Madhya Pradesh	65.80	25.	Chandigarh	—
11.	Maharashtra	56.14	26.	Delhi	—
12.	Manipur	8.95	27.	D and N Haveli	1.93
13.	Meghalaya	12.20	28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	12.40
14.	Nagaland	12.25	29.	Lakshadweep	1.62
15.	Orissa	37.10	30.	Mizoram	18.35
			31.	Pondicherry	7.00
			Total :		965.00
			Vol. Agencies		100.00
			Grand Total :		1065.00

World Bank Assistance for SAIL

2055. SHRI S.M. GURADDI :
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :

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

(a) whether a high level World Bank Team visited India in September 1986 to discuss the assistance which will be provided by the World Bank for the steel sector in general and Rourkela Steel Plant in particular;

(b) if so, whether the team held a number of discussions with various concerned authorities in this regard; and

(c) if so, the outcome of the discussions and to what extent the World Bank has agreed to provide aid and assistance for modernisation of steel Plants ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) to (c). Various World Bank Teams and Missions, including the Mission which visited India from 15.9.1986 to 27.9.1986, have held discussions with Steel Authority to India Ltd. and different Government Departments of identify areas for which they may possibly extend funding support.

The World Bank management has yet to finalise their report and take a decision on the question of funding the Indian steel sector.

Support Price for Paddy and Coarse Grains in Karnataka

2056. SHRI S.M. GURADDI :
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Karnataka Government has accepted the support price suggested by Union Government both for paddy and coarse grains for 1986-87;

(b) how many other States have so far given their consent to the Centre's suggestion;

(c) whether the Expert Committee on farmers problems had sought a support price of Rs. 190 of per quintal for paddy and 198 per quintal for ragi and jowar; and

(d) if so, whether the recommendations of the Committee have been accepted by Government and 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). The Central Government do not suggest any procurement price to the State Governments. However, the Report of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices is circulated to the State Governments for eliciting their views. The Government have announced the procurement price of paddy (common) at Rs. 146 per quintal and of kharif coarse cereals (Jowar, Bajra, Maize and Ragi) at Rs 132 per quintal for 1986-87 marketing season. After the announcement of the above prices, no representation has been received from any State excepting Punjab which has demanded a higher price.

(c) and (d). The State Expert Committee to study the problem of farmers, in its meeting with the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices, did not suggest any specific price for paddy and kharif coarse cereals.

Colour OB van for Bangalore Doordarshan Kendra

2057. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER :
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bangalore Doordarshan has got colour O.B. Van; and

(b) if not, the time by which the colour O.B. Van will be given to Bangalore Doordarshan Kendra ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b). Provision of a colour O.B. Van to Doordarshan Kendra, Bangalore by the end of 1987-88 is an approved scheme.

**Construction of Regulated Market Yards
through World Bank Aid**

2058. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state :

(a) how many regulated market yards
godowns have been constructed so far
through World Bank aid in Karnataka;

(b) how many out of them are still
under construction;

(c) how many out of them would be
completed during 1986-87; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOP-
MENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRI-
CULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND
YADAV) : (a) to (d). Information is being
collected and will be laid on the Table of
the House,

Setting up of HPT at Hosur

2059. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER :
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Hosur, an industrial town,
has no T.V. facilities;

(b) whether Government propose to set
up a high power T.V. transmitter at Hosur
to cover Kolar Gold Fields and other places;
and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) :
(a) to (c). The existing high power (10KW)
TV transmitter at Bangalore provides service
to Kolar district. There is no proposal, at
present, to set up a TV transmitter at
Hosur.

**Compensation for Land Acquired in
Delhi**

2060. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOP-
MENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages and the area
of land in these villages in Delhi which is
proposed to be acquired by Delhi Adminis-
tration and D.D.A. the area of land
compensation for which will be paid after
its acquisition, the rate at which compensa-
tion will be paid and the amount likely to
be spent thereon; and

(b) what are the steps in view to ensure
that the villagers get adequate compensa-
tion for their land and there is separate
provision of funds for their rehabilitation
and employment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Lands
situated in 49 villages in South and other
parts of Delhi involving about 11901 acres
of land, is proposed to be acquired by June,
1987 for the Plan and non-Plan develop-
mental schemes of Delhi, notifications for
which were issued on various dates in
1980.

The compensation will be paid as per
amended Land Acquisition Act, determined
on the basis of Sale Deeds registered with
the Sub-Registrar, in respect of the land
of the surrounding villages. the rate fixed by
the various courts and also on the basis of
market value prevalent on the date of
Notification under Section 4.

Apart from the compensation, the land
owners will be paid solatium at the
increased rate of 33% and interest @ 12%.
The exact amount of compensation likely to
be involved can be assessed only after
finalising the awards.

(b) The compensation will be paid, as
per provision of the law, soon after the
land is taken over by the Government and
alternative residential plot is also allotted to
the landowners on acquisition of their land
for their rehabilitation at fixed rates.

TV Serial Proposals for Approval

2061. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK :
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION
AND BROADCASTING be pleased to
state :

(a) the number of TV serial proposals pending for approval;

(b) whether Government have stopped entertaining proposals for the time being; and

(c) the time by which the pending proposals will be disposed of ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) :

(a) 900 proposals for TV serials are pending in Doordarshan for approval.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) While it is not possible to indicate a firm date by which all pending proposals will be disposed of, Screening Committees which include non-official members are regularly meeting so that these are disposed of at the earliest.

Area Required for Visakhapatnam Steel Plant

2062. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated area acquired for Visakhapatnam Steel Plant; and

(b) the area required for the purpose and the stage of construction in the steel plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) 23630 acres.

(b) According to the information received by Visakhapatnam Steel Project from the Andhra Pradesh State Government, 19882 acres of land has been acquired as on 1.11.1985.

Regarding construction of Visakhapatnam Steel Project 73% of Concreting, 67.5% of Structural Fabrication and 44.8% of Structural Erection have been completed. Equipment ordering and erection is also in progress. The first stage of the Visakhapatnam Steel Project is expected to be completed by December, 1988 and the entire Project by June, 1990.

Development of Dry Land Farming in Karnataka

2063. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government for the development of dry land farming in Karnataka;

(b) if so the details of the area in Karnataka brought under dry land farming during the last three years;

(c) the assistance given by the Union Government for the development of dry land during these years; and

(d) 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). Development of dry land farming on watershed basis in Karnataka has been taken up in all the districts of the State. The various development programmes like land and moisture management works for cropping systems introduction, dry land horticulture, fodder production, farm forestry, water harvesting, distribution of seed-cum-fertilizer drills and improved agricultural implements, coverage with improved drought resistant varieties, judicious use of fertilizers and plant protection measures etc., have been undertaken under various Central/State sector schemes.

(c) and (d). During the last three years Government of India has provided assistance amounting to Rs. 6.33 crores under various programmes in Karnataka.

[*Translation*]

Allotment of Plots for Installation of Weighing Machines by DDA

2064. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number and location of the plots allotted by D.D.A. for installation of weighing machines for weighing the vehicles;

(b) the procedure followed for allotment of these plots; and

(c) the number of SC/ST allottees of such plots till date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[*English*]

EPF Arrears Against Exempted/Non-Exempted Establishments

2065. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of exempted and non-exempted establishments in different States which are in arrears in respect of depositing of Employees Provident Fund contribution;

(b) how much arrears are due from exempted and non-exempted establishments, State-wise, upto 1985-86; and

(c) the steps Government have taken/proposed to solve this problem ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) According to available information, 8593 unexempted establishments

and 139 exempted establishments were in arrears of EPF contribution, as on 31.3.1986.

(b) A statement giving the requisite information, as on 31.3.1986 is given below.

(c) The EPF authorities are taking the following action for recovery of the outstanding dues :

- (i) Revenue recovery certificates are being filed under section 8 of the EPF Act;
- (ii) Prosecutions are being launched under section 14 of the EPF ACT;
- (iii) Complaints are being filed with Police authorities under section 406/409 IPC for non-payment of employees share of contribution deducted from the wages of the employees;
- (iv) Damages are being levied for belated payment under section 14B of the EPF Act.

So far as the Jute industry, which accounts for over 3/4 of the total arrears of exempted establishments, is concerned, it has been decided to make a deduction of 8% from out of the amount payable to the defaulting jut mills on all purchases on Government account and to adjust the amount so realised against the outstanding dues.

Statement

(Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Provident fund arrears not deposited with EPF Organisation/transferred to their Board of Trustees. (As on 31-3-1986)	
		Exempted	Un-exempted
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5.77	136.40
2.	N.E. Region	3.10	57.73

1	2	3	4
3.	Bihar	688.46	197.45
4.	Delhi	4.27	147.32
5.	Gujarat	37.62	140.97
6.	Haryana	1.31	275.01
7.	Karnataka	16.85	128.61
8.	Kerala	91.81	182.36
9.	Madhya Pradesh	57.65	1189.25
10.	Maharashtra	131.06	665.04
11.	Orissa	57.06	197.21
12.	Punjab	—	68.02
13.	Rajasthan	3.41	85.15
14.	Tamil Nadu	81.15	550.78
15.	Uttar Pradesh	25.96	961.95
16.	West Bengal	7218.18	846.75
Total		8423.66	5830.00

Import of Captive Power Plants

2066. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are going to import captive power plants for fertilizer industry to meet power shortages; and

(b) if so, the names of the units for which these captive power plants would be imported and how far this will help to maintain production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It has been decided to import captive power plants for the following fertilizer units/projects in order to insulate them from the disturbances and fluctuations in grid power

and to avoid loss of production on account of grid power failures :

National Fertilizers Ltd.

(i) Bhatinda

(ii) Panipat

(iii) Vijaipur

Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Ltd.

(iv) Aonla

Indo-Gulf Fertilizers and Chemicals Corporation Limited

(v) Jagdishpur

Villages Connected with Roads

2067. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE

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

(a) the number of villages in each State connected by roads under the Minimum Needs Programme and the target thereof;

(b) whether the target has been fulfilled;

(c) if not, the percentage of villages in India, State-wise, which are still without any road connection and without all-weather roads; and

(d) the amount provided in the Seventh Five Year Plan to connect all villages with roads ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) to (d). The Sixth Five Year Plan

envisaged that all villages with population over 1500 and 50% of the villages with population between 1000-1500 will be connected by all weather roads under Minimum Needs Programme by 1990 and 50% of this target will be achieved by the end of the Sixth Plan.

State-wise number of villages in the two categories connected by all weather roads under Minimum Needs Programme at the end of the Sixth Plan is given in statement-I below. There was a slight shortfall in the VIth Plan target for the category of villages with population over 1500. However, the target for the villages with population between 1000-1500 was exceeded.

The percentage of villages without any all weather roads and the outlay provided in the Seventh Plan for rural roads under MNP is given in statement-II below. Information about villages without any road connection is not maintained in this Department.

Statement-I

Minimum Needs Programme (Rural Roads)

Targets and Achievements—Villages with population 1000-1500 linked with roads.

	Total No. of villages	Targets for VIth Plan (1980-85)	Achievements during VIth Plan (1980-85)	Achievements by end of VIth Plan <i>i.e.</i> by 1984-85
I	2	3	4	5
A. States				
1. Andhra Pradesh	4080	—	37	1062
2. Assam	1907	199	188	1882
3. Bihar	6104	481	373	2783
4. Gujarat	2964	781	1130	2532
5. Haryana	1049	60	60	1049
6. Himachal Pradesh	191	36	17	128
7. J and K	508	43	42	460
8. Karnataka	2999	103	171	1341

1	2	3	4	5
9. Kerala	18	—	—	10
10. Madhya Pradesh	4347	220	469	2201
11. Maharashtra	5143	360	1299	3150
12. Manipur	246	23	19	83
13. Meghalaya	54	28	2	28
14. Nagaland	86	4	N.A.	78
15. Orissa	2616	180	180	180
16. Panjab	1657	—	—	1657
17. Rajasthan	2407	258	164	1121
18. Sikkim	403	67	101	259
19. Tamil Nadu	2568	372	351	890
20. Tripura	161	76	76	120
21. Uttar Pradesh	11396	265	2047	4915
22. West Bengal	5500	80	95	2881
Total : A	56396	3636	6821	28810
B. Union Territories				
1. A and N Islands	14	—	—	14
2. Arunachal Pradesh	31	N.A.	—	—
3. Chandigarh	3	—	—	3
4. D and N Heveli	13	3	1	9
5. Delhi	37	—	—	37
6. G.D. and Diu	44	2	2	44
7. Lakshadweep	1	—	—	1
8. Mizoram	32	—	8	14
9. Pondicherry	38	10	7	35
Total : B	213	15	18	157
C. Grand Total (A+B)	56609	3651	6839	28967

Minimum Needs Programme (Rural Roads)

Targets and Achievements—Villages with population 1500 and above linked with roads.

	Total No. of villages	Targets for VIth Plan (1980-85)	Achievements during VIth Plan (1980-85)	Achievements by end of VIth Plan i.e. by 1984-85
1	2	3	4	5
A. States				
1. Andhra Pradesh	7968	220	360	4713
2. Assam	1812	290	201	1411
3. Bihar	9310	2250	2079	6889
4. Gujarat	3664	1223	1132	3573
5. Haryana	1754	34	34	1754
6. H.P.	121	16	34	98
7. J and K	479	34	35	428
8. Karnataka	3747	259	821	2974
9. Kerala	1252	—	—	1252
10. Madhya Pradesh	2990	520	366	2317
11. Maharashtra	6181	2555	1474	5100
12. Manipur	126	22	17	92
13. Meghalaya	7	—	—	7
14. Nagaland	47	—	—	47
15. Orissa	4764	1188	950	1462
16. Punjab	1689	—	—	1689
17. Rajasthan	3300	600	411	2263
18. Sikkim	—	—	—	—
19. Tamil Nadu	3762	1264	1264	2498
20. Tripura	130	44	44	130
21. Uttar Pradesh	10899	2642	1559	7174
22. West Bengal	4928	70	123	2630
Total : A	68930	13233	10904	48501

1	2	3	4	5
B. Union Territories				
1. A and N Islands	4	—	—	4
2. Arunachal Pradesh	18	N.A.	N.A.	—
3. Chandigarh	13	—	—	13
4. D and N Haveli	25	—	N.A.	22
5. Delhi	145	—	—	145
6. G.D. and Diu	154	1	1	153
7. Lakshadweep	8	—	—	8
8. Mizoram	62	9	11	31
9. Pondicherry	49	14	8	43
Total : B	478	24	20	419
C. Grand Total (A+B)	69408	13257	10924	48920

Source : Planning Commission.

Statement-II

Sl. No.	States/U.Ts.	Total No. of villages connected by roads in both categories by the end of VIth Plan	% of villages not connected by roads in both categories	VIIth Plan outlay for rural roads under MNP (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5775	52.1	24.00
2.	Assam	3293	11.5	42.00
3.	Bihar	9672	37.3	175.00
4.	Gujarat	6105	7.9	150.00
5.	Haryana	2803	0.0	10.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	226	27.6	95.00
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	888	10.0	20.00
8.	Karnataka	4315	36.0	60.00

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Kerala	1262	0.0	25.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	4518	38.4	115.00
11.	Maharashtra	8250	27.1	48.00
12.	Manipur	175	51.6	15.00
13.	Meghalaya	35	42.6	10.00
14.	Nagaland	125	6.0	2.50
15.	Orissa	1642	77.8	50.00
16.	Punjab	3346	0.0	—
17.	Rajasthan	3384	40.7	45.00
18.	Sikkim	259	35.7	14.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	3388	46.5	70.00
20.	Tripura	250	14.1	20.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	12089	45.8	650.00
22.	West Bengal	5511	47.2	35.00
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	18	—	10.00
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	30.00
25.	Chandigarh	16	—	—
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	31	—	1.44
27.	Delhi	182	—	—
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	197	—	0.35
29.	Lakshadweep	9	—	0.60
30.	Pandicherry	78	—	1.41
31.	Mizoram	45	—	20.00
Total		77887	38.3	1739.30

Consumption of Fertilizers

2068. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the consumption of fertilisers during the last two years, and the consumption expected during the current year;

(b) whether consumption of fertilisers is

going to be affected due to poor monsoon or late monsoon;

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) whether fertilisers will be available in all the centres through Fertilizer Corporation of India to meet the demand of farmers;

(c) Fertiliser Corporation of India markets its products in a limited number of States and not all over the country.

(d) the expected demand of fertilisers during the current and next year, State-wise;

(d) The Statewise demand of fertiliser nutrients (Assessed gross requirements) for the year 1986-87 is indicated in Statement-I below. The demand of fertilisers for 1987-88 would be received from the States/Union territories in due course of time.

(e) the actual stocks of fertilisers State-wise; and

(f) whether there will be any shortfall of fertilisers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The consumption of fertiliser nutrients (N+P+K) during the last two years in the country and the consumption expected during the current year are indicated below :

(e) The State-wise estimated stocks of fertiliser nutrients held by institutional agencies, indigenous manufacturers and pool handling agencies as on 1.10.1986 is indicated in Statement-II below. The stocks held by indigenous manufacturers excludes silo stocks and stock held by pool handling agencies excludes stocks at ports and intermediate Warehouses.

(f) Adequate quantities of fertilisers are available in the country to meet the requirement of farmers during Rabi, 1986-87 season.

Year	Consumption (Lakh tonnes)
1984-85	82.11
1985-86 (Estimated)	87.37
1986-87 (Expected)	100.32

Statement-I

Demand of Fertilisers (Assessed gross requirements) during the year 1986-87

(^{'000} Tonnes N+P+K)

State	Assessed gross requirements	
	Kharif, 1986	Rabi, 1986-87
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	650.00	510.00
Karnataka	425.00	270.00
Kerala	92.00	71.74
Tamil Nadu	385.00	463.00
Gujarat	275.00	285.00
Madhya Pradesh	285.00	290.00
Maharashtra	540.00	296.84

1	2	3
Rajasthan	82.00	177.00
Haryana	170.00	277.00
Punjab	450.00	735.00
Uttar Pradesh	930.00	1290.00
Himachal Pradesh	12.90	14.26
J and K	29.27	19.64
Assam	13.00	10.70
Bihar	275.00	301.00
Orissa	83.00	79.10
West Bengal	185.00	300.00
Tripura	3.78	5.00
Manipur	7.00	1.00
Meghalaya	1.75	2.60
Nagaland	0.25	0.44
Sikkim	0.80	0.64
All India :	4927.69	5513.19

Statement-II

Stocks of Fertilisers as on 1.10.1986 (N+P+K) (Estimated)

('000 tonnes)

State	Stocks held by State Institutional Agencies	Stocks held by indigenous manufacturers	Stocks held by Poolhandling Agencies
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	119.6	141.5	169.2
Karnataka	68.8	38.0	21.8
Kerala	20.5	10.1	7.1
Tamil Nadu	64.2	124.0	138.3
Gujarat	90.0	40.8	15.1

1	2	3	4
Madhya Pradesh	22.2	105.0	49.6
Maharashtra	45.2	149.7	44.7
Rajasthan	19.6	41.3	38.3
Haryana	39.3	44.0	73.5
Punjab	42.4	142.8	232.3
Uttar Pradesh	161.8	303.8	303.8
Himachal Pradesh	3.1	—	—
J and K	7.8	5.6	—
Assam	2.7	4.4	21.1
Bihar	2.5	60.9	50.6
Orissa	5.9	6.3	7.5
West Bengal	14.0	21.1	20.6
Tripura	0.4	—	0.4
Manipur	0.7	—	—
Meghalaya	0.3	—	—
Nagaland	—	—	0.1
Sikkim	—	—	—

**Shifting of Geological Survey of India
Circle Office for Himachal Pradesh
to Shimla**

2069. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Geological Survey of India has shifted its Circle Office for Himachal Pradesh to Shimla or to any other place in the State;

(b) if so, the date on which the Circle Office has been shifted alongwith the place where it is located now; and

(c) if not, the time by which shifting would take place ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Geological Survey of India has taken up the matter with the Government of Himachal Pradesh for the allotment of land/accommodation and the timing would depend on the period taken for the requisite facilities to become available.

[Translation]

Allocation of Funds for Slum Clearance

2070. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the funds allocated in the Seventh Five Year Plan for Slum clearance and to provide the minimum needs;

(b) the names of States and Union Territories and the amount of financial assistance given to each of them under this head during the years 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86; and

(c) whether Government have ever investigated as to whether these amounts were spent for the purpose for which these were sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The present policy of the Government emphasises

environmental improvement of urban slums in situ rather than their clearance and relocation. The 7th Plan provides an outlay of Rs. 269.55 crores in the State sector for the Scheme of Environmental Improvement of Urban slums (EIUS).

(b) A statement indicating State-wise allocation of funds for EIUS during 1983-84 is given below :

(c) The Scheme of EIUS is a State Plan scheme and it is basically for the State Governments to ensure that the amounts allocated are utilised for this scheme only. However, the Ministry of Urban Development closely monitor the implementation of the Scheme through the Town and Country Planning Organisation.

Statement

Statement showing the State-wise Allocation of Funds for EIUS during 1983-86

(Rupees in Lakhs)

S.No.	Name of State/U.T.	1983-84		1984-85		1985-86
		State sector outlay	Central Incentive Grants	State sector outlay	Central Incentive Grants	State sector Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	610.00	150.00	708.00	100.00	450.00
2.	Assam	20.00	9.00	24.00	20.00	40.00
3.	Bihar	70.00	39.00	70.00	42.50	100.00
4.	Gujarat	100.00	—	100.00	40.00	65.00
5.	Himachal Pradesh	10.00	17.00	10.00	21.00	15.00
6.	Haryana	80.00	90.00	88.00	80.00	140.00
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	150.00	11.00	30.00	10.00	40.00
8.	Karnataka	160.00	65.00	315.00	50.00	200.00
9.	Kerala	65.00	11.00	100.00	25.00	50.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	150.00	38.00	160.00	64.00	230.00
11.	Maharashtra	450.00	—	650.00	159.00	700.00
12.	Manipur	5.00	—	10.00	2.50	70.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13. Meghalaya		8.00	—	10.00	5.00	10.00
14. Nagaland		—	—	—	—	—
15. Orissa		20.00	45.00	25.00	40.00	30.00
16. Punjab		80.00	186.00	141.00	61.00	65.00
17. Rajasthan		55.00	135.00	70.00	90.00	70.00
18. Sikkim		5.00	—	7.00	—	5.00
19. Tamil Nadu		520.00	135.00	770.00	40.00	500.00
20. Tripura		10.00	—	12.00	5.00	40.00
21. Uttar Pradesh		125.00	98.00	225.00	100.00	330.00
22. West Bengal		429.00	53.00	250.00	15.00	400.00
Total		3122.00	1082.00	3775.00	970.00	3550.00
Union Territories						
1. A and N Islands		—	—	—	—	3.00
2. Arunachal Pradesh		—	—	—	—	—
3. Chandigarh		—	—	—	—	—
4. Dadra and Naeer Haveli		—	—	1.50	—	—
5. Delhi		290.00	15.00	425.00	25.00	200.00
6. Goa, Daman and Diu		8.00	—	13.00	5.00	5.00
7. Lakshadweep		—	—	—	—	—
8. Mizoram		—	—	4.00	—	5.00
9. Pondicherry		12.00	—	15.00	—	20.00
Total		310.00	15.00	458.50	30.00	233.00
Grand Total		3432.00	1097.00	4233.50	1000.00	3783.00

[English]

Study Regarding Landless Peasants

2071. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conducted any study regarding the number of landless peasants in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, upto 1985; and

(c) the step Government have taken to benefit the landless peasants during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) During the Seventh Five Year Plan the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Financial Assistance to assignees of land declared Surplus as a result of imposition of ceiling has been in operation. The beneficiary is provided @ Rs. 2,500 per hectare for various purposes like simple land development, provision of inputs as well as immediate consumption needs. An amount of Rs. 310.00 lakh has been released to the States as assistance for the assignees and an area of 1.574 lakh acres of surplus land has been distributed during the Seventh Plan period till September, 1986. Besides, the beneficiaries under this scheme are also eligible to receive financial assistance under various Rural Development Programmes like IRDP/NREP/RLEGP etc.

The self-employment and wage employment programmes implemented by the Department of Rural Development also seek to assist the poorest of the poor of whom the landless form a category. The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) seeks to assist small farmers, marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, rural artisans and others through a package of assistance comprising subsidy and institutional credit for the purpose of taking up self-employ-

ment ventures. The Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) is being continued in the Seventh Plan to contribute significantly to generation of additional employment in the rural areas particularly for the landless workers. The objective of the programme is to provide employment to at least one member of every rural landless labour household upto 100 days in a year. The National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) also seeks to generate additional gainful employment for the unemployed and under-employed persons in the rural areas through the creation of productive community assets.

K.V.K. at Calicut and Wynad Districts of Kerala

2072. DR. K.G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the facilities regarding training and involvement of farmers in agricultural schemes are not available to them in Calicut and Wynad districts; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to start Krishi Vigyan Kendras under Central Plantation Crop Research Institute at Calicut and Wynad districts of Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Kerala Agricultural University has established a Krishi Vigyan Kendra at Ambalavayal in Wynad district to provide training to farmers. There is no Krishi Vigyan Kendra in Calicut district.

(b) A proposal for the establishment of a Krishi Vigyan Kendra in Calicut district has been received from the Central Plantation Crop Research Institute, Kasargod. This proposal will be considered when funds are available for this purpose.

Setting up of TV Studio In Calicut

2073. DR. K.G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set

up a TV studio in Calicut for producing Malayalam programme;

(b) if so, when it is expected to commence production;

(c) whether there is any proposal to expand Calicut AIR station; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time schedule for its completion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) :
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Amendment to Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act

**2074. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :
SHRI R.M. BHOYE :
SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY :**

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government propose to amend the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act to provide for stiffer penalties for defaulters;

(b) if so, the details of amendments Government propose to bring to the existing Act; and

(c) to what extent the contract labour would be benefited ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Necessary amendments under the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 are being finalised.

Setting up of Ore Dressing Laboratory at Nagpur

2075 SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Union Government have given clearance to the Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) to set up an ore dressing laboratory at Nagpur in Maharashtra State;

(b) if so, the time by which work on the laboratory will commence and will be completed; and

(c) which items will be checked in this laboratory ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K C. PANT) : (a) The proposal is at an advanced stage of processing.

(b) Work is expected to commence after approval is granted and the project is envisaged to be completed in 6½ years after the approval.

(c) This will be a comprehensive mineral processing laboratory for beneficiation of various ores and minerals except coal, asbestos and radio-active minerals.

Financial Assistance to Orissa for Soil Conservation

2076. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the grants made available for soil conservation to the Orissa State during the last three years;

(b) the amount disbursed by the State to districts, during the above period;

(c) whether Government propose to sanction additional resources for soil conservation and dry land farming; and

(d) 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). As per the Annual Plan discussions, following allocations were made for Soil Conservation in Orissa State under both State and Central Sector for the last three years ;

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	State	Central
1983-84	150.00	129.96
1984-85	150.00	140.00
1985-86	150.00	159.00

The allocations for 1986-87 are Rs. 250 lakhs under State Sector and Rs. 154 lakhs under Central Sector.

The information on district-wise distribution by the Government of Orissa is not available.

(c) and (d). The quantum of funds to be sanctioned for soil conservation and dry land farming to Orissa State will be decided during the Annual Plan discussions for 1987-88 which are likely to be held in the Planning Commission during December, 1986.

Permission for 100 Per Cent Export Joint Ventures

2077. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of clearance of fishing companies which have obtained permission for 100 per cent export joint ventures during the last two years, year-wise;

(b) whether Government have taken precautions to ensure that these ventures were not merely an extension of former chartering companies; and

(c) the particulars of directors of each such company which had obtained joint venture clearances for fishing of any type in the last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No clearance for 100% export joint ventures has been given during the last two years.

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

Foodgrains Assistance under World Food Programme

2078. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the foodgrains assistance provided to various States under World Food Programme;

(b) the assistance given in terms of foodgrains, pulses, vegetable oil to different States in the years 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87; and

(c) the assistance given to Orissa and whether the same has been utilised fully, in the above years and 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 (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Exploitation of Marine Resources on Western Coast of Tamil Nadu

2079. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the high potential of marine fish resources in the Western coast of Tamil Nadu, and if so, the action taken to exploit these resources fully;

(b) whether Government propose to establish few more fishing harbours in the western coast of Tamil Nadu; 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. The following action has been taken to exploit the marine fish resources fully :

- (i) Systematic survey of the fishing grounds with the small, medium and large sized fishing vessels in a phased manner from 1957 onwards;
- (ii) Dissemination of the data available from the surveys conducted by the Government of India vessels to the Fishing Industry;
- (iii) Expansion of the fishing harbour at Vizhinjam for the operation of 100 nos. of deep sea fishing vessels within the range of 23 to 50 metres over all length; and
- (vi) Construction of a new fishing harbour at Chinnamuttom to facilitate operation of 240 nos. of mechanised boats and 10 nos. of 16 metre fishing vessels.

(b) and (c). The fishing harbour at Chinnamuttom in Kanya-Kumari district of Tamil Nadu is already under construction.

Loss of Life and Property due to Storm in Delhi

2080. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was a heavy storm in the Capital on 15 October, 1986;

(b) if so, whether a number of persons were killed and injured as a result thereof; and

(c) if so, the details of loss of life and property ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) On the evening of the 15th October, 1986 a thunderstorm with rain and surface wind speed of 17 kilometer per hour followed by gusts of 42 to 52 kilometers per hour was recorded by the meteorological offices at Delhi.

(b) and (c). Delhi Administration have reported that two persons lost their lives and four persons sustained fracture injuries due to the collapse of the tent of a circus company.

Construction of Night Shelters by DDA in Delhi

2081. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority proposes to build night shelters for homeless in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the target dates for completion in different areas; and

(c) the extent to which these shelters will meet the needs of the homeless during winter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are given below :

Works in progress

Sl.No.	Name of Night Shelter/ Vishram Ghar	Expected date of completion	Progress of work
1	2	3	4
1.	Basti Nizamuddin	3 Months	70% work completed

1	2	3	4
2. Azadpur Subzimandi Near Hedarpur		6 Months	50% work Completed
3. Pahar Ganj		9 months	15% work completed
Work to be started			
1. Sbahzada Bagh		—	Likely to start within the week
2. Labori Gate		—	Likely to start within six months

(c) After completion these will cater to about 1650 persons during winter.

Import and Use of Pesticides

2082. SHRI YASHWANIRAO GODAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether pesticides like Aldrin, Chlordane, Methyl Prathion and Paraquat are imported and used in India;

(b) whether these pesticides have been banned in several countries;

(c) if so, the reasons for allowing their import and use in India; and

(d) the quantities imported during 1985-86 and the foreign exchange spent thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. All the four insecticides referred to are imported in the country. In addition, Methyl Prathion and Paraquat are manufactured indigenously as well. Their use in the country is permitted.

(b) Of these, use of only Aldrin and Chlordane is restricted in U.S.A. and E.E.C.

countries. Their use in India is also limited to the control of termites in building and against some soil insects. Use of Methyl Prathion and Paraquat are neither restricted in India nor in USA/EEC countries.

(c) In view of the reply to (b) the question does not arise.

(d) As per the report received from the importers the position is as follows :

Pesticide	Quantity (in M.T.)	Value (Rs. 6 in thousands)
Aldrin	25	1894
Chlordane	22	1120
Methyl Prathion	35	929
Paraquat	13	634
Total	95	4577

Elimination of Child Labour

2083. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the schemes that are being implemented to eliminate child labour in the country;

(b) whether industries engaging child labour have been identified; if so, the locations where such industries are concentrated most;

(c) what has been the effect of the implementation of such schemes;

(d) whether the schemes were implemented through voluntary agencies or Government agencies; and

(e) the role of such agencies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Government is implementing the following schemes/Projects to humanize and gradually eliminate child labour :

(i) Grant-in-aid to voluntary agencies for taking up projects to benefit child labour
(ii) pilot projects under the National Child Labour programme for the benefit of children employed in certain employments. The project for the benefit of the child labour in the match and fire works industry in Tamil Nadu has already been started.

(b) No authoritative identification of industries engaging child labour is available. However, as reported in various studies, the industries where large number of children continue to be employed are :

1. Match and Fire-Works industry.
2. Hand Woven carpet industry.
3. Precious stone polishing industry.
4. Beedi industry.
5. Brass-ware industry.
6. Glass-bangle industry.
7. Slate industry.
8. Handloom industry.

(c) The effect of scheme aimed at gradual elimination of child labour can only be assessed in the long-term.

(d) The schemes are being implemented through voluntary agencies as well as government agencies.

(e) The role of agencies involved in child labour projects/schemes, is to remove child labour from the labour market where possible, to bring about an improvement in their quality of life and equip them for a better future.

Assistance to Fishermen for Housing

2084. **SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount spent by HUDCO during the last three years on providing permanent houses to fishermen in each State;

(b) the numbers of fishermen families covered State-wise;

(c) the projected expenditure for housing of fishermen during the current financial year; and

(d) whether any standard scheme has been formulated for housing for fishermen ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) HUDCO has no particular scheme for fishermen. However, the undermentioned schemes meant for fisherman have been sanctioned so far :

(i) Rural Housing Scheme for 700 LIG dwelling units in Kerala for a loan assistance of Rs. 105 lakhs (year 1986-87).

(ii) Rehabilitation of fishermen of Vasapuvanmpalam and M V Palam (Andhra Pradesh) for a loan assistance of Rs. 18.6 lakhs (Year 1984-85).

(iii) Construction of 420 houses for fishermen by the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board for EWS category for a loan assistance of Rs. 39.21 lakhs (Year 1984-85)

(b) The number of fishermen families benefited through the scheme sanctioned by HUDCO for three State is as follows :

(i) Andhra Pradesh	241
(ii) Kerala	20,700
(iii) Tamil Nadu	796

(c) There is no projected expenditure for housing for the fishermen alone, but the schemes will be considered for such assistance as and when received by HUDCO.

(d) No, Sir.

Working Group on Management of Natural Calamities

2085. SHRIMATI USHA CHOU-DHARI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to appoint a working group on management of natural disasters; 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.

Indiscriminate Mining of Limestone in Doon Valley

2086. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that with the indiscriminate mining of limestone in Doon Valley, the trigonometrical station atop Hathipaon hill has lost with the blasting and the hill has been split into two; and

(b) the remedial measures taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

Residential Buildings used for Commercial Purposes

2087. SHRI RAM DHAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Development Authority has not undertaken any Survey of residential buildings under its jurisdiction being used for commercial purpose;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken to stop the use of residential building for commercial purposes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). No such survey has carried out by the Delhi Development Authority. Whenever premises are found being used for non-conforming purposes in contra-vention of the provisions of the Master Plan/Zonal Plans, the D.D.A. takes legal action under Section 14 read with Section 29 (2) of the Delhi Development Act, 1957, against the owners and occupants.

[*Translation*]

Minimum Wages

2088. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the names of States in which Minimum Wages Act has been enforced; and

(b) the number of workers benefited during each of the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 has been extended to all the States/ Union Territories except Sikkim.

(b) This information is not maintained by the Central Government because the enforcement of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 is mostly the responsibility of State Governments/Union Territories.

[English]

Policy for Speedy Exploitation and Utilization of Minerals

2089. SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH :
SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK :

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

(a) whether any policy is being formulated for the speedy exploitation and utilization of the mineral resources of the country including the minerals of the sea-bed; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) and (b). A National Mineral Policy is being formulated. Optimal use of mineral resources with emphasis on conservation, beneficiation, research and development etc are some of the aspects which would be covered by the policy. The draft of the policy does not specifically refer to mining of minerals from the sea-bed at present.

India-Iran Agreement on Kudremukh Iron Ore Concentrates

2090. DR. B.L. SHAIKESH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Iran has been honouring the terms of agreement on Kudremukh iron ore concentrates;

(b) if not, the extent of non-compliance;

(c) the total payments made till the end of March, 1986;

(d) how is it proposed to recover crores of rupees already paid to Iran; and

(e) how it is proposed to utilise and dispose of the Kudremukh iron concentrate not lifted by Iran ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) Iran has not disbursed the full amount of loan nor as it lifted the iron ore concentrate produced by Kudremukh iron Ore Co. Ltd., as required under the Agreement.

(c) The total amount paid to Iran till the end of March, 1986, by way of repayment of loan, payment of interest and management fee is US \$ 36.6 Million.

(d) Since the payments made to the Government of Iran by way of repayment of the loan obtained from them and payment of interest and management fee thereon, the question of recovering the amount already paid does not arise.

(e) The Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited have started locating alternate markets for the sale of iron ore concentrate and are now exporting concentrate to various countries.

Development of Mining Activities

2091. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the proposals of Union Government to encourage mining activities in the country; and

(b) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) and (b). To encourage mining activities, the Central Government have, through a recent amendment to the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development), Act, 1957 dispensed with the requirement of Certificate of Approval, and Income-Tax Clearance Certificate as a pre-requisite for grant of a prospecting licence of mining lease. A draft of the National Mineral Policy has also been prepared providing for the optimal use of mineral resources with emphasis on conservation, beneficiation, research and development.

Declining in Percentage of Radio Listeners

2092. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION

AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a study regarding fall in percentage of the listeners of radio programmes has been made;

(b) whether the decline in percentage of radio listeners is on account of the advent of Television; and

(c) the measures proposed to prevent further fall in the percentage of radio listeners ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) :

(a) and (b). Only two survey were done in the recent past on the impact of TV on Radio Listening—One in Lucknow in March 1982 and the other in Hyderabad in October 1983. It was revealed that listening to Radio had somewhat declined in the evening during TV transmission time. But the discerning majority of people still preferred to listen to interesting programmes of Radio.

There are 92 Radio Stations spread over the country which broadcast a variety of programmes for a much longer duration than TV in 3 Sessions *viz.* morning, afternoon and evening. The Radio extends to remote areas of the country and covers 90% of the population. The slight erosion in listening, if at all, would be confined to urban/semi-urban areas.

(c) AIR has planned a number of measures in the Seventh Plan to further improve its software programmes including Science and news based programmes and for specific special audience groups like students, women and children, farmers, industrial workers etc. A large number of local radio stations are also proposed to be set up to function as community Radios.

Lumpsum Payment for Flats to DDA

2093. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Development Authority has demanded lumpsum payments at six times increased

rates from the allottees registered under lower middle income groups; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Demands of Labour of Closed Textiles Mills

2094. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum containing the demands of the labour of the closed Textile Mills from the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government on the demands; and

(c) if no action has been taken so far, the likely dates by which action would be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Some of the demands of the memorandum relate to the State Government of Gujarat. They have been addressed in the matter. The Textile Labour Association have also demanded *inter-alia* representation on the Employees' State Insurance Corporation and the Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund. Their request will be considered on merits when these bodies are next reconstituted.

Procurement Price of Paddy

2095. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the procurement prices of different varieties of paddy announced by Government on 29 August, 1986;

(b) the extent of increase in procurement price;

(c) the factors taken into account in arriving at this decision; and

(d) the quantity of paddy actually procured, variety-wise this year and how it compares with corresponding figures for the past three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (d). The Government had increased the procurement price of paddy (common) from Rs. 142 in 1985-86 marketing season to Rs. 146 per quintal for the 1986-87 marketing season. The price differential between common, fine and superfine varieties of paddy has been maintained at Rs. 4 per quintal for the 1986-87 season as in 1985-86.

(c) The Government had decided on the procurement price of paddy taking into account the recommendations of the commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), the views of the State Governments and Central Ministries.

While recommending support/procurement prices, the CACP keeps in view (i) the need to provide incentive to the producer for adopting improved technology and for maximising production; (ii) the need to ensure rational utilisation of land, water and other production resources; and (iii) the likely effect of the price policy on the rest of the economy, particularly on the cost of living, level of wages, industrial cost structure.

(d) Paddy procurement is not monitored variety-wise. The Table below gives the information on the total quantum of paddy procured during 1986-87 marketing season, upto 12.11.86, compared with that in the corresponding period of the previous three seasons :

Procurement of Paddy

(In lakh tonnes)

Marketing Season	Quantity procured (As on 12th November)
1986-87	20.89
1985-86	28.91
1984-85	23.77
1983-84	13.34

12.00 hrs.

(Interruptions)

[*English*]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : The Union Carbide...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I am getting the facts. I have already taken action, and I think by today or tomorrow I will let you know what we are going to do.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : They are going to sell their assets. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Acharia, that is why I am finding out, if there is anything about it...

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : That is another aspect.

MR. SPEAKER : Immediately I will take action.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Have you seen this, Sir ? Union Carbide has announced the sale of world-wide agricultural chemicals business... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Chowdhary, you unnecessarily waste the time...I am trying

to do it...

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : I have assured you...

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : It is a very serious matter.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : It is a very serious matter.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. Mr. Saifuddin, why don't you listen to me ?

[Translation]

What is the use of it. It is neither being recorded nor is it audible to me.

[English]

What is the fun in it ? That is what I am saying, if you listen. You unnecessarily get agitated.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Not unnecessarily, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : You are unnecessarily agitated. Look here, Mr. Acharia : you are supposed to be the leader here. Whenever I say it, you must take it for granted, *i.e.* when I say it, I say it, and I mean it. I have already conveyed it to you that I am already on the job. Let me get some facts. Then I will get it discussed on the floor of the House. There is no problem. It is as simple as that.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara) : The matter which I would like to bring to your notice is : three days back we were discussing the blind people in this House; and it has happened in one school : blind children were beaten up in Kerala, and it has happened in such a way...

MR. SPEAKER : Why do you bring in this subject here ?

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam) : It is very important. *(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : No; not allowed. Sit down.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Don't bring in State subjects here. Not allowed; absolutely irrelevant.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Now sit down.

[Translation]

This is wrong.

*(Interruptions)***

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Thomas, if you persist, I would like you to withdraw from the House. I do not like it; no. I do not like it. No.

*(Interruptions)***

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : You should take notice of it.

MR. SPEAKER : It is the State Government which should take notice of it. Not here; what is the State Government for ?

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. What is this ? It is becoming too irrelevant.

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM (Nagarkurnool) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is an important issue. What Panth Committee has said—is very dangerous for the country. The Committee has stated that in case there is war between India and Pakistan, they will support Pakistan. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Not like this. No; not like this.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. Please don't...

*(Interruptions)***

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur) : Our Government has already passed a resolution...they are going to close down four Government of India Presses in West Bengal. Four units of Government of India Press are going to be closed, in West Bengal.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : I do not understand. There is nothing like this—not allowed. Irrelevant.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Irrelevant. Not allowed. Not like this, Madam. No.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever the hon. lady says does not form part of the record.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Will you take your seat ? You can give me a notice. Not like this.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : I have given, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Does not matter. Not like this. I will not allow this.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know why you are always wasting the time of the House. Nothing goes on record, whatever, without my permission. It is without rhyme or reason, because I have already taken action.

Now Papers to be Laid. Now Dr. G.S. Dhillon.

12.06 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Land Acquisition (Companies)
(Amendment) Rules, 1986

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

(DR. G.S. DHILLON) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Land Acquisition (Companies) (Amendment) Rules, 1986 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1150 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th October, 1986 under proviso to sub-section (1) of section 55 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1984.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3217/86]

Emigration (Amendment) Rules, 1986 and
Apprenticeship (Second Amendment)
Rules, 1986

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A.
SANGMA) : I beg to lay on the table :

(1) A copy of the Emigration (Amendment) Rules, 1986 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 665 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th September, 1986, under section 44 of the Emigration Act, 1983.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3218/86]

(2) A copy of the Apprenticeship (Second Amendment) Rules, 1986 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 370 in Gazette of India dated the 24th May, 1986 under sub-section (3) of section 37 of the Apprentices Act, 1961.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3219/86]

Notification under Customs Act, 1962 and
Central Excise Rules, 1944

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay
on the Table :

(1) A copy each of Notification Nos. G.S.R. 1181 (E) and 1182 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th November, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to components

required for the manufacture of power transmission system for earth-moving machinery when imported into India dated from basic customs duty in excess of 40 per cent ad valorem and from the auxiliary duty of customs in excess of 25 per cent ad valorem under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3220/86]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :

(i) G.S.R. 1189 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th November, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to dicalcium phosphate conforming to I.S. Specification No. 5470—1969 from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon.

(ii) G.S.R. 1190 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th November, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain further amendment to Notification No. 40/85-CE dated the 17th March, 1985.

(iii) G.S.R. 1191 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th November, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to Thorium Hydroxide manufactured by Indian Rare Earths Limited from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon.

(iv) G.S.R. 1192 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th November, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to 'Gudaku' which is for use as a dentifrice from the excise duty as is equivalent to the

duty already paid on tobacco powder that is used in the manufacture of such 'Gudaku'.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3221/86]

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 Urban Art Commission Employees Contributory Provident Fund (Amendment) Regulations, 1986 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 1(1)/76-DUAC in gazette of India dated the 19th July, 1986 under-sub-section (2) of section 27 of the Delhi Urban Art Commission Act, 1973.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3222/86]

[*Translation*]

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK (Sonepat) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given notice of a Privilege Motion...

MR. SPEAKER : I shall go through it.

[*English*]

I will look into it.

Dharam Palji, don't worry.

12.07 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : OIL DISCOVERY AT NAMTI IN ASSAM

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : On behalf of Shri Brahma Dutt, I am glad to announce the discovery of oil at Namti Well No. 1 drilled by ONGC in Assam. The Namti structure measuring an area of about 4 Sq. Kms. is located about 6 Kms. South-West of Geleki oil field and 23 Kms. South of Sibsagar Town. During testing, oil flowed at the rate of about 130 barrels per day through a 5 mm bean.

The extent of reserves and potential of the structure would be known after drilling three more exploratory locations, planned during 1987-88.

12.09 hrs.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE REVENUES APPELLATE TRIBUNAL BILL, 1986*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : On behalf of Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the adjudication, by an appellate tribunal, of disputes with respect to the determination of the rates of duties of customs, and Central excise on goods and to the valuation of goods for the purposes of assessment of such duties, in pursuance of article 323B of the Constitution and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

12.08 hrs.

COAL MINES NATIONALISATION LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1986*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act 1972 and the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1972 and the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I introduce the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the adjudication, by an appellate tribunal, of disputes with respect to the determination of the rates of duties of customs and Central excise on goods and to the valuation of goods for the purposes of assessment of such duties, in pursuance of article 323B of the Constitution and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I introduce** the Bill.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT GIVING REASONS FOR IMMEDIATE LEGISLATION BY THE COAL MINES NATIONALISATION LAWS (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1986

[English]

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Coal Mines Nationalisation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986.

12.10 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : The House now shall take up matters under rule 377.

* Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II Section 2 dated 17.11.1986.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

- (i) **Need to construct highway bridges on Kali Sind and Parwati rivers to connect Kota in Rajasthan with Shivpuri in Madhya Pradesh**

SHRI JUJHAR SINGH (Jhalawar) : Kota in Rajasthan is a highly industrialised town on National Highway No. 12. The town and the adjoining area is however not very satisfactorily connected with important towns like Shivpuri, Gwalior, Guna, Bhopal etc. of Madhya Pradesh State because of the absence of highway bridges across rivers like Kali-Sind falling on way to Bhopal on one side and Kali Sind and Parwati on way to Shiv Puri on the other, to get into the Madhya Pradesh State.

The road communication beyond Kota town is so bad that almost all sub-Division Headquarters and most police stations of the District get out-off during the rainy season due to flood in the rivers.

In view of this permanent handicap on the route connecting Rajasthan to Madhya Pradesh. I will request the Minister of Surface Transport to please make provision for construction of highway bridges on rivers Kali Sind and Parwati on road to Shiv Puri so that N.H. 12 at Kota gets connected with N.H. 25 at Shivpuri and the flow of traffic between the two States become smoother in future.

- (ii) **Demand for Vayudoot Service from Jammu to Poonch, Rajouri and Kishtwar**

SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA (Jammu) : There is a great demand to start Vayudoot Service from Jammu to Poonch, Rajouri and Kishtwar for the convenience of the people of that area. Moreover the Minister of Civil Aviation had promised to start the Vayudoot Service from Jammu to these stations but nothing has been done so far. I would urge upon the Government to start Vayudoot Service from Jammu to Poonch, Rajouri and Kishtwar.

12.12 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

- (iii) **Need for reviewing the Poverty Amelloraton Programme in Uttar Pradesh particularly in Mirzapur district**

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA

(Robertsganj) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, our anti-poverty programmes are not reaching every Gram Sabha of the Mirzapur district of Uttar Pradesh, due to which the villages situated in the far-flung areas are becoming progressively backward. Instead of ensuring benefit to all the villages, the officers in order to complete their quota, provide benefit only to those villages which are already more developed than the remote villages. The need of the hour is to ensure that the rssources of development should reach the far-flung villages as well.

Hence, I would demand that the Government should review the implementation of the development programmes from 1980 to 1986 and implement the future programme in such a manner that the fruits of development reach the villages situated in the far-flung and inaccessible areas. It should also be seen as to who is accountable for the unequal development of the villages to date.

[*English*]

- (iv) **Need to constitute a Parliamentary Committee to study the problems of Mica Industry**

SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH (Nellore) : Gudur town in Andhra Pradesh had occupied an important place and various buyers from foreign markets like England, America, Germany, Japan and Rusia used to depend on the mica from Gudur for sustaining their industrial activity. Till a couple of decades back, mica trade afforded employment opportunities to more than 50,000 persons in Gudur alone.

But due to the various policies adopted by the Union Government in Import and Export Trade and especially due to the one-sided channelling practised by the Governmental Agencies like Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd., and Mica Trading Corporation of India, there has been unprecedented slump und deflation in the Mica trade.

A Memorandum was submitted to the Government by the Mica Chamber of Commerce, Gudur, Nellore District, Andhra Pradesh, to take appropriate action to serve the Mica Industry

not only in Gudur but in the entire country. They requested to constitute a Parliamentary Committee for studying the various problems and suggest the ways and means to the Government to improve the situation.

I request the Government to constitute a Parliamentary Committee without any further loss of time, to rescue Mica industry in the country.

(v) **Need to develop the stretch of National Waterway between Farakka and Haldia first as per report of Dutch Consultants**

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : Sir, according to the report submitted by teams of Dutch consultants led by engineer D. de Bruin "The Navigability of the National Waterway between Allahabad and Haldia" submitted to the Central Government in 1933, the stretch between Farakka and Haldia should be chosen first for development as the other stretches are not suitable for motorised transport due to low water level and non-availability of bulk transport in the near future.

A study conducted by national Council of applied Research in the late seventies also came to the same conclusion as regards the economic non-feasibility of other stretches other than Farakka-Haldia.

I urge upon the Minister concerned to make a statement in the House stating the reasons for not taking up the development work of Farakka-Haldia stretch.

(vi) **Need to direct commercial banks in Orissa to participate in term lending alongwith State Financial Corporation for development of small industries**

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur) : The role of commercial banks in financial working capital needs of small scale industries is extremely unsatisfactory. Central Government and Reserve Bank of India have issued repeated instructions for joint/simultaneous appraisal of term loan and working capital by the State Financial Corporation and the commercial banks.

In spite of repeated attempts by the Orissa Government, the banks have not agreed to abide by this principle. Invariably there is inordinate delay in sanction of working capital even long after installation of machinery and equipment. As a result, commercial operation is delayed and the unit becomes sick from the very beginning.

Another difficulty relates to inadequacy of working capital sanctioned by the banks. More often than not the banks sanction only a small fraction of the actual working capital needs of a unit, as assessed by the experts of State Financial Corporation. As a result, the unit is forced to carry on uneconomic operations below the break-even level leading to eventual sickness.

If the small industry sector has to serve properly the banks have to play a much more positive and meaningful role. While the guidelines of the Central Government and reserve bank of India have to be strictly enforced, banks should come forward to participate in term lending along with State Financial Corporation so that they have a stake in the unit which will prompt them for expeditious sanction of adequate working capital and subsequent involvement in the health and welfare of the small industry.

(vii) **Demand for development of Cape Comorin as an international tourist resort**

SHRI N. DENNIS (Nagercoil) : Cape Comorin, the southern-most part of our nation has to be developed into an important place of tourist attraction. Thousands of national and international tourists, pilgrims and others are visiting this place daily with the keen interest of seeing the southern-most part of India, the place, where the three seas meet, to witness the full view of sun rise and sun set, to see the famous Vivekananda Memorial Rock, the Gandhi memorial building 'Gandhi Mandapam' and other beautiful scenery of tourist attraction and to offer worship before the famous 'Bhagavathy Amman' temple. For the promotion of national integration too, this southern-most

part of our nation has to be developed. But tourists are handicapped for several obstacles such as lack of water facilities, hotel facilities, inadequate number of direct express train services and the absence of airport.

So the Government may be pleased to take immediate steps to remove those difficulties and develop Cape Comorin into a place of international tourist attraction through the implementation of a master plan.

12.18 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1986-87—

Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we take up further discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1986-87. 4 hours were allotted for this. Already we have taken more than 5 hours. On the request of Members, we are allowing some more discussion.

[Translation]

SHRI R.P. SUMAN (Akbarpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, First of all, I would like to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Railways. There cannot be two opinions that ever since hon. Shri Madhavrao Scindia took charge of Railways, there has been considerable improvement in the Railways. Still it is essential to bring about even further improvement. The hon. Minister is working to accelerate the pace of development. In this connection, it was essential to raise the freight rates by 15 per cent. It was important to do so for the growth and development of the Railways. There has been a substantial improvement in our Railways. Besides I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister through you towards two or three points. First, I would like to urge upon the Government that whenever the Railways are discussed in the House, the most important demand coming from every corner of the House is

to introduce new trains for expansion of the Railways and also the projects. But the Budget allocation for the Railway Ministry has been curtailed very much by the Planning Commission. I would request the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Finance Minister to direct the Planning Commission to allocate maximum possible funds for it, so that the Railways can develop and make progress according to the wishes of the people and the facilities provided by it could also reach everybody.

I would like to make one submission in regard to the proposed construction of a railway bridge across the river Saryu in Ayodhya in the district of Faizabad in Uttar Pradesh. As a matter of fact, I have drawn the attention of the hon. Minister several times in the House and through other means, in connection with the early construction of the above mentioned bridge; and moreover, as you are all aware, Ayodhya is an important place in the world. But it is regretful that the Railways which could have contributed significantly for the development of Ayodhya, are not doing so, by delaying the construction of the aforesaid bridge. Hence, I would strongly demand again that the hon. Minister should kindly sanction the construction of this bridge across the Saryu river at the earliest, so that Gorakhpur, Basti, Deoria and such other areas could be directly connected with Allahabad and heavy vehicular traffic at Ayodhya, due to which a serious accident had occurred recently on the occasion of 'Parikrama' in which 32 lives were lost, could be reduced. Had a railway bridge been constructed there, then considerable load would have been transported by the railways instead of trucks and the traffic jam would not have been taken place by heavy vehicles and the accident could have been averted. Hence, I would request you kindly to issue orders for the early construction of the bridge so that people can get benefit from it.

Sir, the Saryu Express runs from Faizabad to Allahabad. In this connection I had drawn the attention of the hon. Minister several times—which I would like to repeat now—that the said train should be extended upto Ayodhya in view of the persistent demand of the people of that place. Although, it has been stated by the

[Shri R.P. Suman]

Railway Ministry that it is not possible to divert the route and as such it is difficult to accept the demand. But I would request that, if the traffic is diverted *via* Tanda—which is situated on the bank of river Saryu in Faizabad, where a thermal-power project is under construction, besides the Tanda-Kalwarighat bridge, the construction of which has been sanctioned and is likely to be constructed in the near future—then Gorakhpur and Allahabad will be directly connected, and when the construction of the bridge is completed, the traffic will also increase there. Therefore, I would request that Saryu Express should take a route which covers Tanda, Akbarpur, Gosaiganj, Ayodhya, Faizabad, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh and Allahabad and should take the same route on its return journey; so that maximum number of people can avail of the facilities of this train. In this way the train can run along the side of river Saryu. This would benefit the people of Ayodhya as well as the people of Eastern Uttar Pradesh.

My Constituency Akbarpur is 18 kms. away from Tanda, and there is only one train running here which is not of much use to the people. I would request that in view of the public demand of that area, this train should run from Tanda to Faizabad *via* Akbarpur so that, not only the people of that particular area but also of the entire eastern Uttar Pradesh might derive benefit from it, and thereby a direct train would also be available from Tanda to Faizabad. In this manner, trains can be used more efficiently and the revenue of the Railway Department would also increase. Hence, I would request the hon. Minister to pay attention to this matter.

Only one direct train namely, 83 UP/84 Down is available here for coming to Delhi from Varanasi *via* Lucknow, but it runs *via* Jaunpur, Faizabad and Barabanki only 4 times a week and for the rest of the three days it runs *via* Sultanpur. As a new train, namely Varuna Express has been introduced from Sultanpur to Varanasi, therefore, the aforementioned Ganga-Jamuna Express may run from Varanasi to Lucknow, *via* Jaunpur, Faizabad and Barabanki, and further it may run daily, in order to benefit the passengers

travelling from Eastern Uttar Pradesh to Delhi. Again, this train would also cover those districts and stations in which the trains were not available earlier, so that passengers from the said places would also be able to avail of a direct train to Delhi.

I would also like to submit that the coaches of the above mentioned train, whether they belong to the category of A/C sleeper, First class or Second class, are in dilapidated condition, and it seems as if such coaches have been attached intentionally. In Eastern Uttar Pradesh, it is the only important train which runs *via* Faizabad, hence, at least, good coaches should be attached to this train, so that the passengers may not face my difficulty.

Besides, I have drawn the attention of the hon. Minister on several occasions earlier, to the non-availability of drinking water at the Railway stations and requested him to make necessary arrangements for it. The Minister has written to me that the necessary arrangements have been made, but recently when the D.R.M., Lucknow, toured the area and visited one or two stations at Malipur and Lucknow, he found that hand-pumps were not functioning properly and were out of order for the past many months and proper drinking water facilities were not available for the passengers. I would request the hon. Minister to make it certain, that necessary arrangements for supply of drinking water are made at the Railway Station.

Again, I would like to present one more demand. I would like to submit that the hon. Minister should make arrangements for introducing a new train, connecting Faizabad with Bombay. This will benefit the lakhs of commuters who have often to go to Bombay in connection with their work, and this train will help them considerably. Until this is made possible, you may kindly attach two or three bogies to the existing Mahanagari Express, which would carry passengers from Faizabad to Bombay. If it is done, we will be grateful to you.

Sir, in addition to this I would like to submit one thing more. The reservation quota available at Akbarpur for First Class

and Second Class is very low whereas people from two or three districts avail of rail facilities from here. Therefore, percentage of quota for this station should be increased so that the people could be benefited. People of Azamgarh and Akbarpur Tanda catch trains from here. Therefore, I submit that maximum reservation facility should be made available from here.

With these words, I thank you and conclude.

SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI (Faizabad):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Railways and request that such policies should be formulated that this money is fully utilised in the expansion and development of the railways. With these words I draw the attention of hon. Minister towards certain points. For development in every field, it is necessary that the railways should develop; in addition to making available new facilities for transportation of goods from one place to another, we should provide new trains for the increasing population also so that pressure on the existing trains is reduced, and this should be done on priority basis. Whenever this issue is raised, it is stated that there is paucity of funds. Though availability of funds is important, yet more important is availability of coaches and engines. The matter comes to a dead end on these two issues. Therefore, I would like that a scheme for manufacture of coaches and engines should be prepared to ensure that shortage thereof does not come in the way of giving new shape to the railways and providing facilities to the passengers.

Now I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to Eastern U.P. which is a backward area of Uttar Pradesh and where much is needed to be done by the Railways. A large area has not been connected by the rail line. It seems that Eastern U.P. has lagged behind in every respect and has been deprived of the facilities, be it connected with starting a new train or expansion of the stations. In the area from where I come *i.e.* in Faizabad, construction of a rail bridge on river Saryu, is necessary in every respect—railways as well as other respects. If this bridge is constructed, Madhya Pradesh from where

our Minister comes, Allahabad and Amethi, Sultanpur from where our Prime Minister comes will be connected with Gorakhpur. I, therefore, request the hon. Minister that keeping in view the necessity of the bridge he, understanding our feelings, will order for a survey of the project.

The second thing I would submit is about the expansion of the Faizabad Station. When I was elected as an M.P. at that time a project with an outlay of Rs. 1.5 crores was prepared for the expansion of the Faizabad station which was subsequently brought down to Rs. 65 lakhs; but surprisingly there is no mention of sanctioning of that project in this Budget. The D.M. and D.R.M. of Faizabad have already announced in the Press Conference there that Rs. 65 lakhs have been sanctioned for the expansion of this station. But I have not found any mention of this scheme anywhere. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister that according to the scheme and survey he should immediately announce sanction for expansion of Faizabad station. In addition to this I want to submit that there is one important station Rudoli Junction in my area in the district of Barabanki. The construction of the township is such that it is necessary to have a bridge for crossing from one platform to the other. This submission has been made repeatedly here. Besides, a scheme should also be chalked out to provide necessary facilities for washing the trains at the Ayodhya Railway Station. But about that also, nothing has been mentioned. Such a scheme needs to be formulated and funds should be sanctioned for this project also.

There is need for starting new trains in Eastern U.P. In this connection a few days back I had proposed that the Ganga Yamuna Express, which runs four days from Faizabad and 3 days from Sultanpur—I do not say that it should be run from Faizabad daily at the cost of passengers of Sultanpur—should be bifurcated and run between Varanasi and Lucknow and be joined at Lucknow. I am happy that the hon. Minister has assured me that he will, as per my suggestion, run this train from 1 April, but still through this House I request him to implement this assurance early so that the people may start using this train early.

Similarly, there is need to run Kisan

[Shri Nirmal Khattri]

Express (Ganga-Sutlaj Express) daily which at present runs 4 days a week. I am hopeful that you will look into the difficulty which is being faced in running this train daily.

One new train from Lucknow to Bombay is going to be started. It is understood that it will be started sometime in December. If it is started from Faizabad, the long standing grievance of Faizabad Division will be redressed and expectations of the people which they have from you will be fulfilled. If you make a definite attempt, this work will surely be done. There is need to run an inter-city train also from Faizabad to Lucknow.

With these words, I once again support the Demands and hope that the hon. Minister will definitely take action on these points.

SHRI BIRBAL (Ganganagar) : I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants of Railways. There are certain burning problems of my constituency relating to Railways which can be resolved by Shri Madhav Rao Scindia.

Tibbi town is the tehsil headquarter and is a big market of Ghaghar region. The station here is very small and there is need of providing double line. Similarly, there is no provision of signal system here. My submission is that the building of the station should also be expanded so that the passengers may have the facility to take rest. Similarly, platform shed should also be constructed at the station so that the passengers may be protected from sunshine and rains so that they have not to face any difficulty. A wall should also be constructed around the station.

The second thing I want to say is that there is imperative need of a new metre gauge line between Sardar Sahar and Hanumangarh via Palu-Rawatsar, because there is no other regular means of transport on this 170 kms. long route. The entire area is a desert area. The area abounds in Gypsum deposits. Thousands of trucks loaded with Gypsum move out daily. This mineral is supplied from here to the far off areas of the country.

Is Palu, which is a religious place, there is a big temple of Goddess Durga. Lakhs of devotees visit this temple. Rawatsar is a big market in Indira Canal area. Thousands of quintals of foodgrains and cotton are transported from here by trucks. Therefore, it is imperative to construct a new line in this area.

My second suggestion is that a new railway line should be laid alongside the Indira Canal. This line should be about 500 kms. long. This line will prove to be the most important line of the country from defence and revenue point of view, because Indira Canal is one of the most famous Canals in the world. The capacity of the canal will be 18.5 thousand cusecs of water. Therefore, the irrigated area of this canal will be the store-house of foodgrains and fodder. Also, it will be the main source of precious wood. Here, a region of this area has deposits of precious stone also. Therefore, with a view to supply foodgrains, fodder, precious wood and stone to every part of the country, this new line will prove to be quite important. This line will connect 6 districts of Rajasthan.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please wind up. It is over. He goes on reading. He is not listening. Next speaker. You give that paper to the Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : Birbal will only listen to Akbar.

[Translation]

SHRI BIRBAL : The most serious problem in my district is that of railway crossing. It will be better if this is also looked into.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please wind up. Nothing will go on record. You can give it to the Minister. Shri Ayub Khan, three minutes.

[Translation]

SHRI BIRBAL: Lastly, I thank you for giving me time to speak.

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN (Jhunjhunu) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants for Railways.

*Vakt ki dhoop mein
jal jate hain achhe achhe,
Mom ki tarah kabhi
seeng bhi pighal jate hain,
Ek naye daur ki
aawaz sunao Scindia,
Housale wale zamane ko
badal diya karate hain.*

When is the hon. Minister going to bring about a change in Rajasthan, that is not known? The entire border region of Rajasthan and the region of Bikaner, Jodhpur and Jaisalmer which is contiguous to the border area has to date metre gauge rail line. Even the line to Jaipur, the capital of Rajasthan, is metre gauge. It has not so far been converted into broad gauge. Even a small portion from Swai Madhopur to Jaipur has also not been converted into broad gauge line. I request that you may kindly pay attention to these points.

Jhunjhunu is my Constituency. Some time back 33 up and 34 Dn Shekhawat Express was started from there. In the beginning it was a very good train, but now this train lacks those facilities which were made available earlier. At present a shuttle is connected with it at Bikaner with the result that it has lost its importance. There should have been 12 coaches with it, but till Loharu it has only 6 coaches. This results in great inconvenience to the people of my Constituency. There are several other trains from Bikaner to Delhi. Therefore, I suggest that the number of coaches with Shekhawat Express may be increased from 6 to 12 so that the train may reach Delhi via Jhunjhunu. The coaches of this train are in such a bad shape that if the hon. Minister travels by that train he will feel that he is travelling not by train but on a camel. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether that train will be provided with good coaches.

In my Constituency, there is a Khetri project and a goods train runs from Dabra to Sinhana to cater to the needs of this project. The people of the area have not got the facility of the passenger train so far. I request that the goods train may be converted into passenger train.

Certain areas in my Constituency have not been connected by rail. My submission is that those too should be connected by rail. I suggest that as in other means of transport like tanks, planes and ships there is arrangement for wireless, railway engine driver or the guard should also be provided with wireless sets so that the accidents could be avoided. It should have indicators also in order to indicate the position of the train.

My second suggestion is that all the metre gauge lines in Rajasthan should be converted into broad gauge lines.

There is a level crossing between Jhunjhunu and Sikar where road traffic is not permitted. The people of the area are ready to bear the expenses of that level crossing. Will the hon. Minister grant permission for the movement of traffic on that level crossing to avoid inconvenience to the people?

*SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM (Arakkonam) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants for Railway for the year 1986-87. Sir, it has been mentioned that a major share of these Demands is to meet the expenditure on account of implementation of the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission. But, at the same time, I would request the Government to take decision on the recommendation of the Pay Commission with regard to new pay-scales for the Class-I Officers.

Sir, coming to the Railway subject, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Railway Minister to the necessity of procuring the vital equipment for the Heart Division in the Perambur Railway Hospital, Madras. Out of Rs. 47 lakhs allotted for this purpose, only an amount of Rs. 10 lakhs has been sanctioned so far and therefore necessary equipments for heart division

*The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

[Shri R. Jeevarathinam]

as also for other departments in the Perambur Railway Hospital could not be procured in full complement. Sir, since heart is the most essential part for the very existence of the human being, I would request hon. Minister to sanction immediately the whole amount of Rs. 47 lakhs for this hospital.

Sir, to meet the expenditure due to implementation of the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission, I welcome the 15% raise in freight rates. At the same time, I would request the Railway Minister to introduce a new shuttle service between Arakkonam Junction and Katpadi Junction. Thousands of workers, office-goers, lawyers, students and merchants are commuting from Arakkonam Junction in the mornings to Katpadi Junction and they return in the evening from Katpadi to Arakkonam. These working people are finding it extremely difficult to commute between these two junctions without proper shuttle services. The shuttle service that would be running between Arakkonam Junction and Katpadi Junction will be touching Sholinger, Walajah, Mukundarayapuram (BHEL) stations and will terminate at Katpadi Junction. I am making this special request to the hon. Railway Minister so that he may kindly consider running a shuttle service immediately between these two junctions. Sir, our Government is administered by the people of this country through their representatives and these people have great confidence and faith in the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi. I am sure the people's ambitions and the faith they have reposed in the present Government would be honoured by the hon. Railway Minister.

In this connection, I would like to point out that Arakkonam is a very important junction. On the one side of this junction, the abode of Kanchi Kamakoti Shankaracharya is in the old capital city of the Pallava dynasty, Kancheepuram and the people from here have to go to the famous tourist centre, Mahabalipuram touching Kancheepuram and on the other side the famous towns of Thiruthani and Tirupati are there. Sir, people from this area go to Coimbatore, Salem and other cities in Tamil Nadu for business purposes. Therefore, I

would request the hon. Railway Minister kindly to issue orders to the concerned Railway Division for halting the Kovai Express for a few minutes at Arakkonam Junction. Moreover, the industrially developed city, Bangalore, is in Karnataka. The labourers, industrialists, business people and others are daily commuting from Arakkonam to Bangalore. To help these people, I would request the hon. Railway Minister kindly order halting the Brindhavan Express at Arakkonam Junction so that these people going to Bangalore will have a sigh of relief.

Sir, the young and dynamic Railway Minister, Shri Madhavrao Scindia understands very well the difficulties faced by the people and he has, on many occasions, ordered on the spot for implementation of various schemes. We are very glad and thankful to the hon. Railway Minister for the timely and quick decisions taken on the spot. Therefore, I am sure the small demands that I have placed before him would be met without any hesitation. I am confident that the hon. Railway Minister will give assurance to this effect, in his reply, in this august House.

Sir, it would be in the fitness of thing for the Government to consider all these small demands of the people of my constituency. The hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, gives utmost attention to the welfare of the people of this country and I am quite confident the hon. Railway Minister will give assurance in this House which will go a long way for the benefit of the people of my constituency.

SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH (Mathura) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways). I also want to thank the hon. Minister heartily for the appreciable progress of the Railways during his tenure.

I would like to give certain suggestions. There are certain shortcomings also in the Railways. My constituency Mathura falls on the Central and the Western Railways. Traffic has increased to a great extent and trains have also increased, but there is lack of tracks. Keeping in view the increasing traffic, rail tracks should also be augmented so that the movement may become smooth.

My second suggestion is that a separate Suburban Railway Division should be set up so that suburban and link trains are adequately available for daily passengers coming to big cities. Local passengers come daily to the capital and industrial towns in connection with their service and business. At present, people are compelled to live in big cities. Therefore, a Division should be set up which may make surveys and provide new trains for the convenience of the passengers. One big advantage of this will be that burgeoning population of the big cities will be checked, because with proper transport facilities the people will prefer to travel daily.

In addition, I want to draw the attention of the Minister towards maintenance in the Railways. I submit that the maintenance work of the trains other than the major trains should be taken up on war footing. We observe that in trains, seats remain torn, lights are missing, water drips from the toilets. Several of such inconveniences are seen in the trains. The Ganga-Yamuna Express passes through my area; its condition is very bad.

I want to give certain suggestions about my constituency also. The hon. Minister has very recently introduced Malwa Express. Mathura is a place of pilgrimage and a large number of pilgrims from Malwa region come to Mathura to pay their obeisance. It is, therefore, requested that this train should be provided a 2 minute stop at Mathura also.

Jodhpur Express which goes to Lucknow should have an AC Coach. In this connection I have made requests earlier also.

In addition, I request that there is an area in my constituency which has not been connected by rail. Therefore, this area should be connected with Chhata, Shergarh, Math, Aligarh on Hathras by rail. In this way many districts will get transport facility. Passengers living on either side of the Yamuna will get the facility for transportation of goods.

Besides, I have repeatedly submitted that for going to Calcutta *via* Tundla there is only one train *i.e.* Toofan Express. Calcutta bound trains already remain overcrowded,

I, therefore, request the hon. Minister to start one train for Calcutta *via* Mathura.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to submit to the hon. Minister that the Supplementary Demands for the Railways which have been presented in this session, should have been presented in the Budget session. But he has said that the Demands have been presented to meet the requirement of funds needed as a result of recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission. I want to submit that he has presented a deficit Budget and to make up for the deficit, 15% of charges on freight have been increased. Outwardly the Budget seems to be a good measure, but it is sleight of the hand. The Railways hold the topmost place so far as the development is concerned. Similarly the Minister of State of the Ministry of Railways holds an important position in the Cabinet because it is a very important portfolio. The common man says that with the sleight of hand, his pocket has been picked. Similarly, our Minister is quite sharp and with the sleight of hand he has increased the freight charges. Increase in freight will affect the prices of foodgrains, vegetables and all other items which will pinch pockets of not only the rich, but also the poor labourers, rickshaw-pullers etc. It is a common knowledge that this will result in increase in prices. But, then you are not worried about that. Once in China price rise had caused a revolution. God knows to here will it end. You should check this. You are a wise youngman. You should pay attention towards this. Now I want to submit some more points.

Patna-Gaya line was opened to traffic in 1876. Mughalsarai was opened in 1900 and Dhanbad Division in 1906. Even during the British rule, it was felt that Gaya-Patna line should be given priority. This line is still a single line whereas the lines constructed some 25 to 50 years ago have been doubled, but this line has not so far been doubled. You should think about this.

Moreover, a survey for this line has already been conducted, but on the plea of paucity of funds the work has not been started here. I want to submit that this line should be doubled at the earliest. One

[Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh]

more request I want to make is that passengers from Patna face a lot of difficulties in going to Madras directly. Direct rail facility is not available to them. I suggest that Madras-Bokaro train should be extended to Patna by adding 4 more coaches to it so that the people of the area may get this facility. Similarly, 93-94 Dn Ranchi Express should have a two minute stoppage at Jahanabad, because Ranchi going passengers face many difficulties and they have to go by bus. I hope the hon. Minister will pay attention to these points.

With these words I once again request the hon. Minister to consider the points raised by me.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands. I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to certain points.

Rajasthan has been facing severe famine this year and the Department of Railways has also to extend assistance in this regard. Gangapur, the region which was earlier in your former State falls in my district. Thrice survey has been conducted for this area. Decision on this line has been pending for quite a long time. The demand has been outstanding for at least 20 to 25 years. I am hopeful Shri Scindia will get this sanctioned very soon.

Toda Rai Singh Nathdwara line, which lies in the area of Shri Banwari Lal as well as in the area of Shri Sukhadia and which directly connects Jaipur to Udaipur should be sanctioned by you immediately. This would be useful at the time of famine and would also help the people and would help increase prosperity in this area.

Secondly, I want to say that Rajasthan should have a separate zone. The Railway Convention Committee has agreed to it. Therefore, you should sanction a separate zone for the State of Rajasthan.

Apart from this, I also want that Gulabpura should be made a fullfledged station. When I wrote about it, I was told that it involves an expenditure of Rs. 24

lakhs. Gulabpura is an important place. A number of textile mills and hundreds of industries are there. If you invest a sum of Rs. 24 lakhs, then it would not be a wasteful expenditure. There is a great need to make it a fullfledged station. There is Vijaynagar station close to it which is a fullfledged station although there is negligible trade. Moreover, it is also not an industrial area. There is headquarter of S.D.O. in Gulabpura and a lot of new industries are also coming up there. In addition to these industries, a zinc mine is also being started there, for which the Government of India has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 20 crores. You are avoiding such an important place on the pretext of heavy investment of Rs. 24 lakhs and not making it a fullfledged station. I would like to submit that you should make Gulabpura a fullfledged station as early as possible even at a cost of Rs. 20 lakhs as it is not only in the interest of the Railways, but the local people would also be benefited by it to a great extent.

I would like to submit one more thing. 581 UP and 582 DOWN do not stop at Rupaheli. If you provide stoppage of these trains at Rupaheli it would greatly benefit the local people. The Garibnawaz Express which runs three days a week, should be run daily. I am thankful to you for making efforts in running Meenakshi Express daily, but the Garibnawaz, which is a fast train and goes upto Udaipur should also be run daily. For this the people of that area would be thankful to you. Survey for the broad-gauge line from Kota to Devgarh has already been completed. You should also sanction it so that it may benefit the local people and help in the development of that area.

With these words, I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways).

[English]

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI (Kaliabov) : Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to participate in this debate. At the outset I oppose the Bill because the Railway Minister in the first consultative committee meeting of the year had assured us that a new train would be introduced to Assam from Delhi.

Instead of introducing a new train he has abolished the old train Assam Majl and has introduced NE Express, that is, 922. It is nothing but old wine in the new bottle because no new train has been introduced in lieu of the old one.

The train services in Assam are the worst as compared to other parts of the country. People there are not getting any good service from the railways. The trains itself are in a very bad condition. The trains are with broken bogies. The pantry services are in the worst condition. People have been cheated by the railway authorities. In spite of the repeated demands by the people of Assam and North-eastern region that they have been denied good and better services by the railways. The railway line running in my constituency from Furkating *via* Golaghat to Maviani is the worst. Why don't you name it as the super-slow train in the country? It never runs in time. It goes always late. My humble submission is that the railway tracks should be improved and timings should also be maintained of the following trains—Tinsukhia-Mergberita; Tinsukhia-Saikhowaghat; Furkating *via* Golaghat to Mariani; Chapramukh to Silghat; Gauhati to Lakhimpur and Gauhati-Baidarapur Silchar *via* Lumding.

The two trains which are running from New Delhi to Tinsukhia and Gauhati are NE Express and Tinsukhia Mail which never maintain timings. They are only for the name sake Express whereas they are even less than the passenger trains. The authorities should look into it and bring its improvement immediately.

Lastly when accidents take place the railway authorities do not reach in time because of lack of communication facilities. The authorities should take note of it and improve the conditions of the train services in the North-eastern region.

[Translation]

SHRI RANA VIR SINGH (Kaiserganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways). I want to submit in brief as I am speaking under the compulsion of two shortages, First we are short of time and

secondly our hon. Minister is short of funds. I have to submit my points without taking much time. When Raja has been promoted a Minister, I wish to demand from him each and everything, but when I see his limitations, I feel pained. I would like to speak in brief only.

First of all, I would like to submit that there is a railway line which goes to Bareilly from Gorakhpur *via* Bahraich. This is a metre gauge line of great importance which connects our country to Nepal. All passengers for Nepal take this route. The hon. Minister has very sweet relation with Nepal. Everybody has come to know about this sweet relationship. Other Ministers have also got connected their respective home towns to other places. I wish that he should also get connected his place of sweet memories to the broad gauge line. This does not involve much expenditure and it is easier also. If you get it connected to the broad gauge line, then the train may go to Bareilly *via* Melani, and it would not only reduce the distance to Delhi, but the train would also run faster which would benefit the people.

The second point which I want to submit does not involve any expenditure. It is regarding your policy of running faster trains. They should have a stoppage in every district through which these trains pass. My problem is that whenever I go from Delhi or from Bombay V.T. by train, I have to get down 60 kms. away from my destination, because train has a stoppage only after 60 kms. I have to come 60 kms. back in order to come to my district. Therefore, I request you that you should provide a stoppage of this train at Jakhal, district Bahraich, Uttar Pradesh.

There is another train Rapti-Gomati, which goes *via* Ramnagar, a town near Barabanki. This is an important place, having a Degree College and a sugar mill. I would also request you to provide a stoppage there for this train.

The hon. Minister should also pay his attention to the train, which at present runs from Gonda to Bahraich. The suggestion which I am going to put forward does not involve any expenditure. The engines attached to this train, are of very slow speed

[Shri Rana Vir Singh]

and most of the time remain out of order. When I take this train after alighting from Vaishali, I get bored due to its slow speed. After a journey of 3 to 4 hours, it reaches Bahraich. Highly in sanitary conditions prevail in the train. A lot of insects are there in the train which keep the passengers awake and alert and there is no need of any watchman.

Keeping in view the shortage of time, I would request you once again that you should convert the line which goes to your sweet place into a broad gauge line.

SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA (Tonk) : I am grateful to you for providing me an opportunity to speak. I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) and want to submit two or three points to the hon. Minister.

There are negligible railway facilities in Rajasthan. If there are any, then those lines are connected with the capital only. Therefore, those trains should not be taken into account in our quota. We also lack sufficient railway lines.

Tonk is District Headquarter. Till this date, it has not been linked with a Railway line. It is causing resentment among the local people and they are facing great inconvenience. Lack of rail facilities has also blocked the development.

A big project, Bisalpur Dam is being started in Rajasthan which requires a lot of iron and cement. That is why it needs a good railway system there. I have already requested the hon. Minister that the train running on Jaipur-Toda Raisingh line should be doubled as the local people are facing great inconvenience on this account. I also request you to examine the survey report regarding Swai Madhopur and Tonk and sanction it. Secondly, you should consider to construct a parallel line to Jaipur-Toda Raisingh line. With this, I support the Supplementary Demands of Railways and conclude.

[English]

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH (Surendranagar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, unlike most of my other colleagues, I would not talk of

my constituency because we have a very dynamic Minister and, by and large, he supports me and solves all my constituency problems. I have, therefore, nothing to say about my constituency. I have just two policy recommendations to make. I hope, he will take cognizance of that.

One is if any proposal whether it is conversion of a meter gauge line to a broad gauge line or a new line, where another Government agency like the Industries Ministry works out the economics of the repayment of such a scheme and if they assure the repayment in a particular period, my suggestion is that such projects should get priority.

My other suggestion is this. We have raised the freights. I have nothing to say against that, because there is a general inflation in the country. But my experience is that we do not have weigh-bridges at the important stations of the country where goods are loaded. If we do not have proper weighing facilities, I do not see how the freight rates are worked out for goods. My special recommendation is that the hon. Minister may kindly set up a special Task Force within the Ministry to ascertain which are the important rail-heads from which goods are loaded, which need weigh-bridge facilities, but where such facilities are not available. Specially, take the coal rail-heads. My experience is that the wagons are not filled with 50-60 tonnes coal, and yet the consignee has to pay the full amount. How do you ascertain whether the exact amount as specified is loaded. The main thing is that the person whom you charge the freight rates for the goods should at least receive what he has bought for.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to meet at 2.05 p.m. The Minister will reply when the House re-assembles after lunch.

13.07 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha Re-assembled after Lunch
at Ten Minutes past Fourteen of the
Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

RE : PRESIDENT MR. KIMIL IL-
SUNG OF NORTH KOREA

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The hon.
Minister.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) :
Sir, with your kind permission, May I draw
your attention to the fact that the All India
Radio has been broadcasting from the
morning the news that the President Mr.
Kimil Il-Sung of North Korea has been
shot dead ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I do not
know.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It seems
that there is some confusion about it. So,
I think, our Government must be knowing
authentic information. It is an important
matter.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We have
not received any information. After
getting the information, we will inform
you.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : How will
you get the information, unless the Govern-
ment gives the information ? We have an
Embassy there. They must have sent some
information.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please take
note of what the hon. Member is saying.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY
AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA
DIKSHIT) : Sir, we have noted the hon.
Member, Shri Indrajit Gupta's point which
he raised just now. We are in touch with
the Ministry of External Affairs. The
moment the confirmation is there, we will
come to the House.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Confir-
mation or denial ?

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT : Let
us hope, denial.

14.12 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR
GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1986-87—
Contd.

[*English*]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosh) :
Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have put certain
things...

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Nothing
will go on record. You can give in writing
to the Minister anything if you want. I am
sorry.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, please.
I have already given you my ruling that I
cannot allow you to speak now. It stays,
because I had already called your name, at
that time you were not here and I announc-
ed that the House would adjourn. The
Minister is replying. He is on his legs. In
this circumstance. I cannot allow you.
Please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Rai,
I told you, no. You are always creating
this type of problem. So, I have to repeat
the samething to others also. That is why,
I don't want to create this type of situation.
I am very sorry for that. Now, the hon.
Minister for Railways to reply.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : Mr.
Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank
the hon. Members who participated the
debate on Supplementary Grants and gave
us several valuable suggestions. There

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were several Members who made very valuable contributions, like Mr. Panika, Dr. Bhoi, Mr. Basheer, Mr. Jain and others. I have got a very long list of names, but I can assure you that their suggestions will be kept very much upper-most in mind.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : What about our names ?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Then, I will add Mr. Amal Datta to that list also.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : Okay, Sir.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : I never really knew that Mr. Amal Datta would be satisfied so quickly.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Name does not matter, but our suggestions should be considered. That is all.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Sir, the Railway exercise is truly a very massive one and the success or failure of this exercise depends not only on those who run the machine, but also on those who utilise it. The vast majority in our country in some way or the other connected with or affected by Indian Railways, which is the second largest system under one management in the world.

We in the Railways understand and accept, with humility, this onerous responsibility; and it would be our constant endeavour to rise to the expectations of our countrymen, in spite of the odds that face us in the shape of tremendous pressure that is building up on the system in terms of population and in terms of freight. This too is further compounded by the acute shortage of overall resources in the country.

Hon. Members know that we carry about 10 Million passengers every day, and that we are expected to carry 294 million tonnes of originating traffic in the year 1986-87. But I was very happy to note in the speeches of many hon. Members that they too realized our difficulties. Where we had received 15.45% of the total national

Plan outlay in the 3rd five year Plan, we received a mere 5.27% in the 6th Plan; and we are due to receive only 6.85% in the 7th Plan.

Mr. K.P. Singh Deo did raise certain points about cost over-runs and delays in projects. Cost over-runs and delays in projects are mainly taking place because of the shortage we are experiencing in financial resources. Wherever shortage is not experienced, Indian Railways have very clearly adhered to targets, in spite of some very challenging targets set. I would like to take the example of the Rail Coach Factory at Kapurthala. We have been given a target of 24 months to complete this, whereas normally, internationally such a factory would take nothing less than 3½ to 4 years to be set up. Our clock started ticking in March 1986 when the land was handed over to us. And I am glad to inform the House that we are bang on target, and I do hope that we would be able to stick to the target that has been set. *(Interruptions)*

In spite of this, we do know—it is not just because I want to maintain the sympathy of the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry—that both Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry are doing their best possible for us, in the circumstances. *(Interruptions)*

The only way, therefore, is to square up and face the challenge in providing adequate transport infrastructure necessary to support the national effort. This can only be achieved by optimizing even more, the asset utilization and financial working, and providing adequately for priority items like accumulated backlog of track renewals, and various modernisation programmes.

I am glad to inform the House—in fact the House itself is very well informed—that the Railway family has really exerted itself in the year 1985-86, and substantial progress was achieved in the pursuit of these objectives.

The House well knows the record-breaking freight haulage of 258 million tonnes of revenue-earning traffic against a target of 250 million tonnes. I would like to point out here

that in the last ten years, from 1977-78 to 1985-86 in only two years had the laid-down targets been achieved. Otherwise, the record has not been all that bright. In 1977-78, the target was 220 million tonnes—210 million tonnes were achieved. Recently, a very prominent leader of the Opposition called these the golden years of Indian Railways. A target of 220 million tonnes; achievement 210 million tonnes; In 1978-79 the target was 222 million tonnes, and the achievement was less than the year before: 199.6 million tonnes. In 1979-80 the target was 222 million tonnes. Planning Commission has been extremely charitable, in keeping the target at the same mark. As far as we are concerned, they gave us a quantum jump from 237 million to 250 million tonnes.

But way back nine years ago, they kept the target where it was: and the performance down from 199.6 further down to 193.1. This was what has been described as the golden year of the Indian Railways. I must beg to differ. Only in 1981-82 and 1985-86 has the target laid down been achieved. Similarly, net tonnes km per wagon per day has risen from 1150 to 1288 which is itself a record breaking performance. This is the best and the clearest efficiency indicator for the Indian Railways.

I would like to talk here about a couple of points which Mr. Ramoowalia had raised regarding the movement of foodgrains. I would like to inform the hon. member that the railway has launched a massive operation to lift foodgrains from Punjab. In the current year, 1986, 8.3 million tonnes of foodgrains have been moved upto October 1986, which gives a monthly average of 8.38 lakh tonnes, which is 35 per cent higher than in 1985 and 69 per cent higher than in 1984. In fact it is a record with the movement crossing 1 million tonnes mark in the month of October alone. I would like very clearly to state that the railways are carrying all the foodgrains offered by the FCI in Punjab and the accumulation/foodgrains stock in the current year in Punjab cannot be ascribed to any lack of railway transport. The overall loading and the movement of foodgrains at the level of about 16 million tonnes by

railway in seven months during April to October 1986 has also surpassed all previous record and is 30 per cent higher than the target. The target for the entire year is 22 million tonnes and, in these seven months we have already achieved 16 million tonnes of those 22 million tonnes.

Mr. Amal Datta had made some mention about coal. The hon. member does not appear to have the correct information. The railways are lifting all the coal that is being offered for movement by railway. In fact, we would like to have more traffic and there is no difference of opinion on the factual position between us and any other department of the government.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : When Mr. Sathe was the Coal Minister, he said, what shall we do. We are mining more coal; it is all accumulating.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Coal is a priority and we would like to have more traffic. There is no problem, as far as we are concerned. But the statement that trains carrying coal are intentionally stabled is not correct, and the hon. member is perhaps aware that railway transport coal and cannot play any role in the quality supplied. As far as transport output is concerned, we have crossed for the first time in 1985-86, 205 billion tonnes km mark which was an improvement over the previous year of over 12 per cent. What is very very pertinent is that this entire performance of freight movement, passenger movement, was achieved with a marginal reduction in our rolling stock fleet. The rolling stock fleet was marginally depleted and yet the elasticity was stretched to its maximum and with the reduced fleet we achieved this record breaking performance; the railway family achieved this record breaking performance. Another thing to be kept in mind is that railway operations have to be judiciously balanced. There is a very large accumulated backlog of track renewal modernisation programme, electrifications and we want to accelerate it, but the moment you accelerate it, then you have to start giving engineering blocks on various sections of the track which slows down movement. In track renewal this year, the target was 3000 km and we

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achieved 3578. Electrification went upto 461 kms. This is an improvement of 30 per cent and 37.6 per cent over the previous year. This year again the targets have been stepped up to 3,800 and 560 km respectively for track renewal and electrification.

This year has once again seen an improvement over the record performance last year. I would like to inform the House that every month of last year was a record for that month in the history of the Indian Railways, as far as revenue earning freight was concerned and every month this year has established a new record over the earlier record in spite of the shortfall of offerings of certain programmes of bulk traffic, the railways have lifted a million tonnes over the six-months target and eight million tonnes over last year.

Similarly, the efficiency indicator, net tonne kilometre per wagon per day during the period April to September improved again to 1275 from 1203 the year before. Why I am going through these figures is, time and again there are some hon. Members who have thought it fit to say that efficiency has constantly been dropping which is not a fair judgement on the performance of the Railway family. It is not my performance that we are judging here but the performance of the smallest worker on the Indian Railway system and to pass such a judgement after these efforts, I do not think, is a very fair thing to do. That is why I am quoting these figures.

There has also been improvement in the P.O.H. out-turn in the case of diesel and electric locomotives, in the year 1985-86 the improvement in the electric locomotives over the previous year has been 11 per cent, and in the six months this year there is an improvement of 43 per cent over last year. Similarly, in diesel there was an improvement of 20 per cent last year and this year the improvement is 36 per cent over last year.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Do you know that the consumption has gone down ?
(Interruptions)

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : I am coming to your points; I will answer all your points. I suggest you have a little patience. I will answer all your points.

As far as passenger kilometres are concerned, again they have risen substantially. However, we have to further plan our modernisation programme so that we can substantially improve meet our national requirements in the years to come.

In the Seventh Plan period and the earlier part of the Eight Plan a number of technology upgradations will have taken place. We have, as hon. Members know, already placed an order for 6000 HP locomotives. Eighteen such locomotives will be imported and will be on our system in the year 1988 and will be under production in Chittaranjan in the year 1989-90. A 4000 HP diesel locomotive will also be introduced to upgrade a 35-year old technology. The global tender has been floated and a decision will be taken on what type of diesel locomotive should be imported for production in the DLW Varanasi, eventually, after the technology transfer takes place.

A decision has to be taken on a new passenger coach, and a new freight bogie.

Mr. K.P. Singh Deo during his very constructive speech asked, "Why are we producing wagons at all? Why should the Railways produce wagons? Why should we not just leave it to the public and private sectors?" I would like to just inform him that we are producing only 4.4 per cent of the total wagons produced in the country and we are doing this for certain reasons. We feel that a small portion of wagons should be manufactured by us so that it would facilitate things like proto-type development and manufacture of our own piece-meal requirements we can also have a better idea of what sort of price we should pay for the wagons that we buy from outside and for establishing our own manufacturing process to a limited extent.

We are also going to institute a 'Train Describer System' a pilot project has been

set up for Delhi, and the Train Describer System should be in place by 1989-90 which would greatly help the entry and exist of trains from Delhi. Hon. Members must have experienced that some times one is only twenty minutes late upto Faridabad then he has to hang around for one hour or one and a half hours because he has missed that vital slot. If a Train Describer System is operating it would control—electronically—the entire exist and entries of these trains and greatly improve the efficiency.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Why has it not been done before ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : We are already successfully running 9000 tonne heavy haul train—a quantum jump from 4500 tonnes. But now are experimenting with a 13,500 tonnes heavy haul train.

As hon. Members know, the Centre for Railway Information Service, a registered society, has been set up with a very high powered governing council which would over-view the entire computerisation of the Indian Railways. It was felt that computerisation in all its aspects had taken place in a too dis-jointed, un-coordinated and ad hoc fashion. There was the OIS system, there was the passenger reservation system, there was replacement of IBM 1401s and then there were little bits and pieces which go into yard information service and various things in the zone. Now, it was felt that we would like to have an umbrella organisation which would over-view the entire gamut of computerisation in the Indian Railways so that there will be better coordination and better management. That is why, CRIS was set up. The freight information system, OIS system is on target. And we are pursuing it as one of our priority projects.

A number of passenger amenities also we have also been introduced in spite of shortage of resources.

A number of Members have been talking about new lines. Our total requirement for new lines, on-going projects, as of today, is Rs, 1600 crores, and we have been allotted

for the entire five-year period Rs. 350 crores. Similarly, for gauge conversion, our requirement as of today is Rs. 750 crores, but we have been allotted in the five-year period Rs. 150 crores. These are the constraints we are facing. But in spite of that, in the mid-year we have also made some adjustment. I would like to mention some of them.

Our friends from the southern states will be happy to know that we have given to the Karur-Dindigul line another about Rs. 3.4 crores making a total of over Rs. 7 crores this year. Mr. Krishna Rao also will be happy to know that Alleppy-Ernakulam line has been given another Rs. 2.75 crores, which will make for a total allotment of Rs. 5.75 crores. We have given to Tirunalvelli-Trivandrum line a small amount of Rs. 30 lakhs.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Why only Rs. 30 lakhs ?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Why has this small amount of Rs. 30 lakhs been given ? Because there are things like land acquisition, etc. that are required before you can give a major allotment. It is not that you just sit here and put a blindfold on your eyes and say, all right, for this line, this much is given. There is a rationale behind everything.

Mr. Umakant Mishra and Mr. Jagannath Choudhary mentioned about Varanasi-Bhatni gauge conversion. We have given Rs. 77 lakhs, which is almost double the allotment. To Barabanki-Samastipur line we have given another Rs. 2.95 crores for gauge conversion. To Barauni-Katihar gauge conversion we have given another Rs. 1.87 crores. Bhuj Nalia new line has been given another Rs. 1 crore. Viramgram Okha gauge conversion line has been given another about Rs. 1 crore. Tamluk-Digha line has been given Rs. 1 crore... (Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA : The Prime Minister's letter says that Rs. 5 crores has been given to this line.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Some of the hon. Members of the opposition in their speeches and unfortunately some of

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them even now have reflected some sort of frustration that I did not raise passenger rates and so, they have nothing to shout about. I would suggest that they should not give vent to their frustration, but just hear me out.

Tamluk-Digha line has been given a crore of rupees this year because this is the capacity of its absorption this year. We will have to set up a unit; we will have to set up an organisation and in the coming year we are certainly going to give a higher allotment. But for the last 3½ months of the year, if you want, an allotment of Rs. 20 crores can be given, but it cannot be absorbed.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : But the Prime Minister says that it has been given Rs. 5 crores.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : It is going to be given priority. A number of various other lines and gauge conversions were talked about and I am afraid, I will probably answer individually to each Member...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY (Nalgonda) : Nothing has been given to Andhra, Sir.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : I will deal with all your suggestions individually. There are number of lines, about 70-80, to be talked about. So, obviously I cannot answer each and every case.

As far as passenger amenities are concerned, we are also setting up coaching cabinets which would hopefully improve and rationalise the utilisation coaching stock on the Indian Railways so that with the existing stock itself we could improve the services.

As far as claims are concerned, this was again a source of great irritation to the users. The number of six-month old claims on 1.1.1985 was 14,953 and a year and a half later we have brought this down to one, and now none exists with over six months. Similarly, the total claims pending have come down from 84,900 to about 35,600. We are still quickly finding solutions and

deciding on these claim matters so that it is not a further source of irritation and harassment.

The daily sale of casseroles is about 30,000 and the percentage rise is 31 per cent. We are modernising our base kitchens and we are spending about a crore of rupees on the modernisation of our base kitchens.

About the computerisation of reservation, I think already the House is well informed. I have talked about it on several occasions. By March 1987, the entire Delhi area will be on computer and by the end of the calendar year 1987, Bombay and Calcutta should be on computer, and by 1988, Madras should come be on the computer. In the meanwhile, we are also considering places like Lucknow, Patna, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Ahmedabad and various other such places where similar computerisation schemes should be started.

The refund procedure has been simplified. One Member talked about ticketless travel. The number of ticketless passengers apprehended this year has gone up by about 15 per cent. Mr. Narayan Chaubey talked about the reservation quotas at Nagpur. I will be looking into that. He talked about supply of bed-rolls in trains also. I would ensure that bed-rolls are given in sufficient supply on South-Eastern Railway so that Mr. Narayan Chaubey can have a good nights rest and is fresh to harass me with further questions in Parliament.

Regarding the streamlining of passenger services, I would like to inform the House that during the year 1985-86, the Railways introduced eight new trains, extended the run of 42 trains, increased the frequency of three pairs of trains and provided 48 through service coaches for the convenience of the travelling public. As many as 358 trains, including 192 Mail and Express trains were speeded up. In fact, in October, 1986, we have further introduced three new Express trains, increased the frequency of seven important trains, including the Delhi-Howrah Rajdhani which had been requested by many Members, extended the run of six pairs of trains and speeded up a number of others, including the two pairs of Rajdhani is. For better travelling comfort, three coaches have been provided between 12

pairs of points. All these improvements have been made without any substantial increase in the holding of passenger coaches and have been achieved through rationalisation, integration and better utilisation of stock. The passenger vehicle kilometre output has increased by over 15 per cent and we have taken a major decision, as I said, of setting up coaching cabinets in all our zonal headquarters. During 1985-86, 65 new suburban trains were introduced and the run of fifteen trains was extended. So, we are doing our best in the matter of passenger amenities.

Train punctuality has gone up to 92.9 per cent till the end of August.

The safety area also exercised quite rightly the minds of various Members, especially Mr. Bhattam. I would like to inform the House that the year 1985-86 has recorded the lowest ever number of accidents in the history of Indian Railways—717—and I am happy to inform the House that this year 1986-87 compared to the same period last year, once again accidents have gone down by 16 per cent over the record year the year previous. As far as staff responsibility for accidents is concerned too, it has gone down from 67% in 1985-86 to 59% in the corresponding period this year.

SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN (Barpeta) : No mention has been made about the North East.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He will make it, wait, wait.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : As far as North East is concerned I may inform Shri Goswami as far as that the Joghghopa Bridge is concerned, the critical activity is the design of railway bridge. We are going to adopt a new design of the bridge. It is called a cable stay bridge. Probably you know more about it than I do. I passed orders that the consultant should be immediately engaged. The designing is likely to take 15 to 18 months for the final submission of the report after the consultants are engaged.

We are also giving priority to several North East lines. We are giving priority to the Dharam Nagar-Kumarghat line, the

Balipara-Bhalukpong Line, Silchar Jiribhum line, Lalabazar-Bhadraji Line. The Amguri Tuli line has been held up because of some land problems. That is all being sorted out.

SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN : No mention has been made about...

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : I cannot answer every individual question. It becomes extremely difficult. Let me answer in general, about overall policy matters. This Government under the directive of the Prime Minister gives importance to the North Eastern area. That is why I have mentioned specific lines. With the limited resources that are available, the Railways must finance projects which enable passengers to travel with greater safety and comfort, projects for rehabilitation to wipe out all the backlogs and projects of modernisation, which will enable us to face the challenge of moving between 450 to 550 MT of originating traffic in the year 2000.

Whilst carrying out this exercise it goes without saying that optimum utilisation will have to be achieved. At the same time we have been and will be accommodating certain areas which are deemed to be our social responsibility. I am sure that hon. Members know that the total burden on the Indian Railway approximately as far as social responsibility is concerned, is about Rs. 1100 crores of which Rs. 900 crores is for subsidy that we give on coach movement and another Rs. 200 crores for movement of essential commodities. Whilst we will continue to fulfil our social obligations, but if any one wants to take a critical view of the Railway, a commercial view of the Railways, credit must be given to us for this burden that we carry as a social responsibility.

If you take this into account the Railway operating ratio falls to approximately 75% or 76%. Similarly if these factors are taken into account the stipulated dividend which Railways are to pay to the Central exchequer from time to time goes up from 6.5% to about 18% and such a return on investment is extremely creditable by any national or international standard.

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In fact the Railways have been absorbing an increase in input cost all the time, by improving productivity both of men and in machine. A lot has been said by the hon. Members about productivity of the Indian Railways. They felt it has not improved. It is not a very fair judgment to make about the Railways. I would just like to quote a few statistics to support this. I informed the House of the financial position in my Speech on 7th November. The loading efficiency indicator per wagon per day upto August end had risen from 1189 to 1260 this is the best indicator for efficiency. This is the best indicator of the utilisation factor of the wagons. Now the provisional results for September are available and the efficiency indicator has again risen from 1203 to 1275.

Improvement has been recorded in locomotive utilisation both diesel and electric and there is improvement in vehicle kilometers per vehicle day also.

Ineffective percentage of locomotive has come down.

April-August, 1985	23.4
April-August, 1986	14.6

There is an improvement of 37.6% in one year. Similarly there is 10% improvement in ineffective wagons and coaching stock.

Apart from improving productivity of the assets we have also laid great emphasis in increasing manpower productivity. In 1985-86 the traffic units carried on Railways per employee were 2.77 lakhs rising from 2.55 lakhs in 1984-85, which is an increase in productivity of about 9 per cent in one year alone.

The number of employees on the Indian Railways per million traffic units showed a substantial decrease from 4.28 in 1980-81 to 3.75 in 1985-86.

Hon. Members may also find it of interest that according to the figures published by the Fourth Pay Commission, while the total increase in Government staff between 1971 and 1984 is 27 per cent, in Railways it is only 7.6 per cent, the lowest amongst all Departments. Here I would

like to quote from the Report of the Fourth Pay Commission, in Chapter III, page 49, where it says :

“The growth in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs is the highest followed by that of the Ministeries Departments and Defence. The growth of employment in Railways at 7.6 per cent was the lowest”.

With greater emphasis on economy of operations, these increases in assets and manpower productivity have also been accompanied by a substantial reduction in unit cost operations in financial terms at constant prices. At 1980-81 prices, the ordinary working expenses per gross tonne kilometre in 1980-81 was 5.75 paise. It dropped to 4.88 paise in 1985-86, which is again an improvement of 15 per cent.

I would like to give you another figure in support of productivity improvement. I would like to give you in quantitative terms the impact of the policy of tariff restraint followed by Railways on the Railway finances with 1970-71 as the base.

While composite weighted inputs in 1984-85 went up to Rs. 443.1, unit revenue per passenger kilometre went up to only Rs. 257.2 and the unit revenue per nett tonne kilometre went up to Rs. 370.2.

Had the Railways taken full cognizance of increase in cost inputs, the total additional earnings would have amounted to Rs. 1,737 crores in 1985-86. In the year 1985-86 the budget estimates showed a surplus of Rs. 74 crores. After the budget was presented, the post-budget increase in input costs amounted to Rs. 282 crores. I am glad to inform the House that not only did we entirely absorb the rise in input costs, but after payment of full dividend, the surplus is likely to rise for that year from Rs. 74 crores to Rs. 179 crores, and this is in spite of the index of input costs having gone up by 125 per cent whereas the combined percentage increase in passenger and goods traffic was restricted to 8.9 per cent. This overall financial performance has been achieved after a contribution of 55 per cent from internal resource generation to annual plan outlay as opposed to the Sixth Plan average of 42 per cent and the Fifth Plan

average of 25 per cent. I would like to remind the House of the period 1977 to 1980 when internal resource generation ranged from Rs. 155 crores in 1977-78 to Rs. 108 crores in 1980-81, which is a mere 1.78 per cent to 3.2 per cent of the capital at charge, and it is this faulty and short-sighted planning that has led to such a massive accumulation in rehabilitation work. It was in 1985-86 that a quantum jump was effected in the figures of internal resource generation. We went up to Rs. 1064 crores or 11.7 per cent of Capital-at-charge as against Rs. 637 crores in the year previous. I am glad again to inform the House that this year we have provided for Rs. 1,370 crores or 13.3 per cent of the Capital-at-charge.

I was questioned by Mr. Basudeb Acharia about why the Indian Railway Finance Corporation was set up at all. There is a certain shortage of resources that we are facing. We would not have received the required quantum of budgetary support for our total plan. Our internal resource generation had gone up, but the budgetary support that we were expecting was not really forthcoming. Therefore, the choice before us was either to cut the Railway plan or to go in for bonds. We took the second alternative and I hope that within this year, we will, through public bonds, get Rs. 250 crores. In principle, we have already decided to set up the Railway Finance Corporation and the details are now being worked out on what terms the bonds will be floated.

Railways have now been constrained to resort to adjustment of freight taper basically because of the heavy burden imposed by the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission, an estimated amount of Rs. 462 crores. In this connection, I would like to take this House back to 1974-75 when the report of the Third Pay Commission was implemented. In the budget proposals of that year, the percentage increase in tariff amounted to 12% of the gross traffic receipts. This was followed by another increase in fare and freight rates in September 1974 which had an impact of another 12%. So, the overall increase in the financial year 1974-75 was as much as 24%, after the Third Pay Commission report had been implemented. As against this, the House will notice that whereas the impact of the Fourth Pay Commission on Railway finance

is larger than at the time of Third Pay Commission, the funds being raised through tariff adjustment total up to only Rs. 396 crores, including Rs. 76 crores raised at the time of budget. And this amount of Rs. 396 crores which is being raised through tariff taper adjustment works out to only a little over 6% of gross traffic receipts recorded in the year 1985-86. Sir, some Member have mentioned that we should have already allowed for this in the Budget. We are not clairvoyants or astrologers. We could not really tell what the final impact of the Pay Commission would be. As far as the other items, dearness allowance, interim relief and productivity linked bonus are concerned, the figure were decided only after the Budget was presented. Even if we could have roughly anticipated what they would come to, that would not have affected on the railway finance because the surplus of Rs. 69 crores alongwith an increase in traffic earnings of Rs. 106 crores, would have, in any case, taken care of the Rs. 128 crores on this account. Therefore, the Fourth Pay Commission report is really the principal reason why we have had to go in for freight taper adjustments.

Some hon. Members have expressed concern at the cascading effects that the present proposal for change in freight structure will have on the general level of prices. An alternative to those proposals would have been an increase in the quantum of deficit financing which the hon. Members would also agree would have an adverse effect on the price level. Therefore, it was necessary to follow a balanced policy in this respect, in the best overall interest of the economy. I would like to submit that in the first place, the degree of impact which is being projected in certain quarters is exaggerated. We have also made a study of this before going in for freight taper adjustment. We have calculated the increase in price as a result of proposed changes in freight taper of 9 articles consisting of essential commodities, namely wheat, rice, levy sugar, potato, onion, petrol, kerosene, high speed diesel and salt which are in common use by the people. The increase per kilo in these commodities ranges from 2.69 paise per litre for kerosene to the highest of 5.88 paise per kilo for potato. And it is only after studying this effect in great depth, did we decide to undertake this

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measure. As far as the impact on industry and the economy is concerned, the Members are aware that the most important and the largest commodity moved by rail is coal. In this context, it would be relevant to mention that the weightage of coal in the W.P.I. of the country is 1.07%. The proposed change in freight taper as applicable to this commodity, coal, will have a direct impact on W.P.I. of 0.072% and even taking into account the indirect impact, *i.e.* secondary and tertiary effects, the total impact as far as Coal is concerned on W.P.I. is likely to be roughly 0.169%.

Another aspect I would like Members to consider is that in a growing economy which needs considerable development and at the same time has severe constraint of resources, there are broadly three important and somewhat conflicting factors to be kept in view :

(a) That development plan must not go below minimum size which would otherwise create serious bottle-necks in economy alongwith chain reactions;

(b) Need to keep administered prices to minimum level in order to keep chain reactions on general price level to lowest possible;

(c) Need to keep burden on general exchequer at low level so that deficit financing is kept to a minimum in the interest of price stability.

Taking all these factors into account, the proposals I have placed before this august House represent the most balanced approach feasible under the circumstances.

I mentioned in the House while presenting the proposals for change in rail tariff taper—that the telescopic taper of railway freight rates has been flattened to some extent.

Hon. friend Shri Basudeb Acharia did make mention of the Paranjape Committee, RTEC report. I would like to point out here that neither at that time nor now were the Paranjape Committee proposals accepted as far as the taper was concerned by the Government and subsequently a very high-

powered RRC was set up by the Committee Sarin which has submitted a report in 1983. It did not endorse the view of the Paranjape Committee. We have gone by the recommendations of the subsequent Committee that was set up.

While making an assessment of the degree of taper in railway freight rates, two accepted principles that we have tried to keep in mind are :

(a) What the traffic costs; and

(b) What the traffic can bear.

Taking both factors into account, there was justification in flattening the taper for longer distance in order to make them more rational and more equitable between short and long distance traffic. Changing the freight taper in order to raise additional revenue would be the more scientific way rather than adhoc across the board increase uniformly over all distances.

A point has also been raised that the flattening of taper will have an adverse effect on optimum inter-modal distribution of traffic between railways and roads.

Shri Sharad Dighe made a very interesting and very constructive speech and I would like congratulate him. He was the one Member who totally refrained from the temptation of talking only about his Constituency. He gave us some very valuable suggestions.

As Members are aware, all traffic which is capable of moving in bulk in train loads (unit trains), as well as less than train load traffic for long and medium distance is more suitable for rail transportation than for road. The flattening of the taper for longer distance proposed by me will be in keeping with these objectives and will not tend to divert to railways the less than train load traffic for short distances.

Hon. Members, the performance of Indian railways is before you. I do not think any one can dispute the fact that significant improvement has been made in all sectors by the railway family. This year marked yet another milestone in improvement efficiency. But the staggering burden of

Rs. 462 crores additional liability due to the Pay Commission recommendations as accepted by Government alongwith certain other increases in staff expenses converted our estimated surplus of Rs. 69 crores which was well within reach, into a deficit of Rs. 415 crores.

The choices before us were obvious.

(a) Default on estimated dividend payable of Rs. 590 crores.

(b) End with deficit budget of Rs. 415 crores;

(c) Balance conflicting interests and various options to reduce deficit to manageable proportions.

The first two options would have meant resiling from our commitment to national exchequer by merely passing the buck to Finance Ministry by adding to deficit in the National Budget.

We chose the harder, more difficult third option because we believe in facing issues fairly and squarely and not washing hands of the responsibility of being crucial co-partners in national exercise.

We are now left with a deficit of Rs. 95 crores.

15.00 hrs.

I can assure the House, on behalf of Railways, that we will strive with all sincerity to try and see that this deficit—if not fully covered—is at least reduced to the minimum by the time the year ends—through an even greater traffic effort.

In the Budget presented in the year 1986-87, the task was challenging enough. But the staff morale was high and when the morale is high, there is no obstacle that human endeavour cannot overcome. We had met the challenge well and were steaming along merrily. But suddenly mid-way through the year we were faced with this even stiffer challenge. To meet this challenge, we must preserve the precious morale built up in Indian Railway family. For this we need your encouragement. Not that we flinch from criticism—in fact it is welcome

because without criticism one cannot improve. But there have been some who have totally discounted—both amongst the hon. Members of Parliament and the scribes above who have totally discounted the record results. They talked about the performance as dismal performance. They totally neglected and completely overlooked the obvious improvement without even going into the performance.

It is through you that I would like to make a fervent plea to all the sections of the House not to criticise merely for the sake of criticism. Look at the Railways not through me but through the Railway Station-Master who is performing his job in farflung places where no medical facilities exist; where no schooling facilities exist. Look at the Railways through the Railway Cabinman performing his crucial job of setting the points, maintaining a lonely vigil through rain and through storm. Look at the Railways through the Railway Driver and the Guard for ever vigilant and alive to the responsibility that precious lives depend on them.

(Interruptions)

Look at the Railways through the Railway Pointsman delivering his tokens and messages at times when not only does the world is awake but also when it sleeps. And the jokes that are going on there give the true picture of how much those members feel for the Railway workers.

(Interruptions)

Look at the Railways through the Railway Gangman who is patrolling the tracks through the bitter cold winters and cauldron hot summers. It is through them that you must see the working of the Railways. If there have been improvements as the figures clearly demonstrate, it is entirely to them that the credit must go. It is their morale which has carried the day. It is they who have produced the results. Merely for the sake of criticism, do not sweep their tireless endeavours under the carpet in one deft stroke. To score a debating point on the floor of the House, do not wash away their achievements. If you do that, you will be doing them an injustice which they do not deserve.

[Shri Madhavrao Scindia]

I implore hon. Members to help us preserve the morale which has been the crucial factor in giving a new lustre to the Railway fabric. We seek your guidance and your cooperation, your help, and most importantly, we seek your understanding. I can assure you, if this is given in good measure, the Indian Railways will not fail you. Within a few years through a joint effort—both yours and ours—we will make a Railway that the country can be proud of.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants

(Railways) for 1986-87 to vote. The question is :

“That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1987, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof—Demand Nos. 1, 3 to 12, 14 and 16.”

The motion was adopted.

Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways), 1986-87 voted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants voted by the House
1	2	3
1	Railway Board	70,00,000
3	General Superintendence and Services on Railways	55,85,34,000
4	Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works	80,93,33,000
5	Repairs and Maintenance of Motive Power	43,74,79,000
6	Repairs and Maintenance of Carriages and Wagons	66,64,44,000
7	Repairs and Maintenance of Plant and Equipment	43,58,43,000
8	Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock and Equipment	62,23,18,000
9	Operating Expenses—Traffic	105,01,32,000
10	Operating Expenses—Fuel	1,29,61,000
11	Staff Welfare and Amenities	27,38,19,000
12	Miscellaneous Working Expenses	32,61,37,000
14	Appropriation to Funds	70,00,00,000
16	Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement Other Expenditure	42,00,000

15.05 hrs.

**APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) NO. 4
BILL, 1986***

[English]

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
MADHAVRAO SCINDIA):** Sir, I beg to
move for leave to introduce a Bill to
authorise payment and appropriation of
certain further sums from and out of the
Consolidated Fund of India for the services
of the financial year 1986-87.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The
question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce
a Bill to authorise payment and
appropriation of certain further sums
from and out of the Consolidated Fund
of India for the services of the financial
year 1986-87."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Sir,
I introduce** the Bill. I beg to move** :

"That the Bill to authorise payment
and appropriation of certain further
sums from and out of the Consolidated
Fund of India for the services of the
financial year 1986-87, be taken into
consideration."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The
question is :

"That the Bill to authorise payment
and appropriation of certain further
sums from and out of the Consolidated
Fund of India for the services of the
financial year 1986-87, be taken into
consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House
will now take up clause-by-clause considera-
tion of the Bill.

The question is :

"That Clauses 2 and 3 and the
Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

**Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were
added to the Bill.**

**Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and
the long Title were added to
the Bill.**

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Sir,
I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The
question is,.....

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): Sir, I
wish to congratulate our hon. colleague and
the Minister for his very lucid, eloquent and
effective performance today on behalf of the
Railways and in support of the railwaymen.
I am sure my hon. friends in the Opposition
also would join me in congratulating the
railwaymen from the lowest man to the
highest for their excellent performance.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The
question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.08 hrs.

**INDIAN POST OFFICE (AMENDMENT)
BILL, 1986—Contd.**

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House
will now take up further consideration of
the following motion moved by Shri
Santosh Mohan Dev on the 14th November,
1986, namely :

"That the Bill further to amend
the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, be
taken into consideration."

Shri Suresh Kurup.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II Section 2 dated 17.11.86,

**Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President,

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this Bill is supposed to be a modification of the 1898 Act. No doubt, a law nearing one century needs modification. But in this case this Bill reasserts some of the anti-democratic measures of the British Raj. This is what it does by again reaffirming section 26 of the Act. This provision may be necessary for the British Government ruling over another country, but I fail to understand why the Government of India relied on this provision all these years in independent India. Some of my friends were pointing out the terrorist menace. But, ever since independence, our Government has been using this against whomsoever it dislikes. Every one knows that letters and even telephonic conversations of Members belonging to the Opposition political parties are regularly being intercepted. We have the experience of all those black laws. All those black laws were used against organized political parties in this country which opposed the Government. No doubt, Government of India has been misusing this provision and again it is going to misuse. So, I oppose this Bill.

Anyhow, this gives us a chance to discuss about the functioning of the Postal Department. As you know, the postal service is a common man's communication method. In such a vast country like ours, the only and major medium of communication for the common people is the postal service. The volume of postal traffic is growing year by year. That is what the statistics show. But unfortunately our Government is trying to minimise the expenditure on this vital department which is giving very valuable service to the common people—probably on the instructions of the IMF, I don't know. No new post offices are sanctioned while there are thousands of villages in our country where there is no single post office. The first thing the Government should understand is that it is a system which renders service to the poor people of this country.

If the current reports are correct, the Government is thinking of increasing the postal charges again. Reports are also there about the so-called expert committee which the Government constituted to study about the functioning of the postal department and also I think about the ED

employees of the department. Sir, some unofficial reports say that it has already recommended that 35000 of the existing post offices should be closed down. That means, it is going to affect hundreds of villages in our country.

In this connection I would like to mention about the ED employees of the P and T Department. It is a shame that such naked exploitation is going on under the auspices of the Government of India. I can understand a private entrepreneur exploiting his labourers; but by taking advantage of the unemployment situation in our country, thousands of unemployed youth are being exploited by your Department, Mr. Minister. All over Kerala and throughout the country also regularly I am getting letters from these unfortunate victims of your Department. This is a shame. They are bonded labourers, slavery system is existing in your Department. Sir, I request the Minister through you that he should take initiative and use his good office to put an end to this made of slavery which going on in his Department.

I would like to mention another important point regarding private courier services that are thriving on in our country. Already our country business houses and nationalised banks are making use of the courier services. Big courier services like Sky are there and small courier services are also functioning in small little towns all over the country. Government departments are vying with each other for making use of their services. Already Vayudoot has arranged some facilities for these private courier services for taking their mail and distributing it all over India. In this field only Government of India is supposed to operate. There are specific limitations for the private courier services to taking mail. I would like to know whether any inquiry or search has been conducted as to what sort of mail they are taking and what sort of communications they are passing over. Why don't you intercept their mail?

THE MINISTER OF STATE, IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRISANTOSH MOHAN DEV) : For the information of the hon. Member I may say that in this Bill there is a clause that we can intercept the mail of those private couriers,

SHRI SURESH KURUP : I mean why don't you carry a search as to what sort of mail they are carrying. They are functioning against the Postal Act of India. There are specific limitations in the Act itself that private courier services can carry such and such letters and postal matters but they are carrying all sort of postal articles and delivering to the concerned persons. Government should clarify the position regarding that. These are some of the important points connected with the Postal Department that I wanted to mention. Once again I make clear my opinion regarding this Act. Re-affirmation of Section 26 is going to be used against the Opposition political parties and their members as usual and, as such, I once again oppose this Bill.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir while supporting the Bill I will make a few observations as far as this Bill is concerned. It is, of course, gratifying to note that this hundred year old Act which was originally passed in 1898 is being belatedly amended. Surprisingly I do not know why some of the obvious amendments were not carried out earlier. For example the word 'Indian' in the Indian Post Office Act. The word 'Indian' had been dropped in several Acts several years ago whereas in this case it is being done now.

Similarly, the obvious expressions which were to be deleted, namely, Her Majesty's Government or the Government of any British possession or foreign country are being deleted now. I want to know why were they not deleted earlier. Then the obvious reference to the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 which has been there at several places is being replaced by the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973 whereas CrPC was replaced long back in 1973.

Sir, I agree with some of the observations made by the hon. Member who spoke just now regarding privatisation of the postal services. I am surprised to see that very openly and by giving advertisements several courier services are existing in this country in spite of the exclusive privilege of conveying post by the Government which has been already there in the Act. It is further clarified by adding (ba) and (bb) to section 4 but I would urge upon the Minister that

it is time to take action because it is leakage of revenue also. When we have got the exclusive privilege of these services, how can we allow openly those who are carrying on this business of couriers very openly before the eyes of the Government. A very serious consideration should be given to stop all these things so that a lot of leakage can be stopped. At the same time, it must be understood that the people are going to these private couriers because there has been a lot of delay in our postal services everywhere. Therefore, the people feel that instead of sending a letter through the post office, it is better and advantageous to send it through private couriers. When we try to plug these loopholes and try to take action, we must also see and improve our postal services in the country also.

I have come to know from the reports in the newspapers that instead of adding to these services throughout the country, we have been closing several post offices. Nearly three to four thousand post offices in the country have been closed according to the reports in the newspapers. These services are really used by the rural people; the poor people in the rural areas are the main people to use these services. Now-a-days people in cities and towns have got the services of telephones, trunk calls, STD, telex messages etc. Therefore, the post office services in the villages are very important and if we go on closing post offices everywhere, under the guise of economy, then it will cause a great hardship to the poor people.

Then, I understand that there has been bifurcation of postal services and telegraph services and two separate Directorates are being established. These services which were available at one and the same place are being bifurcated and the people would be greatly inconvenienced. In the same place, we had the post services, telegraph services and the telephone facilities. When we bifurcate these two Directorates, there is a tendency to separate all these services and the people would be greatly inconvenienced. That is to be thought over when bifurcation is being done.

While I am on the general subject, I would also like to ventilate my grievances about the recently reported decision of the

[Shri Sharad Dighe]

Government to have a steep rise not only in the telephone rentals, but postal rates also. It has been reported in the press that a proposal for a steep rise in various telecommunication and postal services has been approved at the highest level; the cost of the envelopes and the inland letters is being increased. I would like to know from the Minister whether the report which appeared in a section of the press is true or not. Has the Government taken any decision to have a steep rise in telephone rentals, postal and telecommunication charges.

I would also like to mention that there are some sections, some amendments which you are introducing now, but which are not necessary and these will create complications. For example, in clause 13, you are introducing the power to inspect and seize stamping machines. You have unnecessary added this proviso :

“Provided that before entering such premises, such officer shall give a notice in writing of his intention to do so to the occupier of such premises.”

Clause 13 introduces a new Section 16A giving power to the Government to inspect and seize machines when they suspect that leakage of revenue is being caused as a result of stamping machine being used illegally. This power is good enough and it should be exercised by the Government. But that power is neutralised by adding this proviso that it will not be done unless the officer gives a notice in writing to the person concerned. The whole purpose is defeated by this proviso. Once a notice is given to the person concerned, every thing will be manipulated and you will not be able to find out what the leakage is, how they are deceiving the Government and how they are depriving the Governments of its revenues. Therefore, my suggestion is that this proviso which neutralises the whole section will have to be deleted from this new Section 16A.

Similarly, for destroying certain postal article also, you have provided under Clause 15 that notice in writing before destroying all these things is necessary. I

think that that will add to the work and also, it will not serve the purpose that you intend to achieve.

As far as Clause 16 which substitutes old Section 26 is concerned, there has been a lot of criticism from the Opposition that the letters would be now intercepted. I read both the original Section 26 and the new Section 26 and I find that there is no difference at all. Old Section 26 already had given this right to Government. This right is already existing and it is not as if some new thing is added. The new section in the amended from, merely adds to the new requirements and really speaking, the right or power which has already been there for a number of years is the same. From this point of view, the criticism of the opposition leaders is, I think, unwarranted. If you carefully read the original section and the amended section, you will find that the power is not extended at all. The power is the same and it is merely redrafted in a better way in order to make the whole thing more clear. There is no danger of any more powers being added. With these words, I support this Bill and I urge upon the Minister to consider the suggestions that I have made as far as the 2 sections are concerned.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) :
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Postal services are deteriorating day by day. A letter takes 6 to 7 days in reaching its destination. During the Rakhee festival, a rakhee sent by a sister to her brother is not delivered in time. When would this condition be improved ?

There is already section 13, to which you have added a proviso. Why are you adding it ? You should delete it. You have not been able to make any improvement in the Postal Services. Your system is not functioning properly. You have 1,40,000 Post Offices with 1,11,000 Branch Post Offices. There are 25,000 Sub-post Offices in which 6,50,000 employees are working. Even then, you are not able to provide a satisfactory service. Our new hon. Minister should improve these services. When Telegraph and Telephone services were separated from the Postal Services, it was said that the Post Offices which were

economically not viable would be closed. But you know that no other means of communication are available in the rural area. The employees engaged in rural post offices are not educated and belong to old feudal families, whereas the other educated people as also educated youths belonging to the scheduled castes and other communities are available there. But your district officers appoint only such persons who offer them presents every month. They do not distribute the letters and keep them with themselves and whenever any villager happens to come there, they handover all the letters to him. If anyone makes a complaint, no action is taken on such a complaint.....

(Interruptions) Now they are getting an amount of Rs. 150, but virtually they do no work at all. Therefore, I want that you should employ educated people in rural post offices. You have yourself admitted that :

[English]

In 1982-83, the total amount paid against bogus money orders during each year was Rs. 1,09,762.70 p.

In 1983-84, it was Rs. 3,00,826.00.

In 1984-85, it was Rs. 2,48,839.50 p.

[Translation]

Who is responsible for payment against these bogus money orders in your Post Offices? Will you please tell me the number of the persons who have been dismissed from the service or punished during the last three or four years? I do not know as to how many enquiries are pending with you to date and for how long these are pending? An M.P. writes that so and so person is not good and is not working properly, but your officers do not initiate any enquiry against him and allow him to continue in the job. You have appointed useless people in public services who shirk work. These people also demand some money from the payees of the money orders in the rural areas. When you came to know that the Telephones and the telegraph departments are incurring profits and the postal department is running at a loss, you separated both the services. In telephones also how many calls actually mature. In my opinion, there are hardly any honest operators. They

have some mutual understanding and get their bonus at the Holi and Dipawali festivals. In my view the Angadiya system is a good system, but people on the opposite side opposed it. What was wrong with you that you opposed it. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if you want to send something to your home, it will take four days to reach there under the present Government system, but in this system that will reach very early. They are providing very good service; what else do you want? Legal action should be taken against Shri Kurup, your letters, parcels and other things are delivered at right time... (Interruptions) As regards transportation, many private buses are operated and when other facilities are not available, these are put to use. I would like to ask you as to why you have added this proviso. If you want to do research, then where is the necessity to give a notice. I want to submit that you should make facilities more effective. Do not close the small post offices. Even if these are running at a loss. You should continue to run the rural post offices even in loss, and you should not close them.

*SHRI A.C. SHANMUGAM (Vellore) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on behalf of the A.I.A.D.M.K., I welcome the Government's measure of bringing forward the Indian Post Office (Amendment) Bill, 1986, in this august House. Sir, the Government has brought before this House the present Amendment Bill after a lapse of about 90 years of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898. After the Bill is enacted into law, the Government will have the right to intercept or detain or dispose of any postal articles in the course of their transmission. This is a welcome measure. The Government will have the right to intercept the secret documents or the secret letters sent to the foreign countries by any individual or party which are likely to be against the interests of the country. Under the garb of postal parcels, some anti-social elements and trouble-mongers send bombs and poisonous materials. Now, the Government would be empowered with doing with such acts.

Sir, the Government is granting rebate to those who use the stamping machines in place of postage stamps in respect of postal articles. But there are some unscrupulous elements who abuse this facility thus putting

*The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

[Shri A.C. Shanmugam]

the Government into revenue loss. Now, the Government would be armed with powers of search and seizure of such machines suspected to be used fraudulently leading to leakage of Government revenue. Apart from this, if any person or the organisation tampers with the machine and if it is proved, then those persons should be awarded punishment. This provision should also be included in this Clause.

Sir, it is understood that the rates of post-cards, postal envelopes and the parcel charges would be raised very soon. In this connection, I would vehemently point out that this action by the Government will directly hit the poor and weaker sections of people. I do not understand how much money Government can earn in this way by hitting the poor and ordinary public of the country. The rich people will not be affected by this measure. Sir, a good Government is known by its deeds and help the poor in the country. It should not bring measures which will hit the poor people very hard. There are so many ways of collecting taxes and stamp fees from the rich people and the Government can adopt those measures. The people of our country has been fortunate enough and they have been extremely happy and indebted to the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, for leading the country very successfully in all respects. The big powers are feeling jealous of his good work done for the country and also trying to bring the country to the forefront of the world. I would therefore request the Government not to resort to raising the postal rates and parcel charges. There are other sources by which government can collect taxes and fees.

Sir, there has been inordinate delay involved in the delivery of postal articles and the letters. Some time back, Shri Selvendran, M.P. was in Kashmir in connection with the visit of the Study Group of the Estimates Committee. From there he wrote a letter to his house. After a lapse of 13 days, the letter was received by Shri Selvendran himself, after his return to his home in his native place. This is the state of affairs of the postal delivery. In August last, on the death of Mr. Le Duan, the hon. Prime Minister sent a condolence message to the concerned Embassy here. But that

message was received very late at the Embassy. When this fact came to light, some 3 or 4 officials concerned were suspended. Now, Sir, action has been taken against the erring officials because the Prime Minister's matter is involved. But there are so many lakhs of people who have been affected because of postal delays happening every day. Therefore, Sir, if any report is received from any citizen regarding postal delays, action should immediately be taken against postal authorities.

In Tamil Nadu, Pongal Greetings, Deepawali Greetings and Christmas Greetings are received long after the celebrations are over. Sometimes, the Greetings do not reach at all because they are all thrown away or the stamps are removed and thrown away or destroyed by the people at the lower level. The Government should see to it that such malpractice is stopped forthwith. I would request the Government to engage extra hands during this peak period so that the Greetings and other postal articles are received and delivered well in time.

Another important point which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is that in Tamil Nadu, Railway Mail Sorting Service has been done away with. This action discourages employment potential and also leads to inordinate delay in the postal deliveries. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister kindly to restore the R.M.S. Service immediately.

Sir, I would like to point out here that even after 40 years of independence, a huge number of villages in our country do not have post office. People in the villages have to walk many miles for getting the postal services. I am sorry to point out the Government's attitude towards opening of a Post Office in a village. They should not take into account the number of people living in a particular village for considering provision of Post Office facility. The Government should not work out profit and loss before considering for a Post Office facility in a particular place. Sir, in the United Kingdom, 2/3rds of the area is served by private parties in so far as postal services are concerned. There the private postal services are rendered most successfully. You are introducing private

parties in this service. It is a welcome measure. But at the same time, I would like to point out that these private post offices can be run by the handicapped, Trust and Cooperative institutions and also by the educated unemployed persons. I understand that the Government is going to start this service on an experimental basis. I feel that they can do it on permanent basis, of course, after gaining some experience.

You are giving 5 paise as commission. The private people would be able to serve the public for more than 12 to 15 hours instead of limited hours of service being rendered by the staff in the postal department. Moreover, there are people working in the postal department for a paltry sum of Rs. 200 or Rs 300 per month. This is a very meagre amount paid to them and the Government should immediately increase their salary. I also understand that these people are working on temporary basis for the last 8 or 10 years. I would plead with the hon. Minister that these people should be made permanent with immediate effect.

Sir, I also welcome the introduction of computerisation in the postal department.

In India, the M.L.As. and the M.Ps. are not paid adequately. Whenever they visit the various places and areas of their constituency, they receive a lot of representations, petitions, applications, etc. from the public for onward transmission of the same. The M.Ps. and the M.L.As. may have to send letters and replies to the public in their constituencies. Since this would involve quite a good amount by way of postal charges, I would request the Government to distribute stamps free of cost, like the Service Stamps so that the M.Ps. and the M.L.As. could render services to the public very efficiently.

Sir, in the Seventh Plan, an outlay of Rs. 4000 crores has been made for the Ministry of Communications and out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 607 crores has been allotted for the Postal Department. This is a very small amount compared to the services to be rendered by the Department in the vast expanse of the country. I would rather expect the Government to increase this allocation of Rs. 607 crores keeping in

mind the necessity and importance of this service to the general public. Sir, in the end, I request the hon. Minister to consider all the points brought out by me and I am thankful to you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, for giving me this opportunity of taking part in the discussion. Thank you.

[English]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the Postman that appears before us today, it must be said, undoubtedly, is a pleasant man. I have hardly found any Postman who is rude. In any case, the fact remains that the letters he delivers are the ones which are delivered say after eight or ten days and which could have been easily come a week days before. But the basic fact is this that even today a Postman is a simple man with a pleasant face and is very humble. Hence, it appears that it is not because of the fault of this man that postal delays are there, but it is basically the entire postal system in the country which is at fault. Therefore, in no circumstances, I would like to lay this blame on the poor postman.

I have read two or three days back. The Indian Post Office Act, 1898 in which I did not find any definition of the postman. The poor fellow does not find any mention in the Act. Even if it is there, I suppose, the definition will be there in some corner. But what is mentioned throughout is Post-Master General.

You must have seen the Malgudi days TV serial, Postman of that standard, of course, we do not find in the country—the postman who is worried about problems of a village, of a family, of a man and he goes all the way to take them out of woods they are in. That postman depicted in the novel of Mr. Moolgaonkar we do not see these days. But the fact remains that there are inordinate delays in getting letters etc. Recently, no less a person than our hon. Prime Minister himself was the victim of postal delays. Whereas a letter written by him to nearby Shanti Niketan should have reached there next day, it was delivered after 20 or 25 days. This is the state of affairs today. But in spite of this, I do not

[Shri Shantaram Naik]

know why we have abolished so many delivery centres. In my territory, Goa alone, last year, more than 20 centres were abruptly stopped. I was told that it was done because of the efficient delivery of letters. Till today I do not find any rationale behind this closure.

The controversial section with respect to this Act is section 26, which has been harshly criticised by our hon. friends. But I think, they must give some sort of a latitude to the security, and integrity of India. The fact does not lie in the section alone. If this section is misused, certainly, I will be one with them to voice against it. But whether the section as it is and the purpose behind it are bad or what is the question. But if some excesses are done, certainly no right thinking man will support it. Supposing, there is a letter or a postal article and the postal authority finds that there is a bomb in it, may I ask Mr. Narayan Choubey whether he would like that letter containing a bomb to be delivered by the post office to him at his residence or anywhere else? Or would you like it to be intercepted and found out whether was anything in that? So, there is some angle through which these interceptions should be seen. To what extent these interceptions should be there is the question. If somebody does it off and on, then it has to be considered by the hon. Minister.

We have to decide the distances and the days equation. You have to evolve a formula to decide the days within which a particular postal article for a particular distance is to be delivered. If you chalk out a postal policy in which this is laid down, then there will be some standard. I do not know so far what is the equation between a postal article and the distance. I do not know whether they have evolved and prescribed any formula with respect to letters, insured articles and other postal articles. If you lay down this thing, then we can lay a specific blame on the delivery centres as to why this postal article was not delivered within a particular date. I do not know whether there is any prescribed time limit for each of the articles vis-a-vis the distance. If it is not there, then I think this is the first thing to be done by evolving a postal policy whereby these aspects are

clearly laid down, namely, the nature of the article, distance and the delivery time. If these things are laid down, I suppose we will be doing fairly enough in the matter of postal services.

Other things I will be saying when I move my amendments.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Before calling the next persons, I want to make one suggestion to the House. At four O'clock I have to attend a meeting on the Private Members' Bills. Since no Chairman is available, one of our senior Members Daga Ji can take the Chair. Can I make a request to him?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes, yes.

AN HON. MEMBER : Next speaker will be very lucky.

15.57 hrs.

[SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA *in the Chair*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Ram Singh Yadav.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very much thankful to you for giving me the time. I support the Indian Post Office (Amendment) Bill, 1986. The history of the Indian Post Office is that it has always served the nation at all times, at the time of war and peace. The history relates to the ancient times when the pigeons were the carriers of post and later on also. At the international level, the motto of the post office or the postal services is to serve and to serve happily. I am thankful to the hon. Minister that on 16 November 1986, the Pink City of Jaipur, the capital of Rajasthan State has been linked with the speedier postal service. It has been linked with the international postal service so far as the speedier work of the postal service is concerned. I also congratulate the Minister and his department also that in the State of Rajasthan, the Rajasthan Circle has earned Rs. 143 crores as revenue by way of sale of postage stamps and by way of collecting deposits in the year 1985-86, while the target was

only Rs. 140 crores. Thus, the Rajasthan Circle of the postal services has earned a revenue over and above the target fixed.

The main objection from the Opposition Benches is that section 26 has been amended in contravention of the Constitution and in contravention of the existing Indian Post Office Act, 1898. But that is totally wrong because already in the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, the provision exists in section 26. Section 26 reads like this :

“On the occurrence of any public emergency, or in the interest of the public safety or tranquility, the Central Government, or a State Government, or any officer specially authorised in this behalf (by the Central or the State Government) may, by order in writing, direct that any postal article or class or description of postal articles in course of transmission by post shall be intercepted or detained, or (shall be disposed of in such manner as the authority issuing the order may direct).”

Similar are the provisions which have been incorporated in the present Act, the question of interception and detention of the Postal Article as was provided for in the Act 1898.

The existing provision is :

“The Central Government or the State Government or any officer specially authorised in this behalf by the Central or the State Government, may, if satisfied that it is necessary or expedient so to do in the interests of public safety or tranquility, the sovereignty and integrity of India, the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States or public order or for preventing incitement to the commission of any offence, or on the occurrence of any public emergency, by order in writing, direct that any postal article or class or description of postal articles in the course of transmission by post, shall be intercepted or detained or shall be disposed of in such manner as the authority issuing the order, may direct.”

The words are “public safety, tranquility and sovereignty and integrity of the country”. These are considerations for allowing discretionary powers to the officer or the State Government or the Central Government to intercept or detain the postal articles. There is nothing illegal in the Act. It was also provided in the 38th Report of the Law Commission. This point was considered at length and it has been considered by the Law Commission at length and the Law Commission have come to this conclusion. These lines—the recommendation—have been provided by the Law Commission and these lines have been incorporated. Therefore, there is nothing wrong, nothing against the provisions of the Constitution and this Section, providing for interception of Article, deals with the existing provisions, that is quite in harmony and in conformity with the existing provisions of the Constitution and of the Act itself.

I also wish to remind the hon. Minister that one Committee was appointed by his Department in November 1984 under Shri R.R. Savor. It was one man Committee. A reference to the Committee was the working of the post offices with special reference to the rural areas. I object that—why this sort of Committee was appointed by Government because in every way of life—whether it is distribution of the controlled articles or it is question of medical facilities, question of educational facilities, all facilities are enjoyed by the urban people at the cost of subsidy and taxation revenue being collected from them. Simply because you are incurring loss in the Post Office or E.D.B.os work in the rural areas, should not be closed. Reference to the Committee was specially working of EDBOs and the Post Offices in the rural areas. The Committee has given its report which is under the consideration of the Government. The wording of the Committee are :

“Visits to E.D. Post Offices display a scenario which at once depicts far too many people being engaged in these offices with far too little work being performed by them.”

This is the Report of the Committee.

I take a very strong objection to it because I represent the rural area, As a

[Shri Ram Singh Yadav]

matter of fact the person who was prepared this Report is born in the city, served the city. He has not got the experience of the life of the people in the rural areas. How a person who is living in a village, his son expects a job. Then he is waiting for a call of interview from the Public Service Commission—whether it is Subordinate Service Commission or State Public Service Commission or the Union Public Service Commission. When her husband is serving in the Army, then she is waiting for the money order from her husband. When her son is serving in the Army, then she is expecting money order from her son; whether he is living happily or not in the Army she wants to know. But no communication, no telephone, no telex and no other system is available.

I have read the Report of R.R. Savor Committee. This is under your consideration. Various arguments have been advanced by Mr. Savor in his Report. He has compared the benefits or the incomes of the post offices in England, Canada, Australia and other developed countries. But I may remind you, Mr. Minister, that there are so many postal and communication facilities in rural areas in those countries. In the rural areas of this country the telephone system is not as efficacious as in other countries.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) : In Calcutta.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : Madam is very correct that the telephones in Calcutta are in a hopeless state.

So, my submission is this. You are a very practical man and your senior colleague, Mr. Arjun Singh, also comes from rural area. I think he will not take any action on this Report and I think you will allow all these post offices which are working in the rural areas to continue. I just met some persons from my constituency, the persons who are working in the EDPOs. They came to me stating that their services were terminated as they were told that 'your performance is very low, therefore, your services are not needed.'

You have not given them time. You provide the required quantum of work stating that 'this is the work assigned to you'. As a matter of fact, you should have streamlined the working of the post offices. You have not streamlined their working, rather your Department has not streamlined the working. Moreover any officer of your Department whether he is an Inspector or whether he is an Assistant Superintendent of Post Offices, does not like to go to the village. The officers are in favour of abolishing the post offices in the rural areas as they need not have to go there for inspection and so on. So, we strongly oppose the Report of the Savor Committee. The Report of the R.R. Savor Committee is anti-rural people and it should not be implemented. No action should be taken by the Government on the recommendations of this Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Our hon. Minister will certainly consider this aspect.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : With the observation of the hon. Chairman, I think the Minister will make an announcement in this regard at the time of replying to this debate.

I now come to the next point. The next point is that last year I was in the Seminar of the employees of EDPOs in my constituency and their demands are very genuine. They are paid only a very little amount of Rs. 115 or Rs. 150 per month and they have to work almost 24 hours because of the distance aspect in Rajasthan. The localities in Rajasthan are at long distances. They have to travel a long way for the delivery of postal articles to the addressees. But their remuneration is very low. You should think over this aspect seriously and give them regular employment so that they will work better because the postal services are so essential that no one can be dispensed with especially in rural areas. This is the only service which can keep the village in constant touch with other parts of the country. There is no telephone service there.

Lastly I would suggest that according to your programme and policy which was announced in the Seventh Lok Sabha by the concerned Minister, all the gram

panchayat headquarters should have post offices. Now you have changed your programme and changed your policy. Now you do not say that all the gram panchayat headquarters will have the post office facilities. In my State, Rajasthan, there are so many panchayat headquarters which do not have post offices and when we approached the P.M.G. Rajasthan Circle in a formal meeting with M.Ps., he said that 'no funds were available for opening new post offices at panchayat headquarters. We cannot give any employment'. Therefore, you should think over it and that policy which was the correct policy, which was the sound policy, namely every Panchayat headquarters should have the post office in the rural areas, should be revived and that should be adhered to.

With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI ATATUR RAHMAN (Barpeta) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, the word "posthaste" was derived from the Postal Department in the good old days, when the Department had been running very efficiently. People thought that anything that move faster should be always linked up with the Postal Department. So, this word "posthaste" was coined. That is how the Postal Department was praised by Kipling. He said :

"Is torrent in spate, He must ford it or swim... He must climb by the cliff."

Taking about ifs and buts, he said :

"The Service and with not a but nor an if, while the breath is in his mouth. He must bear without fail, in the name of the Emperor—of course, there is no question of Emperor now-a-days—the Overland Mail."

Well, that was the sort of reputation the Postal Department built up in the good old days. But I am afraid, as many of the speakers who have preceded me have said, the reputation has gone down now. But I must say that this has come to a pass because population has increased, the volume of work has increased

and we must take into account these two factors. And the Bill which has been brought in is a good Bill but lacks certain very important administrative aspects. This is a Bill which should have gone to the Select Committee for further scrutiny. Through this Bill, the Postal Department could have reorganised itself into an efficient machinery. But not even in the Consultative Committee, this sort of thing was discussed. So, it is a pity, I say. Although I support the various aspects of the Bill, even interception which is mentioned in clause 26—I had done that sort of "crime" myself in the past. The interception of postal articles was done, but with the best of intention under the circumstances. Yes I was made to do so. But then, I can assure you, although I belong to the left side of the House, the interception was not a blanket thing which was allowed by the Government. In very very selective cases this was done because the fundamental rights were to be preserved.

Talking about administrative deficiencies, we have not taken into account his peak of Hour work. The Postal Department has a Peak of Hour work and if they had taken care of the Peak of Hour work, the Postal services would have been as efficient as Kipling had described it.

But they somehow took up a pennywise pound-foolish attitude, ignored the very important aspect of the running of the administration and brought bad name to the Postal Department. For example, when Peak of Hour work is built up, specially in the matter of sorting of letters, the department would have been wiser to engage part-time workers to sort out the letters, by engaging students, by engaging even old people, giving them the extra that they could earn, the extra that would not have normally given to the Postal employees. That was not done and sorting was done in a Centralised way. If they had done it in a decentralised way at the very first Post Office, I think the load of the volume of work would have been distributed equally. I hope it will be done.

Talking about the next point which is about private courier, I would wholeheartedly support this system because the Postal Department is just not able to cope with the increase of traffic, the volume of

[Shri Ataur Rahman]

traffic. So, when somebody else is taking their responsibility, they should not come down on them and say "Nothing doing. We would not allow you to do it as our revenue is falling." We do not want any increase in revenue. We want service in the country and Postal Department should wake up even now and they should render service as expected of them.

Talking about rural services, I have seen even cities in foreign countries. They have well-known shops, where a letter can be delivered, where stamps can be purchased or money order can be sent. But here we are not trusting anybody. We only trust P and T. The abolition of rural Post Offices has been a crime on the people. They should not have abolished. If we can run ration shops through these reliable Government agencies, why cannot Postal services be routed through them also? Give them the agency. They can receive letters. They can sell postage stamps. They can send and receive money order also. They can send back the revenues and the letters back to the Central Post Office. These are very minor things. I do not know whether somebody has thought of it because of it is good for other countries, it is good for India also.

We have been unnecessarily very fussy about the little advantage that the press gets by sending a few papers in their parcels. Let the Press take a little advantage. Let P and T take pride in sending letters, money and telegrams promptly as expected of them. Then, people will appreciate. The Press will appreciate. That is what I have felt. I will not take further time of the House. I would certainly focus on one particular aspect of the Trade Unionism in the Postal Department. I would ask the Trade Union Leadership to improve the quality of Postal Services and then come up with their demands, maintaining their leadership through honourable quality of work.

The Postal employees under Article 51 (a), Clause (f) have a responsibility towards the people. If they can carry out that responsibility, they will earn the good name

of the Postal Department. They will deserve all the praises heaped on them by the great man Kipling.

[*Translation*]

*DR. PHULRENU GUHA (Contai) : Respected Chairman, Sir, I wholeheartedly support this Indian Post Office (Amendment) Bill, 1986 which is under discussion. After long experience of working, this department has brought forth certain amendments, certain changes before us which they have thought are very necessary for their better working and service. That is why they have brought forth their amendments. Perhaps in their future working also they will face some other difficulties in implementing the provisions of this Bill and will come before us with further amendments. We will surely support those amendments also.

But, Sir, while supporting this Bill I cannot help saying a few things here. We have to get postal stamps from the post offices. In the villages at many post offices stamps are not available. Sir, you will be surprised to hear that in Calcutta, in the Ballyganj post office, in the Gariahat post office, we do not get stamps or post cards many times. I am telling these things to the hon. Minister from my personal experience. The number of post offices have remained stagnant. No new post offices are being opened. Often demands for new post offices are received from the rural areas. When we write to the hon. Minister voicing these genuine demands, we receive the stock reply that 'no new post offices be provided, it is against the rules.' But Sir, our country is moving towards more and more progress day by day. The population is increasing, people are becoming more and more conscious and enlightened yet we are denying them modern facilities. Perhaps it will not be proper to connect the post offices with modern needs and facilities because the postal service is the minimum need of our rural folk. Letters do not reach their destination in right time, all of us have this experience. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am placing this letter before you. This letter was posted at Delhi for an invitation on the 6th October. You will be surprised to hear that I received this letter on the 12th of Novem-

ber ! for an invitation on the 6th October, just imagine ! Not only that Sir. I was in Calcutta on Saturday and Sunday last. There I received 3 letters in the evening dak of the 15th November. These were invitations to certain functions on the 14th and 15th morning. So, inspite of being in Calcutta at that time, I could not attend any of these functions due to postal delay. There is mention of money orders and parcels also. I am not talking of the urban areas, but in the rural areas money orders and parcels are not delivered quite often. People like us may recover them after complaints and correspondence with the authorities. But I know in my area some rikshaw-pullers live who have not received their money orders and parcels. They came to me and I drafted some letters for them, I know at least 3 such cases. To many people Rs. 400/500 may not mean much. But in the life of such poor rickshaw-pullers, Rs. 400/500 are of great value and they mean much. When they do not get these money orders, they can never recover them. Postal orders are not available in villages post offices. If some body wants to apply for some jobs, he is greatly handicapped on this account. They have to come to the district headquarters to obtain them. This postal department handles telegrams also. Sir, I want to say that if you send a telegram somewhere informing about your visit to that place, the telegram will reach there 5/6 days after your arrival ! No body will ever be able to come to receive you because telegrams never reach in time. This is the condition.

Recently, the Chairman of the Central Social Welfare Board was due to visit Calcutta. He sent a telegram saying that he will not be able to go. The telegram did not reach there. They came to know from her letter that he will not be able to come. In this context I have to say something about telephones also. What is the miserable condition of telephones in West Bengal and particularly in Calcutta, that is too well known to the people living there. We come from that State. Frequently enquiries are really made over the phone to ask whether our telephone is working properly or not. But I am sorry to state that on Saturday and Sunday last I was in Calcutta and my phone remained out of order. I had to phone from my neighbour's house. When this is the condition in Calcutta, you can

well understand the condition in the villages. I come from a village from my constituency viz., Cantai. I have been able to phone to Calcutta only twice during the last two years and I have not been able to phone to Delhi even once during that period. One more thing Sir, I have read in the newspapers that the postal charges and telephone charges are going to be raised. I will request the hon. Minister not to raise any charges without improving the quality of service provided in return. Postal service is the only means of communication and link for the village people. They keep looking to the post offices for news of their near and dear ones. They do not have the means to visit the cities. Letters are the only link among husbands, wives, mother, sons, brothers and sisters. There is no other link. But they face great difficulty in receiving these letters in time. Here I am placing a special demand before the hon. Minister that one post office may be provided for each 'Panchayat' under the current plan. Post office is the life-centre of a village. Sir, not in our country alone but in many foreign countries also many stories and literature have been written on village post offices. But to what a pass our post offices have come today ! I will urge upon the hon. Minister to sense and realise it. Without making a long speech, I will only say that steps must be taken immediately to improve our postal system and the working of our post offices. The two hon. Minister looking after this Ministry today are both very hard working and experienced persons. I will humbly request them to make every effort to improve the working of the whole system. It is not fair and proper to increase the postal rates without improving the service. This should not be done. You have to constantly think how to improve the system. You have of course to think about the postal workers, but at the same time you have to think about the consumers also. You cannot ignore them. Therefore I will reiterate that efforts must be made to improve the whole system.

Sir, many questions have been raised here particularly about Section 16 (earlier section 26) of this Bill. I agree that unless this section is implemented judiciously and cautiously, it may give rise to various difficulties and problems. I will hope that this section 16 will be used after due consideration and proper judgement. This

[Dr. Phulrenu Guha]

should not be used thoughtlessly and indiscriminately.

In the end I once again extend my full support to this amendment and demand that the standard of postal services should be improved so that the common people may be benefited. The decision that no new post offices will be opened, must immediately be revoked by the Ministry. Development of the villages is a must and for that new post offices are very necessary. No development or progress in the villages is possible without post offices. Unless our villages develop and prosper, India can never prosper. This has been said by Mahatma Gandhi. The Government also says the same thing. But merely saying so is not enough. This has to be translated into action. This to be made a reality. I again demand that this decision not to open new post offices must be revoked forthwith and new post offices must be opened in every village. If the Government is not able to provide full time post offices, let them start with part-time post offices. The villages are experiencing great hardship for want of post offices. Let them live in a village for 5 days and they will realise it themselves too. Only those who live in villages, realises the difficulties. The Government should take immediate steps to open post offices in the rural areas.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, before speaking on this amending Bill I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to a news item. From the press reports we have learnt that you are going to increase the postal rates and the telephone charges would be doubled. If it is so, then the decision is totally unjustified because you have not improved the telephone services and also there is no marked improvement in the Postal Services. The decision with regard to increase in the rates of stamps and envelopes must be revoked. Today, our country is entering the computer era and it is the subject matter of discussion in the House and outside the House. The postal service was first started with the help of a bird called pigeon. We are entering a modern era and there are no two opinions that the postal services have expanded tremendously. But

you could have carried on this work without bringing this amendment. You sense danger in everything. Since you have majority, you can amend anything you like. If you want to expand this service to the maximum by bringing this amendment and run it properly, you might not succeed in your efforts. You will have to explain to the House after a year how you are running this service and how much profit have you earned ?

You had laid down a policy that one post office each will be opened in every Panchayat headquarter in the rural areas. But still there are a number of Panchayat headquarters where Post Offices have not so far been opened. Besides, on the basis of some report you are going to close down post offices where they have already been functioning.

The rich people have got a number of facilities with the help of which they can get information within a second. But the middle class and the poor people have to bank upon this service only. A person, who lives in the society, desires to know about the welfare of his family and other members who live abroad. This desire is natural. But you are going to curtail even this service in the villages. Everyone talks of the development of the rural areas. But no one is doing anything to further develop the rural areas. You are developing the cities and this has already taken place also, but it is dangerous to neglect the rural areas.

There are three lakh extra departmental employees working in your department. They get only seven rupees per day. You can well imagine how they can make both ends meet with this meagre amount of seven rupees. I had drawn your attention in this House towards this under Rule 377 also. We got the reply, but we are not satisfied. The employee has to do so much work in three hours that after doing this work, he is too tired to take up another work. If someone employs a labourer and relieves him in the afternoon, that labourer cannot get another work for the rest of the day. In this way his whole day is wasted. You should take this point into account. These extra departmental employees should be given wages according to the rules made

for daily allowance. You should grant the same recognition to these three lakh employees which you have granted to regular employees of the Department so that they may also be able to make both ends meet.

You are going to curtail R.M.S. services also. Jahanabad, which was a sub-division has been converted into a district now. Being a district, Jahanabad must have R.M.S. services there. But what is happening there is that the number of nineteen bags has been reduced to fourteen bags. As a result, the letters are reaching the villages in 20 to 22 days whereas earlier these used to reach within one week. You declare that postal service will be made available in the rural areas, but I would like to know whether the postal services are being made available there. On the other hand the standard of postal services has deteriorated there.

You are saying that the Government is carrying on the experiment to effect savings. But it is not the question of effecting savings that matters. If you cannot improve the postal services in the villages, it will not be proper to do away with the R.M.S. services in the name of improving the postal services. This is harming the interest of the villages. People are not getting their letters in time there. Many people send their applications for employment, but they do not reach in time. I would, therefore, submit that the R.M.S. services in Jahanabad should be restored and should be allowed to function as hitherto. We had suggested earlier also that the P and T Department in Jahanabad should be expanded. The delivery of mail through R.M.S. in the villages of Nalanda of Bihar may be routed through the Post Office of Jahanabad and thus its area may be expanded. In villages, people are facing great inconvenience. People are migrating to cities from there and are constructing their houses in the cities. But those who cannot leave the villages, should be provided the facilities of postal services. This can happen only when you drop the idea of closing down Post Offices. There should be a post office in every Panchayat Head-quarter. You should stick to your earlier stand. The services of R.M.S. in Jahanabad, which had been curtailed must be restored so that the people may get mail in time and they may be able to lead their life properly.

With these words, I conclude.

[*English*]

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN (Cooch Behar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it has been our long standing demand that the Government should bring forward a full-fledged Bill, a comprehensive Bill covering the postal services as a whole. It is not only our demand, if you go through the record, you will find that it has been your demand also when you were in the opposition in 1977-79. You had also at that time demanded for a comprehensive Bill. But now you have come up with an amending Bill for the 1898 Act.

Before, I come to the Bill, may I say a few words about the postal efficiency. In the last budget speech, your Department had assured this august House that there would be no price rise for the post card, inland letters or the envelopes, telegrams or telephone calls, but a few days ago there was a press report that there would be price rise in the case of inland letters, envelopes, telegrams and telephone calls. The telephone call which costs now 50 paise will go upto Re. 1. On the one hand, the telephones are not working, on the other, you are going to double the rates.

As regards this amending Bill, who objects to the small amendments. There are some very simple things like in place of

16.44 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

His Majesty, you would like to put India. Who has stood in your way for the last 38 years? I do not think there would be anybody who would object to the substitution of these words. But you will find that even today, there are some people on the Government side who have got soft corner for the Britishers.

Regarding postal services, so many things have been said. Shri Shantaram Naik and Shrimati Renu Guha have stated how the letters were delivered after a long long time. Shrimati Phulrenu Guha said that an invitation card reached only after one month and Shri Shantaram Naik

[Shri Amar Roypradhan]

referred to the letter of hon. Prime Minister to the Vice-Chancellor of Vishwa Bharati University, which reached only after 24 days. What is the distance from here to Shanti Niketan? It is only 1300 KM. But it takes 24 days for a letter to reach there.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): Sir, each and every one is referring to the Prime Minister's letter. But the factual thing is not what the papers had published. I do not want to drag the Prime Minister's name here. We have made subsequent enquiries as to when the letter was posted, when it was delivered and when it was given to the press. There are a lot of anomalies in it. I do not want to discuss it, but I can assure that whatever came in the press is not a correct picture.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: If that is so, let it be off then. But what about Shrimati Guha's allegation about the invitation card? Not only that. We all face similar problems many a time. And what would be the condition of ordinary people who would like to send letters to their nearest and dearest? Sometimes, when I think over the functioning of the Postal Department, I feel like going back to the system of ancient days. Though our hon. Prime Minister is stating that he is taking us to the 21st century with satellites, electronics and what not, we are thinking of going back to the ancient days when man used to send his messages through birds. I think, we have to say, "Oh bird, carry this message to my nearest and dearest one!" Mr. Chairman, Sir, if we had been in Kalidasa's time, then we would have called the clouds and said, "Oh white clouds, please carry this message to my sweet one, my dearest one; my kisses to her and my best wishes to her." Do you like to have such a system in this 21st century? When you are talking about this 21st century, really speaking, where are we going? We should really be ashamed of how the Postal Department is functioning, especially when the poor rural people are not getting even the minimum of facility from it.

While you are not able to do any good,

you can do some harm to the people. So many things have been said about Section 26. May I know one thing? If it was originally there already, then why did you put it here also again? If you go through the lines, you will find many phrases such as, integrity of India, security of the state, friendly relations with foreign States or public order or for preventing incitement to the commission of any offence, and so on. The scope is vast and wide. And I think that it is against our fundamental rights and against Indian citizenship rights. It is against our Constitution. If you read it carefully, finally you will find that this clause is meant for harassing political workers, particularly those in the opposition parties. Only with that purpose in mind, this clause is put there, in the Bill.

Mr. Chairman Sir, only the first reading is going on now and if the hon. young and energetic Minister really wants to improve the functioning of the Postal Department, I would like to draw his attention to the plight of the extra-departmental staff. How many people are there, working as extra-departmental staff? They are working at least for 18 or more hours, day and night. But against that, they are getting only Rs. 100 or Rs. 120. Can you not make them permanent? Can you not regularise them? If the Postal Departments want to run properly, then it should be done immediately.

Sir, there is some ban on the recruitment of staff. The ban on recruitment should be withdrawn immediately from the Postal Services. I think, the time has now come when the Postal Services are deteriorating, I request that you should make a proposal here so that the ban on recruitment is immediately withdrawn; otherwise you cannot proceed further.

The private courier service should be stopped immediately. Wherever these private couriers are used should be stopped immediately. You will be astonished to know that even the banking service, insurance service, public sector undertakings and other services, are using these private couriers. Why? For the sake of maintenance of postal services, you are simply privatising them. Do you want to privatise

the communication services? If you like to do that, then you come boldly and do that. Then, you can also bring a Bill here, saying that, we would like to privatise the communication system; but if it is not so, then please stop it, because, it is creating so many problems.

So, Sir, I hope this young and energetic Minister will come forward and accept my suggestion.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : Before, you call for the next speaker, will the Communications Minister kindly look into this matter that CPI office at Calcutta, where there are five telephones, including two telephones of MPs remain totally inactive month after month? We are practically cut off from the world.

Sir, through you, I request the Minister to kindly see that these telephones, one belonging to me and the other of Mr. Dasgupta may kindly be set right.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK (Sonepat) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Indian Post Office (Amendment) Bill, 1986. The views expressed by the hon. Members from both the sides show that they consider this amendment a right step and every Member has demanded more facilities of the Postal Services. Hon. Members have either demanded improvement in Postal facilities in their States or in their respective Constituencies.

Sir, it is a good thing that the provision regarding interception of parcel packets in particular has been made in the present amending Bill. Through it the power of checking a parcel is proposed to be delegated to the Central Government or the State Government or the authorised officer. This is not wrong, but it is a good thing. It will help in avoiding mishaps. After the amendment is adopted, the copy of the rules framed thereunder will be laid on the Table of the House so that the hon. Members may get an opportunity to express their views on them. Besides, bungling committed by the Press and the businessmen in respect of pre-postage will be checked and the Govern-

ment will get much revenue and this system will be run in a proper way.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, an amendment has been brought in this Act to check the bungling committed by the people in regard to the stamping machine. In this way the system will be run in a proper way.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would also like to submit two or three more points. Although there is nothing much to say about the clauses included in the amendment, yet there is need to include some more things in this Act.

The mail service occupies an important place since the ancient times because communication is the best method to link the countries together. The necessity of this service has been felt since those ancient times when monarchy was in vogue. Earlier pigeons and horses were used for it, but in the modern age telegraph and vehicles are used. What we want is that the Post Offices should take minimum time in the delivery of the post. A number of Members have suggested that there is much scope for improvement in the Postal Services.

There is a provision of keeping fixed deposit in the Post Offices and they pay half per cent extra interest in comparison to other Banks etc., but in spite of it, people prefer the commercial banks. The hon. Minister should clarify its reasons. In my opinion the behaviour of the employees of the Postal departments is not better than that of the employees of Banks. There are also chances of mis-appropriation of deposits in the Post Offices. There is a village named Sisana in my Constituency where there was a Sub-Post Office. The incharge of that Post Office misappropriated the entire amount of Rs. 4 lakhs (approximately) which was deposited by 85 depositors in that post office. I had also written a letter in this respect and the depositors also sent representations claiming their deposits. But three years have elapsed and hardly 16 cases have been disposed of. I have received a letter in which I have been asked to send representation of other people also so that their cases may also be disposed of. What I want to say is that your department should have taken action *sue moto* and cleared the cases of those people whose deposits have

[Shri Dharam Pal Singh Malik]

been kept with your department. That man has neither been arrested to date nor any legal action has been taken against him and only departmental action has been taken against him. Stringent action should be taken in such cases so as to motivate the people to open accounts in the Post Offices.

Earlier, Haryana, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh constituted one circle. Five-six months back, some of the divisional post offices and sub-divisional post offices have been abolished. Due to this, Haryana has been put to loss. The divisional post office in Jind and another sub-divisional post office at Gohana was also abolished. It resulted in hardship to the people of a number of villages. That Post Office should be restored and we should be provided more postal facilities. Other departments are making progress, but the facilities provided by the post offices are being curtailed. My submission is that those post offices which have been closed should be restored. We find ourselves helpless to face those people in our Constituencies who have elected us to this House. A separate circle should be constituted in Haryana and the Divisional Post Office in Jind should be established again. Similarly, Sub-divisional Post Office in Gohana should also be established again.

Besides, I want to point out one more thing. There are many villages which have large population. But there are Government rules which do not permit two post offices in villages within a distance of three miles. I think that instead of the distance, you should take into account the population of villages as a basis to open post offices. If within a distance of three miles, there is a village with a population of 20 or 25 thousand, then the villagers will face great difficulty. We have seen that letters are not distributed for days together in villages. Thus we have not been able to provide full facilities to the villagers. I would like to submit that post offices should be opened in villages on the basis of population.

Today, we are not providing proper postal facilities to the people because of inadequate salaries of the post office employees. In my view the wages of the employees of this department are lower than those of the other departments. The

temporary post-masters engaged in villages are paid Rs. 100 or Rs. 150 only. That is why they take to some other part-time job and do not take interest in this work. I suggest that they should be paid adequate wages. It would lead to more efficiency and better work will be done in less time.

With these words I support this Bill.

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska) : I rise to support the Indian Post Office (Amendment) Bill. The Indian Post Office Act was enacted in 1898. It is an essential service in the country. We know that a post man is well-known even in villages; he is a friend of villagers; not only he delivers letters but also reads out letters to them. Even telegrams are read out to them. Under these circumstances, when there is a growth of population in villages and some semi-urban places have already been identified where there should be sub-post office or branch post office and so on. On account of the ban, these sub-post offices or the branch post offices are not able to function. May be due to the constraint of fund. The Planning Commission has not given that much of fund which was asked for by the Postal Department; that is why it has come out in the paper that the postal charges are going to be enhanced, even 100 per cent in some cases.

It is alleged in villages that certain post offices, after a particular number of post-cards being despatched, other post-cards are being destroyed. Even telegrams are sent by post. Generally, the poor people send post-cards, not covers. If it is a fact, if it is true that the post-cards are destroyed in some places because beyond a particular limit they cannot send post-cards, then certainly it is a matter of great concern. You will be surprised to know that sometimes even telegrams sent by us from this Parliament House never reach destination. Even complaints are lodged which are never attended to.

So these matters require the kind attention of the hon. Minister and he should see that the efficiency should increase, and the prestige of the Department which was existing for long time should continue.

In this Act, Section 26 has been criticised. Section 26 says :

"26. The Central Government or the State Government or any officer specially authorised in this behalf by the Central or the State Government, may, if satisfied that it is necessary or expedient so to do in the interests of public safety or tranquillity, the sovereignty and integrity of India, the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States or public order or for preventing incitement to the commission of any offence, or on the occurrence of any public emergency, by order in writing, direct that any postal article or class or description of postal articles in the course of transmission by post, shall be intercepted or detained or shall be disposed of in such manner as the authority issuing the order, may direct."

Under this section power has been given to Central Government as well as to the State Governments. And the conditions under which the such interception should take place also is fare stated. So, there is nothing much to argue, for the sake of argument. Since in different States different parties are in power, and are functioning. This is applicable to those Governments also and they are also empowered by this Section. That is the very reason why while framing the rules the Government should be very very careful that this power is not mis-utilised. It may be in the interest of the country, it may be for any other reasons as has been stated in Section 26, but since wide power has been given, the power, I am reading the last sentence again.

"...shall be intercepted or detained or shall be disposed of in such manner as the authority issuing the order, may direct."

Should not be mis-utilised. We do not know who will issue the direction, in what circumstances. All kind of letters or eommunications fall under the garb of this power, the letters may be intercepted or interfered and there may be misuse of power given to the persons either by the State Government or the Central Government. So, care is

necessary while framing the rules. The hon. Minister should think about it, how best this power is not mis-utilised though it is necessary.

Many hon. Members have said that the postal bags containing cash or important articles are being looted on the way and it is also stated that some employees have got a hand in it. And the punishment that is stated in sectiod 57.

'If any person :

(a) commits theft in respect of—

- (i) a mail bag, or
- (ii) any postal article in the course of transmission by post, or
- (iii) any movable property out of a postal article in course of transmission by post, or

(b) Stops a mail with intent to search. his mail, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for life or for a term which may extend to ten years with fine or with imprisonment and fine.

This is really welcome, and it should be added that a person who abets the above offer should be punished accordingly. That would be better. It may be incorporated in the rules.

Again under Clause 32, in respect of Section 60A, I want to invite the attention of the hon. Minister to Clause 32, which says :

"32. After section 60 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely :

"60A. Whoever contravenes any rule made under section 16, sub-section (3), clause (da), leading to leakage of revenue, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both."

What is the amount of fine, it is not mentioned in this section. I want the hon. Minister to look into it.

SHRI H.A. DORA (Srikakulam) : They are not attentive to you.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Mr. Chairman, please pull him up.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Ministers, I would like you to listen to the hon. Member.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Ministers are very much disinterested.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : With your permission, Mr. Chairman, I will repeat, if you so like.

With your permission I am again repeating for the information of the hon. Minister. I was inviting his attention through you to clause 32. The amendment is for insertion of a new section 60A wherein it has been said :

“60A. Whoever contravenes any rule made under section 16, sub-section (3) clause (da), leading to leakage of revenue, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.”

The amount of fine has not been mentioned here. I think, the imprisonment for three years is also not sufficient. It must be exemplary punishment, because it is a punishment for misappropriation of revenue. I think, the hon. Minister will give due attention to these facts.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN (Etah) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the discussion on the Indian Post Offices (Amendment) Bill has been going on for the last two days. The hon. Members from both the sides have expressed their views at length on this issue. There is no doubt that earlier the employees of this department were very honest and committed, but some problems have generated corruption in this department also. It has been due to lack of facilities, inadequate of salaries and non-availability of accommodation. No arrangements were made for their safety and naturally they also took to the methods adopted by employees in other departments.

I am sorry to say that the practice obtaining during the British regime in continuing even now in every district and nothing substantial has changed. You have not been able to acquire your own the buildings to date and hire accommodation for opening post-offices. If you go and see the houses in which post offices are functioning, you will find that roofs leak during the rains and all the records are scattered here and there. Why were such houses hired? They were hired only because the superintendent of post offices had accepted money from the landlord and had never tried to ask the owners for the repairs of the buildings. You have not been able to construct your own departmental buildings upto now and the same old practice of the British period is continuing. And here you talk of the 21st century. You visit the foreign countries and see for yourself as to what type of new equipments have been provided there. In the same way every department is in a shambles. You will introduce an amendment, make new law and do everything, but I would like to submit that it is not implemented.

Now you listen to my problem. My Constituency Etah (U.P.) is a rural and very backward area. The people ask me there that they have elected and sent me to Parliament and what was I doing for them? I tell them that I am not an M.L.A. and so they could ask me about the subjects coming under the Centre. I tell them that they can ask me about the railways and the post offices. Then they ask me about the post offices only and ask as to why there are no post offices in the big villages. I explain to them that I had written to the Government, but it had replied that a ban on opening new post offices has been imposed. They then ask me as to what is this ban. I told them that their post offices had been sanctioned, but had not been opened due to some restrictions imposed by the Government. They consider that they have wasted their votes by voting in my favour. When we take up this issue here the Hon. Speaker does not grant permission on the plea that it is a State subject and hence, it should not be raised here. Now only you can tell as to where should we appeal? You change the system itself. The voters who elect us elect an M.L.A. too. The villagers ask...

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Our grievances are redressed neither here nor there.

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : You have a look on the deteriorating condition of the country. You notice the condition of postal services and distribution of mail. You are doing something in the cities at least, but I am talking about the rural areas. The situation in villages is such that the mail is handed over to any person of village or some school boy and no one bothers whether it is actually distributed or not. Most of the time the post is destroyed or burnt. Now you come to the price factor. Will there be a time when the increasing postage rates would be lowered. Shri Scindia also increased fares in the morning today and you have also done the same thing. I would like to know if the prices will come down at any time... (Interruptions) What are the farmers getting? The price of sugarcane is very low. He is not getting electricity and water for irrigation. There is no end to these complaints.

By chance I am also a member of the Uttar Pradesh Dak Samiti and that is why I have come across so many things. The Committee meetings are held twice a year, while it should meet after every three months. Even the Superintendent of post offices never bothers to ascertain the views of the M.Ps. Shri Rawat is also present here and you can ascertain this fact from him. It is a Central department and they have their say. No one listens to us. No one cares for us and only they remain important. When this is the situation, then what is the use of being elected here and what is the use of this department? They do whatever they like and they never reply to any letter. I want to bring to your notice one thing more, that mail-bags are torn everyday and there is no safety at all. Such type of incidents are happening almost every day. You should pay attention to it.

I want to submit one more thing regarding private vehicles which are used for transportation of mail to the post offices from the railway stations. Private vehicles are used, and money is also accepted from

their owners in lieu thereof. The owner has to pay the money to remain in business, otherwise the postal department will buy its own vehicles and it may cause loss to them. I want to inform you that under R.T.O. Agra, private vehicles are transporting the mail and you also extort money from them. So I would like to submit that the condition of your department is deplorable. The employees retire, but do not receive pension. People approach us to get their pensions. I am a member of the committee and so applications are sent to me for getting their pensions and other claims settled. Neither the claim nor the pension is released and the same old practice of pre-1947 British period is still continuing. Your buildings are in a dilapidated condition and you are not augmenting the staff. Letters and mail are distributed twice a week only. You do not increase the number of postmen nor provide them any facilities. I honestly say that earlier this department was very kind and honest. There was dis-honesty in this department. The department had silent workers, but now they are helpless and all these wrong things have crept in there also. You have appointed local people in the village post offices. There is groupism in every village and thus mail is not distributed. Hon. Minister, the mail distribution is hampered by this groupism. The postmaster, being a local person, is involved in the party politics and thus the mail of some persons does not reach them and complaints about it are made everyday. So I ask you to improve this situation, otherwise it is a good department. This amendment and all other amendments are correct and justified. I some parcel contains a bomb, then what is wrong in intercepting that parcel. There is nothing wrong in it, but it should not be done on the party lines. It should not be so that the mail of the Opposition Party Members is checked and that of the Ruling Party Members is not intercepted. It should be avoided, otherwise there is nothing wrong with this Amendment. The new Section 16 and the old Section 26 are absolutely correct.

Without taking more time I thank Mr. Chairman for granting me so much time to speak. In the end, I request you to improve the condition of this department. If a committed Minister like you cannot

[Shri Mohd. Mahfooz Ali Khan] improve it, then who else will do it. You lift this ban which you have imposed so that our dignity in public eye is not towered. After removing the ban, conduct a survey to identify big villages. Just now Shri Malik had told that there are villages with a population of 1500 to 2000 which are without post offices. This restriction of three mile should be removed.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all I would like to congratulate Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev, through whose efforts the junior engineers and technicians of the telephone department have called off their strike and an agreement has been reached, which some people were thwarting in various ways. He, through negotiations persuaded the bureaucracy to accept the reasonable demands of junior engineers and technicians. He himself deserves congratulations for this settlement. Hon. Shri Arjun Singh also took great interest in it and he also deserves congratulations. I would like to express my gratitude to hon. Prime Minister also as this agreement became possible because of his intervention and good offices.

I would like to make a very reasonable demand during this discussion on this Bill and I would like to support the cause of the people living in remote hill areas and tribal areas of the country. The present criterion for opening sub-post offices and branch post offices is totally impracticables in case of the hill areas of the country. You have fixed two factors—one is population and the second is income—for the purpose of opening new post offices. It is a known fact and the Planning Commission has also agreed to it that in the remote and mountainous regions, people have a very low income. When their income is low, then how can they deposit money in savings bank accounts. So savings should not be a basis for opening new Branch offices and Sub post offices. Distance also should not be a basis. There is a post office in some village and a branch post office may be needed at a distance of even a kilometre or two because of some very big river

flowing in between the two villages and it may not be possible to cross it. There the mail has to be brought from the other side of the river. So this criterion of distance also needs to be changed. I have seen that when someone writes a letter to the Planning Minister, Shri Sukhram or to Shri Thungan, then he is told that it is not possible to open a post office because it is not possible as per the norms laid down for the purpose. And, the norms are based on income and population. I want that the geographical location of an area should also be considered. If you talk of opening post offices on the basis of these two factors only, then post offices cannot be opened in the hill areas. I want you to relex the norms for opening post offices in the mountainous regions.

It is argued that contractors etc. are not available there. I would like to submit that it is difficult for anyone to open post offices in remote and inaccessible areas of mountainous regions. Keeping in view the hardships, no one will be prepared to accept the contract. So, I request you to open post offices there by relaxing the criteria of income and population. Post offices have not been opened in the hill areas due to the imposition of ban. You should remove this ban in respect of the mountainous regions.

Secondly, you are paying the E.D. employees such a low salary that they can hardly make their both ends meet. Some hon. Member had said that some post office employees destroy the mail by burning it. There might be some such employees, but generally the post office employees are honest and despite such low salaries are working in villages and in remote areas. They deserve our congratulations for it. This supreme legislative body of our country has also a duty to look into their difficulties. They are paid very low wages which should be increased. The post masters at small places are also paid very low wages. Their emoluments are also required to be increased.

You have been achieving rapid results in this department. Our hon. Shri Arjun Singh has now assumed charge of this department and he is a every efficient person. He will also streamline the work

of this department. Through this Bill you are going to get the right to censor the mail which is a step in the right direction, but care must be taken to check its misuse.

***SHRI P. APPALANARASIMHAM** (Anakapalli): Mr. Chairman, Sir, hon. Members on both sides while taking part in discussion have criticised the performance of postal department. Many malpractices are taking place in branch and sub-post offices. There are many instances where the money orders are not being delivered properly and are being swallowed by the postmen at these levels. The Postmasters at these levels are not invested with the powers to take action against the erring post men. The power to take action against such dishonest men lies only with the district Superintendents or Post Master General. This is the reason why such incidents of misappropriation of MO's are taking place in such a large number every day. Sir, I am sorry to tell you that the Government has failed to take steps to set things right. No step was initiated so far to tone up the postal administration. Very recently the post master general in Andhra Pradesh issued a press statement saying that the department was introducing a new scheme through which telegrams and registered parcels will be delivered within 24 hours. Sir, on 1st November, 1986 our party leaders sent a letter and a telegram which were delivered after two days. If this is the situation prevailing in towns and cities you can well imagine the position in rural areas. The postal services are at their worst in our rural areas. Sir, it takes not less than a week for a post card to reach a neighbouring village which is hardly 20 Kms. away.

Sir, I take this opportunity to request the hon. Minister to instal a post box for every village or within a radius of 5 Kms. in tribal areas in our country. It contributes immensely for the development of our tribal belts.

Sir, a word about the performance of our telephone department. I represented this issue earlier also when Shri H.N. Bahuguna was the Minister for Telecommunications. I had requested him to make our telephones work. I had told him that

many of our telephones were dead and that only a handful of telephones worked. Even their performance was far from satisfactory. I had also mentioned that crores and crores of rupees were being collected because of wrong calls. Not ten years have gone by. The situation remains the same. The functioning of telephones have not improved in any way. So a concerted effort must be made, at least now, to make our telephone system to function properly. I hope the hon. Minister would respond favourably and take measures to tone up administration of telephone department.

The sub-exchanges of telephones are established in our rural areas but none of these exchanges functions properly. Hence the Government should see to it that these exchanges work properly. It is essential that these rural telephones work smoothly and efficiently, if our communication system in our rural areas is to be sound.

I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak and conclude.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, there is one Member remaining to speak on this Bill. If the House agrees, we will give him three minutes and then we will take half-an-hour discussion. The Minister will reply tomorrow.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : All right.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI (Kaliabor): Mr. Chairman, Sir, from the deliberations of all the sides of the House, it is clear that the postal services are worse in the country. I am coming from the State of Assam to which the Minister of State for Communications also belongs. In Assam, people have to go 10 to 12 miles for purchasing postal articles like postcards and money order forms. Delivery system in the country is bad. But in Assam, it is worse. If a letter is posted today, it will never reach the Addressee in Assam in time. Sometimes it takes months together. The mail service is still worse. There is no authority or person to look into it. About the postman who carries letters and other mail, we do not know whether he actually

[Shri Bhadreswar Tanti]

delivers the letter or throws it to the dust bin. There is no authority to oversee him. There are some post offices where the service is found to be worse.

In every State, there is a Post-master General. But in Assam, there is no Post-master General, as yet. One post-master General is posted at Shillong for the entire Northeastern States and he has to control the entire Northeastern States. Even after 39 years of our independence, you could not create a separate post of Post-master General for Assam. May I ask the Communication Minister why this has not been done. The people have been denied their rights. We have demanded a separate Post-master General and his offices in the State of Assam but that has been turned down.

In my constituency, at Golaghat, the population is 50,000. But there is no post office yet. The post office located at Golaghat had been shifted 10 years back to the outskirts for the purpose of construction of the old building. But it has been deserted today. In the present post office, which is located outskirts the town, a dacoity was also committed because of its insecurity. People are getting a lot of difficulties in the absence of permanent post office in the heart of the town. What for the post office has been shifted to the outskirts, may I know from the hon. Minister? The fund for construction has also been allotted but it has been diverted to some other place.

There is a village called Kamala Miri which is named after the freedom fighter Kamala Miri who was a martyr of the freedom movement in 1942. But suprisingly enough, there is no post office even today, after 39 years of independence. People have to go 12 miles across two rivers, for purchasing postal articles such as postcards etc. There is no communication in the village. May I request the Minister to reply to the point and also see that the post office is opened there immediately? The hon. Minister of Communication also belongs to the States of Assam.

My suggestion would be that Government should not create the laws alone and it should not go on amending the laws. That will not help unless the Government

implements the law. It should be implemented properly and under proper supervision. Then only proper things will come out. Otherwise not.

17.36 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

[*English*]

Package deal for the Setting up of Various Projects in West Bengal

MR. CHAIRMAN : We now take up the Half-An-Hour discussion. Shri Somnath Chatterjee.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : Mr. Chairman, like the words "21st century", recently a figure namely, Rs. 684 crores has become a very publicised figure in this country and also somewhat mysterious. To resolve this mystery, I had put a question which was mutilated and changed, to suit probably the Minister's convenience and wishes and the reply was given on the 5th November, 1986 about the details and the break-up of the figure Rs. 684 crores which was announced by the Prime Minister at Calcutta to be given as assistance to the State Government or to the State. The reply having made the matter more mysterious, I gave notice of this discussion. At last, the ballot has now favoured me.

From the way the publicity is being given and an attempt is being made to propagate, it appears that the Central Government for the first time since independence of this country has shown its grave concern for a State Government and has showered its largesse so far as the people of the State of West Bengal are concerned and that the Prime Minister has not only very widely opened the purse strings of the Central funds but he has himself gone with the entire array of Ministers and Officers—I do not know who were there and who were not—to deal with the problems which have been pending.

There was some similar situation in the history, of course, during the pre-Moghul

days. I do not wish to remind ourselves of that. I do not wish to grudge any encomium which is due to the Central Government in this matter. But there is a certain situation which has developed soon after the visit and the announcement made by the Prime Minister.

I find that the walls of Calcutta and the suburban towns and even villages are plastered with multi-coloured posters containing the names of.....

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE
(Jadavpur) : So what ?

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : No interruption please. This is Half-an-Hour discussion.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : These posters, of course, most of them, I believe, carry the Prime Minister's picture, telling the people "Look here, what the Central Government has done for you. Never it had happened in the past. (Interruptions) May I have some little courtesy being shown to us ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : No interruptions please.

MR. SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Interruption and disturbance, they are two different things. I do not mind interruption. But disturbance I do mind. (Interruptions).

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : It is very unfortunate we do not understand what she says. If we understand what she says then it will not be a disturbance.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member is replied to by the hon. Minister and not by the other hon. Member.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : As I said, I do not grudge any encomium or any praise and thanks due to the Central Government, after all, they are supposed to be be-all and end-all of our endeavours and intentions, our policies and programmes and what not. But it appears from the answer to the question and the blitzkrieg of publicity that was started both in the media—because

the Prime Minister's interview to the Press was repeated more than once on the T.V., more than once within a span of 7 days. Our young Minister of State for Commerce in his other role being very active, I find that he has not forgotten the walls of the cities and towns of Calcutta to remind the people of the great munificence of our young Prime Minister. But what was the reply ? The reply given describes it as "list of projects included in the package deal". A very interesting phrase has been coined "a package deal". Deal with whom ? Certain facts are necessary in this connection to recapitulate.

It is known in this country that the State Governments have the obligations to the people to provide health, road, education, electricity, irrigation and everything. Most of the daily necessities of life have to be provided by the State Government. Sir, you are very well aware of it. But the way our set up has been made and the way they function it has been seen that since independence, every State Government has to open liaison office in Delhi because the liaison work has to be done. Senior IAS officers are posted in Delhi. The State Chief Ministers have to make periodical visits to this Mecca; Ministers have to come; they have to do *tadbeer* work for the purpose of clearance of various projects. We, Members of Parliament, make our humble efforts. Some Members are more powerful. We are humble. Others are more powerful. They have been doing it. In this country, the State Government cannot decide to generate one kilo-watt of power without the Central Government's permission. No irrigation project can be started in this country without the Central Government's permission. No industry can be started either in the Public Sector or in the Private Sector or in the Joint Sector without Central Government clearance. Even with regard to educational matters, health matters, one has to have a clearance from Delhi. There is one interesting thing which you are aware—*i.e.* even in respect of projects for which not even one pie of Central assistance is to be given, even for those projects Central Government clearance is necessary.

When Rs. 684 crores was mentioned without any break up, without any projects

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

being mentioned in detail, what is the financial grant the Central Government will make? What happened? What had to be done? The Chief Minister sent a letter on the 25th of September, after a week after the Prime Minister's visit, requesting for a break-up of this figure and the time-frame within which it has to be completed. For these projects, many of them are pending—at least one project has been pending since 1966, from the days of Mr. Prafulla Chandra Sen when he was the Chief Minister. About Chittaranjan Cancer Centre. I will come to that later. In Feb. 85, the State Government prepared a sort of a note and sent it to Delhi saying that so many projects are pending, please do something—either say yes or no. What are you going to do? You cannot keep these things pending, apart from our request for Central investment in the State. That is separate—like electronic project in the State, establishing a ship-building yard in the State which are out and out Central Government projects. We had asked for a Petro-chemical project in the Central Sector. But they refused to do it. Apart from this, the note was prepared in Feb. 85 saying these are the projects which are pending clearance or sanction or your decision. Nothing happened. No decision was taken. In June 1986, the Chief Minister came to Delhi, met the Prime Minister, discussed with him again, as to what has to be done. Say one thing or the other.

In July 1986 the Prime Minister said: "You prepare a sort of comprehensive note of whatever is pending here and send me with your comments and detailed correspondence, etc., and I shall consider". In July 1986 that was sent. Then the Prime Minister was good enough, with his encourage, to visit the State on the 18th September. The list which was sent contained 61 projects, including very important power projects, important irrigation projects, health, jute problems, nationalisation of jute, etc., and so many other projects. Because my time is short, I am not reading it. What happened in that meeting which was spread over six or seven hours? Out of the 61 projects...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R.

DAS MUNSI): I would only submit one thing to Mr. Chatterjee, if he yields for a minute. Will you please explain this, what was the total proposal for the Seventh Plan outlay of the State Government and what was the total project cost which the Chief Minister had sent in the note? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : This is not only totally irrelevant, but this is almost bordering on disturbance, more a disturbance than an intervention.

SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI : I am sorry. I thought you were ready with figures.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I have great affection for him.

SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI : I am sorry. You are not prepared.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Whether I am prepared or not, that is for the other people to decide. I am not here at the moment to explain until he becomes entitled to ask for my explanation. I have my affection for him, I have respect for him, I have regard for him. Let him do something in Commerce.

SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI : Those figures would have given the true picture.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No discussion please.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Why don't you give ideas to Shri Sukh Ram?

13 projects were rejected outright : the Central Electronics Project was rejected; the centre of excellence in electronics was rejected; expansion of Haldia Oil Refinery was rejected; so many things were there which were totally rejected; 13 out of 61. 39 items have been deferred, including schemes for thermal projects, irrigation projects; all these have been deferred; no decision has been taken. We have prepared a list of those 39 items. If you give me time, I can read out, and you will be shocked that such important projects can still be deferred on the ground that all those Ministers, including the Prime Minister,

meeting together, could not even come to decisions in that seven-hour meeting, in the duration of seven hours. Ship-repairing, etc., etc.—all were deferred. 13 were rejected. 39 have been deferred. Then only nine remained. Nine of them were approved at that meeting. One of them—it will be very interesting to know—has been kept pending for the last two years only for the purpose of obtaining MRTTP clearance, not for any money, not for other sanctions. A generating station run by the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, which is known as the Southern Generating Station, has become old and they wanted to replace the machine—turbo boiler or some such thing. They wanted to import some from England under some arrangement with probably a British concern. That was rejected on the ground that BHEL should supply, on the ground that it should be purchased from BHEL. That was accepted, because otherwise it would never have been sanctioned. After that, on the ground that the CESC is governed by MRTTP, only for MRTTP clearance a power project had to be kept pending. Altogether the project had taken four years in Delhi. For MRTTP clearance, it was lying here from April 1985. After nearly 16 months this simple MRTTP clearance was announced. Not a single pie was to be spent by the Central Government on this project; no grant was asked for; no financial assistance was asked for from the Central Government. CESC State Government and the financial institution will jointly bear the expenses. How much is the project cost? Rs. 210 crores is not for the Central Government. But Rs. 210 crores is mentioned in the list which Mr. Sukh Ram has been kind enough to give us. Rs. 684 crores contains the project of Rs. 210 crores for which not a paisa of Central assistance is to be given. 684 minus Rs. 210 automatically comes to 474. When the Prime Minister said Rs. 684 crores nothing was mentioned, details were not given in the meeting or in the Press Conference. The Chief Minister requested the Prime Minister, the Prime Minister said that his different ministries would write to him. In between, a question was put by us in the House and an answer was given on 5th.

Just prior to that, on 31st October—almost a month and a half later—it appeared, a letter was sent by the Secretary

to the Prime Minister, Smt. Sarala Grewal to the Chief Secretary of the Government of West Bengal giving the so called particulars and they mentioned a figure which now comes up to Rs. 1007 crores. When we put the question of Rs. 684 crores on the 5th November, this was the reply that has been given mentioning these 14 projects. Out of these 14 projects, one of them is Rs. 210 crores, South Generating Station of CESC.

According to our information and I say, the Government of India also does not claim that they will have to spend a pie out of this. No assistance is involved in this. Therefore, Rs. 210 crores cannot be part of Rs. 684 crores, but even then it is mentioned. (*Interruptions*) I am obliged to Mr. Das Munshi...(*Interruptions*)...sometimes he becomes fair.

SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI : I am confident that the parentage of the baby is very justified and there is some ethical ground.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : But it has produced a deformed baby, though you may not have any doubt about the parentage.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think, let us not delay the proceedings. You put the question; after that the Minister will reply.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I am not so much on the purpose of crossing swords. I want to say really please give some money, don't politicise in the way that you have done it. Multi coloured posters...

SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI : You should know how to utilise the money in Bengal and then ask for money.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : May I know how the Chief Minister of West Bengal has started distributing... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is not the procedure for Half-an-Hour discussion. No other member should speak except those who have given their names.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : At least let the Minister not disturb or

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

interrupt. Rs. 684 crores, of course, is the figure which he has mentioned. Probably the addition was not done on computer; otherwise it would have been Rs. 684.31 crores. This is because it is just to tally with the figure mentioned by the Prime Minister. You omitted even Rs. 31 lakhs which should have been mentioned here. Even your computer is afraid of the Prime Minister and would not give the addition of Rs. 31 lakhs.

There are three major items. One I have mentioned, *viz*, Rs. 210 crores. The other major item is Rs. 250 crores. Rs. 150 crores is jute modernisation fund in IFCI. Rs. 100 crores is jute special fund for rehabilitating, re-opening and re-structuring. There is another. Here in the bracket 'OT' is written. I do not know what it means. I am told it means 'out of turn'.

Sir, our demand was for nationalisation of the jute industry. There have been strikes in West Bengal where even INTUC unions have participated. The present interim working President of their Party has also participated. There has been a joint demand. Our demand was for nationalisation and monopoly procurement of jute. None of these has been conceded. Both have been rejected. Now the jute barons who have closed and declared look-out in the various jute mills have mis-appropriated crores of rupees of the workers' money. Rs. 52 crores have been mis-appropriated on account of provident fund, gratuity, etc. by these mill-owners. Now, these funds have been created for what object? To whom the money would be given? Nothing has been disclosed. Obviously this modernisation fund means Industrial Finance Corporation will make Rs. 150 crores available in the name of modernisation and the big businessmen in the jute industry will get this money. What is the type of modernisation? How many mills will be helped to modernise with this amount of Rs. 150 crores? Nothing has been mentioned. It is very interesting.

Sir, in the letter of the Prime Minister's Secretary it is said: "The details of jute modernisation fund of Rs. 150 crores have been finalised." It is not done with the

State Government. Money is not given to the State Government. State Government has not been consulted with regard to the modernisation fund or the composition or the para-meters of the modernisation fund. It is said IFCI will be the nodal agency. The scheme will be operative from 1st November, 1986. Secretary has conveyed only this to the State Government. Only a monitoring committee has been formed in which the State Government has been asked to give a representative. It has nothing to do with this fund. State Government does not come in the picture at all. Each jute mill will approach IFCI and they will decide as to what sort of investment to be made in the name of modernisation. Sir, even this Rs. 150 crores have been included in the Central assistance comprising Rs. 684 crores which has nothing to do with the State Government or any State Government project.

Sir, similar is the position with regard to special jute development fund of Rs. 100 crores. No scheme has been prepared. Nothing has been conveyed to the State Government. Nothing has been stated in the Prime Minister's Secretary's letter to the State Government which says a separate special development fund worth Rs. 100 crores has been set-aside for jute. Details of this scheme are being worked out.

So, Sir, this Rs. 250 crores has nothing to do with the State Government. No assistance and no money is being given to the State Government for any State Government or Central Government project. Therefore, this Rs. 250 crores and Rs. 210 crores mentioned by me earlier come to Rs. 460 crores. Even these Rs. 460 crores are included in the Rs. 684 crores.

Another big item is Rs. 80 crores. This Rs. 80 crores concern the second Hooghly bridge. Everybody will admit—forgetting politics—that BBJ which is a Central Government undertaking—for this I am not blaming alone the Central Government—that company's management is not properly done. There are various deficiencies and shortfalls there.

18.00 hrs.

The project started during the regime of our good friend here, Mr. Sen. But it

could not be completed and it is pending since 1972. Rs. 80 crores have been provided with a matching grant or matching contribution or matching expenditure by the State Government, of Rs. 20 crores. Rs. 80 crores is simply a loan with an interest of over 8 per cent for this project. And loan amount is shown as central assistance. Please add 250, 210 and 80 crores of loan, which comes to Rs. 540 crores. So, out of Rs. 684 crores, Rs. 540 crores is of this nature.

Now, what is another important item or heavy amount ? Out of Rs. 684 crores, Rs. 93 crores is for regularisation of 614 squatting colonies. This Rs. 93 crores is to be spent over the years. We have been demanding for a long time for confirmation of free-hold rights...

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : It is not true. We are grateful to the Prime Minister; because of the Prime Minister alone we got it...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please do not disturb.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : He does not know anything about the refugees ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please sit down. You may please wind up now. You have already taken half an hour. Please conclude.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Rs. 93 crores are to be spent over the years, for which uptill now details are not known as to when the money will be spent, during which period it will be paid and so on. Even then, we thank them because they have ultimately agreed to spend Rs. 93 crores for the purpose of regularisation of squatters' colonies.

SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI : We have received at least one thanks !

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Now the total is Rs. 633 crores. 684 minus 633 comes to 51 crores of rupees. These are not grants or assistance. Out of this Rs. 51 crores, one major item is the New International Terminal Calcutta Airport, which the Prime Minister decided and

announced. For this item Rs. 23 crores is allocated. But no scheme is framed, no design is there and nobody knows in which Five Year Plan it is going to be included. All these things have not been mentioned.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You please conclude. I have given you half an hour.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : It is very difficult to speak in this atmosphere. Kindly allow me... *(Interruptions)*

May I read the other items which the Prime Minister, on his own announced ? Super Bazar type stores—Rs. 1.04 crores; Railway Yatri Niwas—Rs. 3 crores; amalgamation of Chitta Ranjan Cancer Hospital with the Research Centre (which is pending since 1968, *i.e.* for almost 20 years) —Rs. 4 crores; the Centre is run by the Central Government. Another item is Yatri Niwas at Ganga Sagar and Mayapuri. There is also a grant for completing the Salt Lake Stadium for which I think Rs. 10 crores has been given and we are happy that the Prime Minister has given this to us. Then there is Centre for Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports which is a central government undertaking. Then there is Marine Acquarium, again a Central undertaking, if at all they do it. Another Central Government project is the Digha-Tamluk line for which Rs. 2 crores have been sanctioned. But even today, the Railway Minister has said that the only possible sanction is one crore rupees.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : One crore for this year. I also listened..... *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI : He does not want any Central project to be set up in Bengal.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think at least the Minister should not disturb.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : He is a new Minister. He may be permitted.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I am reading from the letter of Smt. Grewal.

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

“The Digha-Tamluk Railway line has been approved. A sum of Rs. 5 crores which is the immediate requirement was included in the package announced by the Prime Minister.”

The reply that I have got to the question put on the 6th November was, Tamluk was included in the Railway Budget in 1983-84.

Length	—	87 kms.
Present day cost	—	Rs. 75 crores
Expenditure upto 31st March—	Rs.	30 lakhs
Budget allocation for 1986-87—	Rs.	1 crore

The Prime Minister's Secretariat says that the immediate requirement is Rs. 5 crores. Today, the Railway Minister said that it is...

(Interruptions)

You control this House, Sir. There is a limit to it. The letter of the Prime Minister's Secretariat says that Rs. 5 crores is the immediate requirement. What about this balance Rs. 4 crores and when this project will be completed ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA : If this continues, we will go out. What is happening in Parliament ? Sir, either you keep order in the House or we will go out.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. CHAIRMAN : Have you finished your speech, Mr. Chatterjee ?

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Sir, if he cannot answer the questions, let the discussion be postponed until tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I would request that the Member should not interrupt him. Let Mr. Chatterjee finish his speech. The Minister will reply and all those whose names are there will only put questions and again the Minister will reply. Nobody else should talk.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) : Sir, the House has not agreed for the extension of the time. First you take the sense of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Generally, we complete Half-an-Hour discussion...

SHRI AMAL DATTA : It can be held over till tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude your speech. You have already taken more than half-an-hour.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, the note was with regard to the discussion on the clearance of the projects which they say that the State Government had referred and mentioned namely 61 projects.

I would like to know what is meant by a package deal with the State Government ?

Secondly, what is the amount I—want a categorical answer—of Central Assistance given to the State Government for State Government's schemes or projects within this Rs. 684 crores ?

Nextly, can any amount of loan be treated as Central Assistance under any norm of financial behaviour or arrangement ? Why has this amount of Rs. 210 crores been included in this Rs. 684 crores, for which Central Government is not paying a single paise as assistance or grant ? *(Interruptions)* I do not want any help. I believe that at the fag end of my life, I can look after myself. What is the grant or assistance with regard to Central projects, out of

these Rs. 684 crores ? What is the Central assistance or grant to be spent for Central Government projects, out of these Rs. 684 crores ? I would like to know how many of the projects which have been mentioned in that note to the Prime Minister have been cleared, how many are pending, and how many out of the 61 schemes had Prime Minister sanctioned. Very important : whatever has been sanctioned according to them out of that amount of Rs. 684 crores, what will be the time-frame, the period which will be required for the purpose of even taking up these projects, far less completion of them ? I want categorical answers to these points.

Before I sit down, I must make a comment, that after these notices have been given for this half-an-hour discussion on this amount of Rs. 684 crores, on the question that was answered, suddenly these letters are being sent to Members of Parliament, saying ; "What is this Rs. 684 crores ? We are giving Rs. 1007 crores." Newspaper publicity is immediately given. It is very important. Copies of such letters we had never received in the past. Out of this addition of so-called Rs. 400 crores, Rs. 300 crores are supposedly for a Currency Press to be erected at a place not yet selected.

This is the nature of these projects. Therefore, I would say : If you really mean any good for West Bengal, instead of these gimmicks, there should be a clear admission on your part. You cannot function from Delhi; you have to go to the capitals of State Governments to make your Ministers or Secretaries work. Let us know how much is the Central assistance, and when it is going to be given.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now the Minister. Nobody should disturb him.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SUKH RAM) : In my reply to the Unstarred Question, I have given the factual position of the case. There are 14 projects, about which there was a package deal between the Prime Minister and the Chief Minister of West Bengal. (*Interruptions*) I am explaining all these things. If you please have patience, I will explain all the projects.

The total amount involved is Rs. 684 crores. The first project viz. Jute Modernization Fund involves an expenditure of Rs. 150 crores. (*Interruptions*) This amount has to be provided by IFCI. Once Prime Minister has committed this is earmarked. As you are aware, there is a great pressure on IFCI to arrange funds for different projects. Here in the case of modernization of jute mills in West Bengal, as far as I know, there has been a persistent demand from West Bengal Government, and the people there that there should be modernization of these jute mills. Now this scheme is in operation...

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : Not for modernization, but for nationalization.

SHRI SUKH RAM : This scheme is in operation with effect from 1st November 1986. And it is likely that this scheme may be completed within two years; but it will be reviewed after two years; if something else has to be done, then it will be definitely taken care of.

The second project is Jute Special Fund for rehabilitating, reopening and restructuring the jute industry. This is a project which is under discussion and the amount of Rs. 100 crores has to be provided by the Textile Ministry; and the scheme has to be prepared in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Jute Commissioner and financial institutions.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : Is the State Government involved in the discussion ?

SHRI SUKH RAM : I feel sorry that you don't have the patience to listen to the next sentence. I simply want to bring to the notice of my hon. friends that there was a discussion on 3rd November, 1986 with the West Bengal officers and this scheme is under preparation; and when it is finalised, definitely the West Bengal Government and all concerned will be taken into confidence. It is for the benefit of the people of West Bengal. So, when this scheme is finalised, then we can tell you the final picture what are the various implications and components of the scheme. So, it is

[Shri Sukh Ram]

not possible at this stage to say anything further.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Rs. 100 crores will be given anyway.

SHRI SUKH RAM : I have already told you about it, but if you want me to announce that within a couple of days, this has to be done, then it is not possible for me to do it. After all, a scheme has to be prepared.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You commit that Rs. 100 crores will be given anyway.

SHRI SUKH RAM : If you continue to interrupt me on every matter, then it is very difficult for me to explain all these things.

There is the second Hoogly Bridge. As the members are already aware about it, this project was started much earlier and a lot of time has been taken. First the loan assistance was sanctioned at Rs. 57.13 crores; then it was revised to Rs. 150 crores. Out of these Rs. 150 crores, Rs. 111.37 crores have already been released to the West Bengal Government, but the West Bengal Government has not been in a position to spend this amount. The balance of the amount against the sanctioned amount of Rs. 150 crores will be released as and when they utilize the previous fund already released to you. The Prime Minister was kind enough to sanction an additional amount of Rs. 80 crores in addition to the sanctioned loan amount of Rs. 150 crores which you has not been utilized, as I have already told you; and this amount is subject to the condition that Rs. 20 crores to be provided by the West Bengal Government. So, there is no problem and we rather wish that the West Bengal Government should complete this bridge—as soon as possible. But they have told us that by the end of 1990 this bridge will be completed.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : The contractors are your own public undertakings' people.

SHRI SUKH RAM : It is in the State Sector and that is a Non-Plan loan. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI AMAL DATTA : It is a Government of India undertaking. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI : I am sorry to intervene. The Minister should not be disturbed. I would like to help the hon. Minister and the House.

Mr. Amal Datta represents West Bengal. The Hooghly Bridge is being executed, not by the Government of India, but by the Hooghly River Bridge Commissioner under the authority of the West Bengal Government. He should know that. Without having the information, do not mislead the House.

SHRI SUKH RAM : This is what I was telling him, that it is the responsibility of the State Government. *(Interruptions)* The execution has to be done by the State Government. *(Interruptions)* As far as the bridge is concerned, the ball is in the court of the West Bengal Government. The Centre has done its best. It has given money; after all from Rs. 57 crores we have now come to Rs. 230 crores as non-Plan assistance for this Bridge.

And then Super Bazar, this is a centrally sponsored scheme. This entire money is to be given by the Centre *i.e.* the State Government is not going to contribute even a single penny out of this Rs. 1.04 crores. A sum of Rs. 56 lakhs has already been released. Now, certain further clarifications have been sought from the West Bengal Government. As and when those clarifications are received by the Government of India the balance amount will be released.

Then, regularisation of 614 squatter colonies, this was a demand of the then congress Government and Congress Party *(Interruptions)* and for this the Prime Minister has sanctioned Rs. 93 crores for settling or regularisation of these squatters colonies but according to the West Bengal Government's demand, the colonies have to be identified as they existed on 21st March, 1971. So, now it is for the West Bengal Government to supply this information regarding how many colonies have been identified as on that particular date. When they supply this information then only,

thereafter the scheme will be prepared and the question of execution comes, thereafter. So here also the ball is in the West Bengal Government's court. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : What questions I asked and what answers I am getting ! Mr. Chairman, I will leave it to you to decide.

SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI : For supplying information how much time do you need ?

SHRI SUKH RAM : We had already written and the Secretary to the Prime Minister has already written to the Chief Secretary of West Bengal Government to supply all this information so that various steps can be taken by the different Ministries. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : How much time will you take to give the information ? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SUKH RAM : Now it is for them, for the State Government and if they do not supply the requisite information the project is further delayed and the West Bengal Government has to be held responsible for the delay.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Take the ball and give the money.

SHRI SUKH RAM : As far as the Yatri...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI AMAL DATTA : He has not answered. The Minister is carrying on in his own way.

SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI : You concede the goal and we will take the ball.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You please explain the procedure. If he does not answer those questions, what questions shall we ask ? There is no point in asking questions. This is very strange. (*Interruptions*) He is going along in his own way. Some specific questions have been formulated. The Minister has not even taken note of them.

SHRI SUKH RAM : You have raised objections in regard to this project and

Mr. Chatterjee has raised this issue, as to how much money the Central Government has contributed.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : The question is how particular amounts have been included and if included have they been correctly included. That you answer.

SHRI SUKH RAM : My hon. friend should appreciate this, fact, that delay has already occurred. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let him complete.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : I have a fundamental question. He is replying about Rs. 684 crores. Now, we have heard about Rs. 1007 crores. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : We have asked for clarification on what he has replied already...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You are answering what has been answered already. What is the point of wasting Parliament's time ? You are talking of the letter to the Chief Secretary of West Bengal. We have got much more than what you are stating here...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SUKH RAM : You wanted to know the contribution by the State Government and the Central Government.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : He has not even noted the questions put by me...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI AMAL DATTA : What is the point of wasting our time ? (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHIELA DIKSHIT) : I beg to say that let us have a discussion and not interruptions the way we are having right now...(*Interruptions*) Kindly fix some timelimit for this; otherwise, there will be no timelimit for this discussion.

SHRI SUKH RAM : If you want to know the factual position of each case, I will give that...(*Interruptions*)

[Shri Sukh Ram]

There was one case regarding clearance to Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation. Now, they have raised this issue that the Central Government has not contribute the money and the case here has been delayed for a year or so. My friends should appreciate one fact that under MRTTP rules the companies are required to issue debentures to the extent of 50 per cent of the proposed borrowing from the financial institutions. There was a request from the West Bengal Government that this debenture part should be waived. And that has been done by the Government of India. We should appreciate this thing. This is the issue which was pending before the Government of India and that has been cleared by the Government of India.

What has the Prime Minister done for West Bengal in this case is clearance of the project and earmarking of the funds by the financial institutions. In one project, *i.e.* Salt Lake Stadium, costing about Rs. 48 crores to Rs. 50 crores...*(Interruptions)*

* SHRI AMAL DATTA : I cannot sit down and tolerate this. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUKH RAM : The hon. friends are known for the intolerance. If you want to say whatever you like and others have to hear, we are not prepared to listen. You listen to one thing. This project has been pending or under execution for a number of years. There was a request from the West Bengal Government... *(Interruptions)* and they were given Rs. 10 crores which was well above the limit of Rs. 20 lakhs given for such stadia in other States.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Who says it is pending? We have not been able to complete it. That is all. *(Interruptions)*

MR CHAIRMAN : Mr. Amal Datta, you do not want to hear the reply? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUKH RAM : The Prime Minister was kind enough to sanction a grant of Rs. 10 crores. And this is the first case in the whole of the country where Rs. 10 crores as grant has been given to any stadium. It is the maximum. Under the rules, it is only Rs. 20 lakhs and not more than Rs. 20 lakhs. You can cite

any example in any part of the country...

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Delhi ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI SUKH RAM : This is a different matter. This is in the Central sector, In a State Rs. 10 crores have been given as a grant for this stadium. You should have been grateful to the Prime Minister for this...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Even the maintenance cost of the stadium in Delhi is more than what it earns. We are yet to have stadia in different part of the country. Everything is here... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I said that I am thankful for this Rs. 10 crores, not Rs. 684 crores. That is what I said...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI AMAL DATTA : If he is not answering any of the questions, then he will be in difficulty.

SHRI SUKH RAM : If it does not suit him, I am sorry I cannot help him.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Why don't you answer the questions ?

SHRI SUKH RAM : They wanted a Tamluk-Digha railway line. This is a new project and as the whole House knows, there is a great demand on the Railway Ministry for extension of new lines. Out of a particular amount, only a small amount is available for the Railway Ministry for extension of new lines. In this package deal Rs. five crores have been sanctioned and Rs. one crore are being made available now. Since this is a committed amount, the Railway Ministry has earmarked this amount for this line for which they had requested to the Prime Minister...*(Interruptions)* So, all those facts and figures show that whatever the Prime Minister committed, he issued instructions to his secretariat people that they should have the schemes prepared and expedite them. Instead of appreciating the spirit

behind it, I am sorry my friends have tried to throw blame on the Centre. If there is a publicity regarding what the Centre is doing...*(Interruptions)* for the people of West Bengal we cannot help.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : They are delaying the things, not expediting.

SHRI SUKH RAM : We have not delayed anything. If my friends have the patience to hear, out of these 14 schemes there are six schemes about which clarifications, informations are required to be sent by the West Bengal Government. They are being delayed because they have not furnished those information. So, if they put pressure on the West Bengal Government also, then I think the matter can be expedited...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I have put questions. Not a single answer has been given.

SHRI SUKH RAM : I have given answers to all the questions which he has put. I may make it clear to my hon. friends on the Opposition side that...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI AMAL DATTA : If he does not answer the questions properly, if he has his say, then we are going to walk out.

SHRI SUKH RAM : He will appreciate only if I say that the Central Government has done nothing. Otherwise he will not appreciate.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : He is not able to answer any of the questions.

SHRI SUKH RAM : I have covered all the points and I may tell him one thing that the Prime Minister has been very considerate, very impartial and whenever there has been a request from any State Government, including the Opposition governments, the Prime Minister has conceded all their requests. Was it not true of relief which he had given for the West Bengal Government? Whatever they demanded, he gave that. Whatever relief was demanded by the Andhra Government, that relief was given to the Andhra Government. So, they should not forget

all these things. If there is a publicity...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please sit down...

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Does the money belong to the Prime Minister on the people? Let him clarify.*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Whatever has been given is no small amount.*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SUKH RAM : If you are aware of one thing—now there is a block assistance to the State Government.

You referred to one problem—that every project has to be cleared by the Central Government. This is not a fact because there has been block assistance to the State Government now. Of course, priorities and all these discussions take place at the Commission's level but the State Government are competent—whatever amount has been sanctioned to them, they are competent to sanction any project within their competence. No such project need be referred to the Central Government. If any project is pending with the Central Government, you may please make a mention of it. We assure you that we will not delay the project if all the information is supplied to us.*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI : Just for information, if you permit me for half a minute.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He is not yielding.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI SUKH RAM : There has not to be any discrimination as far as developmental activity in any part of the State is concerned. There we have to be very dispassionate. But I will simply invite the

[Shri Sukh Ram]

attention of my hon. friends that if they impress upon the West Bengal Government to expedite the execution of various schemes, then the Centre will not lag behind. Rather, Centre has been assisting and Centre has no discriminating attitude.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : We want proper answer. You are not answering the questions put by Shri Somnath Chatterjee. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You please ask the hon. Minister to answer the questions. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : He has not answered any of the questions. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Has he noted down any of the questions? *(Interruptions)*. He has only come to praise the Prime Minister. *(Interruptions)*. Can you repeat my questions?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : What is the total amount given?

SHRI SUKH RAM : I am sorry I cannot repeat.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You have not answered the question? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUKH RAM : I have covered all the questions. What is your question? *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : This is for obtaining clarification on the questions.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You cannot have replies in your own way. He is replying in his own way. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Please call me. Hon. Minister has finished. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUKH RAM : They wanted to know. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : The Minister is supplied information.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Hon. Minister may kindly let us know the total plan outlay of the Seventh Five Year Plan in respect of West Bengal and the amount demanded by West Bengal from the Prime Minister in the package deal and the amount sanctioned by him?

[*English*]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Let the Prime Minister come and answer.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You give the ruling as to whether the Minister can go on like this. Let him answer the questions.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : If the hon. Members do not allow the Minister to reply, I will go to the next item.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : He has the responsibility to tell what is the amount.

(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur) : The Minister has already replied.

SHRI SUKH RAM : Out of Rs. 3500 crores they could spend only Rs. 2,443.27 crores in the Sixth Plan and as regards the Seventh Plan, the total Central assistance given to West Bengal comes to 33.77 per cent i.e. Rs. 1393.22 crores out of the plan outlay of Rs. 4125 crores as against 18.86 per cent for Gujarat and 18.46 per cent for Maharashtra. Plan allocation-wise also West Bengal is given more.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sir, postpone it for tomorrow. The Prime Minister will come and give the reply.

SHRI SUKH RAM : I have placed all the facts before the House. Now you cannot put words in my mouth and you cannot expect me to say what you want.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sir, let this be postponed for tomorrow.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think Mr. Basudeb Acharia does not want to ask any question. So, Mr. Harish Rawat, you ask the question.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was listening to the views of the hon. Member from Bolpur with rapt attention. I am very sorry to point out that...

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : If Members are not interested, I will go to the next item please. Are you interested please ?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : I have not asked him any question. We want proper answer from the Minister.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Yes, yes, he has given the proper answer.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We have wasted a lot of time. Now only questions.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SUKH RAM : I have given the factual position of the case. I can't say whatever you want me to say.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : He has not answered any of the questions put by Comrade Somnath Chatterjee. None of the questions he has answered.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : You repeat the questions.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : And he will not answer them,

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : He has given some amount.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You address the Chair.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : What he has just now, that also does not come to Rs. 684 crores. And he has also included the two projects—one is Calcutta Electric Supply and the Southern Generation, *i.e.*, Rs. 210 crores. How this figure has been included, I do not know.

SHRI SUKH RAM : I simply said that the debenture clause has been waived by the Central Government. That is what I said.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : We want to know...

MR. CHAIRMAN : You put your question.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : I want to know whether this Rs. 210 crores has been included in the Central assistance or not. We want categorical reply from the Minister.

Next is regarding Second Hooghly Bridge. It is a loan from the Central Government for which interest will be paid. How has this amount of Rs. 80 crores been included in the Central assistance ?

There is a demand for conferment of free title to the displaced persons. It was a longstanding demand. In the year 1981, this is to the credit of West Bengal Government...

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : This is the achievement of Congress Party.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : There is one R.R. Committee which had submitted to the Government a report demanding Rs. 750 crores, at that time. Now the amount to be given is only Rs. 93 crores. Have the West Bengal Government asked for only Rs. 93 crores in their proposal for the regularisation of squatters' colonies ?

[Shri Basudev Acharia]

That figure too was at the rate of 1981 price level. So, how has this figure come? How was the estimate done, for the regularisation of these colonies? He has not answered that. What is the period by which this regularisation can be made?

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : I have a point of order. Under half-an-hour discussion, how many questions are to be asked. There should be only one question I suppose. Let it be cleared. Our hour is already over.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : They have said, Rs. 5 crores would be released for immediate work, for this year in Digha-Tamluk line. But today while replying to the debate on supplementary demands for grants relating to Railways, the Railway Minister, Shri Madhavrao Scindia categorically replied that for this particular railway line, only Rs. one crore has been sanctioned.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : That is only for this year.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sir, in the reply, in the letter sent by Smt. Serla Grewal, Secretary to the Prime Minister...

MR. CHAIRMAN : That was read already by Somnathji.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : In her letter, it was mentioned, a sum of Rs. 5 crores for immediate requirement. Today, the Railway Minister, says, one crore for this year. I want to know which is correct Rs. 5 crores stated by the Secretary to the Prime Minister or Rs. one crore as stated by the Railway Minister today. *(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI R.R. DAS MUNSI) : You kindly purchase calculator today.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : It was stated by the Railway Minister today. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Next please. Shri Harish Rawat.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : The Prime Minister announced 5 Kendriya Vidyalayas for which Rs. 6.25 lakhs is being issued. This is also included.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Harish Rawat.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : You must give a categorical answer to all these questions.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Harish Rawat to speak now.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, just now I heard two hon. Members and during the debate now here I felt that the discussion was going on about the development of West Bengal or questions were being asked on this issue. It appeared to me that the debate was on the Centre-State relations and the hon. Members were expressing their views on this subject only... *(Interruptions)* I was surprised to hear the hon. Member from Bolpur that the Hon. Prime Minister had gone to West Bengal for a good objective...

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Why cannot you put your question?

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : I am in a State of formulating my question.

Kindly allow me to do so.

[Translation]

The hon. Members of Parliament from West Bengal under the leadership of Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi, M.P. had met the Prime Minister and when they apprised him of the deteriorating economy of West Bengal, the Hon. Prime Minister extended some help to the West Bengal Government...

AN HON. MEMBER : He sanctioned assistance not on the Chief Minister's demand, but on the demand of the hon. Members.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : The hon. Member from Bolpur did not express even a single word of gratitude or thanks for the Hon. Prime Minister for giving such a massive assistance, but levelled certain charges for political gains only. I was

surprised to see that the hon. Planning Minister was answering those charges also.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister what is the total Seventh Plan outlay for West Bengal. When the Hon. Prime Minister told the West Bengal Government about the Central help and asked about the fields for which they wanted help, then what was the amount for which they sent the proposal. What per cent of total plan outlay the Hon. Prime Minister has sanctioned as Central special assistance for West Bengal, by way of debt or monetary assistance. This is the first thing which I want to know.

Secondly, after hearing the two Members from Marxist Party, I feel that they are not pleased to know that funds are being made available for the modernisation of jute mills in West Bengal which they themselves were demanding.

(Interruptions)

They are also not happy that the security press is being established in West Bengal for which Rs. 300 crores will be granted. As a result, about 2000 persons will get direct employment in that press and about 6000 persons will get indirect employment. They are also not happy that the Central Government is granting such a massive assistance for the Hooghly bridge which will solve the traffic problem of Calcutta to a great extent. They have nothing to do with all this. They are concerned about only one thing and that is why this help has been granted just before the elections. Although the people of West Bengal may be receiving some benefits, yet they have nothing to do with the public welfare.

(Interruptions)

They would not have objected, had the money been given directly to the West Bengal Government. I would, therefore, like to know from the hon. Planning Minister whether West Bengal Government had returned the amount given as plan expenditure under the Sixth Five Year Plan? Has his Ministry received such complaints that amount for plan expenditure in West Bengal is used for non-plan purposes and political purposes? If so, what steps have

been devised by his Ministry to check the misuse of the special assistance given as a package deal for economic development of West Bengal?

I, therefore, want the answers of these two questions from the hon. Minister. First, what are they going to do to check the misuse of this amount by the West Bengal Government...*(Interruptions)*

If we say something in their own interest, why do they take it ill?

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Are you my Headmaster?

(Interruptions)

People will decide and not you.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA : People will decide at the time of casting their votes.

(Interruptions)

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Sir, I am raising the voice of the people of West Bengal. West Bengal people are not their monopoly.

(Interruptions)

I am also a servant of the people of West Bengal.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think there has been sufficient discussion.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please sit down...

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : You have to allow him to speak. And you have also allow us to speak...

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think there has been now sufficient discussion. No purpose

[Mr. Chairman]

will be served by continuing this discussion further...

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Therefore, I will go to the next item now. This Half-an-Hour discussion is over now. Next item—Papers to be Laid.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Sir, what do you mean by 'over'? We have not put questions.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Gadhvi—Papers to be laid.

18.57 hrs.

(Shri Somnath Chatterjee and some hon. Members then left the House)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*Contd.*

[*English*]

Notification under Central Excise Rules,
1944

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN

THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): On behalf of Shri Janardhana Poojary, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. 450/86-Central Excises (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th November, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exception to goods commonly known as "pattis" or "pattas" of stainless Steel and falling under Chapter 72 of the Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985 from so much duty of excise leviable thereon as is in excess of Rupees 365 per tonne subject to the conditions specified in the Table annexed to the said Notification, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3225/86.]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet at 11 a.m. tomorrow.

18.58 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, November 18, 1986/Kartika 27, 1908 (Saka)
