

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES** **(English Version)**

**Eighth Session**  
**(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



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

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
**NEW DELHI**

*Price 1 Rs. 6.00*

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Thirty Fourth Report

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Monday, March 2, 1987/Phalguna 11,  
1908 (SAKA)

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*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the  
Chair.]

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

DR. G. S. RAJHANS : Sir, a serious development has taken place. Pakistan has already developed a nuclear bomb.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, no. You raise it later on.

### Remunerative Price of Cotton

\*62. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that owing to depression in cotton future trade and its bleak future, the cotton growers would not be able to get remunerative prices; and

(b) if so, the corrective steps being taken or contemplated 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). The declared policy of the Government is to ensure remunerative prices to the growers for their produce with a view to encouraging them for higher investments

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and production. For this purpose Government of India announces each season the procurement/minimum support prices of important agricultural commodities including cotton. The Cotton Corporation of India undertakes the price support operations in case market prices of raw cotton tend to fall below the declared minimum support level.

[Translation]

SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL : Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, when the prices in the market tend to fall below the support price, the Central Government gives protection to the farmers by purchasing their produce from the market at the support price. There are very few such occasions when the market price falls below the support price. The support price which has been approved by the Government is Rs. 530 at present and the market price is more than Rs. 600. Last year, the Maharashtra Cotton Growers Cooperative Federation purchased cotton at the rate of Rs. 650 in Maharashtra where monopoly cotton purchase scheme is in vogue. This year when the matter came up for fixing the prices, then the Central Government forced the Government of Maharashtra to purchase it at the support price which is Rs. 100 less, and in this way, the farmers in Maharashtra are getting Rs. 100 less than the last year. What is the Centre's policy behind it ?

[English]

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : The government is fixing support price taking into consideration all the factors and the cost of the production of the cotton. The support prices are fixed giving a little margin over cost as a way of incentive to the farmers. When the government procures it, it procures it at the rate which is fixed by the government. but the market prices may be different.

[Translation]

SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL : Sir, my question has not been answered. I had asked as to why the Central Government is not permitting the Maharashtra Government to pay a higher support price than what has been fixed. My question relates to the support price which the Maharashtra Government had proposed to adopt this year.

[English]

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I have already explained how the government is fixing the support price. But the hon. member is again insisting as to why the Maharashtra Government has not paid this time the prices which they had paid during earlier years. This is because they were giving more prices than the neighbouring areas of Gujarat and other States. Cotton was brought to Maharashtra and it was selling at a high price. The net result was that the cooperative societies had incurred a great loss and that had made the government to ask the Maharashtra Government to pay the support price. If they want to procure it. If you see the figures you will find that in many states the figures of the market prices are higher and the farmers can sell it in the market if they want a higher price. The government revised this procedure in order to help the farmers. In case there is a distress sale and if there is a fall in the market price and if the farmers are sufferers, then the government intervenes into the market; not otherwise.

[Translation]

SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL : Secondly, the Government has changed the name A.P.C. into C.A.C.P. but it does not seem to us that it has made any change in the policy. We have been demanding for a long time that this commission should have at least 4 farmers as representatives as its Members and that the Chairman should be selected from amongst the four representatives of those farmers. We have come to know that this demand has been under the consideration of the Government for quite a long time. Will the hon. Minister kindly inform us in this regard ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G. S. DHILLON) : The suggestion from the hon. member is very welcome. We have already decided to increase the number of non-official members upto the strength of the official members besides the Chairman. (Interruptions)

PROF. N. G. RANGA : How many ?

DR. G. S. DHILLON : Let me complete it. Why are you becoming so much impatient ? Now, besides the Chairman, already they are three officials, that is four officials : and earlier there was only one farming representative. Now, we will have three farmers' representatives and three non-official members besides the Chairman, who, according to the law and rules, must be an agro-economist; and I think after that we will have a different complexion of the whole system.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : What about the Chairman ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : The Chairman will be an agro-economist. That is what he was saying.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : There are 50 lakh cotton growers in the country. It is next to agriculture.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is also an agriculture.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : They have come to a stage where next year they will not cultivate any cotton because of the policy of the government. Sir, the Government has allowed polyester concession of Rs. 131 crores. At present about 41 lakh bales of cotton—last year and this year—are remaining with the growers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You put the question.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Only 6 lakhs are permitted to be exported. There is not much demand. I know it. But what is the supporting price ? Maharashtra has asked

for it, because Maharashtra has not only 25,000 bales. Are you going to allow for the whole country to export the cotton? That is one question. And a simple question pertaining to this I want to know. I do not know why the Government is sleeping over it. Cotton garments worth Rs. 900 crores are exported. They are very much in demand in the U.S.A., Russia and everywhere. The cotton growers gets only Rs 3, even though the cotton garment costs Rs. 25, my mill owner who is exporting wants Rs 80, and the farmer gets Rs. 2, and my worker gets only Rs. 3. The exporter gets Rs. 70. This is the position. I have gone to the garment factories, and I have studied this market. I do not know why the Government is not coming forward. We are giving export orientation and concessions to one who exports. That is the point.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You put the question.

DR, DATTA SAMANT : I want to know whether you are going to allow the export of cotton.

Second thing is in exporting garments there is a difficulty. Industrialists are exminting money. Are you going to protect them by giving reduced prices to the farmers and thirdly, are you going to allow inter-State exports? (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Do not put so many questions.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I did not know when Dr. Datta Samant has shifted from industrial labour to cotton growers. (*Interruptions*)

DR DATTA SAMANT : Cotton garments worth Rs. 900 crores are exported.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : The Government has already announced the long term export policy and under this policy a minimum of six lakh bales per annum will be allowed to be exported. Now, looking to the cotton production in the country this quantity which is allowed by the Government for export is sufficient. Because we have our internal consumption also. For

our textile industry we require the cotton and if we export all the cotton which is produced in the country, there will be a shortage. Today the position is such that after exporting this, there will be shortage for the internal consumption. So it is not as he has stated. The position is quite different.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the cotton monopoly purchase scheme exists only in Maharashtra. In raw cotton the cotton seed content is 2/3 part of its weight and it sell's at the rate of Rs. 100 or 150 in the market. The price of cotton has also gone up by Rs 1000. Besides, you are also exporting it. I want to ask the hon. Minister whether the Central Government keeping in view the above situation, (as the farmers have to accept the price which the Government fixes), would permit the Government of Maharashtra to increase the rates or not. I have asked a very simple question and I would like to submit that the farmers of Maharashtra should be allowed higher prices, keeping in view the increase in the prices of cotton. Why are you harming the interests of the farmers?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : As regards the question whether purchase of cotton should be made on the support price, we have already stated that cotton should be purchased at the support price only, otherwise the Cooperatives would go bankrupt by increasing the prices like this. Perhaps you are not aware of this fact.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order please.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DATTA SAMANT : What you say is true, that the cooperatives are running at a loss of Rs. 7 crores, but how does an extra-payment of Rs. 2 to the farmers really matter?

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No discussion like this should go on.



**SHRI KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN:** Is the Ministry aware that the Agricultural Prices Commission is fixing the price during the sowing season? They fixed Rs. 5 higher than the last year's price. But this year the crop estimate—according to the Government—is 102 lakh bales which is at present only—the estimate—is 85 lakhs. Therefore, I would like to know from the Minister—for the cotton products—whether the Government will do some re-thinking for fixing the price during the flowering season. Then only the correct estimate of the crop will be known. Now the market price is Rs. 630 and the support price is 530; so it is meaningless. Therefore, will the Government do some re-thinking in fixing the support price for at least cotton? After the new textile policy has come, more and more growers are suffering. Therefore, will the Government consider re-fixing the support price in the flowering season and increase it further?

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:** It is the demand of the farmers that the prices should be fixed before the sowing season so that they can decide about the crop pattern because if the prices are more, they will go for that crop. Now, here is a Member who wants that it should be decided later. We have to go by the demand of the farmers and not by the demand of an individual Member in this case.

**PROF. N.G. RANGA:** My friend, Dr. Datta Samant, has succeeded in confusing us all. The Maharashtra Government fixes a monopoly price. If that is so, is it done in the interest of the farmers or in the interest of so-called cooperative societies? Cooperative societies are supposed to be for farmers, but at the same time, the farmers are made to suffer. I cannot understand this particular confusion. Secondly, when the market prices are higher because of liberal export why is it that Government does not allow the farmers to sell their cotton in the open market because support prices are needed only when the market prices are very much lower and, therefore, support prices are needed to support and help the farmers. On the other hand, what is happening is that farmers are being penalised for the sake of two forces—one the so-called

cooperatives and the other, exporters who have exported to other countries and got all the benefits at the cost of farmers.

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:** It seems that there is some misunderstanding. The farmers are at liberty to sell in the open market...

**SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:** Not in Maharashtra...*(Interruptions)*

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Let the Minister reply...*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:** I do not know why the Maharashtra Government is not allowing the farmers to sell it in the open market...*(Interruptions)*

**DR. DATTA SAMANT:** You are supposed to know...*(Interruption)*

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** He will find out. *(Interruptions)*

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:** Under this monopoly scheme, advance payments are made by these societies. The societies are of the producers i.e. cotton producers. Any profit earned by the society ultimately goes to the producers who are the share-holders of the societies. Here the profit does not go to the middleman as in the case of private trade. It is not the private trade but the cooperatives who are procuring cotton. So, it is not the private individual or the Government who is taking away the profit. The benefit i.e. profit is ultimately passed on to the producers i.e. the farmers who are the share-holders of the societies. So, there is no loss to the farmers.

*[Translation]*

**SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI:** Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I want to ask the hon. Minister if this is the case, then why has the cotton corporation suffered a loss of Rs. 60 crores?

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:** Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, the point is not about the Cotton Corporation, but it is

about the Cotton Producers Cooperative Society. My dear poet, this is slightly a different thing.

[English]

**SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :** Sir, I would like to know whether it has come to the notice of the Government that the price of cotton is much higher than the price of lint. Lint is sold at a price much lower than the price of cotton because cotton contains seeds from which oil can be extracted. So, the lint price has been reduced to the minimum. Therefore, I would like to know what steps do the Government propose to take to see that lint price is proportionate to the price of cotton. Cotton prices are much higher than the price of lint and the farmers are in the habit of ginning the cotton and using the cotton seeds for feeding their cattle. So, the farmers are not getting proportionate price for the lint compared to that of the cotton. Therefore, I would like to know what steps do the Government propose to take to get some remunerative price for lint also.

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :** Sir, a good suggestion has been made by Prof Ranga that it should be got examined. The same reply I was to give.

#### Power Shortage in Steel Plants

\*63. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the steel plants under the Steel Authority of India Limited have not been working to their optimum capacity because of shortage of power; and

(b) if so, the remedial action Government propose to take in the matter ?

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) :** (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

There are various factors, including availability of power, which determine capacity utilisation of the steel plants.

During this year, some of the SAIL steel plants lost production on account of inadequate availability of power.

The power supply position to the steel plants by public utilities is under constant review at the Inter-Ministerial level. Wherever possible, additional power supply is arranged from other grids.

The existing captive power generation is maximised whenever there is shortage in power supply from public utilities.

As a long-term measure and to reduce dependence of steel plants on external power supply, additional captive generation capacities are being created by setting up a (3 × 60 MW) captive power plant at Bokaro Steel Plant, a (2 × 60 MW) captive power plant at Durgapur Steel Plant and a (2 × 60 MW) captive power plant at Rourkela Steel Plant.

[Translation]

**SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is evident from the statement that the Government, after a few years of experience, has decided to instal captive power plants in some steel units and additional power is being generated. But we are suffering losses every year in our production of steel and we also have to import it at times to meet our requirements. In spite of getting power supply from outside sources and from State Electricity Boards, adequate power is not available and as a consequence, there is loss of production and industries are also suffering losses.

In view of inadequate availability of power, I want to know the capacity being utilised at present, the loss in production the extent of losses incurred by the steel units and how much steel are we importing and how much we had to spend on import of steel ? This would make us know about its importance.

**SHRI K.C. PANT :** Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, it is a fact that steel production of the SAIL Steel Plants has decreased on account of shortage of power. As adequate power is available in Madhya

Pradesh, Bhilai Plant is getting enough supply of power. However, as D.V.C is facing huge shortages this year. Bokaro, Durgapur, IISCO, Alloy Steel Plant which get their power supply from D.V.C., have been adversely affected and their production has come down. On account of power shortage in Orissa for some months, Rourkela's production has also been affected. The steel production fell short by 5 lakh and 29 thousand tonnes which costs Rs. 300 crores at the rate of Rs 6000 per tonne.

**SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :** Sir, my question has not been answered. I want to know whether it became necessary for you to import steel recently or not? If it has been imported, then how much foreign exchange has been spent on its import?

Another question relates to the Seminar which was organised in Delhi recently by SAIL and NTPC, in which the Chairman of the Steel Authority of India Ltd. had said that if they could get NTPC's assistance, then they would try to establish captive power plants in all the steel plants. I want to know what is the Government's policy in this regard? At present, enough power is available in Madhya Pradesh, but due to inadequate supply of water. There is shortfall in the production of hydro power. How much of its requirement is going to be met by borrowing power from outside and how much by setting up captive power plants, so that neither the farmers nor the small industries are harmed and production increases and relief is also provided to the industries?

**SHRI K. C. PANT :** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have already told about the cost of steel, the production of which has been less. But I cannot link it directly to the quality of steel imported, because the quality of iron or the steel has to be taken into consideration. It is not necessary that the entire shortfall was met by importing steel from abroad. Therefore, the two cannot be combined in this manner. So far as the second question is concerned, at present, captive power plants have been installed in Bhilai, Durgapur, Rourkela and IISCO. As I had

stated in my statement, an additional captive generation capacity of 180 MW is being created at Bokaro, 120 MW of captive generation capacity at Durgapur, 120 MW captive generation capacity at Rourkela and thereby they would meet about 60 per cent of their own power requirements from their own sources. Even then they would require power from the grid. So far as the farmers are concerned, they should get enough supply of iron and that too at reasonable rates. Hence, the power requirements of the farmers have also to be kept in view and it is necessary on that account also that the SAIL Steel Plants should get as much power as they require.

[English]

**SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER :** Is the Government aware that some of steel mills, factories and plants under the State Sector say, for example, Vesheshwariya Steel plant in Karnataka is using short term production measures due to power considerations? Will the Government come to the rescue of the steel factories to set up their own captive generators?

**SHRI K. C. PANT :** The Vesheshwariya Iron and Steel Works in Karnataka has been suffering from want of power. It is a plant in which the Karnataka Government holds majority shares. We are not coming in their way of putting up captive plant. It is for them to do so. Let them initiate action.

**SHRI MURLI DEORA :** In spite of the fact that we produce our own iron ore which is the basic raw material for steel production, the cost of production of steel in India is the highest in the world for the last ten years. Earlier in the international price and the Indian price there was hardly any difference. But today the price differential between the international price of steel and the Indian price of steel is nearly 100%. The Indian prices are nearly 100% more. I would like to ask the hon. Minister, what steps the Government is taking to reduce the cost of production of steel and captive power generation plan to be. How will it effect the cost—whether the cost of power generation plant will be more than the cost of energy through the grid of the electricity Board?

**SHRI K. C. PANT :** First of all I do not think one can say, across the board, that all kinds of steel are priced double in India as compared to the international price in the market. It is very difficult to say, what is the international price of steel? Today there is surplus capacity in many countries and they sell their steel very cheap. If that is taken as an index, then the price differential looks very big. So, one will have to look to the domestic price of steel in those countries also. So far as the reduction of cost goes, we are going to modernise the units. We are expanding Bokaro and Bhilai. We will modernise Rourkela and Durgapur because the technology has become out-dated in some cases. It must be up-graded. We are trying to rehabilitate IISCO. These are the long term measures. In the short term, of course, there has to be better work culture which is basic to the improvement of the SAIL plants.

On the question of comparison of the cost of power, I would say very broadly that it should be cheaper to get power from the grid where the production units are much larger. But in steel plants and other such plants you have to ensure that sudden shock of withdrawal of power is not felt by equipment. So, a certain minimum has to be kept. In addition to that minimum, we have to invest more money in captive power plant because grid is not able to supply, not because one wants to do so.

**SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :** Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister whether the capacity utilisation in some steel plants is going below day by day? May I know whether it is mainly due to non-availability of power in adequate quantity or are there some other reasons which are adding to lower utilisation of capacity? May I also know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is thinking to come out with a White Paper on the steel policy and its production in the country to meet the indigenous demand? If so, when it is likely to be made public and what would be the steel policy in the country? Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us?

**SHRI K.C. PANT :** There are certainly other reasons, reasons other than power

shortage which are responsible for lower capacity utilisation. For instance, in some cases raw material quality is not of that level for which the equipment was designed. The quality of coal has deteriorated. There is a question of maintenance which is poor in some cases. I have already mentioned that the technology has become obsolete in some cases and above all, there is the question of work culture. Now, in attempting to improve the work culture, certain decisions were taken by SAIL. I think the decisions were sound and they were right. But in the process of making adjustment to a tighter discipline, there have been difficulties and those difficulties also led to the loss of production. There are a number of reasons. I do not think that one can say at all that the power shortage is the only reason. It is not.

On the question of White Paper, whether you call it a White Paper or something else, we certainly have gone into the question of future projection of demand and supply, how to meet them and try to take into account various aspects of the steel industry. A separate question has been asked later; if it comes up, I will be prepared to give details.

#### Employment Opportunities in Famine Affected areas

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\*65. **SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA ;  
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to create more employment opportunities in the famine-affected areas of the country as a famine relief measure;

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

(c) the funds allocated, if any, for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AND COOPERATION IN THE MINIS-

TRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Statement**

While no areas in the country can be considered to be "famine affected", programmes for employment generation constitute a major component of the drought relief programme for which assistance is given by the Central Government to the States. About 45% of the total ceilings of expenditure have been spent for employment generation programmes in the drought affected areas. In addition the National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme are being executed throughout the country, including areas affected by drought, for providing employment opportunities. In view of this there is no separate proposal under consideration of the Government for creation of more employment opportunities, specifically for drought affected areas.

*[Translation]*

SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a scheme similar to this one is under operation in the Punpun and Dhanruva Blocks of my constituency. Under the NREP, there is a 'Food for Work' programme, under which wheat is distributed by the Government through its public servants. This wheat is bought from the F.C.I. godowns at the rate of Rs. 1 and 35 paise per kilo and it is sent for distribution among the poor people. These public servants sell that wheat at the rate of Rs 2 and 10 paise to the dealers and in stead of wheat, cash payment is made to the beneficiaries, at the rate of Rs. 1.35 per kilo. Such things are happening in this scheme.

I would like to ask the hon Minister whether the funds, which are meant to be utilised for relief purposes under the NREP and other Employment programmes reach the poor people or not? If these does not reach them, then whether the Government has received any complaints in this regard and in case such complaints have been received, then what action is taken on them?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Whenever complaints are received, they are inquired into and then action is taken on them. *(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He says that whenever any complaint is received, action is taken.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Whenever we receive the complaint, we inquire into it and we take action.

*[Translation]*

SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA : I have already sent the complaint in writing.

*[English]*

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : If the hon. Member has sent the complaint, I will get it inquired into and will take necessary action.

SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA : I have already sent a complaint.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I will get it inquired into. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has already accepted. If he has received the complaint, he will take action.

*[Translation]*

SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA : It hasn't reached, how can that be said? The complaint must have reached him. It is over a month when the complaint was sent, but no action has yet been taken in that regard. At least this is happening in every Block of Bihar and the same is happening everywhere else as well. Hence it is a serious issue on which the Government should take immediate action.

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You take your seat, the Minister is going to reply to you.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G. S. DHILLON) : Sir, as my

colleague has already mentioned, so far no complaint has been received. But now that you have spoken, we will treat your speech as a complaint.

[Translation]

**SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, several relief works are in operation in the drought-affected areas, but I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether a proposal to set up cottage industries and other small scale industrial units in the drought prove areas, where drought is a recurring feature, is under the consideration of the Government?

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :** It is for the State Government to set up small industries. We have not received any scheme in this regard. If any such scheme is received by us, we would refer it to the State Governments and advise them on it.

**SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI :** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, about 40 districts in Madhya Pradesh are affected by drought. In the last two years, those districts were also affected by hailstorm in one year and by excessive rains the next year. So the people of Madhya Pradesh, specially the farmers are facing tremendous difficulties. I agree that relief work has been undertaken in many areas, but relief works are required to be undertaken in many more areas as well to provide relief to people belonging to these areas. These days, people in thousands are migrating to Delhi and other places. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether the Central Government would grant maximum aid to the Government of Madhya Pradesh so that relief measures could be undertaken there and the people belonging to those areas could get employment?

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :** When a memorandum from a State Government is received, it is first scrutinised; then a central team is sent to make an assessment and the report submitted by it is considered and aid is sanctioned subsequently, according to the requirements of the State Government.

**SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI :** The State Government has already submitted its demand and a central team has also visited these places and surveyed several districts. Hence, I want that the hon. Minister should look into the report and should kindly render full assistance.

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :** We shall certainly do it.

**SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV :** As regards such schemes, I do not know what happens in other places, but about Bihar I know that whenever action is taken on the complaints received, then these schemes are also discontinued. In regard to Bihar, I would like to ask the hon. Minister what action is being taken in regard to corruption at the level of implementation of the scheme as a result of which the beneficiaries are not getting the benefits? You are aware of everything but you will give only a technical reply here. We want that the policies of the Government are implemented properly, so that the poor people are benefited. What steps are proposed to be taken in this regard?

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :** We are monitoring the implementation of the schemes. Our officials are sent there to see whether the schemes are running properly or not. But they cannot go everywhere. They can visit only specific areas on the basis of sample survey. If a specific complaint is received from a certain area, then officials are specifically sent there.

**SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV :** You must send them to the district of Nalanda.

[English]

**SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH :** I want to know, whether the hon. Minister will let us know this information as to the details of affected parts of Bihar by drought.

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :** Let me see. If I have got the information on Bihar, I will give it. (Interruptions)

We have not received any memorandum from the Government of Bihar.

**SHRI SARAT DEB :** As the hon. Minister has said, the work is being done through RLEGP and NREP. Does the Minister know that RLEGP and NREP work has become a general system of working in the State? Therefore, in respect of those areas which are earmarked as drought affected areas, what specific plan you have got to take care of those areas? Whatever money you are giving to the States in the name of drought relief, that has been channelised through RLEGP and NREP schemes. Therefore, I want to know whether the Central Government has issued any specific instructions to all the States regarding spending of that money in the drought affected area?

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :** Wherever this money is provided for drought, DPAP Scheme, it should be spent in that area only. If it is for the desert prone area, then it should be spent there only. So, it is given for a particular area and they have to spend that money in that particular area only.

[Translation]

**SHRIMATI USHA THAKKAR :** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my constituency of Kutch, which is in Gujarat, has been affected by drought for the past three years. The people are facing a terrible situation there. I want to ask the hon. Minister whether Central Government has any proposal under its consideration for setting up small scale and large scale industries in these areas? Is there any proposal to provide encouragement to fishing in this area as 60 per cent of the land is surrounded by sea?

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have already said in reply to a supplementary that it is the responsibility of the States to set up small industries. If they want the details, they may contact the Ministry of Industry and get the requisite information.

[English]

Modernisation of Durgapur Steel  
Plant

+

\*56 **DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :**  
**SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI**  
**LAKSHMI :**

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

(a) whether the strategy of modernisation of the Durgapur Steel Plant has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) SAIL will implement the project with Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants (India) Limited (MECON) as their Prime consultant. The work has been divided into suitable turnkey packages for which limited tenders would be issued. The project is expected to be completed within a period of 5 years from the date of Government approvals.

**DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :** Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I know about the details. But for the knowledge of the hon. Members, I will repeat my question again to the Minister :

What is the present technology of the Durgapur Steel Plant? What prompted the Government to modernise this Steel Plant particularly and after modernisation, what will be the installed capacity and what is, at present, now? What is the framework of the modernisation scheme?

**SHRI K. C. PANT :** Sir, the capacity installed at Durgapur Steel Plant is 1.6 million tonnes. But in actual fact, it has achieved a production of around 1 million tonnes at the best, and today it is having something like 0.9 million tonnes, at which it is producing. Therefore, modernisation aims at making it to yield 1.6 million tonnes. That is the aim of this modernisation scheme. (Interruptions)

**PROF. N. G. RANGA :** That means it is limping from the beginning.

**SHRI K. C. PANT :** It was all right till the 1 million tonne stage. The expansion from 1 to 1.6 was not as it should have been. I think today one has got to modernise it one wants to achieve 1.6

million tonnes. If the hon. Member is interested in the details, I have the details with me as to what exactly needs to be done in different parts of the plant. One small point I will mention to the hon. Member. For instance, today in the steel making process, they are still using open hearth furnace. That is sought to be replaced by basic oxygen furnace and continuous casting is also proposed to be installed.

**DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :** What is the total cost of expansion and what is the foreign exchange component, whether maximum importance will be given to indigenise machinery and equipment and what are the different packages in this turn-key project ?

**SHRI K. C. PANT :** The updated cost estimate is around Rs. 1,216 crores based on third quarter of 1986 prices and the foreign exchange component is Rs. 437 crores.

Now there are 16 packages and of these 6 will be global packages, 10 will be for the indigenous packages and in the indigenous packages also, some preference will be given to indigenous supplies to the extent of 15% as under the World Bank tenders.

#### Utilisation of Funds Allocated to Maharashtra

\*67 **SHRI SHARAD DIGHE :** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Maharashtra Government have submitted details of scheme for utilisation of Rs. 100 crores given as a special grant to Bombay;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the team of Government officials that visited Bombay on 13 December, 1986 for discussion on allocation of funds for various such schemes for Bombay has submitted its report;

(d) in how many phases Government propose to give the grant; and

(e) whether any amount has actually been paid so far ?

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

(b) The State Government have proposed to take up three broad categories of schemes viz.

|   |                        |
|---|------------------------|
| (i) Slum upgradation schemes                      | Rs. 22 crores.         |
| (ii) Dharavi Development                          | Rs. 37 „               |
| (iii) Urban Renewal and Re-construction in Bombay | Rs. 41 „               |
| Total :   | <u>Rs. 100 crores.</u> |

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The grant would be released in phases in the remaining years of the 7th Plan, depending on the pace of implementation of the schemes

(e) Rs. 5 crores have already been released to the Government of Maharashtra so far.

**SHRI SHARAD DIGHE :** The Maharashtra State has proposed three broad categories of schemes for utilisation of the Rs. 100 crores grant to Maharashtra Government and it is also stated that the team of Government officials had visited Bombay and had discussion with the Maharashtra Government. I would like to know whether the Government has broadly accepted these schemes and the allocations made by the Maharashtra Government.

[Translation]

**SHRI DALBIR SINGH :** With regard to the question asked by the hon. Member, I would say that the Hon. Prime Minister during his visit to Bombay on the occasion of the Congress Centenary Celebrations had announced a sum of Rs. 100 crores to be granted to solve the monstrous problem of slums and that of the housing. Accordingly, the State Government sent a proposal to



the Centre in September, 1986. Subsequently, a team comprising officials from our Ministry, HUDCO, T.C.P.O., C.P.H.O. and C.P.W.D. went there to make a deep study of the schemes. In the meantime, we have already released Rs. 5 crores as ways and means and we will grant another Rs. 5 crores to the Maharashtra Government as part of Central assistance during the current financial year.

So far as the schemes are concerned, I can give the details if hon. Shri Dighe wants to have them.

[*English*]

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : My question was whether you have accepted, broadly, all these schemes or not? For example, there is the Dharavi Development Scheme costing Rs. 37 crores. The Slum upgradation Scheme requires Rs. 22 crores and the Urban Renewal and Re-construction Scheme requires Rs. 41 crores. All these schemes have been accepted by the Government or not?

SHRI MURLI DEORA : He wants to know whether, in principle, these schemes have been accepted or not?

[*Translation*]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : Sir, the schemes are under scrutiny. The final proposals sent by Maharashtra Government recently on 29.1.87, are also being scrutinised. We have accepted and shown the amount Categorywise. We are also looking into the details which have been sent by the State Government. We are prepared to release the entire amount of funds that we are having from 1987 to 1990 under the 7th Plan. We will release the grant from time to time depending on the reports of the State Government.

[*English*]

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : There is some propoganda by the Opposition that ultimately you are not going to give Rs. 100 crores. At the rate of Rs 5 crores per year, it will take very long time. Therefore, I would like the Government to consider giving in advance the Rs. 100 crores to the

Maharashtra Government and not to pay after implementation of the schemes. Will the Government consider this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : I can assure the hon. Member that we will give the Rs. 100 crores grant which the Prime Minister has announced at the Centenary Year of the Congress Party and we will give the money to the Government of Maharashtra. They have given their proposals about all their schemes. We are considering those proposals and they are under scrutiny. But we will give them the money which we have promised to them. We have received their proposals also. It is not as Mr Dighe is saying that we have given them only Rs. 5 crores. We have given them Rs. 5 crores. We have asked for Rs. 11 crores for the current year and we have asked for Rs. 5 crores in the Supplementary grants. In the next year, we will give them more money. (*Interruptions*) It is for the Seventh Five Year Plan. I can assure the hon. Member that within the Seventh Five Year Plan, we will give the money.

SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH : I would like to know the specific answer from the hon. Minister as to whether the Central Government is going to release the money before the Maharashtra Government spends or the Central Government will release this grant after their spending the money.

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : How could it be possible to give the money without any proposals or without any scheme?

[*Translation*]

Cities Selected for World Bank Assistance

\*68 SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of cities selected for inclusion in the operational area of World Bank during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) the amount of financial assistance being provided thereunder to the cities in Madhya Pradesh ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The statement is given below.

(b) The Madhya Pradesh Urban Development Project was negotiated in 1983. Under this project, 10 cities in Madhya Pradesh will be covered and the total approved outlay under the project is 50.10 million US dollars.

Statement

*Names of Cities Selected for Inclusion under the World Bank Projects During the 7th Five Year Plan.*

| State |   | Towns   |
|-------|---|---|
| 1.    | Maharashtra<br>(Bombay III Water Supply and Sewerage Project approved on 16.12.86.)                                       | Bombay  |
| 2.    | Gujarat<br>(Gujarat Urban Development Project approved on 15.4.86)  | Ahmedabad<br>Surat Vadodara<br>Kajkot Jamnagar  |
| 3.    | Kerala<br>(Kerala Water Supply and Sanitation Project approved on 24.9.85)  | Water supply in Quilon Municipality and provision of Low cost Sanitation in Attingal, Badagara, Kasurgod, Mavelikara, Muvat-tupuzha, Ponnani, Punalur, Shoranur, Trichur and selected rural areas.  |
| 4.    | Uttar Pradesh<br>(UP Urban Development and Water Supply project negotiated. The agreement is however still to be signed). | Group 'A' Towns :<br>Kanpur Agra Varanasi<br>Allahabad Lucknow<br><br>Group 'B' Towns :<br>Eareilly Gorakhpur<br>Moradabad Aligarh<br>Saharanpur Ghaziabad<br><br>Group 'C' Towns :<br>Shaktinagar (located near coalfields power stations in Mirzapur district).<br><br>Group 'D' Towns :<br>are to be selected for low cost sanitation from UNDP/TAG feasibility studies. |

[Translation]

**SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA** (Jhabua) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister in his reply has said that negotiations have been going on with the State Government since 1983. Three years have passed since the negotiations had started. When will the negotiations be completed? What are the names of the cities which have been included under the operational area of the World Bank and what is the amount of financial assistance being provided for the development of each city and on which projects? I want to know from which date, would this project be implemented?

**SHRI DALBIR SINGH** : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, 100 cities have been selected from Madhya Pradesh. First we selected 6 cities which included Indore, Dewas, Ujjain, Durg, Bilai and Raipur. Later, 4 more cities were taken up namely Ratlam, Khandwa, Shahdol and Sagar. These 4 cities have been included very recently.

**SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA** : So many cities have been taken from Madhya Pradesh and none from Rajasthan.

**SHRI DALBIR SINGH** : The first 6 cities will be getting a loan of 24.1 million U. S. dollars. This amount will be distributed among all the cities. On the 18th of last month, a Secretary level meeting was held for this purpose, and we are requesting the State Government to accelerate the pace of work so that we could complete the scheme at the earliest.

**SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA** : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister in his reply to part (b) of the question has said that Projects have been approved in Maharashtra, in Gujarat in 1986, and in Kerala it was approved in 1985; but the date of approval of the projects in Uttar Pradesh has not been mentioned. I would like to know about the time by which these projects which have been launched with the assistance of the World Bank would be completed and whether this funding is in the form of 100 per cent loan or is some portion of this amount in the form of grants?

**SHRI DALBIR SINGH** : The Madhya Pradesh Project with an outlay of 50.10 million dollars was approved in 1983 and it is expected to be completed by 1989. The State Government has delayed it by 1 to 1½ years, but it is our endeavour to complete the project as early as possible.

So far as Maharashtra or other states are concerned, World Bank schemes have already been launched with regard to Madras, Calcutta and Bombay as well.

[English]

**SHRI AJOY BISWAS** : You know, Sir, the north-eastern region is a backward one. I want to know from the hon. Minister how many towns of the north eastern region will be covered in the operational area of the World Bank?

[Translation]

**SHRI DALBIR SINGH** : The schemes which have been covered under the World Bank Project are Calcutta Urban Development Project, Calcutta Urban Transport Project, Madras Urban Transport Project, Tamilnadu Urban Transport Project, Bombay Urban Transport Project, Bombay Water Supply; the water supply projects of Kanpur; Madras, Gujarat and Rajasthan.

[English]

**SHRI AMAL DAITA** : He could have said 'nothing at all'. That would have been a very simple answer.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

**SHRI DALBIR SINGH** : You have asked about North-eastern region, if you ask some specific question, then it will definitely be answered. As it is, detailed information has already been provided.

[English]

**SHRI ARVIND NETAM** : I want to know from the hon. Minister what are the criteria for selection of these towns for World Bank assistance?

[*Translation*]

**SHRI DALBIR SINGH :** Some representatives from the world bank, some from the concerned State Government and some officials from our Ministry give their suggestions on the subject. The State Government suggests as to which cities are in greater need of development and should be included in the operational area of the world bank. In Madhya Pradesh, these 10 cities had more problems and hence their names were suggested.

**SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:** I want to know from the hon. Minister the number of cities in Maharashtra which would be benefited by this scheme?

**SHRI DALBIR SINGH :** I had said earlier also that several cities had been covered under this scheme. We are requesting the State Government to send its proposals. The Government of Himachal Pradesh has also sent some proposals, and some cities from that state will also be included in this project.

[*English*]

Drought Affected States

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\*69 **SHRI S. G. GHOLAP :**  
**SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the States affected by drought;

(b) which of the districts are most severely affected ;

(c) the extent of loss suffered, State-wise ;

(d) the assessment made by the Central teams which visited those States ; and

(e) the quantum and pattern of the financial assistance given to each one of the States ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :** (a) to (e). A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) to (c). State-wise information on the extent of damages caused due to drought during the post-monsoon period of 1986 is given vide Annexure I. The names of the districts affected in varying degrees during this period are given vide Annexure II.

(d) and (e). The present pattern of financing relief expenditure is based on the recommendations of the 8th Finance Commission and Government decisions thereon. On the basis of the reports of the Central Teams which visit the drought affected States to make an assessment of the situation and the recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief, ceilings of expenditure are approved for these States. State-wise details of the ceilings of expenditure approved during post-monsoon period of 1986-87 are given vide Annexure III.

**Annexure-I**

*Damages Due to Drought*

(Provisional)

| S. No. | State/U. T.    | Districts Affected | Cropped Area Affected (in lakh ha) | Population Affected (in lakh) | Cattle Affected (in lakh) |
|--------|----------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1      | 2              | 3                  | 4                                  | 5                             | 6                         |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh | 14                 | 11.00                              | 33.33@                        | N. R.                     |
| 2.     | Assam          | 16                 | 5.58                               | 20.00                         | 10.99                     |

| 1     | 2                 | 3   | 4             | 5       | 6      |
|-------|-------------------|-----|---------------|---------|--------|
| 3.    | Gujarat           | 16  | 75.66         | 153.49  | 90.97  |
| 4.    | Haryana           | 12  | 9.30          | 37.00   | 30.80  |
| 5.    | Himachal Pradesh* | 12  | 3.65          | 26.24   | 1.87   |
| 6.    | Karnataka         | 16  | Not Reported. |         |        |
| 7.    | Kerala            | 8   | 1.84          | 4.08    | N. R.  |
| 8.    | Madhya Pradesh    | 20  | 33.41         | 78.00   | 52.00  |
| 9.    | Manipur           | 8   | 1.88          | 9.92    | N. R.  |
| 10.   | Maharashtra       | 23  | 12.77         | 98.21   | 80.23  |
| 11.   | Orissa            | 13  | 4.76          | N. R.   | N. R.  |
| 12.   | Pondicherry       | 1   | 0.04          | 0.77    | 0.04   |
| 13.   | Rajasthan         | 27  | 100.58        | 252.66  | 327.27 |
| 14.   | Tamil Nadu        | 20  | 1.36          | 232.95  | N. R.  |
| 15.   | Tripura           | 3   | 0.37          | 1.50    | N. R.  |
| 16.   | Uttar Pradesh     | 53  | 89.01         | 706.87  | 320.16 |
| 17.   | Delhi             | —   | 0.20          | 5.77    | 0.93   |
| 18.   | Goa               | 1   | 0.31          | N. R.   | N. R.  |
| 19.   | Meghalaya         | 3   | 0.19          | N. R.   | N. R.  |
| 20.   | Nagaland          | 7   | 1.87          | N. R.   | N. R.  |
| TOTAL |                   | 273 | 353.78        | 1660.79 | 915.26 |

\*Including floods.

@ Small and Marginal Farmers.

Source : State Governments and reports of Central Term.

#### Annexure-II

*Name of the Districts Affected by Drought During 1986-87 (post-Monsoon)*

ANDHRA PRADESH (affected districts : 14)

1. Nellore

2. Prakasam

3. Karnool

4. Anantpur

5. Caddapal

6. Chittoor

7. Mehboobnagar

8. Warangal

9. Nalgonda
10. Ranga Reddy
11. Nizamabad
12. Medak
13. Karimnagar
14. Adilabad

## ASSAM (affected districts : 16)

15. Dhubri
16. Kokrajhar
17. Goalpara
18. Barpeta
19. Kamrup
20. Darrang
21. Sonitpur
22. Lakhimpur
23. Dibrugarh
24. Sibsagar
25. Jorhat
26. Nagaon
27. Karbi Anglong
28. N. C. Hills
29. Cachar
30. Karimgonj

## GUJARAT (affected districts : 16)

31. Amreli
32. Junagadh
33. Bhavanagar
34. Rajkot
35. Jamnagar
36. Surendranagar

37. Kachchh
38. Banaskantha
39. Mehsana
40. Sabarkantha
41. Ahmedabad
42. Kheda
43. Panchmahals
44. Vadodara
45. Bharuch
46. Surat

## HARYANA (affected districts : 12)

47. Hissar
48. Sirar
49. Bhiwani
50. Rohtak
51. Sonapat
52. Gurgaon
53. Faridabad
54. Karnal
55. Kurukshetra
56. Ambala
57. Jind
58. Mohindergerh

## HIMACHAL PRADESH (affected districts : 12)

59. Kangra
60. Himirepur
61. Una
62. Bilaspur
63. Mandi
64. Kullu

65. Solan

93. Palghat

66. Sirmaur

94. Kasargode

67. Chamba

MADHYA PRADESH (affected districts :  
20)

68. Shimla

95. Rajgarh

69. Kinnaur

96. Dhar

70. Lahul and Spiti

97. Jhabua

KARNATAKA (affected districts : 16)

98. Khargone

71. Bangalore

99. Chhatarpur

72. Kolar

100. Panna

73. Tumkur

101. Tikamgarh

74. Chitradurga

102. Betul

75. Mysore

103. Maudla

76. Chikamagalur

104. Damab

77. Gulbarga

105. Guna

78. Bidar

106. Shivpuri

79. Belgaum

107. Khandara

80. Bijapur

108. Seoni

81. Dharwad

109. Shahdol

82. —

110. Sagar

83. Names not yet

111. Shajapur

84. reported by State Government

112. Chhindwara

85. —

113. Mandsour

86. —

114. Datia

KERALA (affected districts : 8)

MANIPUR (affected districts : 8)

87. Trivandrum

115. Imphal

88. Quilon

116. Thoubal

89. Pathinamthitta

117. Bishnupur

90. Kottayam

118. Chandal

91. Alleppey

119. Senapati

92. Ernakulam

120. Tamanglong

121. Ukhrul

122. Churachandpur

MAHARASHTRA (affected districts : 23)

123. Thane

124. Raiged

125. Ratnagiri

126. Sindbudurg

127. Nashik

128. Dhule

129. Jalgaon

130. Anmednagar

131. Pune

132. Sangli

133. Satara

134. Aurangabad

135. Jalna

136. Parbhani

137. Beed

138. Nanded

139. Osmandabad

140. Latur

141. Buldhana

142. Akola

143. Yavatmal

144. Chandrapur

145. Gadchiroli

ORISSA (affected districts : 13)

146. Kalbandi

147. Sundergarh

148. Koraput

149. Bolangir

150. Mayurbhanj

151. Keonjhar

152. Phulbani

153. Dhankanal

154. Ganjara

155. Puri

156. Cuttak

157. Balasore

158. Sambalpur

PONDICHERRY (affected district : 1)

159. Pondicherry

RAJASTHAN (affected districts : 27)

160. Jodhpur

161. Barmer

162. Jaisalmer

163. Jalore

164. Nagaur

165. Pali

166. Sirohi

167. Jaipur

168. Alwar

169. Dharaipur

170. Dholpur

171. Jhunjhunu

172. S. Modhopur

173. Sikar

174. Tonk

175. Ajmer

176. Banswara



- |                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 177. Bhillwara                       | TRIPURA (affected districts : 3)        |
| 178. Bundi                           | 207. North                              |
| 179. Chittorgarh                     | 208. West                               |
| 180. Kota                            | 209. South                              |
| 181. Udaipur                         | UTTAR PRADESH (affected districts : 53) |
| 182. Jhalawar                        | 210. Meerut                             |
| 183. Bikaner                         | 211. Ghaziabad                          |
| 184. Churu                           | 212. Bulandshahar                       |
| 185. S. Ganganagar                   | 213. Mathura                            |
| 186. Dungarpur                       | 214. Agra                               |
| TAMIL NADU (affected districts : 20) | 215. Mainpuri                           |
| 187. Anna                            | 216. Etah                               |
| 188. Chengalpattu                    | 217. Aligarh                            |
| 189. Coimbatore                      | 218. Bereilly                           |
| 190. Chidambaranar                   | 219. Muzaffarnagar                      |
| 191. Dharmपुर                        | 222. Badaun                             |
| 192. Kamarajar                       | 221. Pilibhit                           |
| 193. Kanniyakumari                   | 222. Shahjahanpur                       |
| 194. Madurai                         | 223. Moradabad                          |
| 195. North Arcot                     | 224. Rampur                             |
| 196. The Nilgiris                    | 225. Bijanor                            |
| 197. Pasumpon Muthuramalingam        | 226. Farrukhabad                        |
| 198. Pariyar                         | 227. Kanpur (Dehat)                     |
| 199. Ramanathapuram                  | 228. Allahabad                          |
| 200. Pudukottari                     | 229. Etawah                             |
| 201. Salem                           | 230. Banda                              |
| 202. South Arcot                     | 231. Hamirpur                           |
| 203. Tiruchirapalli                  | 232. Lalit-pur                          |
| 204. Tirunelveli Kattahommam         | 233. Jhansi                             |
| 205. Thanjavur                       | 234. Jaunpur                            |
| 206. Madras                          | 235. Ghazipur                           |

|                   |                                    |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| 236. Mirzapur     | 256. Kanpur City                   |
| 237. Ballia       | 257. Varanasi                      |
| 238. Gorakhpur    | 258. Lucknow                       |
| 239. Basti        | 259. Sitapur                       |
| 240. Azamgarh     | 260. Dehra Dun                     |
| 241. Deoria       | 261. Almora                        |
| 242. Unnao        | 262. Naini Tal                     |
| 243. Hordoi       | MEGHALAYA (affected districts : 3) |
| 244. Kheri        | 263. East and West Garo Hills      |
| 245. Gonda        | 264. Jaintia Hills                 |
| 246. Bhraich      | 265. East Khasi Hills              |
| 247. Bara Banki   | NAGALAND (affected districts : 7)  |
| 248. Sultanpur    | 266. Kohima                        |
| 249. Pratapgarh   | 267. Phek                          |
| 250. Faizabad     | 268. Wokha                         |
| 251. Sharanpur    | 269. Zunheboto                     |
| 252. Fatepur      | 270. Mokokchung                    |
| 253. Jalaun       | 271. Tuensang                      |
| 254. Pithoragarh  | 272. Mon                           |
| 255. Rae Bareilly | GOA (affected district : 1)        |
|                   | 273. Goa                           |

## Annexure-III

*Ceiling of Expenditure Approved for Drought Relief During 1986-87 to the States/  
U. T. Affected During Post-Monsoon Period*

(Rs. in crores)

| Sl. No. | State/ U. T.   | Amount Approved<br>for 1986-87 | Spill over for<br>1987-88 |
|---------|----------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1       | 2              | 3                              | 4                         |
| 1.      | Andhra Pradesh | 23.19                          | 25.19                     |
| 2.      | Assam          | 7.40                           | —                         |
| 3.      | Gujarat        | 34.96                          | 31.55                     |

| 1     | 2                | 3      | 4     |
|-------|------------------|--------|-------|
| 4.    | Haryana          | 16.70  | —     |
| 5.    | Himachal Pradesh | 0.70   | —     |
| 6.    | Madhya Pradesh   | 12.00  | 6.28  |
| 7.    | Maharashtra      | 23.98  | 12.29 |
| 8.    | Manipur          | 0.76   | —     |
| 9.    | Meghalaya        | 0.17   | —     |
| 10.   | Rajasthan        | 42.75  | 12.07 |
| 11.   | Tamil Nadu       | 31.77  | —     |
| 12.   | Uttar Pradesh    | 10.88  | —     |
| 13.   | Pondicherry      | 0.06   | —     |
| TOTAL |                  | 205.32 | 87.38 |

NOTE :— That States of Karnataka and Orissa and U. T. of Delhi have not submitted memoranda seeking Central assistance.

SHRI S. G. GHOLAP : What is the loss suffered by the States ? That has not been given. What is given is only the area affected. What is the actual loss of crop in India, what are the facilities given to the agriculturists, what is the aid given to the agriculturists... ..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Question Hour is over.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

##### Coverage by Doordarshan

\*64. SHRI E. AYYAPPU REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of villages covered by Doordarshan transmission in the year 1986; and

(b) the number of villages estimated to be covered by Doordarshan transmission in the year 1987 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). Information about the number of villages covered by Doordarshan transmission is not available. However, it is estimated that while TV service was available to about 61.4% of the rural population in the country at the end of 1985-86, it will have increased to about 66% at the end of 1986-87 and by additional 2.3% during 1987-88.

##### Stock of Fertilizers

\*70. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :  
SHRI SATYENDRA  
NARAYAN SINHA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a glut in fertilizers and huge stocks are lying in warehouses and factories;

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

(c) the steps being taken to ease the situation; and

(d) whether Government propose to reconsider the import policy for fertilisers for the year 1987-88?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G. S. DHILLON):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Because of low off-take as a result of unfavourable weather conditions in many parts of the country during 1986-87 and due to imports as well as higher indigenous production, the stocks of fertilizers as on 1.2.1987 were higher than on 1.2.1986.

The accumulated stocks of fertilizers as on 1.2.1987 were 30,93,500 metric tonnes of nutrients.

(c) and (d). The level of imports during 1986-87 has been reduced by about 6.3 lakh tonnes of nutrients. For the year 1987-88, it has been decided not to import any urea and DAP fertilizers during the quarter April-June 1987; the position will be reviewed therefore depending on the trend of consumption.

#### **Representation Against Shrimp Fishing by Imported Fishing Boats**

\*71. **SHRI T. BALA GOUD:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations that foreign chartered fishing trawlers are including in shrimping operations, primarily from Andhra coast; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to check these operations?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G. S. DHILLON):** (a) No specific complaint of foreign chartered fishing trawlers indulging in shrimping operations, primarily from Andhra Coast was received although general allegations in this respect were received,

(b) As per the Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Rules 1982, the Chartered Foreign Fishing Vessels are prohibited from undertaking shrimping operations for exploitation of coastal shrimp. Without specific complaints, no action against such trawlers could be taken.

#### **Voluntary Retirement Scheme in SAIL**

\*72. **SHRI B. B. RAMAIAH:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of voluntary retirement scheme drawn up by Steel Authority of India Limited;

(b) the response of the staff thereto; and

(c) other measures being taken to reduce the surplus staff in the steel plants?

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT):** (a) SAIL's revised voluntary retirement scheme was introduced with effect from 1.10.1986. It provides for the payment of a certain percentage of future earnings till superannuation.

(b) About 800 employees have taken voluntary retirement upto 31.1.1987.

(c) SAIL's approach is to improve the utilisation of existing manpower through improved work practices and by retraining and redeployment, wherever possible.

#### **Procurement Price of Wheat**

\*73 **SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL:**  
**SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the revised procurement price of wheat fixed for 1987-88;

(b) the effect thereof on cultivators;

(c) whether there are protests from cultivators against the price fixed; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G. S. DHILLON) :** (a) The Government has fixed the procurement price of wheat at Rs. 166 per quintal for the 1987-88 marketing season.

(b) The price is likely to have a favourable effect on the cultivators.

(c) The Government received a few representations asking for fixation of procurement price of wheat at a level higher than that fixed for the 1987-88 season.

(d) It was decided not to further raise the price as the same was fixed after a very careful consideration of all the relevant factors.

**Effect of Drought on Sugarcane Crop and Fruit Trees in Maharashtra**

**\*74. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether drought has adversely affected the sugarcane crop in Maharashtra;

(b) whether the planting of fruit trees has also been adversely affected in the State; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G. S. DHILLON) :** (a) to (c). In their memorandum seeking Central assistance for drought, the Government of Maharashtra have not referred to any adverse effect of drought on sugar-cane crop or on planting of fruit trees in the State.

**White Paper on Modernisation of Steel Plants**

**\*76. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :  
SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :**

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

(a) whether Government are considering to issue a white paper on steel plants in regard to modernisation of the existing plants and to make them more effective; and

(b) if so, when it is to be published ?

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) :** (a) Government are preparing a paper on the strategy for meeting steel demand in the coming years. This will cover the modernisation of existing plants.

(b) The paper will be published when it has been finalised.

**Telecast of Adult Films**

**\*77. SHRI MANIK REDDY :  
SHRI SOMNATH RATH :**

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to telecast adult films on T.V. late in the night; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this decision ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The purpose is to show films of high quality and aesthetic value albeit dealing with issues and perceptions which are adult in nature.

**Production and Procurement of Oilseeds**

**\*78. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of increase in acreage for oilseeds during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether Government propose to draw up a scheme to divert some of the areas now under wheat cultivation to oil-

seeds cultivation and its procurement through a Price Support Scheme and assured collection; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G. S. DHILLON) :** (a) The Total area under oilseeds increased from 186.9 lakh hectares during 1985-84 to about 188.7 lakh hectares during 1985-86.

(b) and (c). The National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board has taken up a pilot project for diversification of areas from rainfed wheat to rapeseed mustard in seven States namely, Bihar, Gujarat, Manipur, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The Project provides for large sized demonstrations, organising of field days and also effective monitoring of progress.

The Price support scheme of Government for oilseeds is being implemented through National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation (NAPED) as the nodal agency. Under this scheme the producers are assured that the price of their produce would not be allowed to fall below support prices which are fixed with a view to inducing them to increase oilseeds production.

The procurement operations during the last two years are as follows :

| Commodity                | 1984-85 | 1985-86<br>(in MTs) |
|--------------------------|---------|---------------------|
| 1. Mustard/<br>Rapeseeds | 76,784  | 13,446              |
| 2. Soybean               | 70,782  | 1,91,666            |

Report of Committee on Consumer Price Index

**\*79. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO :** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) when did the Committee of Consumer Price Index Numbers submit its report to Government;

(b) whether Government have taken any decision on the recommendations of the Committee;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(d) the date by which a decision is likely to be taken in this regard ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) :** (a) The Soal Committee set up by Government of India, the go into the question of preparing a new series of Consumer Price Index Numbers, submitted its report on 29.8. 1981.

(b) Yes, Sir. The recommendations of the Soal Committee have been accepted with some modifications.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Transfer of Engineers in Delhi Development Authority

**\*81 SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN :** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Assistant Engineers and Junior Engineers working in East Zone of the Delhi Development Authority who were transferred during the last two years; and

(b) how many of them belonged to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, category-wise ?

**THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) :** (a) 68 Assistant Engineers and 101 Junior Engineers working in East Zone of DDA were transferred during the last two years.

(b) 7 Assistant Engineers and 17 Junior Engineers out of them belonged to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Category.

**Implementation of IRDP****Statement**

\*82. DR. B.L. SHAILESH :  
DR. G.S. RAJHANS :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the results of a study undertaken by the National Labour Institute in respect of the Integrated Rural Development Programme indicating that the programme has pushed its beneficiaries further down the poverty line instead of pulling them up as intended;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the remedial steps being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON) : (a) to (c). A copy of the report—Poverty Alleviation Programme—Feed back from Jhabua, conducted by Shri H. Pais and Shri C.S.K. Singh on behalf of National Labour Institute has been received. The report relates to one district, Jhabua, and covers 340 households of which only 85 households were identified as beneficiaries of the IRDP and that too in only 10 out of 1760 villages of Jhabua District. The sample size is too small to come to any general conclusion.

The study has pointed out weaknesses like lapse in identification, faulty selection of schemes, lack of marketing facilities and non-involvement of beneficiaries etc. These are all location and family specific.

On the basis of major evaluation studies carried out during the Sixth Plan a number of corrective steps have been taken to revamp the IRDP. The Concurrent Evaluation Reports on IRDP for 12 months from October, 1985-September, 1986 covering 16101 beneficiary households in almost all the districts of the country by 29 reputed academic/research institutions shows some very positive results. The steps taken to revamp the IRDP during the Seventh Plan are given in the statement given below.

*Steps taken to improve the implementation of the IRDP Programme in the VIIIth 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 VIth 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 linkages 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 new scheme for the proper coordination of the training effort - through the establishment of Composite Rural Training and Technology Centres.
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 submitted its reports to Planning Commission.

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.

#### Study on Harmful Pesticides

647. SHRI AMARSINH  
RATHAWA :  
SHRI VIJOY KUMAR  
YADAV :  
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there are many pesticides which are unwanted and harmful to the environment;

(b) whether any study has been made and if so, the findings thereof;

(c) the steps being taken to weed out such pesticides from the country; and

(d) whether Government propose to announce new pesticide policy for the country; if so, by what time and 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) Registration of insecticides for import or manufacture is a mandatory requirement under the provisions of the Insecticides Act, 1968. Studies on safety and efficacy are the integral parts of the scheme of Registration.

Before grant of registration of a pesticide, the manufacturer or importer, thereof, generates and submits data on the parameters like Chemistry, Bio-efficacy, Toxicity and Packaging based on detailed study. The data requirements, inter-alia, include the data on 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. Thus, 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 pesticide by the Registration Committee.

(c) The following are the steps taken to weed out unwanted and harmful pesticides :—

- (a) Such pesticides are not granted registration;
- (b) The pesticides which were already in use before the Insecticides Act came into existence, were reviewed by the Registration Committee and the following were disapproved as a result of the review :—

1. Calcium arsenate.
2. Lead arsenate.
3. Carbophenthion (Trithion).
4. Azinphos methyl (Gusathion).



5. EPN.
6. Mevinphos (Phosdrin).
7. 2, 4, 5-T.
8. Vamidothion.
9. Mephosfolan.
10. Aziphos ethyl.
11. Binapacryl.
12. Dicrotophos.
13. Thiodemeton/Disulphoton.
14. Fentin acetate.
15. Fentin Hydroxide.
16. Chinomethonate (Morestan).
17. Ammonium Sulphamate.
18. Leptophos (Phosvel).
- (c) Permethrin which was provisionally registered was not granted regular registration due to adverse report;
- (d) Two pesticides namely : Endrin and Ethyl Parathion have been phased out of use;
- (e) Import of Dibromé Chloropropan (DBCP) and Toxaphene has been banned; and
- (f) Restrictions have been imposed on the use of 3 pesticides namely : Dieldrin, Ethylene Dibromide (EDB) and Aluminium Phosphide.
- (d) No such proposal is under consideration.

#### Storage and Transit Losses in NAFED

648. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the stocks held by NAFED during 1984, 1985 and 1986 with their money value;

(b) the storage and transit losses, separately, during the above period; and

(c) the action taken to reduce the losses ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G S. DHILLON) : (a) During the last three years, the stocks held and the value thereof were as under :

| Year<br>(as on<br>30th June) | Quantity of stocks held |                                 | Value (Rs. in<br>Crores) |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
|                              | In MTs                  | In. no.<br>(Eggs)               |                          |
| 1984                         | 2134.58                 | 4,63,470                        | 18.82                    |
| 1985                         | 4411.27                 | 5,30,300                        | 50.06                    |
| 1986                         | 3325.30                 | 15,06,729<br>4,592 (gunny bags) | 40.70                    |

(b) The details of the shortages including storage and transit losses during the last three years are given in the attached statement.

(c) The measures taken to reduce the losses include :

(i) Regulation of purchases at appropriate moisture level.

(ii) Reduction in the number of stages for physical handling.

(iii) Preference for Central Warehousing Corporation/State Warehousing Corporation godowns and similar scientific storage.

(iv) Increasing use of new gunnybags for packing.

(v) Ensuring 100% weightment at the time of sale.

## Statement

| Sl. No. | Commodity             | 1983-84<br>(% of shortage) | 1984-85<br>(% of shortage) | 1985-86<br>(% of shortage) |
|---------|-----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1       | 2                     | 3                          | 4                          | 5                          |
| 1.      | Rice                  | 2.21                       | 0.60                       | 1.50                       |
| 2.      | Jowar                 | 0.16                       | 1.32                       | 0.23                       |
| 3.      | Bajra                 | —                          | 0.29                       | 0.76                       |
| 4.      | Maize                 | 1.76                       | 0.53                       | 0.43                       |
| 5.      | Barley                | 1.70                       | —                          | —                          |
| 6.      | Wheat                 | 0.42                       | 0.26                       | 1.50                       |
| 7.      | Gram and Products     | 1.41                       | 0.15                       | 0.30                       |
| 8.      | Harar                 | 0.88                       | 0.10                       | 0.03                       |
| 9.      | Moong                 | 2.66                       | 1.37                       | 2.09                       |
| 10.     | Masoor                | 0.39                       | —                          | 0.29                       |
| 11.     | Rajma                 | —                          | 0.81                       | —                          |
| 12.     | Moth                  | —                          | —                          | 0.11                       |
| 13.     | Peas                  | 0.79                       | 0.52                       | —                          |
| 14.     | Urad                  | 0.42                       | —                          | 0.04                       |
| 15.     | Lentils               | —                          | 2.03                       | —                          |
| 16.     | Batri and Products    | 0.43                       | —                          | 0.28                       |
| 17.     | Til Seed              | —                          | 0.10                       | 1.10                       |
| 18.     | Mustard Seed          | —                          | 0.41                       | 0.05                       |
| 19.     | Mustard Seed (PSS)    | 0.59                       | —                          | 0.88                       |
| 20.     | Copra (PSS)           | 5.00                       | —                          | 0.11                       |
| 21.     | Soyabean (Commercial) | —                          | 0.17                       | 1.20                       |
| 22.     | Soyabean (PSS)        | —                          | 4.06                       | 1.04                       |
| 23.     | Niger Seed            | —                          | 1.14                       | 4.43                       |
| 24.     | Seesame Seed          | 2.94                       | —                          | 0.37                       |

| 1   | 2                     | 3    | 4     | 5    |
|-----|-----------------------|------|-------|------|
| 25. | Castor Seed           | —    | 1.32  | —    |
| 26. | Cumin Seed            | —    | 0.28  | —    |
| 27. | Lin Seed              | —    | 0.23  | —    |
| 28. | Coconut               | —    | —     | 3.42 |
| 29. | GN (DOC)              | —    | 0.36  | 0.44 |
| 30. | GN (Extraction)       | —    | 0.01  | 0.03 |
| 31. | Soya (DOC) (PSS)      | —    | —     | 0.54 |
| 32. | Mustard Oil Cakes/DOC | —    | —     | 3.13 |
| 33. | G. Nut Products       | 0.42 | —     | 0.10 |
| 34. | Mauha Seed            | —    | 9.12  | —    |
| 35. | Wet Dates             | 0.57 | —     | —    |
| 36. | Almonds               | —    | —     | 0.35 |
| 37. | Apple                 | —    | 0.26  | —    |
| 38. | Onion                 | 4.75 | 4.07  | 0.90 |
| 39. | Onion (PSS)           | —    | 19.37 | —    |
| 40. | Potato (Commercial)   | 4.12 | 1.74  | 4.83 |
| 41. | Potato (PSS)          | —    | —     | 4.82 |
| 42. | Grapes                | 0.83 | —     | —    |
| 43. | Eggs.                 | 2.71 | 1.02  | 3.32 |
| 44. | Large Cardomom        | —    | —     | 1.78 |
| 45. | Black Pepper          | 1.26 | 0.86  | 1.07 |
| 46. | Fennel Seed           | —    | 0.25  | —    |
| 47. | Turmeric Power        | 0.03 | 0.35  | —    |
| 48. | Turmeric              | —    | —     | 0.05 |
| 49. | Cardomom Small        | 0.59 | —     | 0.66 |
| 50. | Methi                 | —    | 0.25  | —    |

| 1   | 2              | 3     | 4    | 5    |
|-----|----------------|-------|------|------|
| 51. | Chillies       | 6.83  | 0.67 | 0.12 |
| 52. | Garlic         | 14.63 | 3.61 | 7.34 |
| 53. | Dry Ginger     | 3.47  | 4.18 | 1.60 |
| 54. | Coriander Seed | 1.66  | 0.98 | —    |
| 55. | Mace           | —     | 1.35 | —    |

**Regularisation of Services of Daily Rated Class IV Employees in EPF Organisation**

649. KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued guidelines for regularising the service of daily rated class IV employees after they complete a specific number of days work;

(b) whether these guidelines are applicable to the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation;

(c) whether the daily rated staff employed in the office of Regional provident Fund Commissioner, Meerut after completion of the requisite number of days employment, have not been taken on the regular roll; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefore and the time by which these employees would be absorbed in regular employment ?

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

(c) and (d). The daily rated employees in the Office of Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Meerut, who are eligible for regular appointment in Group 'D' posts

have been interviewed and a panel is being drawe up, for making appointments against available vacancies.

**Import of Fertilizers**

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

(a) the total quantum of fertilizers imported during 1985-86 and 1986-87 and the quantum of fertilizers manufactured indigenously during the corresponding period;

(b) the price of imported and indigenous fertilizers per tonne respectively;

(c) whether Government propose to increase the import of fertilizers during 1987-88;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the fertilizers imported are often those which are banned or rejected by the advanced countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) the information is furnished below :

(Lakh tonnes of Nutrients)

| Year                           | Quantity of Fertilizer imported | Quantity or fertilizer produced indigenously |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| 1985-86                        | 33.99                           | 57.56  |
| 1986-87 (Upto 31st Jan., 1987) | 20.43                           | 57.71  |

(b) The farm gate price of fertilizers excluding local taxes is uniform throughout the country, whether imported or indigenously produced. The list of selling prices of different categories of chemical

fertilizers as in force from 31.1.86 is given in the statement placed below.

(c) No, sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No, sir.

### Statement

#### *Retail Price of Major Fertilisers under Statutory Prices Control*

(Figures in Rs /tonne)

| Sl. No. | Name of fertiliser                    | Price from 29 6.83 | Prices from 31.1.1986 |
|---------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1       | 2                                     | 3                  | 4                     |
| 1.      | Urea (46% N)                          | 2150               | 2350                  |
| 2.      | Ammonium Sulphate (20% N)             | 1500*              | 1650                  |
| 3.      | Calcium Ammonium Nitrate (25%)        | 1550*              | 1700                  |
| 4.      | Calcium Ammonium Nitrate (26%)        | 1615 @             | 1770                  |
| 5.      | Muriate of Potash 60% K)              | 1200               | 1300                  |
| 6.      | Sulphate of Potash (50% K)            | 1950               | 2100                  |
| 7.      | Di-ammonium Phosphate (18-46-0)       | 3350               | 3600                  |
| 8.      | NPK (17-17-17)                        | 2400               | 2600                  |
| 9.      | NPK (15-15-15)                        | 1950               | 2100                  |
| 10.     | NPK (19-19-19)                        | 2750               | 2950                  |
| 11.     | Ammonium Phosphate Sulphate (20-20-0) | 2400               | 2600                  |
| 12.     | Nitro-Phosphate (20-20-0)             | 2200               | 2400                  |
| 13.     | Ammonium Phosphate Sulphate (16-20-0) | 2150               | 2300                  |
| 14.     | Urea Ammonium Phosphate (24-24-0)     | 2800               | 3050                  |
| 15.     | Urea Ammonium Phosphate (28-28-0)     | 3550               | 3600                  |
| 16.     | NPK (14-28-14)                        | 2800               | 3050                  |

| 1   | 2   | 3       | 4    |
|-----|---|---------|------|
| 17. | NPK (14-35-14)  | 3150    | 3400 |
| 18. | NPK (10-26-26)  | 2750    | 2950 |
| 19. | NPK (12-32-16)  | 3000    | 3250 |
| 20. | Triple Super Phosphate<br>(46% P (Granular))                              | 2400    | 2600 |
| 21. | Triple Super Phosphate (Powder)   | 2200    | 2400 |
| 22. | Single Super Phosphate (Powder)<br>(14% P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )   | 750     | 820  |
| 23. | Single Super Phosphate (Powder)<br>(16% P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )   | 850     | 950  |
| 24. | Single Super Phosphate (Granular)<br>(16% P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> ) | 1000    | 1100 |
| 25. | Ammonium Chloride (25% N)   | 1500 @@ | 1700 |
| 26. | Anhydrous Ammonia   | 3500    | 3770 |

@ Price effective from 7.9.1984.

@@ Brought under Statutory price control w.e.f. 19.4.85.

\*Brought under Statutory Price control w.e.f. 21.8.1984.

Note : The above prices represent the maximum retail prices exclusive of sales tax and other local taxes.

**News Item "City Wages Kept Workers Below Poverty Line"**

651. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item "City wages kept workers below poverty line" appearing in the "Hindustan Times" dated 18 January, 1987; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to ensure that the workers in shops and establishments get the prescribed minimum wages and to bring about improvements therein; keeping in view the index figures going up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) Yes sir. However, the caption of the news item appearing in the "Hindustan Times" of 10th January, 87 was 'State wages keep workers below poverty line'.

(b) The implementation of Minimum Wages Act in respect of the Shops and Establishments falls within the sphere of State Governments/U.T. Administrations. State Governments have been advised from time to time to revise, the wage rates once in two years or on a rise of 50 points in the Consumer Price Index Number, whichever is earlier.

**Coverage of Hill States by AIR/  
Doordarshan**

**652. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 912 on 10 November, 1986 regarding coverage of hill States by AIR/Doordarshan and state :

(a) the names of the 38 new radio stations, State-wise, proposed to be set up in the hill States/Union Territories and States having hill areas during the Seventh Five Year Plan and the specific year of the Plan in which each one of them would be set up;

(b) the exact progress made in the setting up of the Stations in Himachal Pradesh as on date; and

(c) the names of the 23 Stations which would be upgraded or where new short-wave transmitters would be provided ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) :**  
(a) The details of 38 new Radio Stations are given in the statement I. The implementation of each of these schemes takes about 3 years from the date the site is handed over to the AIR authorities. Action is on hand to select/acquire the sites for these projects.

(b) In its 7th Plan, All India Radio proposed to set up new stations at 6 places in Himachal Pradesh. The sites for 5 projects have been identified. These sites have not yet been handed over to All India Radio authorities. For one project, no new site is required. Order for the supply of long delivery items of equipment for all projects, has been placed with the firms.

(c) The details of new shortwave transmitters/upgradation of Medium Wave and Shortwave transmitters, are given in the statement-II

**Statement-I**

*New Radio Station Proposed in Hilly Regions in the Country during the 7th Plan (1985-90)*

| S. No. | State             | Place          | Facilities  |
|--------|-------------------|----------------|---|
| 1      | 2                 | 3              | 4   |
| 1.     | Himachal Pradesh  | 1. Dharamshala | 2 × 5 KW FM Transmitter, Multi-purpose studios etc. |
|        |                   | 2. Kinnaur     | 1 KW MW Transmitter without studio facility.        |
|        |                   | 3. Lahul Spiti | —do—  |
|        |                   | 4. Kasauli     | 2 × 5 KW FM (comm.) Chandigarh                      |
|        |                   | 5. Kulu        | 2 × 3 KW FM (Local)                                 |
|        |                   | 6. Hamirpur    | —do—  |
| 2.     | Jammu and Kashmir | 7. Bhandarwaha | 2 × 1 KW FM Transmitter                             |
|        |                   | 8. Kargil      | 1 KW MW Transmitter                                 |

| 1   | 2                 | 3                                 | 4                                     |
|-----|-------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
|     |                   | 9. Poonch                         | 2 × 3 KW FM Tr. (Local)               |
|     |                   | 10. Kathua                        | —do—                                  |
| 3.  | Manipur           | 11. Chura Chandpur                | 2 × 3 KW FM (Local)                   |
| 4.  | Meghalaya         | 12. Jowai                         | —do—                                  |
| 5.  | Nagaland          | 13. Mokokchung                    | —do—                                  |
| 6.  | Tripura           | 14. Kaitashalur<br>(Sub-division) | —do—                                  |
|     |                   | 15. Belonia<br>(Sub-division)     | —do—                                  |
| 7.  | Arunachal Pradesh | 16. Ziro                          | 2 × 2 KW FM Transmitter<br>(Local)    |
| 8.  | Mizoram           | 17. Lungleh                       | —do—                                  |
| 9.  | Uttar Pradesh     | 18. Chamoli                       | 1 KW MW Transmitter                   |
|     |                   | 19. Pithoragarh                   | —do—<br>(without studio facilities)   |
|     |                   | 20. Uttarkashi                    | —do—                                  |
|     |                   | 21. Pauri/Srinagar                | 1 KW MW Transmitter                   |
|     |                   | 22. Massorie                      | 2 × 5 KW FM Transmitter<br>(VB/Comm.) |
| 10. | Assam             | 23. Diphu                         | 1 KW MW Transmitter<br>(Local)        |
|     |                   | 24. Hailong                       | 2 × 3 KW FM Transmitter<br>(Local)    |
| 11. | Tamil Nadu        | 25. Ootacummund                   | 2 × 5 MW FM Transmitter               |
|     |                   | 26. Tuticorin                     | 2 × 100 KW MW Transmitter             |
|     |                   | 27. Kodaikanal                    | 2 × 5 KW MW Transmitter               |
| 12. | Maharashtra       | 28. Dhule                         | 2 × 3 KW FM Transmitter<br>(Local)    |
|     |                   | 29. Nasik                         | —do—                                  |
|     |                   | 30. Ahmednagar                    | —do—                                  |
|     |                   | 31. Kolhapur                      | —do—                                  |



| 1   | 2         | 3             | 4                       |
|-----|-----------|---------------|-------------------------|
|     |           | 32. Satara    | —do—                    |
| 13. | Karnataka | 33. Mercara   | —do—                    |
|     |           | 34. Hassan    | 2 × 3 KW FM Transmitter |
|     |           | 35. Karwar    | —do—                    |
| 14. | Kerala    | 36. Cannanore | 2 × 3 KW FM Transmitter |
|     |           | 37. Idukki    | —do—                    |
|     |           | 38. Cochin    | —do—                    |

Statement-II

| S. No. | State | Place | Present Power | Proposed Power |
|--------|-------|-------|---------------|----------------|
| 1      | 2     | 3     | 4             | 5              |

A. UPGRADATION OF MW TRANSMITTERS

|    |                   |                    |           |           |
|----|-------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. | Jammu and Kashmir | 1. Srinagar        | 1 KW MW   | 10 KW MW  |
|    |                   | 2. Jammu           | 50 KW MW  | 304 KW MW |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 3. Passighat       | Low Power | 10 KW MW  |
|    |                   | 4. Tezu            | Low Power | 10 KW MW  |
|    |                   | 5. Tawang          | Low Power | 10 KW MW  |
| 3. | Tamil Nadu        | 6. Tiruchirrapalli | 50 KW MW  | 100 KW MW |
| 4. | Maharashtra       | 7. Bombay          | 23 KW MW  | 100 KW MW |
|    |                   | 8. Bombay          | 50 KW MW  | 100 KW MW |
| 5. | Karnataka         | 9. Bangalore       | 50 KW MW  | 200 KW MW |
| 6. | Kerala            | 10. Trichur        | 10 KW MW  | 100 KW MW |
| 7. | Goa               | 11. Panaji         | 10 KW MW  | 100 KW MW |

B. UPGRADATION OF SHORTWAVE TRANSMITTERS

|     |                   |              |           |          |
|-----|-------------------|--------------|-----------|----------|
| 8.  | Himachal Pradesh  | 12. Shimla   | 2.5 KW SW | 50 KW SW |
| 9.  | Jammu and Kashmir | 13. Srinagar | 7.5 KW SW | 50 KW SW |
| 10. | Nagaland          | 14. Kohima   | 2.5 KW SW | 50 KW SW |

| 1   | 2             | 3           | 4        | 5        |
|-----|---------------|-------------|----------|----------|
| 11. | Uttar Pradesh | 15. Lucknow | 10 KW SW | 50 KW SW |
| 12. | Assam         | 16. Gauhati | 10 KW SW | 50 KW SW |
| 13. | Tamil Nadu    | 17. Madras  | 10 KW SW | 50 KW SW |
| 14. | Maharashtra   | 18. Bombay  | 10 KW SW | 50 KW SW |

### C. NEW SHORTWAVE TRANSMITTER

|     |                   |                |  |          |
|-----|-------------------|----------------|--|----------|
| 15. | Kerala            | 19. Trivandrum |  | 50 KW SW |
| 16. | Arunachal Pradesh | 20. Itanagar   |  | 50 KW SW |
| 17. | Manipur           | 21. Imphal     |  | 50 KW SW |
| 18. | Jammu and Kashmir | 22. Leh        |  | 10 KW SW |
| 19. | Sikkim            | 23. Gangtok    |  | 10 KW SW |

#### Introduction of New Rural Development Programmes

653. SHRI D. L. BAITHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount spent under NREP, RLEGP and 20-Point Programme, the total length of rural roads constructed and employment provided to the unemployed village labourers;

(b) whether any study has been made as to how the projects have achieved their purpose;

(c) whether there is any proposal to introduce new rural development programme; 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) Three employment-oriented programmes being implemented by this Department, which form part of the 20-Point Programme, are National Rural Employment

Programme (NREP), Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) and Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP). Wage employment is provided under NREP and RLEGP and self-employment through asset endowment under IRDP. A statement showing amount spent, rural road length constructed and employment generated under NREP and RLEGP and number of families assisted under IRDP is given below.

(b) Yes Sir. A concurrent evaluation of IRDP is undertaken in certain selected areas of different States every month. The evaluation report for the 12-Month period, October 1985 to September 1986, indicates that assets provided under IRDP have generated incremental income of more than Rs. 1,000 in 50% cases. At the national level, about 52% of old beneficiaries (beneficiaries assisted during Sixth Plan) have crossed the poverty line of Rs. 3500 and 12% of them crossed the poverty line of Rs. 6400. As for NREP, the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission has conducted evaluation studies in a few States, viz. Jammu and Kashmir, Gujarat, Kerala, Karnataka, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Besides, Department of Rural Development has also got studies

conducted in Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Bihar and Orissa. Reports of the studies in Madhya Pradesh and Haryana have become available and are under examination. The RLEGP being comparatively new, no study has so far been made by the Department of Rural Development for this programme.

(c) No, Sir. There is no such proposal.

(d) Question does not arise.

#### Statement

*Amount spent, length of rural roads constructed and employment generated/ families assisted under NREP, RLEGP and IRDP during Sixth Plan and during 1985-86 and 1987-87 (upto December, 1986)*

| Sixth Plan                   | Amount spent<br>(Rs. in crores) | Length of Rural<br>roads constructed/<br>repaired<br>(Lakh Kms.) | Employment<br>generated<br>(million<br>mandays) |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|---|
| NREP                         | 1834.00                         | 4.44   | 1775.00   |
| RLEGP                        | 384.75                          | 0.06   | 262.73  |
| IRDP                         | 1661.16                         | *  | 16562727<br>(No. of<br>families)                |
| 1985-86                      |                                 |  |   |
| NREP                         | 531.00                          | 0.53   | 316.41  |
| RLEGP                        | 435.07                          | 0.08   | 237.98  |
| IRDP                         | 441.11                          | *  | 3060678<br>(No. of<br>families)                 |
| 1986-87<br>(upto Dec., 1986) |                                 |  |   |
| NREP                         | 396.00                          | 0.01   | 256.30  |
| RLEGP                        | 353.57                          | 0.01   | 175.13  |
| IRDP                         | 318.76                          | *  | 2066944<br>(No. of<br>families)                 |

\* IRDP is individual beneficiary-oriented programme and road construction is not taken up under this programme.

**Survey Conducted by ORG on TV Viewing**

654. **SHRIMATI GBETA MUKHERJEE :**  
**SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH :**

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the latest field survey of Operation Research Group (ORG) on television viewing in seven metropolitan cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to discontinue such programmes as have a lesser viewership ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Operation Research Group have only indicated the rating of programmes for a specific fortnight.

(c) No, Sir. Doordarshan telecasts programmes to suit the taste of all viewers. Some of the programmes may not have wide viewership as they are meant for limited audience with specific objectives. Programmes which have social and educative aspects deserve to be included in the telecast schedule as a public utility service.

**Coverage of State Functions by Official Media**

655. **SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether T.V. and AIR totally ignored the recent presence in India, even at State functions, of Mrs. Anita Subhash Chandra Bose; if so, the reasons therefore,

(b) whether the Calcutta Doordarshan telecast the interview she gave during the last week of January, 1987 if so, when; and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the expressed disappointment with the treatment meted out to her by the Doordarshan before leaving the country; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereon ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) The Calcutta Doordarshan recorded an interview with Mrs. Anita Bose and her husband, which was telecast from Doordarshan Kendra, Calcutta on 18th Feb., 1987;

(c) and (d). No Sir. However some reports appearing in a Section of the Press regarding the disappointment expressed by Mrs. Anita Bose have come to Government's notice; these are, however, unfounded,

**Subsidy on Fertilizers**

656. **SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of subsidy given on fertilizers during the years 1984-85 and 1985-86; and

(b) the estimated amount of subsidy which will accrue during the years 1987 to 1990 at the current estimates of production in view of the additional capacity generated in the manufacture of fertilizers ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) :** (a) Subsidy on indigenous fertilizers during the years 1984-85 and 1985-86 amounted to Rs. 1200/- crores and Rs. 1600/- crores, respectively.

(b) For the years 1986-87 and 1987-88, the budget provision for subsidy on indigenous fertilizers is Rs. 1700/- crores and Rs. 1750/- crores, respectively.

Based on the current levels of selling prices, retention price and the anticipated levels of production, the subsidy on indigenous fertilizers during the years 1988-89 and 1989-90, can be, tentatively, placed around Rs. 2320 crores and Rs. 2418 crores, respectively.

**Allotment of Land by Delhi Development Authority under Rohini Scheme**

657. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of people registered with the DDA under the Rohini Scheme for allotment of land for various categories;

(b) when the last draw for allotment of land was held and the number of allotments made category-wise;

(c) the reasons for not making further draws for allotment of land under Rohini scheme;

(d) when the next draw is likely to be held; and

(e) how long it will take to allot the plot to all the applicants registered under Rohini scheme, category-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) 82384.

(b) The last draw was held on 22-12-84 and a total of 3056 plots were allotted as under :

*EWS* : 2728, *LIG* : 1368 *MIG* : 960

(c) Delay in the availability of peripheral services and acquisition of land.

(d) Within three months.

(e) The exact time frame can not be indicated.

**Hike in Sale Price of Fertilizers**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the sale prices of fertilizers have been raised recently; and

(b) if so, the details there of ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Sale prices of fertilisers have not been raised recently. These were last revised w.e.f. 31st January, 1986. A statement indicating the retail prices as on 11.7.1981, 29.6.1983 and 31.1.1986 is given below.

**Statement**

*Retail Prices of Major Fertilisers and Statutory Price Control*

(Rs. per tone)

| Sl. No. | Name of Fertiliser             | Price from 11.7.81 | Price from 29.6.84 | Price from 31.1.86 |
|---------|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1       | 2                              | 3                  | 4                  | 5                  |
| 1.      | Urea (46% N)                   | 2350               | 2150               | 2350               |
| 2.      | Ammonium Sulphate (20% N)      | —                  | 1500π              | 1650               |
| 3.      | Calcium Ammonium Nitrate (25%) | —                  | 1550π              | 1700               |

| 1   | 2   | 3    | 4     | 5    |
|-----|---|------|-------|------|
| 4.  | Calcium Ammonium Nitrate (26%)  | 1614 | 1615@ | 1770 |
| 5.  | Muriate of Potash (60% K)   | 1300 | 1200  | 1300 |
| 6.  | Sulphate of Potash (50% K)  | 2100 | 1950  | 2100 |
| 7.  | Di-ammonium Phosphate (18.46-0)   | 3600 | 3350  | 3600 |
| 8.  | NPK (17-17-17)  | 2600 | 2400  | 2600 |
| 9.  | NPK (15-15-15)  | 2100 | 1950  | 2100 |
| 10. | NPK (19-19-19)  | 2950 | 2750  | 2950 |
| 11. | Ammonium Phosphate Sulphate<br>(20-20-0)                                  | 2600 | 2400  | 2600 |
| 12. | Nitro-Phosphate (20-20-0)   | 2400 | 2200  | 2400 |
| 13. | Ammonium Phosphate Sulphate<br>(16-20-0)                                  | 2300 | 2150  | 2300 |
| 14. | Urea Ammonium Phosphate<br>(24-24-0)                                      | 3050 | 2800  | 3050 |
| 15. | Urea Ammonium Phosphate<br>(28-28-0)                                      | 3600 | 3350  | 3600 |
| 16. | NPK (14-28-14)  | 3050 | 2800  | 3050 |
| 17. | NPK (14-35-14)  | 3400 | 3150  | 3400 |
| 18. | NPK (10-26-26)  | 2950 | 2750  | 2950 |
| 19. | NPK (12-32-16)  | 3250 | 3000  | 3250 |
| 20. | Triple Sugar Phosphate (46% P)<br>(Granular)                              | 2600 | 2400  | 2600 |
| 21. | Triple Super Phosphate (Powder)   | 2400 | 2200  | 2400 |
| 22. | Single Super Phosphate (Powder)<br>(14% P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )   | 820* | 750   | 820  |
| 23. | Single Super Phosphate (Powder)<br>(16% P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )   | 940* | 850   | 950  |
| 24. | Single Super Phosphate (Granular)<br>(16% P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> ) | 1000 | 1000  | 1100 |

| 1                             | 2 | 3    | 4      | 5    |
|-------------------------------|---|------|--------|------|
| 25. Ammonium Chloride (25% N) |   | —    | 1500@@ | 1700 |
| 26. Anhydrous Ammonia         |   | 3770 | 3500   | 3770 |

@ Price effective from 7.9.1984.

\* Brought under Statutory Price Control w.e.f. 13.5.1982.

@@ Brought under Statutory Price Control w.e.f. 19.4.1985.

w Brought under Statutory Price Control w.e.f. 21.8. 1984.

Note : The above price represent the maximum retail prices exclusive of sales tax and other local taxes.

**Agricultural Production in 1986-87**

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

(a) the agricultural production in 1983-84 and the estimated production for 1986-87; and

(b) the estimated production target for the Seventh Five Year Plan and accor-

ding to it what should have been the production in 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Production of selected agricultural crops in 1983-84 and anticipated production as well as targets for 1986-87 as also for the Seventh Five year Plan are as under :—

| Crop              | Unit                           | Actual Production<br>1983-84 | Anticipated<br>Production<br>1986-87 | Target of<br>Production<br>1986-87 | Seventh Plan<br>target<br>1989-90 |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Total food grains | Million tonnes                 | 152.4                        | 149.0—151.0                          | 160.0                              | 178.0—183.0                       |
| Total oil-seeds   | Million tonnes                 | 12.7                         | 12.2— 12.5                           | 14.8                               | 18.0                              |
| Sugarcane         | Million tonnes                 | 174.1                        | 172.0—175.0                          | 185.0 —<br>190.0                   | 217.0                             |
| Cotton            | Million bales of 170 Kgs. each | 6.4                          | 7.8— 8.0                             | 8.6                                | 9.5                               |
| Jute and Mesta    | Million bales of 180 Kgs. each | 7.7                          | 7.5— 7.8                             | 8.5                                | 9.5                               |

[Translation]

## Allotment of Houses by Delhi Development Authority

Development Authority under various housing schemes but have not yet been allotted houses;

660. SHRI JAGANNATH PRASAD : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(c) the reasons for not allotting the houses to them; and

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Development Authority has been concentrating on the construction of more and more commercial centres in view of heavy profit involved there in;

(d) the steps taken to improve the situation ?

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

(b) the year in which the applicants got themselves registered with the Delhi

(b) The requisite information, Scheme-wise and yearwise is as under :—

| Scheme                           | Year    | Total Registrants | Balance |
|----------------------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|
| General                          | 1969    | 10866             | —       |
| Housing                          | 71-72   | 20385             | —       |
| Scheme                           | 72      | 834               | —       |
|                                  | 73      | 5453              | —       |
|                                  | 76      | 27190             | —       |
|                                  | 82      | 3440              | —       |
|                                  | 85      | 4370              | 4370    |
|                                  | Total : | 72538             | 4370    |
| <b>II New Pattern Scheme</b>     |         |                   |         |
|                                  | 1979    | 171272            | 121,820 |
| <b>III Self Financing Scheme</b> |         |                   |         |
| (i)                              | 1977-78 | 2743              | —       |
| (ii)                             | 1978-79 | 4893              | —       |
| (iii)                            | 1979    | 3616              | 257     |
| (iv)                             | 1981    | 8615              | 57      |
| (v)                              | 1982    | 34631             | 10298   |
| (vi)                             | 1983    | 1936              | 2188    |
| (vii)                            | 1985    | 1306              | —       |
| (viii)                           | 1985    | 17805             | 17053   |
|                                  |         | 75045             | 29854   |



(c) and (d). The construction of houses by DDA is subject to the availability of land and funds and the allotments are made as soon as flats are ready. Possession is given on the completion of certain formalities and submission of documents by the applicants. Under the SFS allocation/ allotment of houses is made on the basis of response to number of flats advertised from time to time. DDA is making all efforts to provide houses to the registrants as early as possible.

[English]

#### Support Price for Groundnut

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

(a) whether Union Government had consulted the State Government of Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu before fixing the minimum support price for groundnut;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by each of these States; and

(c) the details of all relevant factors taken into account by the Commission for Agricultural Coats and prices for the determination after cost of production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes Sir, before fixing the minimum support price for groundnut for the 1986-87 season, the Union Government had consulted, among others, the state Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu.

(b) The recommendations made by these State Governments were as under :

| State Government | Suggested support price for groundnut                 |
|------------------|---|
| Uttar Pradesh    | Rs. 370 per quintal.                                  |
| Gujarat          | Rs. 540 per quintal.                                  |
| Tamil Nadu       | As recommended by the CACP (i.e. Rs.370 per quintal). |

(c) As already given in detail in the Government document 'Agricultural Price Policy : A long Term Perspective' placed before the Parliament last November, the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices takes into account not only a comprehensive overview of the entire structure of economy of a particular commodity; but also the following important factors before making its recommendations;

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 parity.
7. Effect on industrial cost structure.
8. Effect on general price level.
9. Effect on cost of living.
10. International market price situation.
11. Parity between prices paid and prices received.

#### Relay of Calcutta Doordarshan Programmes by Relay Centres in West Bengal

622. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the time by which all the TV relay centres of West Bengal would be able to relay the programmes telecast by Calcutta Doordarshan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : The high power (10 KW) TV relay centres at Asansol and Berhampur (Murshidabad) are already relaying the programmes telecast by Calcutta Doordarshan. The scheme for linking the Kurseong high power (10 KW) relay centre with Calcutta is included in the Seventh Plan.

**Housing as Industry**

663. CH. RAM PRAKASH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government propose to declare housing as an industry, under the Industrial Development Bank of India Act 1974; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). There is a proposal to declare Housing as an 'Industry' but a final view is yet to be taken.

**Transfer of Colonies From Delhi Development Authority to Delhi Municipal Corporation**

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

(a) whether some of the regularised unauthorised colonies in Delhi under Delhi Development Authority have been recently transferred to Delhi Municipal Corporation; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof ?

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

(b) List of regularised unauthorised colonies furnished by the D. D. A. as having been transferred to the M. C. D. is given in the statement given below.

**Statement**

*List of the Unauthorised Colonies  
Handed over to M. C. D.*

**EAST DELHI (TRANS YAMUNA AREA)**

1. Durgapuri Extn.

2. Nathu Colony.

3. Ashok Nagar.

4. VIII. Gashi Mandu Extn.

5. Ganwari Extn.

6. Bhajanpura Block R & B.

7. Subhash Mohalla.

8. Maujpur Vih. Ex'tn

9. Kachhi Colony

10. Vijay Colony

11. Harkeshu Nagar

12. Arvind Nagar

13. Arvind Nagar Block  
A, V, J, H, C.

14. Jagjit Nager

15. 'K' Block North Ghonda

16. Jai Prakash Mohalla

17. Brahm Puri X Block

18. Brham Puri

19. Kartar Nager

20. Brahm puri Harijan Colony.

21. Village Ghonda Extn.

22. Zafrabad

23. Chauhan Banger

24. Jagjivan Nagar

25. Bhagat Singh Colony

26. Naya Gaon Extn.

27. Pandav Nagar

28. Mohalla Subash

29. Mohanpuri

30. Ambedkar Basti

31. Gautam Puri

32. Kaithwara & Extn.

33. Shastri Park Block A,B,C,

34. Shastri Park near Seelampur
35. Noor-Ilahi Colony
36. Vill. Shakarpur & Extn.  
(Including Harijan Basti)
37. Dayanand Block  
(including DA Block)
38. Sunder Block
39. Ganesh Nagar  
(including i) Ganesh Nagar,  
(I) Extn.  
ii) Ganesh Nagar  
(II) Extn.
40. Shkarpur Block 'A' to 'H'  
(including Shakarpur Master  
Block, Shakarpur Block R)
41. School Block I & II
42. Upadhyay Block
43. Shakarpur WA Block
44. Shakarpur WB Block
45. Nanakpura Shakarpur
46. Two rows of plots Shakarpur
47. Vishwas Nagar Extn.
48. Basti Bhikam Singh
49. Ganesh Nagar II. & Extn.
50. Kundan Nagar Extn-  
Patparganj Road.
51. Krishan Kunj
52. Guru Amar Dass Nagar
53. Guru Nanak Pura
54. Arjun Park Block 'A' to 'H'
55. East Guru Angad Nagar
56. West Guru Angad Nagar
57. Guru Angad Nagar
58. Guru Ram Dass Nagar
59. Vijay Block Laxmi Nagar
60. Laxmi Nagar
61. Jagat Ram Park Laxmi Nagar
62. Laxmi Nagar Block 'A' to 'F'
63. Ramesh Nagar
64. Laxmi Nagar Block 'A' to 'P'
65. Laxmi Nagar 'PP' Block
66. Lalita Park
67. Vishkarma Park
68. Laxmi Nagar 'H' Block
69. Narain Nagar
70. Laxmi Nagar 'Z' Block
71. West Jyoti Nagar Extn.
72. East vinod Nagar
73. Acharya Niketan
74. Shashi Garden
75. Samastpur Extn.
76. Janta Garden
77. Pratap Nagar
78. Pandav Nagar Block 'E', 'F' & 'P'
79. Vill. Mandavali Extn.
80. Vinod Nagar (Kumaon Square)
81. Arjun Nagar (Lehri Colony) East.
82. Subash Park Extn.
83. Village Khera & Extn.
- SOUTH DELHI**
84. Noor Nagar
85. Jamia Nagar
86. Basti Khajan & Extn.
87. Guru Nanakpura & Extn.

88. Vill. Tampur Nagar & Extn.  
 89. Tulsi Ram Bagichi  
(Harijan Colony Nangal Raya)  
 90. Nangal Raya Extn. II  
 91. Krishan Nagar  
 92. Bharat Nagar  
 93. Sant Nagar  
 94. Zakir Nagar  
 95. Vill. Joga Bai Extn.  
 96. Ralla House  
 97. Arjun Nagar  
 98. Shyam Nagar  
 99. Mahabir Nagar & Extn.  
 100. Gaffar Manjil & Extn.  
 101. Gafoor Nagar & Dairy  
 Colony (Gafoor Nagar is approved  
& Dairy Colony has been rejected).  
 102. Harijan Colony Begumpur  
 103. Sarupa Mohalla  
 104. Amrit Puri  
 105. Vill. Garhi & Extn.  
 106. Prakash Mohalla  
 107. Vill Nangal Raya Extn. I.  
 108. Rama Market/Pratap  
 Market Munirka  
 109. Savitri Nagar  
 110. Janta Colony  
 111. Gautam Nagar
112. Raj Nagar  
 113. Sadh Nagar  
 114. Raj Nagar Pt. II
115. Sadh Nagar Pt. II  
 116. Palam Enclave  
 117. Singalpur Extn.  
 118. Manohar Nagar  
 119. Sanjay Nagar  
 120. Mahendra Park  
 121. Tughlakabad Extn.  
 122. Govind Mohalla, Hyderpur &  
 Hyderpur Extn.  
 123. Ambedkar Nagar  
 124. Village Peepal Thala & Extn.  
 125. Village Bharola Extn.  
 126. Village Shalimar Bagh Extn.
- KAROL BAGH.  
 127. Prem Nagar  
 128. Nehru Nagar  
 129. New Patel Nagar
- NEW DELHI  
 130. Sanwal Nagar  
 131. Sidharatha Nagar  
 132. Bhagwan Nagar  
 133. Jeevan Nagar  
 134. Built up area East of Mathura  
 Road  
 135. Village Kilokri & Extn.
- SADAR DELHI  
 136. Golden Park  
 137. Village Azadgur Extn.

#### Search for Bauxite Resources

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

(a) whether the Geological Survey of  
 India has intensified its search for bauxite  
 resources in the country ;

(b) If so, the States where bauxite is mainly found ;

(c) whether any new area of bauxite reserves has been located by Geological Survey of India in their recent survey ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :**

(a) After intensive search for bauxite resources, Geological Survey of India have proved extensive reserves of bauxite on the East Coast in the States of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh and in other parts of the country.

(b) The States where bauxite is mainly found include Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Goa, Daman & Diu, Orissa, Kerala, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh.

(c) and (d) Recently, the Geological Survey of India has investigated bauxite in Lumkyanthang area of Meghalaya and a new item of bauxite investigation will be taken up in the Nilgiri hills, Tamil Nadu, where more than one million tonnes of primary bauxite is expected:

#### **Conversion of LPTs Into HPTs In Malabar Region of Kerala**

666. **SHRI K. MOHANDAS :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) Whether there is any proposal to convert the low power TV transmitters in the Malabar region of Kerala into high power transmitters ; and

(b) if so, the time by which the work is likely to be completed ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Fall in Price of Coconut**

667. **SHRI V. S. VIJAYA-RAGHAVAN** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the price of coconut has fallen below the economic level ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to fix a floor price for coconut ; 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) to (c). Government have decided to fix the minimum support price for coconut/copra on a regular basis, as is the practice for major agricultural commodities. The procedure and methodology developed for fixing the procurement/minimum support prices for the major agricultural crops, which are all seasonal crops, are not appropriate in the case of coconut which is a perennial plantation crop. However, modalities for fixing the support price of coconut/copra on a regular basis are being worked out.

Meanwhile, in order to safeguard the interests of coconut growers, Government will consider proposals for taking up the Scheme for market intervention operations for copra, received from any State where the need for such action is felt. No such proposal from any State Government is pending with Government of India at present. In case of such market intervention price will be fixed in consultation with the State Governments concerned.

#### **Drinking Water to Problem Villages**

668. **SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages in the country which remained as the problem villages by the end of the Sixth Plan ;

(b) whether efforts have been made to supply safe drinking water to the problem villages in the Seventh Plan ;

(c) if so, how many problem villages in different State have so far been provided with safe drinking water supply programme in the present plan period ; and

(d) the year by which all the villages in the country will be provided with safe drinking water ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOP-

MENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) 38748 spill over villages besides 1,89,860 freshly identified problem villages remained as problem villages at the end of Sixth Plan.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement is given below.

(d) All the villages in the country will be provided with safe drinking water by the end of the Seventh Plan.

Statement

| Sl. No. | State/UT         | VIII Plan |                         |
|---------|------------------|-----------|-------------------------|
|         |                  | 1985-86   | 1986-87 (upto Dec., 86) |
| 1       | 2                | 3         | 4                       |
| 1.      | Andhra Pradesh   | 3045      | 1852                    |
| 2.      | Assam            | 1718      | 917                     |
| 3.      | Bihar            | 839       | 1768                    |
| 4.      | Gujarat          | 1012      | 522                     |
| 5.      | Haryana          | 590       | 300                     |
| 6.      | Himachal Pradesh | 502       | 357                     |
| 7.      | Jammu & Kashmir  | 401       | 250                     |
| 8.      | Karnataka        | 9621      | 3500                    |
| 9.      | Kerala           | 114       | 69                      |
| 10.     | Madhya Pradesh   | 4724      | 2357                    |
| 11.     | Maharashtra      | 4099      | 3424                    |
| 12.     | Manipur          | 170       | 72                      |
| 13.     | Meghalaya        | 360       | 66                      |
| 14.     | Nagaland         | 79        | 33                      |
| 15.     | Orissa           | 3792      | 1486                    |
| 16.     | Punjab           | 170       | 108                     |

| 1   | 2                  | 3            | 4            |
|-----|--------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 17. | Rajasthan          | 1663         | 1092         |
| 18. | Sikkim             | 43           | 26           |
| 19. | Tamil Nadu         | 2009         | 1920         |
| 20. | Tripura            | 570          | 249          |
| 21. | Uttar Pradesh      | 8827         | 4577         |
| 22. | West Bengal        | 496          | 466          |
| 23. | A & N Islands      |              | 23           |
| 24. | Arunachal Pradesh  |              | 92           |
| 25. | Chandigarh         |              | —            |
| 26. | Delhi              | 404          | —            |
| 27. | D & N Haveli       |              | —            |
| 28. | Goa, Daman and Diu |              | —            |
| 29. | Lakshadweep        |              | —            |
| 30. | Mizoram            |              | 91           |
| 31. | Pondicherry        |              | 12           |
|     | <b>Total</b>       | <b>45248</b> | <b>28569</b> |

Note :- The above coverage includes partially covered villages/habitations.

[Translation]

**Difficulties of Mica Industry**

669. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the difficulties faced by mica industry ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken in the matter and if not, the reasons therefor ?

(SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA)  
(a) and (b). The main difficulties faced by mica industry are the exhaustion of surfacy reserves and change in demand pattern of export market. Studies are taking place to explore concealed mica pegmatites for exploitation. For stabilising the export of mica, efforts are under way for production of value added mica.

[English]

**Rice Productivity in Eastern Region**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES

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

(a) whether the Special Rice Production Programme, a Centrally sponsored scheme, introduced in 20 per cent of the blocks in the Eastern Region of the country has been launched and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the results achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Centrally Sponsored Special Rice Production Programme has been launched from 1985-86. The Project is under implementation in 430 selected blocks - Assam-37, Bihar-118, Eastern Madhya Pradesh-40, Orissa-63, Eastern Uttar Pradesh-102 and West Bengal-70. Broad features of the Programme are given in the attached statement.

(b) The project implementation has created a general awareness amongst the farmers for adoption of improved rice production technology. These States together harvested a record production of rice during 1985-86. The rice production in these states, increased from 302.97 lakh tons in 1984-85 to 359.15 lakh tons in 1985-86. The productivity of rice also increased from 1128 kg. per ha. in 1984-85 to 1295 kg. per ha. in 1985-86.

#### Statement

The broad features of the Special Rice Production Programme under implementation from 1985-86 in six Eastern States are as under :

1. The Special Rice Production Programme is under implementation in 430 selected blocks in the States of Assam, Bihar, Eastern Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Eastern Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

2. The Financial outlays under this Programme will be shared equally by the Government of India and the State Governments. An outlay of Rs. 10.500 crores is available for the Seventh Five Year Plan as Government of India's share.

3. The Programme aims at removing the constraints to rice production at block level. As the constraints vary from block to block within the State, strategy to be adopted would also vary.

4. For quick transfer of technology, intensive training programmes for extension workers and farmers including farm labourers would be organised.

5. Efforts will be made to improve the supply of necessary inputs like quality seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, plant protection equipment and farm implements and other infrastructural facilities would be developed. Besides long term works like development of irrigation facilities improvement of drainage etc. would also be taken up.

6. For taking up long term improvement programmes like construction of irrigation channels, improvement of drainage, exploitation of ground-water and development of other infrastructural facilities, assistance available under other schemes like NREP, RLEGP etc. in the selected blocks would also be utilised.

7. Under this programme, the farm level subsidies will be so administered that atleast 60% of the subsidies flow to the Small and Marginal Farmers.

#### [Translation]

#### Recruiting Agencies Registered under Emigration Act

671. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of registered organisations under the Emigration Act in the country which are engaged in sending workers to foreign countries and the quoa of workers entrusted to each organisation for the purpose;



(b) whether most of the organisations which send workers abroad are not registered and workers fall a victim to them and their money is lost;

(c) if so, the total number of cases which came to light during 1985-86 and 1986-87 upto 31 January, 1987; and

(d) the action taken against such organisations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) There are 1074 recruiting agencies which are registered. No quota of workers is allocated to any recruiting agency.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. There are some unregistered recruiting agencies which indulge in cheating and fraud 320, 780 and 52 complaints have been received in 1985, 1986 and upto January, 1987 respectively against the registered and unregistered recruiting agencies.

(d) The complaints of cheating and fraud are referred to Police in respect of unregistered agencies while certificate of registration of registered agencies is liable for suspension/cancellation.

[English]

#### Rural Storage Projects in Bihar

672. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the European Economic Community had sanctioned a grant of Rs. 28.70 crores for rural storage projects in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SARI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### Production of Urea and Ammonia

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

(a) the number of units, including the Panipat Unit of National Fertilisers Limited in which production of Urea and Ammonia has increased and the number of units in which the production has declined;

(b) the reasons for decreasing production in the units besides the Panipat unit and whether Government are taking any remedial measures;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) While the production of Ammonia and Urea has increased in two units including Panipat unit of National Fertilizers Limited (NFL) during April, 1986—January, 1987 as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year, the production of Ammonia and Urea has declined in its one unit.

(b) and (c). There is no decline in production of Ammonia and Urea in Panipat unit. The production in Nangal unit of NFL declined due to equipment problems. Such problems are attended to and rectified by the units as and when they occur.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

#### Increase in Licence Fee of Government Accommodation

674. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the licence fee of Government accommodation as a result of the Report of Fourth Pay Commission; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Fourth Central Pay Commission has recommended recovery of licence fee for Government accommodation at a flat rate with reference to type of accommodation allotted to the employee and the rate should be uniformly applicable throughout India. The recommendation of the Commission is under consideration of Government.

[*Translation*]

Setting up of Air Station in Barmer

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

(a) whether the work of setting up of All India Radio Station at Barmer is progressing at a very slow pace; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to expedite the work ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Establishment of Neelachal Ispat Nigam

676. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the purpose of establishment of Neelachal Ispat Nigam;

(b) the various works undertaken by Neelachal Ispat Nigam so far;

(c) the number of persons employed by Neelachal Ispat Nigam; and

(d) the steps taken by Neelachal Ispat Nigam to set up a second steel plant in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited was formed in March, 1982 to implement the Government decision to set up a new steel plant in Orissa.

(b) The various works undertaken, so far, are briefly as follows :

(i) Site selection and soil investigation.

(ii) Selection of raw materials and their testing.

(iii) Topographic Survey by Survey of India.

(iv) Studies for traffic by rail and road.

(v) Preparatory work for land acquisition.

(vi) Development of enabling work and acquisition of 16.74 acres of land near the site.

(vii) Construction of temporary barracks.

(c) Total number of employees at present are 59, out of which 14 are executives.

(d) Due to overall constraints of resources, it would not be possible to take substantial steps for setting up of this plant during the 7th Five Year Plan.

Aluminium Bullock Cart

677. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the aluminium congress held recently at Delhi, a bullock cart made of aluminium was displayed;

(b) if so, whether it has any advantage over the traditional wooden bullock cart; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to popularities it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE

**MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES,  
(SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Aluminium bullock cart offers certain advantages over the traditional wooden cart such as greater payload capacity being lighter, much longer life with little maintenance costs and high salvage value, besides reducing fatigue and discomfort to the yoked animals.

(c) Aluminium bullock cart displayed was a prototype. Field trials will be undertaken in the near future. It is expected that due to its inherent advantages, it will become popular in rural India.

**Workers out of Employment due to  
Closure of Factories**

678 SHRI AJOY BISWAS :  
SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of small, medium and big factories closed at present in the country State-wise;

(b) the number of workers rendered out of employment due to the closure of the factories, State-wise; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to provide assistance to the workers ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A.  
SANGMA) :** (a) and (b). Information on industrial closure by size of establishment is not maintained. Based on the latest available information, a statement on State-wise number of closure and workers affected is attached.

(c) Both the Central and State Governments have been taking steps to get closed Industrial units reopened through appropriate rehabilitation packages which include concessions, reliefs and financial assistance. In respect of textile industry, Government have set up a Rehabilitation Fund which provides relief for the workers of closed textile mills for a period of three years.

**Statement**

*State-wise\* number of Closure and workers affected during 1986.*

| Sl. No. | States/Union Territories | No. of closure | Workers affected |
|---------|--------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1       | 2                        | 3              | 4                |
| 1.      | Andhra Pradesh           | 2              | 3505             |
| 2.      | Assam                    | 2              | 82               |
| 3.      | Bihar                    | 8              | 1615             |
| 4.      | Gujarat                  | 35             | 13674            |
| 5.      | Haryana                  | 18             | 1489             |
| 6.      | Himachal Pradesh         | 1              | 26               |
| 7.      | Jammu and Kashmir        | 1              | 76               |
| 8.      | Karnataka                | 1              | 30               |
| 9.      | Kerala                   | 8              | 277              |

| 1     | 2                              | 3   | 4     |
|-------|--------------------------------|-----|-------|
| 10.   | Madhya Pradesh                 | 1   | 8     |
| 11.   | Maharashtra                    | 61  | 2227  |
| 12.   | Manipur                        | —   | —     |
| 13.   | Meghalaya                      | —   | —     |
| 14.   | Nagaland                       | ... | ...   |
| 15.   | Orissa                         | 2   | 330   |
| 16.   | Punjab                         | 4   | 152   |
| 17.   | Rajasthan                      | 10  | 162   |
| 18.   | Sikkim                         | ... | ...   |
| 19.   | Tamil Nadu                     | 15  | 935   |
| 20.   | Tripura                        | 3   | 24    |
| 21.   | Uttar Pradesh                  | 8   | 411   |
| 22.   | West Bengal                    | ... | ...   |
| 23.   | Andaman and Nicobar<br>Islands | —   | —     |
| 24.   | Arunachal Pradesh              | ... | ...   |
| 25.   | Chandigarh                     | ... | ...   |
| 26.   | Dadra and Nagar Haveli         | ... | ...   |
| 27.   | Delhi                          | 28  | 1222  |
| 28.   | Goa, Daman and Diu             | 4   | 123   |
| 29.   | Lakshdweep                     | —   | —     |
| 30.   | Mizoram                        | —   | —     |
| 31.   | Pondicherry                    | —   | —     |
| TOTAL |                                | 212 | 26268 |

(\* ) = Provisional. ( ... ) = Not available. ( — ) = Nil.

N. B. = Information relates to closures due to reasons other than Industrial Disputes and excludes off season closures.

**Rise in Steel Prices on Export of Engineering Goods**

679. SHRI MURLI DEORA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the steady rise in steel prices contributes to inflationary tendencies; and

(b) whether this has also any impact on the export of engineering goods ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) No, Sir. The increase in steel prices has a very small impact on the whole-sale price index.

(b) Exporters of Engineering Goods are provided with steel at international prices either under the advance licencing provisions of the Import Policy or through reimbursement under the International Price Reimbursement Scheme.

**Industrial Mishaps**

680. PROF. RAM KRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the comparative annual ratio of industrial mishaps in the country during the last three years, year-wise, and how does it compare with industrial mishaps in other countries like China, USSR, Japan, USA and U.K.;

(b) which of the industries in the country record the highest accidents;

(c) the details of evaluations, if any made by Government to find out the cause for the high rate of industrial accidents in the country; and

(d) the steps contemplated to minimise industrial mishaps ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) to (d). Figures relating to number of industrial accidents in the country have been compiled by the Labour Bureau, Shimla, upto the year 1983. The figures for the years 1981 to 1983 are as under :—

| Year | No. of fatal accidents. | No. of non-fatal accidents. |
|------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1981 | 105                     | 13,232                      |
| 1982 | 80                      | 10,194                      |
| 1983 | 41                      | 6,176                       |

Comparable figures for the years 1984, 1985 and 1986 in respect of countries like China, USSR, Japan, USA and UK are not available.

As per information compiled by Labour Bureau, Shimla, during 1983 Textile Industry accounted for the highest incidence rates of injuries in factories per 1000 workers employed i.e. 133.90 per thousand and manufacture of Basic Metal and Alloy Industries accounted for the highest rate of fatal injuries per 1000 workers, i.e. 0.26 per thousand workers. Industrial accidents are caused due to various factors. Whenever any serious accident takes place, the State Governments/Union Territories generally undertake enquiry to locate the causes of the accident and take remedial measures.

The Factories Act, 1948 lays down a number of provisions for ensuring safety in manufacturing processes. The responsibility for enforcement of the provisions of the Factories Act lies with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The Central Government also issues guidelines to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations from time to time regarding enforcement of safety provisions and meeting emergencies. The State Factory Inspectors have also been trained in the latest methods of accidents prevention, air monitoring and pollution control etc. A Bill further to amend the Factories Act, 1948 with a view to making safety provisions more stringent and effective has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on the 2nd December, 1986.

**Revamping of Fertilizer Plants of Hindustan Fertiliser Corporation**

681. SHRIMATI BASAVARJESWARI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation has submitted a plan to revamp and renovate all the three plants in Durgapur, Barauni and Namrup which are running under loss;

(b) if so, the total loss incurred by the above plants at the end of 1985-86;

(c) whether Government have agreed for financial concessions to them and if so, to what extent; and

(d) the other steps being considered by Government to improve the functioning of these Plants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) Yes, sir.

(b). The total loss incurred by the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited upto the end of 1985-86 is Rs. 432.47 crores.

(c) No, sir.

(d) Government has approved installation of Cartive Power Plants for the Units of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation, of which the one at Durgapur has already been commissioned. Equipments are repaired/replaced as and when necessary. The Company has also been asked to appoint consultants for preparing a detailed feasibility report for revamping the units.

[*Translation*]

#### Closing Down of Fertilizer Factories

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that some fertilizer factories have been closed down;

(b) If so, the reasons therefor,

(c) whether Government are considering to reopen these factories; and

(d) if so, by what time, and if not, the manner in which the workers of these factories are being absorbed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) and (b). It is proposed to close down one fertilizer plant viz. Sindri Rationalisation Plant, of the Fertilizer Corporation of India (FCI) which had ceased production from October 1984 due to poor quality of raw material and design deficiencies.

(c) No, sir.

(d) A scheme for reduction of number of surplus employees is being worked out.

[*English*]

#### Labour Productivity and Participation in Management in Industries

683. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether labour productivity in the country is at a very low level in the industries;

(b) whether any steps have been taken to improve the labour productivity if so, details thereof;

(c) whether paying incentives to labour for more production, and allowing workers participation in management are likely to improve the labour productivity in industries; and

(d) if so, when these are expected to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) It is true that labour productivity in India is low as compared to that of developed countries.

(b) The Government has established a special cell under the National Productivity Council for the education and training of workers and trade union leaders on

productivity and related areas and organise activities every year on planned basis. Workers participation in management is also being encouraged.

(c) and (d). Yes Sir. The Government reviewed the working of the earlier schemes on Workers' participation which were introduced in October, 1975 and January, 1977 and in the light of the review and experience gained, Government has notified through a resolution dated 30th December, 1983, a new comprehensive scheme for workers' participation in management and this is applicable to all the Central Public Sector Undertakings except those undertakings which are given specific exemption from the operation of the scheme.

[*Translation*]

**Pending Cases in Delhi Courts under DDA Act**

684. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases pending in various courts of Delhi under section 29 of the DDA Act alongwith the period of their pendency and court-wise details thereof; and

(b) the revenue received by Government in the form of penalty imposed under the Act during the last three years and the number of persons awarded punishment till data ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) According to informations furnished by DDA 1538 cases under section 14/29(2) of the Delhi Development Act; 1957 are pending in courts of Delhi as on 1-2-1987. Court-wise details of these case are follows :—

- (i) 360 cases are pending in the court of Shri M.K. Gupta, M.M. Patiala House, New Delhi.
- (ii) 1178 cases are pending in the court of Smt. Bimla Makin, M.M. Patiala House, New Delhi.

Period of pendency of cases is as under :—

**A. IN THE COURT OF SHRI M.K. GUPTA**

| Period                         | No. of cases |
|--------------------------------|--------------|
| (a) For more than three months | 42           |
| (b) For more than six months   | 43           |
| (c) For more than one year     | 70           |
| (d) For more than two years.   | 205          |
| Total : 360                    |              |

**B. IN THE COURT OF SMT. BIMLA MAKIN**

| Period                         | No. of cases |
|--------------------------------|--------------|
| (a) For more than three months | 67           |
| (b) For more than six months   | 124          |
| (c) For more than one year     | 220          |
| (d) For more than two years    | 767          |
| Total : 1178                   |              |

The information from Delhi High Court is not readily available.

(b) During the last three years (1983-84, 84-85 and 85-86), penalty to the tune of Rs. 12,65,561/- has been imposed by the various courts under the said Act and 686 cases have been decided in conviction by the courts.

[*English*]

**Cash Crops Insurance Scheme**

685. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any insurance scheme for cash crops in rainfed areas; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to cover the risk and introduce a scheme as well for them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir The Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme which was introduced in the country from Kharif 1985 covers besides wheat, paddy, millets and pulses; oilseeds which are cash crops and are grown mostly in rainfed area. The Scheme is applicable to all farmers who avail crop loans for these crops in the defined areas.

#### Poverty Alleviation Programmes

686. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the nature of jurisdiction exercised by the Ministries of Planning and Rural Development in respect of poverty alleviation programmes;

(b) whether this dual control contributes to any kind of bottlenecks in achieving the results of these programmes; and

(c) if so, whether any change is contemplated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) The Planning Commission is responsible for national planning, plan

organisation, plan outlays etc. In this capacity it is concerned with poverty alleviation programmes also. The Department of Rural Development, however, is concerned with the policy and other details of such programmes and is responsible for their implementation.

(b) There is no dual control in respect of poverty alleviation programmes, hence question of bottlenecks in achieving the results does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Stipulations of the IRDP

687. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the stipulations of the IRDP for the primary sector and industry, business and services :

(b) the details of achievements, sector-wise; and

(c) whether any deviation has been permitted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) There is no stipulation for coverage of beneficiaries under IRDP in primary sector, industry, business and services in the Seventh Plan.

(b) A statement indicating percentage of sector-wise achievement under IRDP during the Sixth Plan and first two years of the Seventh Plan is given in enclosed.

(c) Question does not arise.

#### Statement

#### *Percentage of Sectorwise Achievements under IRDP*

| Year | Primary | % Sectorwise Achievements |          |      |
|------|---------|---------------------------|----------|------|
|      |         | Secondary                 | Tertiary |      |
| 1    | 2       | 3                         | 4        | 5    |
| 1.   | 1980-81 | 93.56                     | 2.32     | 4.12 |



| 1  | 2                                     | 3      | 4     | 5     |
|----|---------------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|
| 2. | 1983-85                               | 54.50. | 15.70 | 19.80 |
| 3. | 1985-86                               | 42.07  | 15.76 | 42.15 |
| 4. | 1986-87<br>(upto Dec.<br>Provisional) | 47.32  | 18.66 | 34.02 |

**Jobs to Educated Jobless**

688. SHRI S.M. GURADDI :  
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :  
KUMARI MAMATA BANAR-  
JEE :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have fixed physical targets for 1986-87 for States and Union Territories for providing jobs to educated jobless;

(b) if so, whether a number of State Governments have formulated schemes in this regard;

(c) if so, the total allocation made to each State and Union Territory during 1986-87 therefor;

(d) the States which have formulated and implemented the scheme and the total number of jobs provided to educated unemployed youths in the country, under the scheme; and

(e) whether Government propose to formulate further such schemes to provide jobs to the educated jobless ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) to (d). There is a Central Scheme for Providing Self-employment to Educated Unemployed Youth for which targets are fixed. The State-wise physical targets under this Scheme for 1986-87 are shown in the statement below.

The progress of the Scheme since 1983 is given below :—

| Year    | Cases sanctioned by Banks (No. in lakhs). | Amount of loan sanctioned by Banks (Rs. in crores). |
|---------|---|---|
| 1983-84 | 2.42                                      | 401.54  |
| 1984-85 | 2.29                                      | 429.53  |
| 1985-86 | 2.21                                      | 429.99  |

Similar figures for 1986-87 are not available.

(e) The scheme will continue till the end of Seventh Plan.

**Statement**

*State/Union Territory-wise Targets during 1986-87 for Providing Self-Employment to Educated Unemployed Youth*

| Name of the State/<br>Union Territory |                | Targets for<br>1986-87 | 1   | 2                 | 3     |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|------------------------|-----|-------------------|-------|
| 1                                     | 2              | 3                      |     |                   |       |
| 1.                                    | Andhra Pradesh | 17300                  | 3.  | Bihar             | 29600 |
| 2.                                    | Assam          | 6200                   | 4.  | Gujarat           | 10700 |
|                                       |                |                        | 5.  | Haryana           | 4600  |
|                                       |                |                        | 6.  | Himachal Pradesh  | 1600  |
|                                       |                |                        | 7.  | Jammu and Kashmir | 1400  |
|                                       |                |                        | 8.  | Karnataka         | 12400 |
|                                       |                |                        | 9.  | Kerala            | 13000 |
|                                       |                |                        | 10. | Madhya Pradesh    | 17600 |
|                                       |                |                        | 11. | Maharashtra       | 15500 |

| 1                         | 2                         | 3        |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------|
| 12.                       | Manipur                   | 1500     |
| 13.                       | Meghalaya                 | 300      |
| 14.                       | Nagaland                  | 200      |
| 15.                       | Orissa                    | 9300     |
| 16.                       | Punjab                    | 15000    |
| 17.                       | Rajasthan                 | 10300    |
| 18.                       | Sikkim                    | 100      |
| 19.                       | Tamil Nadu                | 18100    |
| 20.                       | Tripura                   | 900      |
| 21.                       | Uttar Pradesh             | 31300    |
| 22.                       | West Bengal               | 24300    |
| 23.                       | Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 100      |
| 24.                       | Arunachal Pradesh         | 100      |
| 25.                       | Chandigarh                | 500      |
| 26.                       | Dadra and Nagar Haveli    | 100      |
| 27.                       | Goa, Daman & Diu          | 350      |
| 28.                       | Mizoram                   | 250      |
| 29.                       | Pondicherry               | 450      |
| Total targets allocated : |                           | 2,43,050 |
| Balance                   |                           | 6,950    |
| Total Targets :           |                           | 2,50,000 |

**Study Regarding Implementation of Anti-Poverty Programme in Uttar Pradesh**

689. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has made detailed study of the implementation of Anti-poverty Programme in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether on-the-spot study has been conducted and if so, the results thereof;

(c) whether his Minister has examined the harrassment being faced by the weaker sections in getting assistance under various programmes; 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) Concurrent Evaluation is being done regarding implementation of Anti-poverty programme—Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) in all States including Uttar Pradesh.

(b) The 12-monthly report of the concurrent evaluation done in Uttar Pradesh for IRDP for the period, October 1985 to September 1986, has indicated that about 60% of the old beneficiaries have crossed the earlier poverty line of Rs. 3500 in Uttar Pradesh, and 12% have crossed the new poverty line of Rs. 6400.

(c) and (d). Certain aspects of the implementation of the programme brought out in the concurrent evaluation of IRDP, such as a delays in sanction on loans, insufficiency of assistance, difference between cost and value of asset etc. would indicate the difficulties being faced by the eligible persons in getting benefits under the programme. The State Government has been asked to take remedial measures on the basis of such monthly reports.

**Survey Programme in Krishna, Guntur and Nalgonda Districts in Andhra Pradesh**

690. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Mineral Development Corporation/Geological Survey of India has undertaken a survey programme in Krishna, Guntur and Nalgonda Districts in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b). As a result of survey carried out by the National Mineral Development Corporation, Geological Survey of India and Mineral Exploration Corporation for diamonds in the Krishna district between 1980-86, 100 diamonds weighing 82.72 carats were recovered upto the end of January 1987. In the adjoining Guntur district Geological Survey of India in continuing exploration for diamonds.

The other minerals located in these districts include limestone (135 mt. BF grade) near Jaggayyepeta and Chromite near Kondapally area, Krishna district; about 10.6 mt. of SMS grade limestone and 26.85 mt. of BF grade limestone in Pillutla-Pidugurralla area; about 104 mt. of BF grade Limestone and 361.6 mt. of cement grade limestone around Pondula-Ramapuram area in Guntur district. About 11.45 mt. of lead ore and 6.38 mt. of copper ore around Agnigundala area of Guntur district. In the Nalgonda district, work for cement grade limestone and lead ore has also been conducted by Geological Survey of India.

#### Publication of "Yojana"

691. SHRI C. P. THAKUR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to close down the publication of "Yojana" in certain regional languages and also to close the sales-counters of books in Patna, Lucknow and Trivandrum, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). As a part of rationalisation of the functioning of the Publications Division, it was found that the performance of some editions of Yojana and the Sales Emporia in Patna, Lucknow and Trivandrum was not satisfactory. Sizeable amount of subsidy was involved in the case of Yojana.

With a view to make these editions of Yojana economically viable, a dialogue has been initiated with the State Governments to persuade them to buy minimum number of copies of the respective language edition of the journal. Efforts are also being made to promote their sales otherwise. Similarly steps have been initiated to improve sales performance of the Emporia at Patna, Lucknow and Trivandrum. However, if the outcome of these exercises do not yield encouraging results, it may become necessary to close down the language editions of Yojana and the Sales Emporia at Lucknow, Patna and Trivandrum.

#### Plan to Rehabilitate Fertiliser Plants of IFFCO

622. SHRI D. N. REDDY :  
DR. G. S. RAJHANS :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a plan to rehabilitate the fertiliser plants of the Indian Farmers Fertiliser Co-operate Limited, if so, the estimated investment;

(b) whether the World Bank has agreed to finance part of the foreign exchange requirements of the project; and

(c) if so, the amount of aid in foreign exchange expected to be received from the World Bank ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) Yes, Sir. The estimated investment is Rs 142 crores.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) US \$ 40 million.

#### Reinstatement of NBCC Workers

693. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the retrenched workers of National Buildings Construction Corpo-

ration have been agitating for the past several months demanding their reinstatement;

(b) whether a NBCC workers' deputation also met the Minister sometime before in this connection; and

(c) if so, whether Government are taking steps to reinstate these workers?

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

(c) NBCC has been advised to sort out the matter.

**Employers Arrested under Employees Provident Fund Act**

694. SHRI KAMAL NATH :  
SHRI BANWARI LAL  
PUROHIT :  
SHRI T. BALA GOUD :-

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether over 300 employers were arrested under the Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952;

(b) the State-wise break up of arrests made during the last two years and during January 1987 and the States where the arrests were the largest in number; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken against defaulting employers?

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

(b) The State-wise break up of arrests made are as given below :

| Region         | Year    |                                |
|----------------|---------|--------------------------------|
|                | 1985-86 | 1986-87<br>(upto Jan,<br>1987) |
| 1              | 2       | 3                              |
| Andhra Pradesh | —       | —                              |
| Bihar          | 2       | —                              |

| 1              | 2   | 3   |
|----------------|-----|-----|
| Delhi          | —   | —   |
| Gujarat        | 3   | 19  |
| Haryana        | 4   | 5   |
| Karnataka      | 6   | 9   |
| Kerala         | 1   | —   |
| Maharashtra    | 111 | 256 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 2   | 5   |
| N. E. Region   | —   | —   |
| Orissa         | —   | 2   |
| Punjab         | —   | —   |
| Rajasthan      | 1   | 2   |
| Tamil Nadu     | 6   | 4   |
| Uttar Pradesh  | —   | —   |
| West Bengal    | —   | 8   |
|                | 136 | 310 |

(c) The EPF authorities are generally taking the following action against the defaulting employers :

- (i) Revenue Recovery Certificates are issued under section 8 of the EPF Act for recovery of the outstanding dues.
- (ii) Damages are levied for belated payments under section 14B of the EPF Act.
- (iii) Prosecutions are launched under section 14 of the EPF Act.
- (iv) Complaints are filed under section 406/409 IPC, for non-payment of employee's share of contribution deducted from the wages of the employees but not deposited.

**Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers**

695. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :  
DR. DATTA SAMANT :  
SHRI AJOY BISWAS :  
SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the base year for calculating the consumer price index for industrial workers is proposed to be shifted from 1960 to 1982; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the nature of new series of consumer price index and the new additional markets and items which will be added to the new series of consumer price index ?

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

(b) The new series of Consumer Price Index Numbers will be more broad-based covering 7 sectors of employment, namely, factories, mines, plantation, motor transport, electricity generation and distribution and Ports and Docks and Railways, as against 3 sectors in the current series. The new series will use indices of 70 Centres all over the country as against 50 Centres in the current series. In the case of ration commodities, the price index will take into account actual availability of supply at Fair Price Shops rather than the admissible quantum. The number of markets covered and the number of items constituting the consumption basket have also increased. The information regarding the new markets and the new items added to the consumption basket are given in the Statements I and II below.

**Statement-I**

*Names of new markets covered under 1982 series*

| Centres      | Names of New Markets     |
|--------------|--------------------------|
| 1            | 2                        |
| 1. Delhi     | 1. Bhogal                |
|              | 2. Motinagar             |
|              | 3. Ranibagh              |
| 2. Faridabad | 4. N.I.T.                |
|              | 5. Old Faridabad         |
|              | 6. Ballabgarh            |
| 3. Amritsar  | 7. Verka                 |
|              | 8. Sultanwind Road       |
| 4. Ludhiana  | 9. Gill Road/Millor Ganj |
|              | 10. Field Ganj/Jail Road |
|              | 11. Purani Sabzimandi    |
|              | 12. Division No. 3       |

| Centres       | Name of New Markets          |
|---------------|------------------------------|
| 5. Chandigarh | 13. Sector Nos. 20 and 30    |
|               | 14. Sector No. 35 and Burail |
| 6. Jaipur     | 15. Jotwara                  |
| 7. Bombay     | 16. Vikhroli                 |
|               | 17. Goragaon                 |
|               | 18. Thane                    |
| 8. Nagpur     | 19. Dr. Ambedkar Road        |
|               | 20. Gokulpeth Dharampeth     |
| 9. Nasik      | 21. Bhadrakali               |
|               | 22. Nasik Road               |
| 10. Poona     | 23. Phule Laxami Road        |
|               | 24. Pimpri Chinchwad         |
|               | 25. Yerawada                 |
|               | 26. Kirkee                   |
| 11. Ahmedabad | 27. Sabarmati                |
|               | 28. Babunagar                |
|               | 29. Madhpura                 |
| 12. Baroda    | 30. Fatehpura                |
|               | 31. Kadak Bazar              |
|               | 32. Chowkhondi               |
| 13. Bhavnagar | 33. Bordigate                |
| 14. Rajkot    | 34. Bedipara                 |
|               | 35. Gumdawadi                |
|               | 36. Manhar-Vijay Plot        |
| 15. Surat     | 37. Navsari Bazar            |
|               | 38. Zampa Bazar              |
|               | 39. Lal Darwaja              |

| Centres           | Name of New Markets  |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 16. Gudur         | 40. Gudur            |
| 17. Vishakapatnam | 41. Poorna           |
|                   | 42. Sriharipuram     |
| 18. Warrangal     | 43. Urs-Warrangal    |
| 19. Bangalore     | 44. Russel           |
|                   | 45. Ulsoor           |
| 20. Belgaum       | 46. Raviwarpoth      |
|                   | 47. Khade Bazar      |
| 21. Hubli Dharwar | 48. Dharwar          |
|                   | 49. Hubli            |
| 22. Mercara       | 50. Siddapur         |
|                   | 51. Somwarpet        |
|                   | 52. Mercara          |
| 23. Alwaye        | 53. Eranculam        |
| 24. Mundkayam     | 54. Vandiperiyar     |
|                   | 55. Ellapara         |
| 25. Qullon        | 56. Big Bazar        |
| 26. Trivandrum    | 57. Chalai           |
| 27. Coimbatore    | 58. Gandhipuram      |
| 28. Madras        | 59. Saidapet         |
|                   | 60. Ambattur         |
| 29. Salem         | 61. Salem Town       |
| 30. Trichirapalli | 62. Gandbi Market    |
| 31. Pondicherry   | 63. Pondicherry Town |
| 32. Calcutta      | 64. Baranagore       |
|                   | 65. Tangra           |
|                   | 66. Budge-Budge      |
|                   | 67. Jagat dal        |
|                   | 68. Titagarh         |

| Centres                 | Name of New Markets   |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
|                         | 69. Belghoria         |
|                         | 70. Gora Bazar        |
|                         | 71. Naihati           |
| 33. Darjeeling          | 72. Mirik             |
| 34. Durgapur            | 73. Benachitty        |
|                         | 74. Hattala           |
| 35. Haldia              | 75. Makhan Babu Bazar |
|                         | 76. Durga Chowk       |
|                         | 77. Bahsnab Chowk     |
| 36. Howrah              | 78. Chinsurah         |
|                         | 79. Lilluah           |
|                         | 80. Sarampore         |
| 37. Jalpaiguri          | 81. Birpara           |
| 38. Doom-Dooma Tinsukia | 82. Daily Bazar       |
|                         | 83. Makum             |
| 39. Gauhati             | 84. Fancy Bazar       |
|                         | 85. Paltan Bazar      |
|                         | 86. Maligaon          |
|                         | 87. Ganeshguri        |
| 40. Labac-Silchar       | 88. Silchar           |
| 41. Mariani-Jorhat      | 89. Jorhat            |
| 42. Rangapara-Tezpur    | 90. Tezpur            |
| 43. Agra                | 91. Lohamandi         |
|                         | 92. Belan Ganj        |
|                         | 93. Shahgang          |
|                         | 94. Nai-ki-Mandi      |
|                         | 95. Ghati-Azam-Khan   |
| 44. Ghaziabad           | 96. Main market       |



| Centres          | Name of New Markets |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 45. Kanpur       | 97. Shastri Nagar   |
|                  | 98. Gobind Nagar    |
| 46. Varanasi     | 99. Bisheshwar Ganj |
|                  | 100. Mughal Sarai   |
|                  | 101. Ram Nagar      |
| 47. Jamshedpur   | 102. Burma Mines    |
| 48. Jharis       | 103. Sindri         |
| 49. Ranchi-Hatia | 104. Dhurva         |
|                  | 105. Ratu Road      |
|                  | 106. Uppar Bazar    |
| 50. Balaghat     | 107. Tirodi         |
| 51. Bilai        | 108. Sector-6       |
| 52. Bhopal       | 109. Piplani        |
|                  | 110. Azad Market    |
|                  | 111. J.H. Road      |
| 53. Indore       | 112. Juni Indore    |
| 54. Jabalpur     | 113. Lalmitti       |
|                  | 114. Gorkhpur       |
|                  | 115. Miloniganj     |
|                  | 116. Ranzi Bazar    |

#### Statement-II

*New items added to the All India consumption basket in the new series of Consumer Price Index number for industrial workers*

1. Maize atta
2. Chira/Muri
3. Maida
4. Sago
5. Gram whole

6. Urd whole
7. Moong whole
8. Rajmah
9. Kabligram
10. Lobia
11. Nutri-Nugget
12. Pulse Products
13. Grinding Charges
14. Palm Oil

15. Rapeseed Oil
16. Oil Seeds (Groundnut)
17. Dairy Milk-Toned
18. Dairy Milk-Standard
19. Cheese
20. Lassi
21. Ani Seed (Sanuf)
22. Asfoctida
23. Sugar desi
24. Green Coconut
25. Sugarcane Juice
26. Squash
27. Toffee/Chocolate
28. Ciscuit
29. Cocoa products
30. Cake
31. Jam and Jallies
32. Candy
33. Groundnut
34. Parched gram
35. Lime
36. Zarda/Kimam
37. Cigar/Cheroot
38. Leaf Tobacco
39. Hukka Tobacco
40. Beer
41. Hard Coke
42. Candles
43. Cooking gas
44. Bhoti Terycot
45. Saree silk
46. Blouse cloth-synthetic
47. Ladies suitieg-cotton
48. Ladies suiting-Terycot
49. Dupatta
50. Shawl-woolen
51. Pyjama cloth
52. Petticoat cloth
53. Chadder
54. Wool
55. Sweater
56. Mattrass
57. Socks
58. Durrie
59. Brassier
60. Underwear
61. Slipper
62. Radio
63. Transister
64. Tape Recorder
65. Television
66. Radio/Television Licence Fee
67. Photographic Expenses
68. Tonga fare
69. Water transport
70. Cycle hire
71. Auto-rickshaw charges
72. Taxi-fare
73. Bicycle
74. Patrol
75. Tooth Brush

76. Ornaments-Plastic
77. Talcum Powder
78. Neam Stick
79. Scent Perfume
80. Flower/garland
81. Mirror
82. Basket
83. Lipstick
84. Shampoo
85. Ladies Purse
86. Shaving Soap
87. Hair Lotion
88. Brief case/hand bag
89. Takht
90. Sofa
91. Chair steel
92. Chair wood
93. Table steel
94. Almirah wooden
95. Almirah steel
96. Utensil steel
97. Chinaware
98. Plasticware
99. Electric Fan
100. Electric Iron
101. Time-piece/Clock
102. Sewing Machine
103. Mixer/Grinder
104. Refrigerator
105. Bucket-Plastic

106. Rope/string
107. Detergent Powder
108. Neel/Blue
109. Soap chips
110. Vim
111. Dry cleaning charges
112. Pressure Cooker
113. Kerosene Stove
114. Gas Stove

**Financial assistance to Karnataka for  
Development Project**

696. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the financial assistance sanctioned/ provided to Karnataka for various development projects during 1984-85, 1985-86 and the current financial year; and

(b) the amount given for drought relief out of this financial aid ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Financial assistance in the form of block loans and grants is sanctioned/provided by the Union Government to the States every year. Such assistance, sanctioned/provided to Karnataka for various development projects and communicated by the Planning Commission during the last three Annual Plans was as under :—

| Year    | Total outlay | (Rs in crores)<br>Total Central Assistance |
|---------|--------------|--|
| 1984-85 | Rs. 650.00   | Rs. 147.95                                 |
| 1985-86 | 651.00       | 190.65                                     |
| 1986-87 | 765.00       | 193.12                                     |

(b) Based on the reports of the Central Teams and recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief, Central assistance was sanctioned to Karnataka for drought relief work during the last three years as indicated below :—

| Year    | (Rs. in crores)<br>Amount sanctioned |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 1984-85 | Rs 32.73                             |
| 1985-86 | 62.46                                |
| 1986-87 | 50.00                                |

#### Self Financing Schemes

697. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :  
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

| SFS No.     | Category   | Extent of reservation | Remarks   |
|-------------|--|-----------------------|---|
| I, II & III | (i) SC/ST  | 25%                   | If the requisite number of applications are not received from the reserved categories the flats will be offered to the persons registered in non-reserved category.<br>Reservations availed are given in statement-III below. |
|             | (ii) Ex-servicemen   | 1%                    |   |
|             | (iii) Physically handicapped   | 1%                    |   |
|             | (iv) Widows of defence personnel killed in action.                                 | 1%                    |   |
| IV & V      | (i) SC/ST  | 25%                   |   |
|             | (ii) MPs   | 3%                    |   |
|             | (iii) Persons who won national recognition in the field of sports, Arts and Music. | 2%                    |   |
|             | (iv) Physically handicapped.   | 1%                    |   |

(a) the present status of implementation and allotment of housing units under the Self-Financing Schemes by the DDA;

(b) the number of units of each category under each Scheme advertised, constructed and allotted;

(c) the categories for which reservations were made under each Scheme and the extent of reservation utilised; and

(d) the particulars of beneficiaries of reservation for M. Ps and Ex-MPs under Self-Financing Schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Position of registration, allocation and balance of registrants schemewise is indicated in the enclosed statement I below.

(b) The requisite information is given in statement II below.

(d) The requisite information is given in statement-IV below.

## Statement-I

*The position of Registration Allocation etc.*

| S <sub>1</sub> No. | S.P.S. Scheme    | No. & Date during which Scheme remained open | No. of Registration | No. of registrants who get the Regn. Cancelled | Balance Registration | No. of Registrants who have been allocated flats upto 1987 | As on 20-2-87 |       | Remarks |
|--------------------|------------------|--|---------------------|--|----------------------|--|---------------|-------|---------|
|                    |                  |  |                     |  |                      |  | Balance       | Regn. |         |
| 1                  | 2                | 3  | 4                   | 5  | 6                    | 7  | 8             | 9     |         |
| 1.                 | I                | 15-9-77 to 30-4-78                           | 2743                | 286  | 2447                 | 2447   | Nil           |       |         |
| 2.                 | II               | 27-11-78 to 31-1-79                          | 4393                | 469  | 3924                 | 3924   | Nil           |       |         |
| 3.                 | III              | 12-11-79 to 30.11-79                         | 3616                | 219  | 3397                 | 3140   | 257           |       |         |
| 4.                 | IV               | 7-1-81 to 7-3-81                             | 8615                | 843  | 7772                 | 7715   | 57            |       |         |
| 5.                 | V                | 15-5-82 to 14-8-82                           | 34631               | 4148   | 30483                | 20184  | 10299         |       |         |
| 6.                 | Spl. SFS retired | 8-1-81 to 7-3-81<br>22-5-83 to 22-7-83       | 3242                | 89   | 3153                 | 965  | 2188          |       |         |
| 7.                 | VI               | 25-5-85 to 14-8-85                           | 17805               | 752  | 17053                | —  | 17053         |       |         |
| Total              |                  |  | 75045               | 6816   | 68229                | 38375  | 29854         |       |         |

## Statement-II

*The Position of Flats under S.F.S. as on 30-1-86*

| No. | Name of the Scheme (Locality) | Flats Proposed |     |     | Flats completed |     |     | Flats handed over to the allottees (P/L issued) | Remarks |     |
|-----|-------------------------------|----------------|-----|-----|-----------------|-----|-----|---|---------|-----|
|     |                               | I              | II  | III | I               | II  | III |   |         |     |
| 1   | 2                             | 3              |     |     | 4               |     |     | 5   | 6       |     |
| 1.  | Saket                         | 128            | 643 | 413 | 128             | 643 | 413 | 128   | 643     | 413 |
| 2.  | Hauz Khas                     | —              | 152 | 228 | —               | 152 | 228 | —   | 152     | 228 |
| 3.  | Basant Enclave                | 132            | 146 | 146 | 132             | 146 | 146 | 132   | 146     | 146 |
| 4.  | Munirka Enclave               | —              | 68  | 136 | —               | 68  | 136 | —   | 67      | 136 |
| 5.  | Sidharatha Enclave            | —              | 90  | 180 | —               | 90  | 180 | —   | 90      | 180 |
| 6.  | Yusuf Sarai                   | —              | 120 | 180 | —               | 120 | 180 | —   | 120     | 180 |
| 7.  | Munirka (JNU)                 | —              | 96  | 144 | —               | 96  | 144 | —   | 96      | 144 |

| 1   | 2                                  | 3  | 4   | 5   | 6   |  |
|-----|------------------------------------|----|-----|-----|-----|--|
| 8.  | Sheikh Sarai                       | 48 | 353 | 48  | 353 | 203  |
| 9.  | Vasant Bihar (RBI)                 | —  | 10  | 20  | —   | 20   |
| 10. | Masjid Moth                        | —  | 12  | 24  | —   | 24   |
| 11. | Kalkaji (near community centre)    | 62 | 236 | 62  | 235 | 55   |
| 12. | Kalkaji (near Yamuna Coop.)        | —  | 38  | 76  | —   | 76   |
| 13. | Kalkaji PKT. B                     | —  | 136 | 96  | —   | 96   |
| 14. | Kalkaji (West of community centre) | —  | 192 | 384 | —   | 354  |
|     |                                    |    |     |     |     | 12 Cat. II&24 Cat. III are under const. & are likely to be ready by Dec, 86. |
| 15. | Kalkaji (A-4)                      | —  | 136 | 136 | —   | 125  |
| 16. | Alaknanda (448)                    | —  | 224 | 224 | —   | 208  |
| 17. | Alaknanda B&C                      | —  | 216 | 216 | —   | 211  |
| 18. | Alaknanda 'E                       | —  | 64  | 64  | —   | 30   |
| 19. | Alaknanda (near DB College)        | —  | 216 | 54  | —   | 206  |

| 1   | 2                   | 3  | 4   | 5   | 6  |     |    |   |     |    |  |
|-----|---------------------|----|-----|-----|----|-----|----|---|-----|----|--|
| 20. | Kalkaji Block 'G'   | —  | 40  | 20  | —  | 40  | 20 |   |     |    |  |
| 21. | Kalkaji A-11        | 64 | —   | 64  | —  | —   | 60 |   |     |    |  |
| 22. | Naraina             | 16 | 32  | —   | 16 | 32  | —  |   |     |    |  |
| 23. | Gautam Nagar        | —  | 32  | 20  | —  | 24  | 13 |   |     |    |  |
| 24. | Wazir Pur Phaes-III | —  | 144 | 36  | —  | 85  | 25 |   |     |    |  |
| 25. | Sidharatha Extn.    | 62 | 650 | 104 | 62 | 296 | 80 | 7 | 109 | 29 | 354 Cat. II and 24 Cat. III flats are under construction Likely to be ready by 31.12.87. The cont. of 40 flats is held up. |
| 26. | Motia Khau          | —  | 280 | —   | —  | 240 | —  | — | 23  | —  |  |
| 27. | Vijay Mandal Encl.  | —  | 211 | —   | —  | 196 | —  | — | 176 | —  |  |
| 28. | Sukhdev Bihar 'A'   | —  | 536 | —   | —  | 488 | —  | — | 261 | —  | 48 flats are under contn. Likely to be ready by Dec. 86  |
| 29. | Sukhdev Vihar 'B'   | —  | 234 | 51  | —  | 204 | 51 | — | 102 | 25 |  |



| 1   | 2                      | 3   | 4   | 5   | 6   |     |     |     |     |     |   |
|-----|------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| 30. | Rajouri Garden         | 50  | 714 | 386 | 50  | 714 | 306 | 41  | 712 | 300 | 80 Cat. III flats are under construction. Likely date of completion is Dec. 86. |
| 31. | East of Kailash        | 144 | 68  | 136 | 144 | 68  | 136 | 143 | 65  | 120 |   |
| 32. | Janakpuri              | —   | 195 | 96  | —   | 195 | 96  | —   | 160 | 60  |   |
| 33. | Paschim Puri ASB/B-BGI | 82  | 573 | 68  | 82  | 573 | 68  | 42  | 460 | 50  |   |
| 34. | Greater Kailash        | —   | 32  | 32  | —   | 32  | 32  | —   | 32  | 32  |   |
| 35. | Niti Bagh              | 14  | 28  | —   | 14  | 28  | —   | —   | 14  | 28  |   |
| 36. | Gulabi Bagh            | —   | 80  | 50  | —   | 80  | 50  | —   | 80  | 49  |   |
| 37. | Bedella Extn.          | —   | 224 | —   | —   | 224 | —   | —   | 180 | —   |   |
| 38. | Vikas Puri             | 280 | 280 | —   | 280 | 280 | —   | 1   | 122 | —   |   |
| 39. | Kishan Garh            | —   | 614 | 614 | —   | 188 | 188 | —   | 15  | 135 | 264 Cat. II&264 Cat. III flats are under cont. Likely to be ready by April 87.  |

| 1   | 2                    | 3           | 4         | 5      | 6   |
|-----|----------------------|-------------|-----------|--------|---|
| 40. | Alaknanda B (Pkt. D) | — 250 160 — | 256 160 — | 150 93 | —   |
| 41. | Pitampura            | — 664 368 — | 552 256 — | —      | Draw held for 552 Cat. II flats and 256 Cat. III flats and 128 Cat. III flats held up.  |
| 42. | Mall Road            | — 72 108 —  | 66 101 —  | —      | Draw held in Dec.   |
| 43. | Shalimar Bagh BE     | — 100 —     | — — —     | —      | The Contn. is held up.  |
| 44. | Shalimar Bhagh BW    | — 240 240 — | 136 136 — | —      | 136 Cat. III flats completed and draw held.   |
| 45. | Vasant Vihar (JNU)   | — 222 333 — | — — —     | —      | 64 Cat. II and 96 Cat. III flats are under construction likely to be ready in Feb. 86 and Const. of the remaining flats is held up. |

| 1   | 2                        | 4   | 4    | 276 | 92 | 276 | 4 | 5 | 6   |
|-----|--------------------------|-----|------|-----|----|-----|---|---|---|
| 46. | Triokpuri                | 226 | 678  | —   | 92 | 276 | — | — | 92 Cat. I&276 Cat. II completed and draw held 402 CAT. II flats are likely to be ready by Dec., 1986. |
| 47. | Ashok Vihar Ph. III      | —   | 324  | 81  | —  | —   | — | — | Likely to be completed in Dec. 1986.  |
| 48. | Katwaria Sarai (M.S.)    | —   | —    | 112 | —  | —   | — | — | Likely to be completed in March, 1987.  |
| 49. | East of Kailash (M.S)    | —   | —    | 192 | —  | —   | — | — | Likely to be completed in March, 1987.  |
| 50. | Motia Khan (M.S.)        | —   | —    | 256 | —  | —   | — | — | The const. has not so far been taken up.  |
| 51. | Paschimpuri G-17         | —   | —    | 528 | —  | —   | — | — | The likely date of completion is Dec. 86.   |
| 52  | Paschimpuri G-17 PKT. 13 | —   | 1140 | —   | —  | —   | — | — | The likely date of completion is March, 1987.   |

## Statement

*The total numbers of allotment/allocation made to MPs, SC/ST Physically Handicapped Ex-Servicemen Artists war-widow upto 6.12.85 under SFS.*

| Date of Draw | Total allocation/<br>allotment made<br>MPs | Scheduled Caste/<br>Scheduled Tribe | Physically<br>Handicapped | Ex-Servicemen | Artists | War<br>Widows | Remarks                              |
|--------------|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|---------|---------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1980         | 1 No                                       | —                                   | —                         | —             | —       | —             | —                                    |
| 1981         | 1 No                                       | —                                   | —                         | —             | —       | —             | —                                    |
| 1983         | 14 Nos                                     | 145 Nos                             | 52 Nos                    | 27 Nos        | 25 Nos  | 1 No          |                                      |
| 1984         | 13 Nos                                     | 56 Nos                              | 22 Nos                    | 7 Nos         | 8 Nos   | —             |                                      |
| 1985         | 3 Nos                                      | 35 Nos                              | 5 Nos                     | 4 Nos         | 2 Nos   | 1 No          |                                      |
| 1986         | —  | —                                   | —                         | —             | —       | —             | (1987)                               |
| 1987         | —  | —                                   | —                         | —             | —       | —             | The figures<br>is been<br>worked out |

## Statement

Statement showing the names of Member of Parliaments who have allocated/alloted flats under SFS.

| S. No. | Date of Draw | Name of M. Pa                | Allocation<br>Cat. | Locality        | Remarks                       |
|--------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| 1      | 2            | 3                            | 4                  |                 | 5                             |
| 1.     | 1981         | Sh. Jagjit Singh Anand       | II                 | Munirka         |                               |
| 2.     | 1980         | Sh. Mohd. Yunus Salem        | III                | Munirka         |                               |
| 3.     | 1983         | Sh. Satish Aggarwal          | III                | East of Kailash | (MS)                          |
| 4.     | Dec.'83      | Shri Mallikarjundu           | II                 | Vasant Vihar    |                               |
| 5.     | June'84      | Sh. Assarul Haque            | II                 | Sukdev Vihar    |                               |
| 6.     | Dec. 83      | Sh. Harish Ku Gangwar        | III                | Alaknanda 'D'   |                               |
| 7.     | Dec. 83      | Sh. Dhram Chand Jain         | III                | East of Kailash | (MS)<br>(Cancelled<br>refund) |
| 8.     | —do—         | Mrs. Kanakamma               | III                | Shalimar Bagh   | Cancelled<br>refund)          |
| 9.     | —do—         | Sh. Ratanlal Kishori Lal     | III                | Vasant Vihar    |                               |
| 10.    | —do—         | Sh. Kishan chand Pandey      | III                | Sarita Vihar    |                               |
| 11.    | —do—         | Sh. R. L. P. Verma           | III                | East of Kailash | (MS)                          |
| 12.    | —do—         | Sh. Syed Shahbuddin          | III                | Sarita Vihar    | (cancelled)                   |
| 13.    | Dec. 83      | Sh. M. S. Ramachandran       | III                | Vasant Kunj     |                               |
| 14.    | —do—         | Sh. Chingwaj Kanyuk          | III                | Vasant Kunj     |                               |
| 15.    | —do—         | Sh. K.B.S. Balasuba Rao      | III                | Vasant Kunj     |                               |
| 16.    | —do—         | Sh. Bassi Ramachandra<br>Rao | III                | Sarita Vihar    | (cancelled)                   |
| 17.    | —do—         | Sh. Arun Kumar Nehru         | III                | Kalkaji         | CC                            |
| 18.    | June 84      | Smt. Margret Alva            | III                | Motia Khan      | (MS)                          |

| 1   | 2       | 3                        | 4   | 5                       |
|-----|---------|--------------------------|-----|-------------------------|
| 19. | —do—    | Sh. Pratap Bhanu Sharma  | III | Vasant Kunj             |
| 20. | —do—    | Sh. Hari Singh Nalwa     | III | Alaknanda               |
| 21. | —do—    | Sh. Chandra Sekhar Singh | III | Vasant Kunj             |
| 22. | —no—    | Sh. Daya Ram Shakya      | III | Vasant Kunj             |
| 23. | —do—    | Smt. Manoranjan Kaur     | II  | Vasant Kunj             |
| 24. | —do—    | Sh. Rajender Prasad      | II  | Vasant Kunj             |
| 25. | —do—    | Sh. J. K. Jain           | II  | Vasant Kanj             |
| 26. | —do—    | Sh. Deen Bandhu Verma    | II  | Vasant Kunj             |
| 27. | —do—    | Sh. Manoranjan Bhakta    | II  | Vasant Kunj             |
| 28. | —do—    | Sh. Tayyab Hussain       | II  | Vasant Kunj (cancelled) |
| 29. | —do—    | Sh. G. C. Bhattacharya   | II  | Vasant Kunj             |
| 30. | 6.12.86 | Sh. Charanji Lal Sharma  | II  | Rajouri Garden          |
| 31. | —do—    | Sh. Jayanti Patnaik      | II  | Rajouri Gardeu          |
| 32. | —do—    | Sh. Lal Sawia            | II  | Rajouri Garden          |

*[Translation]*

## Development Charges by Group Housing Societies

698. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD :  
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of housing societies in Delhi which have deposited development charges with DDA but have not so far been provided electricity, water, sewerage and road facilities; and

(b) the reasons for not providing the facilities; and

(c) the time by which these facilities would be provided ?

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 House.

*[English]*

## Identification of Drought Prone Areas

699. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have identified the drought prone areas in the country ;

(b) If so, the extent of loss of crops in the drought prone areas in different States during the year 1986-87;

(c) the Central assistance provided to the concerned States to take adequate relief measures;

(d) the schemes implemented to diversify cropping pattern in these drought prone areas, and

(e) the details of the measures taken under these schemes to provide necessary incentives to the farmers to grow crops other than the traditional crops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) 615 blocks of 90 districts in 13 States have been identified as chronically drought prone areas and covered under the Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP).

(b) A statement I indicating the extent of crop area effected due to seasonable drought during 1986-87 (post-monsoon) is given below.

(c) A statement II indicating ceilings of expenditure approved for drought relief during 1986-87 to the States/Union Territories is given below.

(d) and (e). Re-structuring of cropping pattern and introduction of crops which can withstand drought conditions or which can be raised in a shorter period and can thus escape adverse effect of drought spells are promoted under DPAP through appropriate crop demonstrations, extension support, training of farmers, conservation of rainfall and arresting its run off, land shaping and development, suitable agronomic practices, etc. The programme has a provision for subsidy to individual beneficiaries for some of these activities. In addition, under the centrally sponsored scheme of National Water-shed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture, 99 districts in 16 States have been selected for stabilising and increasing crop produc-

tion from rainfed farming and dissemination of new technology for soil and moisture conservation.

Statement-I

Statement Showing the Extent of Cropped Area Affected Due to Drought During 1986-87 (post Monsoon)

| Sl. No. | States           | (provisional) Cropped Area Affected (in lakh ha.) |
|---------|------------------|---|
| 1.      | Andhra Pradesh   | 11.00   |
| 2.      | Assam            | 5.58  |
| 3.      | Gujarat          | 75.66   |
| 4.      | Haryana          | 9.30  |
| 5.      | Himachal Pradesh | 3.65  |
| 6.      | Karnataka        | Being assessed                                    |
| 7.      | Kerala           | 1.84  |
| 8.      | Madhya Pradesh   | 33.41   |
| 9.      | Manipur          | 1.88  |
| 10.     | Maharashtra      | 12.77   |
| 11.     | Orissa           | 4.76  |
| 12.     | Pondicherry      | 0.04  |
| 13.     | Rajasthan        | 100.58  |
| 14.     | Tamil Nadu       | 1.36  |
| 15.     | Tripura          | 0.37  |
| 16.     | Uttar Pradesh    | 89.01   |
| 17.     | Delhi            | 0.20  |
| 18.     | Goa              | 0.31  |
| 19.     | Meghalaya        | 0.19  |
| 20.     | Nagaland         | 1.87  |
| TOTAL   |                  | 353.78  |

## Statement-II

*Celling of Expenditure Approved for Drought Relief During 1986-87 to the States/UT Affected During Post Monsoon Period (Provisional)*

| S. No. | State/UT         | Amount (Rs. in crores)    |
|--------|------------------|---------------------------|
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh   | 23.19 + 25.19 for 1987-88 |
| 2.     | Assam            | 7.40                      |
| 3.     | Bihar            | —                         |
| 4.     | Gujarat          | —                         |
| 5.     | Haryana          | 16.70                     |
| 6.     | Himachal Pradesh | 0.70                      |
| 7.     | Jammu & Kashmir  | —                         |
| 8.     | Karnataka        | —                         |
| 9.     | Kerala           | —                         |
| 10.    | Madhya Pradesh   | 12.00 + 6.28 for 1987-88  |
| 11.    | Maharashtra      | 23.98 + 12.29 for 1987-88 |
| 12.    | Manipur          | 0.76                      |
| 13.    | Meghalaya        | 0.17                      |
| 14.    | Orissa           | —                         |
| 15.    | Punjab           | —                         |
| 16.    | Rajasthan        | 42.75 + 12.07 for 1987-88 |
| 17.    | Sikkim           | —                         |
| 18.    | Tripura          | —                         |
| 19.    | Tamil Nadu       | 31.77                     |
| 20.    | Uttar Pradesh    | 10.88                     |
| 21.    | West Bengal      | —                         |
| TOTAL  |                  | 170.30                    |
| 22.    | Delhi            | —                         |
| 23.    | Mizoram          | —                         |
| 24.    | Poudicherry      | 0.06                      |
| TOTAL  |                  | 170.36                    |



## [Translation]

**High Rates for Cold Storage of Potatoes in U. P.**

700. SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government are aware of the exploitation of farmers producing potatoes in Uttar Pradesh by owners of cold storages by charging rates higher than the rates fixed by Government and also the threat given to close the cold storages during this year ; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to deal with the situation to safeguard the interests of potato growers ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G. S. DHILLON) : (a) and (b). The cold storages in Uttar Pradesh have been set up under private sector as well as cooperative sector. The cooperative cold storages are owned by farmers and their cooperatives. The owners of private sector cold storages have demanded increase in the rental ceilings which are fixed by the State Government under the U. p. Regulation of Cold Storages Act, 1976. In order to contain the situation, arrangements for marketing, storage and transportation of potato have been made by the State Government and State designated agencies. A scheme of market intervention

for potato during the year has also been approved by the Central Government to check distress sale of potato by growers in the event of decline in prices below the market intervention price level.

**Bookings Made for Commentary, of Matches**

701. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the bookings made by Directorate General of All India Radio during the period from January, 1986 to February, for commentary of national and international matches ; and

(b) the details of the bookings made by Directorate General of Doordarshan during the above period for national and international matches ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). The details of the bookings made by Directorate General of All India Radio and Directorate-General of Doordarshan during the period from January, 1986 to February, 1987, for national and international matches are given in statements I and II respectively given below.

**Statement-I**

*A list showing the details of booking made by Director General : All India Radio during the period from Jan. '86 to Feb. '87 for commentators of National/International matches.*

| S. No. | Name of Commentators | Discipline | No. of bookings |
|--------|----------------------|------------|-----------------|
| 1      | 2                    | 3          | 4               |
| 1.     | Anant Setalvad       | Cricket    | 4               |
| 2.     | Balu Alagnan         | "          | 5               |
| 3.     | J. P. Narayanan      | "          | 5               |
| 4.     | Kailash Prasad       | "          | 3               |

| 1   | 2                  | 3   | 4   |
|-----|--------------------|---|---|
| 5.  | S. G. Nadkarni     | „   | 3   |
| 6.  | Shivaji Dasgupta   | Football...1)<br>Hockey ...5)<br>Cricket ...2)  | 8 including<br>X Asiad<br>at Seoul.                                       |
| 7.  | Cdr. Shyam Varma   | Football  | 2 He does<br>Cricket<br>for TV.   |
| 8.  | S. Nargolkar       | Cricket   | 2   |
| 9.  | Subhash Mashruwala | „   | 3   |
| 10. | Sunil Gujral       | Cricket...2)<br>Hockey ...7)                    | 9 including<br>X Asiad at<br>Seoul-                                       |
| 11. | Suresh Suraiya     | Cricket   | 6   |
| 12. | S. V. Ramani       | „   | 3   |
| 13. | Tushar Mehta       | „   | 1   |
| 14. | Vijayan Bala       | „   | 3   |
| 15. | Narotham Puri      | Tennis  | 1 does<br>Cricket<br>for TV.  |
| 16. | P. M. Sahai        | Cricket   | 4   |
| 17. | Gurdev Singh       | Hockey ...5)<br>Football ...1)<br>Cricket ...2) | 8   |
| 18. | Ravi Chaturvedi    | Cricket   | 1 does for TV   |
| 19. | Manish Deb         | „   | 3   |
| 20. | M. M. Manjul       | „   | 5   |
| 21. | Jas Dev Singh      | Hockey 2)<br>Cricket 1)                         | 3 including X<br>Asiad at<br>Seoul &<br>World cap<br>Hockey at<br>London. |

| 1   | 2                 | 3                                       | 4   |
|-----|-------------------|---|---|
| 22. | Prem Kumar        | Cricket 1)<br>Tennis 1)                 | 2   |
| 23. | Rajendra Malhotra | Hockey 2)<br>Cricket 1)                 | 3 including X<br>Asiad at<br>Seoul.                         |
| 24. | Skand Gupta       | Cricket                                 | 11 including<br>matches in<br>England.                      |
| 25. | V. K. Sharma      | Cricket                                 | 3   |
| 26. | Joga Rao          | Cricket                                 | 2   |
| 27. | Sushil Doshi      | Tennis                                  | 1 does Cricket<br>for TV.                                   |
| 28. | K. G. Kakkar      | Hockey 5)<br>Football 2)                | 7 including<br>champion<br>Trophy at<br>Karachi.            |
| 29. | Subrato Kumar     | Handball 1)<br>Hockey 6)<br>Football 1) | 8 including<br>World Cup<br>Hockey at<br>London.            |
| 30. | Novi Kapadia      | Football                                | 2   |
| 31. | Vijay Kaura       | Hockey 6)<br>Football 1)                | 7 includes<br>Hockey<br>matches at<br>Pakistan.             |
| 32. | Jagdish Dhawan    | Hockey 7)<br>Football 2)                | 9 includes<br>Hockey<br>matches at<br>Pakistan.             |
| 33. | Mirza Masood      | Hockey                                  | 7 includes<br>Champion<br>trophy<br>matches at<br>Pakistan. |
| 34. | Rajesh Tewari     | Hockey                                  | 2   |
| 35. | Sanjib Bose       | Football                                | 3   |

| 1   | 2                   | 3                              | 4                                      |
|-----|---------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| 36. | K. Bhaskaran        | Football                       | 5                                      |
| 37. | B. P. Ojha          | Football                       | 2 does for TV.                         |
| 38. | Devendra Vasudev    | Handball 1)<br>Football 6)     | 7                                      |
| 39. | Samir Sen Gupta     | Football                       | 5                                      |
| 40. | A. Prasanna Kumar   | Tennis                         | 2                                      |
| 41. | Atul Prem Narayan   | Tennis                         | 2 includes<br>Voice from<br>Wimbledon. |
| 42. | Naresh Kumar        | Tennis                         | 1 -do-                                 |
| 43. | Manoj Kumar Sharma  | Basketball                     | 1                                      |
| 44. | Miss Sree Rupa Bose | "                              | 1                                      |
| 45. | Amrendra Singh      | Cricket                        | 7                                      |
| 46. | B. P. Yadav         | Cricket                        | 1                                      |
| 47. | Kukoo Walia         | Football ...1)<br>Hockey ...3) | 4                                      |
| 48. | Kailash Prasad      | Cricket                        | 1                                      |
| 49. | Mohan Jog           | Cricket                        | 3                                      |
| 50. | Mustaq Ali Siddiqui | Hockey ...1)<br>Football...1)  | 2                                      |
| 51. | Pradeep Vijaykar    | Cricket                        | 1                                      |
| 52. | Pradeep Magazine    | Cricket                        | 1                                      |
| 53. | R. N. Shome         | Footbal                        | 1                                      |
| 54. | Rajiv Mishra        | "                              | 4                                      |
| 55. | Rakes Khhatri       | Cricket                        | 4                                      |
| 56. | Rakesh Sharma       | Tennis                         | 2                                      |
| 57. | Sushil Jain         | Football                       | 1                                      |

| 1   | 2                    | 3        | 4 |
|-----|----------------------|----------|---|
| 58. | S. V. S. Chauhan     | Cricket  | 2 |
| 59. | Shree Preetam Khanna | Handball | 1 |
| 60. | Satyam Bora          | Football | 1 |
| 61. | V. Ramamurthy        | Cricket  | 4 |
| 62. | Vineet Garg          | Cricket  | 2 |
| 63. | Ambi Harsh           | Football | 3 |
| 64. | Sunil Minda          | Cricket  | 3 |

## Statement-II

*Details of Booking of Commentators by Doordarshan during the Period January 1986 to Feb:1987*

| S. No. | Name of Commentators | Date of Booking | In connection with                                 |
|--------|----------------------|-----------------|--|
| 1      | 2                    | 3               | 4  |
| 1.     | Arjit Sen            | 2.2.86          | Jawaharlal Nehru International held in Trivandrum. |
| 2.     | Baldev Sachdeva      | 2.2.86          | —do—   |
| 3.     | Baldev Sachdeva      | 24.2.86<br>to   | Indo-pak Hockey test matches '86 held in           |
| 4.     | Joselyn Martin       | 2.3.86          | Pakistan.  |
| 5.     | Vijay Kaura          | 1.2.86          | National Hockey Champion held at Bangalore.        |
| 6.     | Anupam Gulati        | 1.2.86          | National Hockey Champion held at Bangalore.        |
| 7.     | A.S. Sethi           | 18.2.86         | Indo Pak Hockey Test match at Kolhapur.            |
| 8.     | Joselyn Martin       | 21.2.86         | Indo Pak Hockey Test match at Hyderabad.           |

| 1   | 2                 | 3                | 4  |
|-----|-------------------|------------------|--|
| 9.  | Baldev Sachdeva   | 21.2.86          | —do—   |
| 10. | Anupam Gulati     | 18.2.86          | —do—   |
| 11. | Kukoo Walia       | 15.2.86          | Indo Pak Hockey Test match at Calcutta.            |
| 12. | Joselyn Martin    | 15.2.86          | —do—   |
| 13. | Avtar Singh Sethi | 18-30.4.86       | Xth Asian Games held in Seoul, 1986.               |
| 14. | Rajesh Tiwari     | —do—             | —do—   |
| 15. | Anupam Gulati     | 3.11.86          | Rovers Cup held in Bombay.                         |
| 16. | B. P. Ojha        | 3.11.86          | Rovers Cup held in Bombay.                         |
| 17. | K. G. Kakkar      | 23.12.86         | Sanjay Gandhi Memorial Hockey Tournament in Delhi. |
| 18. | Rajesh Tiwari     | 23.12.86         | —do—   |
| 19. | Kukoo Walia       | 14.11.86         | Jawahar Lal Nehru Hockey Tournament held in Delhi. |
| 20. | Vijayan Bala      | 14.11.86         | —do—   |
| 21. | Anupam Gulati     | 9.12.86          | —do—   |
| 22. | B. P. Ojha        | 9.12.86          | —do—   |
| 23. | B. P. Ojha        | 30.12.86         | DCM Football in Delhi.                             |
| 24. | Vijayan Bala      | 30.12.86         | DCM Football in Delhi.                             |
| 25. | Partho Mukherjee  | 25.9.86          | Xth Federation cup Football held in Srinagar.      |
| 26. | Vijay Kaura       | 25.9.86          | —do—   |
| 27. | Naresh Kumar      | 3rd to 5 Oct '86 | World Group Davis cup ties held in Delhi.          |
| 28. | Atul Prem Narayan | —do—             | —do—   |

| 1    | 2                | 3           | 4   |
|------|------------------|-------------|---|
| 29.  | Sushil Doshi     | —do—        | —do—  |
| 30.  | Kukoo Walia      | 20.5.86     | Exhibition Hockey match at Madras.            |
| 31.  | Baldev Sachdeva  | 12.6.86     | Exhibition Hockey match at Delhi.             |
| 31A. | Anupam Gulati    | 12.6.86     | —do—  |
| 32.  | Rajesh Tiwari    | 20.12.86    | IFA Shield at Calcutta.                       |
| 33.  | Arjit Sen        | 20.12.86    | —do—  |
| 34.  | A. S. Sethi      | 8.11.86     | Durand Football Tournament at Delhi.          |
| 35.  | Parsanjit Dutta  | 8.11.86     | —do—  |
| 36.  | Samir Sen Gupta  | 14.10.86    | Subroto Mukherjee Tournament at Delhi.        |
| 37.  | Prasan Choudhury | 14.10.86    | —do—  |
| 38.  | Anupam Gulati    | 4-11th/4/86 | 8th Champion Trophy at Pakistan.              |
| 39.  | Kukoo Walia      | —do—        | —do—  |
| 40.  | Baldev Sachdeva  | 19.4.86     | Bombay Gold Cup Hockey Tournament in Bombay.  |
| 41.  | John Cristo      | 19.4.86     | —do—  |
| 42.  | Baldev Sachdeva  | 18.3.86     | Santosh Trophy at Jabalpur.                   |
| 43.  | A. S. Sethi      | 16.7.86     | All India Indira Gandhi Gold Cup at Srinagar. |
| 44.  | Vijay Kaura      | 16.7.86     | —do—  |
| 45.  | Rajen Malhotra   | 14.3.86     | Beighton cup Hockey final at Calcutta.        |
| 46.  | Surjit Sen       | 14.3.86     | —do—  |
| 47.  | Kukoo Walia      | 11.10.86    | Surjit Singh Hockey Memorial at Jalandhar.    |

| 1   | 2                | 3                    | 4  |
|-----|------------------|----------------------|--|
| 46. | Vijay Kaura      | 11.10.86             | —do—   |
| 49. | Rajesh Tiwari    | 15.1.86.             | Indira Gandhi International Gold cup Hockey Tournament at Delhi. |
| 50. | Anupam Gulati    | 10th & 18th Jan '87. | Indira Gandhi International Gold Cup Hockey Tournament at Delhi. |
| 51. | John Crasto      | 12 & 13th Jan. '87   | —do—   |
| 52. | Kukoo Walia      | 14 & 18th Jan. ,87   | —do—   |
| 53. | Kabir Shaha      | 12.1.87              | —do—   |
| 54. | K. G. Kakkar     | 14/15.1.87           | —do—   |
| 55. | A. S. Sethi      | 13/16.1.87           | —do—   |
| 56. | B. P. Ojha       | 18.1.87              | —do—   |
| 57. | Vijay Kaura      | 16/18.1.87           | —do—   |
| 58. | Joselyn Marhin   | 11/17.1.87*          | —do—   |
| 59. | Vijayan Bala     | 3rd to 19th Oct. '86 | World Cup Hockey at London in 1986.                              |
| 60. | B. P. Ojha       | —do—                 | —do—   |
| 61. | Kabir Sjah       | 12.1.86              | Dhyan Chan Hockey at Jhansi.                                     |
| 62. | Rajesh Tiwari    | 5.2.87               | Jawaharlal Nehru Invitational Gold Cup Hockey final.             |
| 63. | Arjit Sen        | 5.2.87               | —do—   |
| 64. | Harpreet Salaria | 20.2.86              | National Basketball Champ* final (Men and Women) at Calcutta.    |
| 65. | Sreerupa Bose    | 20.2.86              | —do—   |
| 66. | Jennifer Paes    | 20.2.87              | —do—   |
| 67. | Naresh Kumar     | 7th to 9th March '86 | India-Czechoslovakia Davis cup tie at Calcutta.                  |
| 68. | Surbrato Bose    | —do—                 | —do—   |
| 69. | Sushil Jain      | —do—                 | —do—   |



*Commentators for Indo.Srilanka Cricket Series-1986*

| S. No. | Name              | Date of Booking               | Remarks.                                    |
|--------|-------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| 1      | 2                 | 3                             | 4   |
| 1.     | Akash Lal         | 7th and 9th<br>December, '86  | Vs. Board's<br>President at Gwalior.        |
| 2.     | A. S. Sethi       | —do—                          | —do—  |
| 1.     | Harah Bhogle      | 12th and 14th<br>Dec. '86     | Vs. Under 25 Kolhapur.                      |
| 1.     | Narottam Puri     | 17th and 22nd<br>Dec. '86     | 1st Test Kanpur Live.                       |
| 2.     | Sushil Doshi      | —do—                          | —do—  |
| 3.     | Chandu Sarwata    | —do—                          | —do—  |
| 4.     | Kishore Bhimani   | —do—                          | —do—  |
| 1.     | Dr. Narottam Puri | 24th Dec. '86                 | 1st One Day Inter-<br>national at Kanpur.   |
| 2.     | Sushil Doshi      | —do—                          | —do—  |
| 3.     | Chandu Sarwate    | —do—                          | —do—  |
| 4.     | Kishore Bhimani   | —do—                          | —do—  |
| 1.     | Venkata Sundaram  | 27th Dec. '86<br>1st Jan. '87 | 2nd Test at Nagpur.                         |
| 2.     | Akash Lal         | —do—                          | —do—  |
| 3.     | Ravi Chaturvedi   | —do—                          | —do—  |
| 4.     | Anupam Gulati     | —do—                          | —do—  |
| 1.     | Akash Lal         | 3rd to 8th<br>Jan. '87        | 3rd Test at Cuttack.                        |
| 2.     | Kishore Bhimani   | —do—                          | —do—  |
| 3.     | Ravi Chaturvedi   | —do—                          | —do—  |
| 1.     | Venkata Sundaram  | 11th Jan. '87                 | 2nd One Day Inter-<br>national at Guwahati. |
| 2.     | Akash Lal         | —do—                          | —do—  |

| 1  | 2                 | 3             | 4                                       |
|--|-------------------|---------------|---|
| 3.   | Ravi Chaturvedi   | —do—          | —do—                                    |
| 4.   | M. L. Jaisimha    | —do—          | —do—                                    |
| 1.   | Dr. Narottam Puri | 13th Jan, 87  | 3rd One Day Inter-national at Delhi.    |
| 2.   | M. A. K. Patudi   | —do—          | —do—                                    |
| 3.   | Sushhil Doshi     | —do—          | —do—                                    |
| <i>Deployment of Commentators and Summarisers to Cover Australia-Indian Cricket Series in August/September/Oct. 1986</i> |                   |               |   |
| 1.   | Kishore Bhimani   | 7.9.86        | 1st One Day International Jaipur.       |
| 2.   | A. S. Sethi       | 7.9.86        | —do—                                    |
| 3.   | Chandu Sarwate    | 7.9.86        | —do—                                    |
| 4.   | Dr. Narottam Puri | 9.9.86        | 2nd One Day International at Srinagar.  |
| 5.   | Sushil Doshi      | 9.9.86        | —do—                                    |
| 6.   | C. T. Sarvate     | 9.9.86        | —do—                                    |
| 7.   | Kishore Bhimani   | 18-22 Sep. 86 | 1st Test Match at Madras                |
| 8.   | Ravi Chaturvedi   | —do—          | —do—                                    |
| 9.   | M. L. Jaisimha    | —do—          | —do—                                    |
| 10.  | Sushil Doshi      | 24.9.86       | 3rd One Day International at Hyderabad. |
| 11.  | M. L. Jaisimha    | —do—          | —do—                                    |
| 12.  | Dr. Narottam Puri | 26-30 Sep. 86 | 2nd Test Match at Delhi.                |
| 13.  | Sushil Doshi      | —do—          | —do—                                    |
| 14.  | Nawab Pataudi     | —do—          | —do—                                    |
| 15.  | Fredun D. Vitre   | 2.10.86       | 4th One Day International at Delhi.     |
| 16.  | Dr. Narottam Puri | 2.10.86       | —do—                                    |
| 17.  | Gurdev Singh      | 2.10.86       | —do—                                    |
| 18.  | Mansoor Ali Khan  | 2.10.86       | —do—                                    |

| 1   | 2                 | 3                         | 4  |
|-----|-------------------|---------------------------|--|
| 19. | Venkat Sundaram   | 5.10.86                   | 5th One Day International at Ahmedabad               |
| 20. | Gurdev Singh      | 5.10.86                   | —do—   |
| 21. | Akash Lal         | 5.10.86                   | —do—   |
| 22. | Venkat Sundaram   | 7.10.86                   | 6th One Day International at Rajkot.                 |
| 23. | Gurdev Singh      | 7.10.86                   | —do—   |
| 24. | Akash Lal         | 7.10.86                   | —do—   |
| 25. | Fredun D 'Vitre   | 15-19th Oct. '86          | 3rd Test at Bombay.                                  |
| 26. | Raj Bhargava      | —do—                      | —do—   |
| 27. | C. T. Sarwate     | —do—                      | —do—   |
| 28. | Prasun Chaudhury  | 30-31 Aug and 1st Sep. 86 | Borard's President XI at Bangalore.                  |
| 29. | Abhay Chaturvedi  | —do—                      | —do—   |
| 30. | Prem Piplani      | 12, 13, 14th Sep., 86     | Under 25 at Chandigarh.                              |
| 31. | Ravi Chaturvedi   | —do—                      | —do—   |
| 32. | Harsh Bhogle      | 10, 11, 12th Oct., 86     | Ranjit Trophy at Baroda.                             |
| 33. | A. S. Sethi       | —do—                      | —do—   |
| 34. | Ashok Mankad      | 15th Jan., 87             | 4th One Day International at Baroda-HL, DDK, Bombay. |
| 35. | Harsh Bhogle      | —do—                      | —do—   |
| 36. | Dr. Narottam Puri | 18th Jan., 87             | 5th One Day International at Bombay-DDK (Bombay)     |
| 37. | Sushil Doshi      | —do—                      | —do—   |
| 38. | Chandu Sarwata    | —do—                      | —do—   |
| 39. | Ashok Mankad      | —do—                      | —do—   |

*Commentators booked for the forthcoming Cricket Fixtures with  
Pakistan.*

| Date              | Match   | Commentators  |
|-------------------|---|---|
| 23-25 Jan. 87     | Pakistan Vs. Board<br>President XI at<br>Faridabad. | 1. A. K. Pokharia   |
| 27th Jan, 87      | One-day International<br>at Indore                  | 1. Sushil Doshi<br>2. Chandu Sarvate<br>3. Narottam Puri                      |
| 3rd-8th Feb. 87   | 1st Test at Madras.                                 | 1. Sushil Doshi<br>2. Narottam Puri<br>3. C. T. Servate<br>4. M. L. Jaisimha  |
|                   | Pakistan Vs. India<br>(Under-25)                    | 1. Harsh Bhogle   |
| 11th-16th Feb. 87 | 2nd Test at Calcutta                                | 1. Kishore Bhimani<br>2. Ravi Chaturvedi<br>3. B. S. Bedi<br>4. Abas Ali Baig |
| 18th Feb. 87      | 2nd One Day International<br>at Calcutta            | 1. Kishore Bhimani<br>2. Ravi Chaturvedi<br>3. B. S. Bedi<br>4. Abas Ali Baig |
| 21-26 Feb. 87     | Third Test at Jaipur                                | 1. Sushil Doshi<br>2. Narottam Puri<br>3. M.L. Jaisimha<br>4. Chandu Servate  |
| 28th Feb,         | Ranjit Trophy                                       | 1. A. S. Sethi  |
| 2nd March, 87     | Champions at Delhi                                  | 2. Prakash Shah   |

**Grants to Agricultural Universities in  
Uttar Pradesh**

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

(a) the grants proposed to be provided in different fields to various agricultural universities in Uttar Pradesh during the current plan period;

(b) whether Government propose to entrust one of these universities with the responsibility of developing required varie-

ties of seeds etc. for dry land farming with a view to increase production under dry-land farming in the hill areas of the State; and

(c) if so, the University likely to be selected for the purpose ?

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 placed on the Table of the Sabha.

[English]

**Support Price of Wheat and Rice**

703. DR. DATTA SAMANT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the support price for wheat and rice fixed by Government this year; and

(b) the quantity of wheat and rice procured so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Government have fixed the procurement price of wheat at Rs. 166 per quintal for the 1987-88 marketing season. The procurement price of paddy (Common) has been fixed at Rs. 146 per quintal for 1986-87 marketing season.

(b) During the 1986-87 marketing season, the procurement of rice, including paddy in terms of rice, stood at 73.95 lakh tonnes (upto 25.2.1987) whereas that of wheat was of the order of 105.26 lakh tonnes (upto 20.2.1987).

**Exemption of Industries from ESI Scheme**

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

(a) the number of industries that are exempted from E.S.I Scheme;

(b) the total income of the E.S.I. Corporation during the last three years, yearwise; and

(c) whether Government consider the proposals for exemption from E.S.I. Scheme on the request of Trade Unions and workers, even if better schemes are implemented by the managements ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) There is no general exemption from the operation of the ESI

Act for any particular industry. However, certain factories/establishments are at present exempted under the Act.

(b) The total income of the Corporation by way of contributions was as under :

|         | Rupees in crores |
|---------|------------------|
| 1983-84 | 179.76           |
| 1984-85 | 172.93           |
| 1985-86 | 311.60           |

(c) The appropriate Government (Central or the State Government as the case may be) may grant exemption to a factory or establishment from the operation of the ESI Act if its employees are, on an overall assessment, entitled to benefits superior to those available under the ESI Act.

**Multi-Storeyed Buildings in Delhi**

705. SHRI P.M. SAYEED :  
SHRI AKHTAR HASAN :  
SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the areas in New Delhi and South Delhi where a ban has been imposed on the construction of multi-storeyed buildings;

(b) the reasons for which such a ban has been imposed;

(c) the specific height upto which a building is allowed to be raised in these areas;

(d) whether any representations have been received by Government against this ban; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (e). In pursuance to the decision taken by the

Government to this effect ban on construction of high-rise buildings i.e. buildings beyond 45 ft. in height or having more than 4 storeys and which have to be serviced by lifts was imposed in New Delhi including areas under the Delhi Development Authority and Municipal Corporation of Delhi falling in South Delhi with effect from 17-10-85 till the Master Plan for Delhi for 2001 is finalised. However, this ban was removed with effect from 18-7-86 in respect of Connaught Place area subject to certain conditions.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Formulation of comprehensive guidelines with regard to height of buildings, F.A.R. etc. is under the active consideration of the Government.

#### Modernisation of Rourkela Steel Plant

706. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether revised feasibility report on modernisation of the Rourkela Steel Plant with a proposed cost estimate of Rs. 1450 crores is now being examined by Steel Authority of India Limited; and

(b) if so, the details of the modernisation plan and the time by which it is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The Consultants of SAIL have submitted to them a feasibility report examining various options for the modernisation of the Rourkela Steel Plant. They have recommended one of the options for modernisation at an estimated cost of Rs. 1600 crores. The report is under the consideration of SAIL.

(b) Details of the modernisation plan and the time frame of its implementation will be known after the investment decision is taken.

#### Brackish Water Fish Farmers' Development Agencies in West Bengal and Orissa

707. SHRI BHATTAM SRI RAMA-MURTHY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Brackish Water Fish Farmers' Development Agencies sanctioned for Orissa and West Bengal during 1985-86;

(b) the salient features of the above scheme together with financial outlay and subsidy component;

(c) whether State Government of Andhra Pradesh has also sent similar proposals for sanctioning such agencies in Krishna and East Godavari districts of Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon and the financial outlay earmarked for the purpose ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

(d) There is an outlay of Rupees Seven Crores for the Scheme titled Integrated Brackishwater Fish Farm Development. Establishment of Brackish-water Fish Farmers' Development Agencies is a component of the integrated scheme. The Scheme is not yet approved.

#### Setting up of A Central Training Institute of Doordarshan

708. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is no central institution to train Doordarshan middle level and senior staff of the programme and engineering wings;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up a Central Training Institute of Doordarshan to impart training to the various categories of staff of Doordarshan;

(c) if so, the location of the proposed institute; and

(d) the time by which the institute will be set up ?

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

(a) At present staff of both All India Radio and Doordarshan is trained at the 'Staff Training Institute' of All India Radio.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It is tentatively proposed to set up a separate training institute for Doordarshan staff at Lucknow.

(d) The Scheme is still at consideration stage. Therefore, it is not possible to indicate any time frame for its implementation.

**Visit of Central Team to States about Migration of Labour**

709. **SHRI KRISHNA SINGH :**  
**SHRI BANWARI LAL**  
**PUROHIT :**  
**SHRI MUKUL WASNIK :**

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have set up a Central Team to inquire about the labour in the migrant States;

(b) whether the Central Team visited Orissa and other States to inquire about the migrant labour to deal with the problem of seasonal inter-State migration of labour force;

(c) if so, whether the Central Team has submitted its report to Government; and

(d) if so, ways and means Government propose to adopt to stop illegal migration of labour from one State of another ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) :** (a) Two Sub-committees of Members of Parliamentary Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Labour have been formed to study and report on the problems of Unorganised Labour in (i) Agriculture Sector and (ii) Non-Agriculture Sector respectively.

(b) The Sub-committee on Unorganised Labour in Non-Agriculture Sector has visited Orissa.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Services) Act, 1979 provides for registration of contractors as well as penalties for violation of provisions of the Act. The appropriate Governments for enforcement of the provisions of the Act are State Governments in most cases.

**Induction Furnaces Facing Closure**

710. **SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether some induction furnaces are facing closure; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) :** (a) and (b). No information regarding induction furnaces facing closure has been received.

**National Commission on Urbanisation**

711. **SHRI R. M. BHOYE :** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a National Commission on Urbanisation headed by noted Architect Charles Correa; was appointed by Union Government;

(b) whether the commission has submitted its report to Government; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the suggestions and facilities it has recommended in this regard ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) :** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The National Commission on Urbanisation has submitted its first interim report to the Government.

(c) In its first interim report, the Commission has sought to examine some of the main issues involved in the urbanisation process as well as identify those steps that can be taken immediately.

#### **Review of Recommendations of Sugar Wage Board**

**712. PROF. MADHU DANAVATE :** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether an action committee consisting of representatives of various Central Trade Union Organisation has demanded review of the recommendations of the Sugar Wage Boards; and

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

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

(b) The demands have been referred to the 3rd Wage Board for Sugar Industry for their consideration

#### **Transfer of Indira Gandhi Stadium**

**713. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV :** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal to transfer the Indira Gandhi Stadium run by DDA to the Sports Authority of India is under consideration; and

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) :** The Indira Gandhi Stadium has since been transferred to the Sports Authority of India.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Unorganised and Organised Labour**

**714. SHRI RAM SWAROOP RAM :** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of unorganised labour to organised labour in the country;

(b) the estimated number of workers under the unorganised labour; and

(c) the schemes under consideration of Government to better the lot of the workers in the unorganised sector ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) :** (a) and (b). The 1981 Census does not categorise workers as organised and unorganised. Workers are identified by the sectors in which they are engaged eg. agriculture and allied occupations, Mining and Quarrying, Manufacturing, Construction, Transport Services etc. It is therefore difficult to state accurately the percentage of organised to unorganised labour.

(c) Apart from various labour laws and Welfare funds under which the different categories of workers in the unorganised sector are covered, the package of poverty alleviation programmes, such as NREP, RLEGP and IRDP, is aimed at giving self-employment and wage employment to the poorest sections of the community which includes the bulk of the unorganised sector.

#### **Central Scheme to Eradicate Saccharum in Districts of Andhra Pradesh**

**715. SHRI V. TULSIRAM :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :



(a) the districts of Andhra Pradesh which are heavily infested with *Saccharum* species;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up a Central Tractor Station in Mahboob Nagar District of Andhra Pradesh for eradication of the *Saccharum* species during the Seventh Plan;

(c) whether a final decision has been taken by Union Government, in this regard, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) None of the districts of Andhra Pradesh are heavily infested with *sacchrum* species.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In view of the reply to part (b), the question does not arise.

(d) *Sacchrum* species are not considered as problematic to the State of Andhra Pradesh.

**Unauthorised Construction at Amrita Shergill Marg, New Delhi**

716. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that some house owners at Amrita Shergill Marg, Lodi Garden, New Delhi have raised unauthorised constructions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

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 House.

**Minerals Fund in Western Coastal Areas**

717. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of rare earths/minerals found in the Western coastal areas, particularly in Kanyakumari District and Kerala; and

(b) whether Government have any proposal to exploit these minerals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Provision of Shelter by Delhi Development Authority**

718. SHRI VISHNU MODI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development authority has also declared this year to be the year of providing shelter for shelterless persons as per the declaration made by U.N.O.;

(b) if so, the number of houses/flats/plots earmarked for the purpose;

(c) when the allotment of these flats would commence; and

(d) whether Development Authority has invited applications from the shelterless persons for allotment of these tenements to them.

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

(b) to (d). Slum Wing of the DDA proposes to provide about 50,000 developed plots of 26 sq mtrs. each to the EWS of the society for the 7th Five Year Plan period. The EFC clearance for this project is being obtained and the project would be launched soon after EFC clearance.

### Decline in Production of Protective Foods

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

(a) whether production of protective foods, especially fruits, vegetables, milk; fish etc. has not increased substantially, if so, the reasons thereof;

(b) whether Government have any scheme to set up Nutrition Gardens in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir. Production of protective foods, especially fruits, vegetables, milk, fish etc. has increased in recent years.

(b) and (c). The Government have no such scheme.

### Marketing of Indian Films

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

(a) whether markets for the Indian films are drying up all over the world;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) the steps proposed to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) There has been a gradual decline in the export of Indian films during the last few years. This is, however, not so in the case of export of video rights of Indian films.

(b) The export of films declined from Rs. 14.55 crores in 1981-82 to Rs. 6.18 crores during 1985-86.

(c) The National Film Development Corporation which is the canalising agency for export of feature films has adopted the following important measures to promote the export of Indian films :

(i) The Corporation participates in (a) film festivals and film markets abroad and (b) business delegations to foreign countries;

(ii) Prospective buyers—individual as well as State agencies, are invited to participate in the film markets organised on the occasion of International Film Festivals and Filmot-savs held in India.

(iii) Foreign delegations are invited and encouraged to visit India to view Indian films for selection and purchase for their countries.

(iv) The Corporation has entered into exclusive agency agreement with the State Agencies of some countries.

(v) The Corporation has Regional Office in London to increase the export.

(vi) Festivals of Indian films arranged in various countries under the Cultural Exchange Programme or otherwise create an interest in Indian films abroad.

(vii) The Corporation has constituted Film Export Advisory Committees at Madras, Calcutta and Central Film Export Advisory Committee in Bombay jointly with Film Industry to devise steps to boost exports.

(viii) The Corporation seeks help from Indian Embassies abroad to open up further avenues for new markets.

(ix) NFDC has prepared marketing tools like subtitled prints, video cassettes and other material for publicity and distribution during film festivals as well as through the London office.

(x) NFDC gives advances/loans to exporters for preparation of print material etc.

#### Telecast of Commercial Films

722. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any categories called commercial films; box-office films and off beat films; and

(b) whether commercial films are accepted by the Doordarshan for telecast ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) All films are selected for telecast on basis of their artistic merit, cinematic uses and suitability for family viewing.

#### Improvement of TV Programmes

723. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received suggestion for improvement of programmes to cater to the needs of common man and rural folk; and

(b) whether the suggestion have been considered by the Government, if so, the steps taken to implement them ?

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

(a) and (b). Suggestions are received from the viewers from time to time for improvement of programmes to cater to the needs of common man and rural folk. All such suggestions are monitored by the Audience Research Unit of Doordarshan and are used, to the extent found feasible, as an important input in the programme planning of Doordarshan.

#### Loss to Bhilai Steel Plant Due to Exports

724. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether inventory of steel plants with Bhilai Steel Plant of SAIL has shot up and the plant is likely to incur a loss of Rs. 124 crores by exporting these plates at prices which do not cover even the variable cost;

(b) if so, how such a huge stock of steel plates was allowed to accumulate;

(c) whether the production exceeded the projected demand;

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to ensure that such a situation does not recur; and

(e) the steps taken to bring down the cost of production of steel plates to maintain parity with the international prices ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). There has been an increase of 42,000 tonnes in the stocks of plates produced by Bhilai Steel Plant between 1.4.1986 and 1.2.1987. The accretion in stocks is mainly in certain categories where the production has been more than demand.

An exportable surplus was identified in the beginning of the year itself based on estimated demand and availability. Export realisation depends upon the prevailing international prices and does not necessarily cover costs fully.

(d) In addition to an intensified drive for maximising domestic sales and planning production to conform more closely to demand. SAIL is also exploring further export avenues.

(e) The cost of production is expected to come down with the attainment of higher levels of capacity utilisation in the production of plates in the coming years. The

attainment of parity with international prices depends upon a number of factors such as the cost of various inputs, modernisation of plants etc.

**Construction of Flat, in Place of Bungalows in VIP Zones of New Delhi**

725. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTHAIK : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that bungalows in the capital's VIP Zone are proposed to be converted into smaller and more compact modern houses/flats; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). A design Cell has been established in the Ministry of Urban Development to study and recommend Urban Design framework for re-desification of Government Colonies in Zone D-11 and redevelopment of Bungalow area in Zone D-12. The project, however, is still at preliminary stage.

[*Translation*]

**Krishi Vigyan Kendras in Madhya Pradesh**

726. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Central Government propose to open some new (Krishi Vigyan Kendras) Agriculture Science Centres in Madhya Pradesh during the Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the action taken in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) There is no specific proposal at present to estab-

lish Krishi Vigyan Kendras in Madhya Pradesh during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

[*English*]

**National Watershed Development Programme**

727. SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU : will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether new national watershed development programme for rainfed agriculture is being started from 1986-87;

(b) whether the Centrally sponsored scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 239 crores is to supplement the efforts being made by States in this area ; and

(c) if so, to what extent the Centrally sponsored scheme has been introduced and the results achieved so far ?

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.

(c) The Centrally sponsored Scheme of National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture has been introduced from July, 1986. As such, it is too early to indicate results achieved under this scheme.

[*Translation*]

**Indo-FAO Agreement on Plantation of Trees in Chambal Ravines**

728. SHRI MADAN PANDEY : will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any agreement was reached with the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations under the Technical Exchange Programme for planting of trees in Chambal ravines;

(b) If so, the details thereof:

(c) whether such schemes are also proposed to be undertaken in other parts of the country; and

(d) if so, the outlines thereof?

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

(b) The objectives of the FOA assistance are to assist in the implementation of the 1987/88 aerial seeding programme and to raise technical capabilities of concerned personnel for scaling up operations. The FAO contribution for the project will be US \$ 95,000.

(c) and (d). No other scheme of aerial seeding has been posed to the FAO for assistance.

[English]

**Negotiations by Housing Development Finance Corporation for Loans**

729 SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the negotiations by the Housing Development Finance Corporation with American Express Bank for borrowing loans have been finalised; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (d). The reference is presumably to the transaction of Housing Development Finance Corporation for raising US \$ 25 million in the American Market in January, 1987 and accepting the offer of American Express Bank as the most advantageous. The loans have, however, not been borrowed by Housing Development Finance Corporation from the American Express Bank but raised in the American open Market under Union Statates Housing Guarantee programme.

**Low efficiency of fertilizer units**

730 SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :  
SHRI MUKUL WASNIK :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of fertilizer units in the country are working at low efficiency because of ageing plants and obsolete technologies ;

(b) whether these fertilizer units are in need of overhauling; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Union Government to overhaul these fertilizer units and boost the production of fertilizers in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) Performance of certain fertilizer units has not been satisfactory, not only due to ageing of the plant and machinery and obsolete technology, but also on account of power problems.

(b) Yes, sir.

(c) Schemes have been drawn up for revamping and modernising the units with a view to improving their operational efficiency. At the same time, captive power plants, wherever considered necessary, have either been installed or are under installation to take care of the power problems. A major programme of setting up of additional fertilizer capacity is also under way to augment the indigenous production of fertilizers

**Provision of Drinking Water in Maharashtra**

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

(a) the number of villages in Maharashtra where drinking water has been provided so far ; and

(b) the number of villages that are yet to be provided with drinking water facilities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) 23,833 villages have been fully covered with drinking water supply upto 31.12.1986.

(b) 16,927 villages (including partially covered villages) and 25,000 habitations are yet to be provided with drinking water facilities.

**Minimum Wages for Agricultural and Construction Workers**

732. SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN :  
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:  
SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that some of the State Governments have fixed minimum wages for agricultural and construction workers at a level which will keep them permanently below the poverty line ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c). The employments in agriculture and construction industry fall primarily under the sphere of State Governments who determine minimum wages in these employments. Each State assesses its local conditions and follows suitable criteria while fixing the minimum wages. State Governments have been advised to take into consideration all relevant considerations including poverty line while fixing minimum wages.

**Setting up of TV Centre in Malappuram District of Kerala**

733. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a TV centre in Malappuram district of Kerala during 1987; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). The existing low power (100W) TV transmitter at Dibrugarh is under replacement by a 10 KW TV transmitter. It has been decided to install the said transmitter at Malappuram on its release.

**TV Facilities for Rajnandgaon District of Madhya Pradesh**

734. SHRI SHIVENDRA BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to bring the District of Rajnandgaon of Madhya Pradesh under the TV network ; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal ?

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

(b) The Seventh Plan of Doordarshan includes a scheme for replacement of the existing .1 kilowatt TV transmitter at Raipur by a 10 kilowatt transmitter. On completion of this project, substantial area of Rajnandgaon district is expected to be covered by TV service.

**Draw of Lots by Cooperative Group Housing Societies**

735. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOP-

MENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 896 on 16 November, 1986 regarding draw of lots by cooperative group housing societies and state:

(a) the dates on which action was initiated against the six defaulting cooperative group housing societies for violating rules for not conducting draw of lots with prior approval of Delhi Development Authority and Registrar of Cooperative Societies;

(b) whether complaints have also been received against any of these societies for not holding yearly elections as required under Rule 62 from May 1983 to June,

1986; not holding statutory Annual General Meetings in 1984, 1985 and not submitting audited accounts; holding offices by office bearers for more than two consecutive terms; and violating other rules, bye-laws and directives; and

(c) if so, the action taken against these societies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Relevant information is given in the statement below.

(c) Relevant information is given in the statement II below.

Statement-I

|  | 1  | 2   | 3                                     | 4  | 5  | 6   |
|--|--|---|---------------------------------------|--|--|---|
|  | Maduban Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd. | Dr. Zakir Husain Coop, Group Housing Society Lt | Kangra Adarsh Coop. G. H. Society Lt. | State Bank of India Subordinate Staff Coop. G. H. Society Ltd. | Anand Lok Co. Group Housing Society Ltd. | Central Govt. Services Co. Land & Group Housing Society Lt. |

|       |        |        |         |        |         |         |
|-------|--------|--------|---------|--------|---------|---------|
| (a)   | 9.9.86 | 1.6.84 | 21.2.86 | 9.9.86 | 6.11.86 | 6.11.86 |
| (b)   |        |        |         |        |         |         |
| (i)   | NO     | YES    | NO      | NO     | YES     | NO      |
| (ii)  | NO     | YES    | NO      | NO     | YES     | NO      |
| (iii) | NO     | YES    | NO      | NO     | YES     | NO      |
| (iv)  | YES    | YES    | NO      | YES    | YES     | YES     |



## Statement-II

1. **Maduban Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.** On 9.9.86 enquiry under section 55 of the Delhi Co-operative Societies Act 1972 has been initiated. The enquiry has been completed. On the basis of the report of the enquiry officer a show-cause notice has been issued on 5.2.1987 to the Society to explain reasons as to why the management of the society should not be superseded, under Section 32 of the said Act. The enquiry under Section 59 of the said Act is in progress.
2. **Dr. Zakir Hussain Coop. Gr. Housing society Ltd.** On 1.6.84 an enquiry U/s 55 of D.C.S. Act 1972 was initiated but the progress of the same has been held up due to the stay granted by the Delhi High Court. Formally an Administrator was appointed on 7.2.86 after superseding the Managing Committee of the society but he could not take over and function due to the stay of the Delhi High Court. The High Court has further directed the Registrar to hold the elections before 20.4.87 after finalisation of the Membership list.
3. **Kangra Adarsh Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.** Since no complaint against the society as in column (b) of Annexure I has been received, no action is required to be taken in this respect.
4. **State Bank of India Subordinate staff Coop. Gr. Housing Society Ltd.** On 9.9.86, an enquiry U/s 55 of the D.C.S. Act 1972 has been initiated and the same is in progress.
5. **Anand Lok Coop. Gr. Housing Society Ltd.** The Enquiry u/s 55 of the Delhi Coop. Societies Act, 1972 was initiated on 4.12.86. A show-cause notice for violation of Directive of Registrar Coop. Societies and Requisition for holding fresh Election of the M.C. was issued to the Society on 6.11.1986 and 4.12.86 respectively. The High Court vide order dated 9.1.1987 in the C.W.P. No. 60 of 1987 restrained the Registrar Co-operative Societies from taking any action pursuant to the above order.
6. **Central Govt. Services Coop. Land and Gr. Housing Society Ltd.** Enquiry U/s 55 of D.C.S. Act 1972 was initiated against the society on 22.5.85. On the basis of the Enquiry Report a show-cause notice under Section 32 of Delhi Coop Societies Act, 1972 was issued to the Society, which has filed a reply to the notice and the reply is under consideration.

[*Translation*]

**Construction of Roads in DDA Colonies**

736. SHRI BHARAT SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the plight of such DDA colonies where the roads are in need of repairs or are yet to be constructed; and

(b) if so, the remedial steps taken or being taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Delhi Development Authority is providing roads in the colonies being developed by it, within the constraint of funds. All efforts are made to ensure that these roads are maintained in proper condition till they are taken over by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

[*English*]

**Popularisation of Culture of Hill Areas Through TV Programme**

737. SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to popularise the culture of hill areas of Himachal Pradesh through TV Programmes;

(b) the amount spent on the programme of development of culture of hill areas; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to recruit local artists on permanent basis for preparation of these programmes ?

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

(a) It has been the endeavour of Doordarshan to telecast programmes on the culture of the people of hilly areas, including Himachal Pradesh so as to inculcate awareness among the viewers. TV teams

are sent to Himachal Pradesh by DDK, Jalandhar to cover important cultural events. Programmes put out by DDK Delhi, which are also relayed by the two LFTs at Kulu and Shimla and HPT at Kausauli, do include cultural programmes of Himachal Pradesh.

(b) Doordarshan only covers the cultural aspects/events in its programmes so as to inform, educate and entertain the viewers. It is not directly concerned with development of culture in hill areas.

(c) At present, there is no such proposal.

**Installation of TV Relay Centre in Deoghar/Dumka**

738. SHRI SALAHUDDIN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to install a television relay centre in Deoghar or Dumka in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Group Accident Insurance Scheme for Fishermen**

739. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) when the Centrally sponsored Group Accident Insurance Scheme for fishermen was introduced

(b) the premium required to be paid by Union Government, State Government and the beneficiaries under the scheme; and

(c) how far the scheme has been implemented in different States and the benefit accrued to the beneficiaries so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Centrally Sponsored Group Accident Insurance Scheme for active fishermen was introduced during 1982-83.

(b) Under this scheme 50% of the annual premium of Rs. 9 per beneficiary is subsidised by the Central Government and the remaining 50% is borne by the concerned State Government either fully or partially in conjunction with fishermen's cooperative society/federation/recognized welfare organisation. In the case of Union Territories 100% of the premium will be subsidised by the Central Government.

(c) The scheme has been implemented in Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Goa, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry insuring 3.20 lakh fishermen during 1985-86. Till September 1986 National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperatives Ltd. (FISHCOFFED) which is the implementing agency has settled 265 claims amounting to Rs. Rs. 37.50 lakhs.

**DMS/Mother Dairy Booths in Vasant Vihar, New Delhi**

740. SHRI BEZAWADA PAPI REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to open D.M.S./Mother Dairy Booth at Vasant Vihar, a Government colony, where allotment has been done recently;

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

(c) the time by which Booths are likely to be opened there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). Four

Mother Dairy Bulk Milk Vending Booths and two shops selling Mother Dairy's milk in polypacks are already operating in Vasant Vihar. At present the Mother Dairy has no proposal for opening more retail outlets to sell its milk in Vasant Vihar Government colony and has also not received any representation in this regard. Delhi Milk Scheme, however, received sometime back information that 405 Government Quarters are likely to come up and that arrangements may be made for opening a milk booth. Since the acquisition of a suitable site for construction of a booth may take some time, rentfree-lockable accommodation was requested and the same is awaited.

**Notices by DDA for Sale/Transfer of Flats**

741. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Development Authority has issued some notices on 5 February, 1987 to regularise sale/transfer of Delhi Development Authority flats;

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

(c) whether Delhi Development Authority had issued such notices in the past also; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) As per notice enclosed as statement.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Statement**

**Importance Notice**

**Sale/Transfer of DDA Flats**

It has come to the notice of the Delhi Development Authority that certain allottees have transferred, sold, assigned or parted

with possession of their flats allotted by the DDA without prior approval of the Lessor. The public is hereby informed that such transfers, sales or assignments or parting with possession of flats invites action on the part of the DDA to cancel the allotment and resume the flat.

A large number of *representations* have been received by the DDA from individuals, who have taken flats from original allottees on power of attorney or otherwise that they would like the allotments to be regularised in their favour for which they are prepared to pay the DDA the required unearned increase and other charges, as may be necessary for this purpose.

The Delhi Development Authority has considered these requests favourably and has decided to regularise such sales, transactions, assignments etc. etc. if a written request is received from the respective individuals with 90 days from the date of issue of this notice DDA may, however, in exceptional circumstances, extend the period for making such written request by another period of 60 days.

The requests from the allottees for grant of sale permission of their flats shall be considered expeditiously DDA will not insist upon the allottees to first execute/register the conveyance deed. Request for transfer can be entertained without the registration of conveyance deed subject to their depositing the requisite stamping charges with the appropriate authority and on an undertaking to execute/register the conveyance deed in due course.

Where the allottees have already transferred or parted with possession without the approval of the DDA, transaction will be regularised by charging 50% of the unearned increase in the value of the land and a penalty equivalent to 25% of the assessed unearned increase in value of the land on the date of application for regularisation.

The allottees desirous of obtaining permission to sell/transfer the flat, may apply on the prescribed form which can be obtained from the Sales Counter of the DDA at the Ground Floor, 'D' Block, Vikas

Sadan (Behind INA Market), New Delhi, on payment of Rs. 10 between 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p. m. and 3.00 to 5.00 p.m. on any working day.

The public is further hereby informed that after the expiry of the aforesaid period of 90 days with such extended period as might have been granted, the DDA will, in case it comes to its notice that a flat has been sold, transferred, assigned or otherwise possession thereof has been parted with without the prior approved by the Lessor and without making any request for regularisation of the sale, transfer, assignment etc. etc, initiate action for cancellation of the allotment and take over possession of the flat. The cancellation and taking over possession of the flat will be further subjected to such penalties as are provided in the rules regulating the allotment.

In order, therefore, to avoid detection and to avail of the liberalised policy, those who have already sold/purchased the flats in a clandestine manner are advised to make applications in the aforementioned prescribed form for regularisation. To save the allotment of their flats from being cancelled or possession thereof taken over pursuant to detection of the illegal sale/purchase, the allottees/purchasers are advised to make applications within 90 days from the date of publication of this Notice.

#### Setting up of Fertilizer Plants

742. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the present production of fertilizers in the country against the requirements;

(b) the quantity of fertilizers imported during the year ending December, 1986;

(c) whether Government propose to set up 15 more fertilizer plants to meet growing foodgrains requirements to the country,

(d) if so, the names of States in which these fertilizer plant are likely to be located and the allocation required to be spared; and

(e) the anticipated schedule for commissioning each of the plants and the details regarding substantial foreign exchange likely to be spent?

DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) Estimates of indigenous production and consumption of fertilizers during the current year (1986-87) are given below:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

(Figures in lakh tonnes of nutrients)

|               | Indigenous Production                       | Consumption |
|---------------|---|-------------|
| Nitrogen (N)  | 53.00                                       | 60.25       |
| Phosphate (P) | 16.50                                       | 22.28       |
| Potash (K)    | There is no indigenous production of Potash | 9.47        |
| Total         | 69.50                                       | 92.00       |

(b) During the period April-December, 1986 of the current financial year the following quantities of fertilizers were imported:

(Figures in lakh tonnes of nutrients)

|               |       |
|---------------|-------|
| Nitrogen (N)  | 8.94  |
| Phosphate (P) | 2.46  |
| Potash (K)    | 7.25  |
| Total         | 18.65 |

(c) Yes, Sir..

(d) and (e). Details of the location, estimated total cost and foreign exchange component, and the expected date of commissioning of the projects, are given in the Statement below.

#### Statement

| Location of Project | Estimated Total Cost (Rs. in crores) | Estimated Foreign Exchange Component (Rs. in Crores) | Expected Date of Commissioning |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| 1                   | 2                                    | 3  | 4                              |

#### NITROGENOUS FERTILIZERS PROJECTS

|                              |        |        |             |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|-------------|
| 1. Namrup-III (Assam)        | 283.28 | 56.59  | April, 1987 |
| 2. Vijaipur (Madhya Pradesh) | 587.10 | 245.40 | Dec., 1987  |
| 3. Aonla (Uttar Pradesh)     | 696.00 | 295.00 | April, 1988 |

| 1  | 2   | 3      | 4      | 5             |
|----|---|--------|--------|---------------|
| 4. | Udyogamandal (Kerala)                                     | 260.22 | 66.70  | May, 1988     |
| 5. | Jagdishpur (Uttar Pradesh)                                | 720.00 | 196.00 | July, 1988    |
| 6. | Kakinada (Andhra Pradesh) —Nitrogenous Fertilizer Project | 626.00 | 185.00 | January, 1990 |
| 7. | Sawai Madhopur (Rajasthan)                                | 764.00 | 256.00 | April, 1990   |
| 8. | Babrala (Uttar Pradesh)                                   | 750.00 | 250.00 | July, 1990    |
| 9. | Shahjahanpur (Uttar Pradesh)                              | 728.00 | 220.00 | October, 1990 |

#### PHOSPHATIC FERTILIZER PROJECTS

|     |   |        |        |   |
|-----|---|--------|--------|---|
| 10. | Paradeep (Orissa)                                 | 449.00 | 50.00  | Phase-I : Already in production<br>Phase-II : May, 1988 |
| 11. | Mangalore Expansion (Karnataka)                   | 26.00  | 15.83  | Under trial production                                  |
| 12. | Sikka (Gujarat)                                   | 105.00 | 11.12  | March, 1987   |
| 13. | Tuticorin (DAP Retrofitting Project (Tamil Nadu)) | 4.53   | 1.35   | July, 1987  |
| 14. | Kakinada DAP Project (Andhra Pradesh)             | 108.00 | 7.60   | December, 1987  |
| 15. | Bharuch Nitrophosphate Project (Gujarat)          | 203.50 | 75.10* | January, 1989   |

(\* @ Rs. 100 = DM 14)

#### Wage Board Report for Journalists and Non-Journalists

743. SHRI NARSING SURYA-WANSI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the report of the Wage Board for journalists and non-journalists has been received by Government;

(b) if so, the highlights of the report; and

(c) if not, when it is likely to be received ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) ; (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Chairman of the Wage Board has been requested to finalise his report at the earliest.

#### Financial Assistance for Deep-Sea Fishing

744. DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the financial assistance sought from U.N. agencies such as Food and Agriculture Organisation, World Bank etc. during last three years for the promotion of deep-sea fishing programme; and

(b) disbursement of the assistance to the States, State-wise;

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

#### Workers Killed in Industries

745. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that India holds record in industrial mishaps;

(b) if so, the number of persons who died due to industrial accidents during the last three year, year-wise;

(c) whether most of the workers died in chemicals units;

(d) the number of chemical factories functioning in India and the number of chemicals produced in those factories; and

(e) the steps being taken to reduce the number of casualties in industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). As per information compiled by the Labour Bureau, Shimla, the number of fatal injuries in factories during the years 1981, 1982 and 1983 was 687, 549 and 456 respectively.

(c) So far as number of fatal injuries per thousand workers is concerned, during 1983, the highest rate of 0.26 was in manufacture of Basic Metal and Alloy Industries.

(d) As per the provisional figures compiled by the Labour Bureau, Shimla, there were 6630 working chemical factories in the country in 1983 producing various types of chemicals. The total number of all the chemicals produced in these factories is not available.

(e) The Factories Act, 1948 lays down a number of provisions for ensuring safety in manufacturing processes. The responsibility for enforcement of the provisions of the Factories Act lies with the State/ Union Territories Administrations. The Central Government also issues guidelines to State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations from time to time regarding enforcement of safety provisions and meeting emergencies. The state Factory Inspectors have also been trained in the latest methods of accidents prevention, air monitoring and pollution control etc. A Bill to amend the Factories Act, 1948 with a view to making safety provisions more stringent and effective was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 2nd December, 1986.

#### Purchase and sales by NAFED

746. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total purchase of different agricultural produce made by N.A.F.E.D. during 1985-86;

(b) the crop-wise sale figures during the same period;

(c) the present foreign liabilities of NAFED; and

(d) in how many cases the NAFED has lost in arbitration with Indian and foreign parties and the money value thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G. S. DHILLON): (a) The total purchases of agricultural produce made by NAFED during 1985-86 amounted to Rs. 113.98 crores.

(b) The information is contained in the statement below.

(c) Foreign liabilities claimed against NAFED are of the value of Rs. 19.21 crores. As the said liability has not been acknowledged by NAFED, it is shown as contingent liability in its accounts.

(d) The verdict of awards in respect of seven foreign parties involving a sum of US \$ 1.71 Millions has gone against NAFED. These have not so far come to to the Indian Courts for execution. There is no liability on account of arbitration awards in respect of Indian parties.

#### Statement

#### *Statement Showing Crop-wise Sales During 1985-86*

| Sl. No. | Crop/Commodity | Value (Rs. in lakhs) |
|---------|----------------|----------------------|
|---------|----------------|----------------------|

| 1  | 2     | 3      |
|----|-------|--------|
| 1. | Gram  | 396.46 |
| 2. | Tea   | 19.84  |
| 3. | Wheat | 4.38   |
| 4. | Rice  | 9.87   |
| 5. | Moth  | 6.65   |
| 6. | Jowar | 126.88 |
| 7. | Bajra | 81.03  |
| 8. | Maize | 174.63 |
| 9. | Arhar | 53.56  |

| 1   | 2                     | 3       |
|-----|-----------------------|---------|
| 10. | Masoor                | 67.05   |
| 11. | Moong                 | 83.52   |
| 12. | Peas & Dal            | 54.02   |
| 13. | Batri                 | 6.38    |
| 14. | Urad                  | 12.12   |
| 15. | Cardamom Large        | 2.05    |
| 16. | Black Pepper          | 1213.06 |
| 17. | Cumin Seed            | 3.75    |
| 18. | Turmeric              | 44.69   |
| 19. | Cardamom Small        | 0.80    |
| 20. | Methi                 | 0.06    |
| 21. | Chillies              | 1.30    |
| 22. | Garlic                | 10.71   |
| 23. | Dry Ginger            | 4.15    |
| 24. | Cloves                | 0.10    |
| 25. | Till Seed             | 17.11   |
| 26. | Mustard Seed          | 328.56  |
| 27. | Mustard Seed (PSS)    | 2845.67 |
| 28. | Copra (PSS)           | 678.85  |
| 29. | Soyabean (Commercial) | 52.10   |
| 30. | Soyabean (PSS)        | 1653.87 |
| 31. | Niger Seed            | 685.20  |
| 32. | Sesame Seed           | 844.80  |
| 33. | Caster Seed           | 6.94    |
| 34. | Lin Seed              | 4.70    |
| 35. | Coconut               | 0.37    |
| 36. | Almonds               | 4.85    |
| 37. | Apple                 | 13.98   |
| 38. | Onion                 | 5272.39 |
| 39. | Potato                | 34.61   |
| 40. | Potato PSS            | 35.94   |



**Achievements of Rural Planning**

747. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :  
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the achievements of rural planning in the matter of generating rural employment, reducing the poverty percentage and exodus of villagers to cities during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) whether there are any flaws in the anti-poverty strategy in rural areas;

(c) if so, the measures Government propose to take to remove these flaws for achieving the targetted result during the Seventh Plan period;

(d) whether Government are considering to re-introduce the system of 'Food for Work' programme in rural areas, particularly in the areas which are in the grip of drought; 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) to (e). Removal of poverty and unemployment are the crucial components of the strategy for growth with equity envisaged in the Seventh Plan. The major poverty alleviation and employment programmes being implemented by the Department of Rural Development are integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP).

The studies conducted by way of concurrent evaluation of IRDP indicate that the assets provided under the programme had generated an incremental income exceeding Rs. 1000 in 50% of the cases. At the National level about 52% old beneficiaries (beneficiaries assisted during the Sixth Plan) had crossed the poverty line of Rs. 3500 and 12% of them crossed the

revised poverty line of Rs. 6400. Under NREP and RLEGP the actual employment generation during 1985-86 was about 554 million mandays against the target of about 490 million mandays as laid down in the Seventh Plan document. The achievement upto December 1986 in the current year is about 435 million mandays against the similar annual target of about 490 million mandays.

The data collected by the concurrent evaluation of the IRDP is being used by the State Governments for taking corrective measures, whenever necessary. Similar concurrent evaluation of NREP and RLEGP is under consideration of the Government of India.

This Department does not maintain information about exodus of villagers to cities.

Under employment programmes, i.e., NREP and RLEGP, about 50% the wages are paid in foodgrains. National Rural Employment Programme was launched as a regular plan programme during Sixth Plan taking into account the defects noticed in the earlier Food for Work Programme.

**Provision of Shelter in Delhi**

748. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) how many shelterless people were provided shelter in Delhi by Union Government during 1986; and

(b) how many shelterless people are proposed to be provided with shelter during 1987 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SARI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The information is being collected:

(b) It is proposed to provide shelter to 1560 and 2898 families during 1986-87 and 1987-88, respectively.

**Allotment of MIG Flats by DDA  
Under HUDCO Pattern Scheme, 1979**

749. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) how many people have been given physical possession of MIG Flats under HUDCO pattern scheme, 1979;

(b) how many are yet to be given physical possession of MIG flats; and

(c) the time by which all the applicants under this category will be allotted and given physical possession of the flats ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT  
(SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) 6263.

(b) 2599 allottees are yet to be issued letters for taking over physical possession.

(c) No time limit can be given for this purpose as the construction of flats is subject to the availability of funds; while the handing over of possessions is subject to the completion of certain formalities by the allottees.

**Production of Films in Different  
Languages/Dialects**

750. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4251 on 1 December, 1986 regarding production of films in different languages/dialects and state :

(a) the names of the languages/dialects in which financial assistance was extended for production of films by the National Film Development Corporation and the Films Division during the last three years including the current financial year;

(b) the exact number of applications/requests received for financial assistance by the two Agencies (FDC and FD) during this period, language/dialects-wise, and the number of applications accepted during the above period; and

(c) the reasons for rejection of the applications which were not accepted ?

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

(a) During the last three years including the current financial year (upto February, 1987), the National Film Development Corporation sanctioned loans for production of films in Hindi, Marathi, Malayalam, Kannada, Bengali, Oriya, English, Assamese and Manipuri. Films Division does not give financial assistance to any producer for producing their films.

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) The reasons for not accepting the applications were unsuitability of scripts etc.

## Statement

*Number of applications received for financial assistance by National Film Development Corporation during the financial year 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 and the number of applications accepted during the period*

| S. No. | Language  | Loan applications received |         |                           |       | Loan applications sanctioned |         |                                      |       | Total |
|--------|-----------|----------------------------|---------|---------------------------|-------|------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|
|        |           | 1984-85                    | 1985-86 | 1986-87<br>(upto 15.2.87) | Total | 1984-85                      | 1985-86 | 1986-87<br>(Sanctioned upto Feb. 87) | Total |       |
| 1      |           | 3                          | 4       | 5                         | 6     | 7                            | 8       | 9                                    | 10    |       |
| 1.     | Hindi     | 18                         | 21      | 16                        | 55    | 3                            | 4       | 8                                    | 15    |       |
| 2.     | Marathi   | 1                          | 1       | 2                         | 4     | 1                            | —       | —                                    | 1     |       |
| 3.     | Malayalam | 3                          | 5       | 2                         | 10    | 2                            | 2       | 2                                    | 6     |       |
| 4.     | Tamil     | 5                          | 2       | 3                         | 10    | —                            | —       | —                                    | —     |       |
| 5.     | Kannada   | 2                          | 1       | —                         | 3     | 1                            | 1       | —                                    | 2     |       |
| 6.     | Bengali   | 5                          | 5       | 4                         | 14    | —                            | 3       | —                                    | 3     |       |

|              | 1 | 2 | 3                  | 4                  | 5  | 6   | 7                  | 8                  | 9  | 10 |
|--------------|---|---|--------------------|--------------------|----|-----|--------------------|--------------------|----|----|
| 7. Oriya     |   |   | 2                  | 1                  | 1  | 4   | —                  | —                  | 1  | 1  |
| 8. Telugu    |   |   | 1                  | —                  | —  | 1   | —                  | —                  | —  | —  |
| 9. English   |   |   | 1                  | 1                  | 1  | 3   | 1                  | 1                  | —  | 2  |
|              |   |   | (Docu-<br>mentary) | (Docu-<br>mentary) |    |     | (Docu-<br>mentary) | (Docu-<br>mentary) |    |    |
| 10. Assamese |   |   | —                  | —                  | —  | —   | 1*                 | —                  | —  | —  |
| 11. Manipuri |   |   | —                  | —                  | —  | —   | —                  | —                  | 1  | 1  |
| <b>TOTAL</b> |   |   | 38                 | 37                 | 29 | 104 | 9                  | 11                 | 12 | 32 |

\*Application received prior to 1984-55

@Although the producer offered to produce the film under 100 — Financing Scheme of National Film Development Corporation, the Corporation decided that he may be given loan for producing the film.

**Coordination with State Language Art  
and Culture Academies**

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

(a) whether the various Stations of AIR and Doordarshan Kendras have any consultation/coordination with the State Language/Art and Culture Academies as also the Seven Zonal Cultural Centres for their language/culture programmes in the concerned regions;

(b) if so, the nature of such consultation/coordination;

(c) whether the Academies are given any representations on the Programme Advisory Committee of various Stations/Kendras;

(d) if so, the names of the Stations/Kendras in the Programme Advisory Committee of which such a representation has been given; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor and whether such representation would be given in the near future ?

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

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. AIR Stations and Doordarshan Kendras have informal consultation with the State Language/Art and Culture Academies as also the zonal cultural centres located in their programme zone and their programmes are covered depending on the significance of the events;

(c) to (e). While there is no representation for the Zonal Centres/State Academies as such, Programme Advisory Committees of Stations/Kendras have generally two or three non-official members to represent the interests of literature/art and culture/music. In view of this, it is not felt necessary to give separate representation to such Academies on the Programme Advisory Committees of Stations/Kendras.

**Krishi Vigyan Kendras in Hill States/  
Areas of the Country**

752. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have drawn up any specific programme for setting up Krishi Vigyan Kendras in all districts of the country in the current and subsequent plans;

(b) if so, the programme in this regard, year-wise for the Seventh Plan period;

(c) whether any priority would be given to the hill States/Hill Districts in major States having hill areas, in view of their special requirement and peculiar topographical situation; and

(d) if so, the districts likely to be covered in Seventh Plan period in hill States/areas ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AND COOPERATION - IN THE  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI  
YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :** (a) No specific programme for setting up Krishi Vigyan Kendras in all the districts of the country in the Seventh and subsequent plans has been drawn up so far.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir. Normally priority is given to backward districts including hill areas, tribal areas etc.

(d) In view of (a) above, question does not arise.

**Utilization of Telephones and Wire-  
less Communications Tower for T.V.  
Transmission**

753. SHRI D. L. BAITHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether towers constructed for telephones and wireless communications

can be utilized for the purpose of TV transmission after some mechanical adjustments and additions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government proposed to utilize these towers to provide T.V. service to those areas which are still unserved till alternative arrangements are made?

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

(a) and (b). It is technically possible to mount Low Power TV Transmitter antenna on such towers subject to the availability of SACFA clearance and adequate space on the top of the tower and equipment conforming to requisite technical specifications. However, the High Power TV transmitters generally require towers of greater height.

(c) The locations of these towers generally do not meet all the requirements observed in selecting the location for installation for TV Transmitters. Moreover, the use of such towers even for mounting LPT (100 W) antenna would not result in any significant financial savings as the cost involved in setting up a separate mast is minimal.

#### Functioning of HPT Kurseong

754. SHRI D. L. BAITHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the work on the setting up of HPT at Kurseong, District Darjeeling has been completed; and

(b) if so, the areas likely to be covered by the transmitter?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The transmitter covers areas in Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar and West Dinajpur districts of West Bengal and Purnia and Saharsa districts of Bihar.

#### Financial Crisis in SAIL

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

(a) whether Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) is heading for a serious financial crisis; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to bail out SAIL from the financial crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) No, Sir. SAIL is expected to end the year 1986-87 with a profit.

(b) Does not arise.

Sending of Workers to Foreign Countries by Construction Companies in Delhi and Bombay

757. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the construction companies in Delhi and Bombay have taken up the construction works abroad, if so, when;

(b) whether these companies are sending workers abroad to work in their projects, deducting 10 per cent of their wages every month and paying to sub-contractors who recruited the workers;

(c) if so, the particulars of these companies, the amount deducted from the wages of the workers upto date and paid to sub-contractors and the amount yet to be paid; and

(d) the details of action Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Yes, Sir. No data is available about commencement of construction works abroad.

(b) to (d). Only one construction company had been deducting 10% of wages of the workers and paying to their sub-contractors as per agreement between them. An amount of about Rs. 23 lakhs has been paid to the sub-contractors while Rs. 6 lakhs is yet to be paid. The company has agreed to pay back this amount to the workers instead of the sub-contractors. This practice has since been discontinued.

#### Import of Steel Scrap

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

(a) the quantity of steel scrap imported during the years 1984-85, 1985-86 and likely to be imported during the year 1986-87;

(b) whether small scale industries are facing hardship in getting good quality steel scrap; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to solve the problem of small scale industries in regard to getting adequate quantity of scrap to meet their requirements ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The quantities of Carbon Steel Melting Scrap imported during 1984-85 and 1985-86 and likely to be imported during 1986-87, are given below :—

| Year    | Quantity in lakh tonnes |
|---------|-------------------------|
| 1984-85 | 7.86                    |
| 1985-86 | 14.52                   |
| 1986-87 | 21.00                   |

(b) and (c) No complaints regarding hardships being faced by Small Scale industries in getting adequate scrap or good quality scrap have been received.

#### Fixation of Prices of Agricultural Commodities

759. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI :  
SHRI N. DENNIS :

- Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the methodology of collecting information by the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices for purposes of cost determination; and

(b) the number of meetings of the Commission held during the year 1986 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) For most of its data requirements including that pertaining to cost of cultivation/production, the Commission depends on the Directorate of Economics and Statistics. Cost of cultivation/production estimates based on the data collected under the Comprehensive Scheme for studying the cost of cultivation/production of principal crops are made available to the Commission by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics. The scheme envisages, among other things collection of representative data on inputs and outputs and estimates of cost of cultivation per hectare (according to various Cost Concepts), yield per hectare and cost of production per quintal (according to different Cost Concepts) of principal crops grown in the country. Data is collected through cost accounting method and is processed by the Directorate.

(b) During 1986, the Commission held 68 formal meetings with the State Governments, farmers' representatives, representatives of industries and other interests. In addition, the Commission held informal discussion with farmers, their representatives, academicians and other informed persons and institutions.

#### Exploitation of Farm Labour

760. DR. B. L. SHAIKESH : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that farm labourers continue to be exploited by powerful land-owners despite the Minimum Wages Act and other Central Legislations; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to ensure minimum wages and legal rights for farm labourers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). The appropriate Government in respect of agriculture labour for the enforcement of minimum wages and other laws is the State Government/Union Territory Administration. They are being advised from time to time to ensure strict enforcement of the Minimum Wage Act and other labour laws.

#### Development of National Capital Region

761. DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in the development of the National Capital Region Plan in its various perspectives; and

(b) the capital outlay involved in the various projects undertaken in pursuance thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The Interim Development Plan 2001 AD for the NCR was approved by the Board in August, 1986. The preparation of the Draft Regional Plan for the NCR has since been taken up and is expected to be ready by mid-1987 for inviting public objections/suggestions thereafter.

(b) Capital outlay involved on the various ongoing NCR projects in the States' Sector is Rs. 51.54 crores (at 1981 price level).

#### Implementation of DPAP

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

(a) whether it is a fact that short-comings in planning, implementation and monitoring of the Drought Prone area Programme have come to light;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to implement the programme effectively ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) and (b). The major short-comings in planning, implementation and monitoring of the Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) which have come to notice from time to time are :

(i) Absence of planning on watershed or compact area basis;

(ii) Lack of integration of various schemes and programmes;

(iii) Inadequate emphasis on dryland farming, fodder and pasture development, run off control and ground water recharging;

(iv) Sectoral imbalance in expenditure un-related to the specific needs of the area;

(v) Delay in formulation and execution of Action Plans;

(vi) Lack of trained personnel for proper execution of schemes,

(vii) Inadequate arrangements for proper and timely monitoring of physical achievements and financial progress;

(c) There short-comings have been brought to the notice of State Governments and Project authorities with a request to take corrective steps. They have been advised to review the programme and prepare concept papers for the State as well as each district covered under DPAP indicating the thrust areas for drought proofing, for approval by the Central Government. From 1987-88, district Action Plans should conform to the broad parameters laid down in the concept paper. The State Governments have also been requested to pay due attention to training of personnel and evaluation of the various DPAP activities. A review of the monitoring system so as to make it more effective has also been suggested.



**Boost of Housing Finance Activity**

763. CHAUDHARY RAM PRAKASH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government propose to introduce housing loan mortgage insurance scheme with a view to give boost to housing finance activity in the country; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Government have received a Report containing a draft scheme of mortgage insurance prepared by the special Committee consisting of representatives of the General Insurance Corporation of India, Housing Development Finance Corporation and the Ministry of Urban Development. The recommendations made would require detailed examination.

**Allocation of Funds For Audience Research in Doordarshan**

765. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the total allocation to be made for Audience Research in Doordarshan during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the number of research units, with location, in the country for Audience Research in Doordarshan; and

(c) the percentage of the total allocations utilised for the purpose as on 31 December, 1986 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) the total allocation for Audience Research for Doordarshan in the Seventh Plan is Rupees Two Crores.

(b) There are 14 Research Units in Doordarshan in the country. One Unit is

functioning from Upgraha Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi and rest 13 Units are attached to the following Doordarshan Kendras :

1. Delhi
2. Bombay
3. Calcutta
4. Madras
5. Lucknow
6. Srinagar
7. Jalandhar
8. Ranchi
9. Rajkot
10. Gorakhpur
11. Nagpur
12. Hyderabad
13. Cuttack

(c) The total expenditure incurred on this activity during the Seventh Five Year Plan upto 31st December, 1986 is Rs. 33.48 lakhs representing 17% of the total amount allocated in the Plan.

**Wages Committee set up for Employees of EPF Organisation**

766. KUMARI MAMTA BANERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether a wage Committee has been set up by the Central Board of Trustees Employees' Provident Fund Organisation to decide the pay-scales of employees;

(b) if so, the terms of reference of the Committee and whether the Committee is empowered to evolve independent scales; and

(c) the time by which the Committee is expected to finalise its work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) Yes, Sir. A Wage Committee was set up by the Government to

examine and recommend revised scales of pay and allowances for Group 'B', 'C' and 'D' employees of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation :

(b) The terms of reference of the Committee were as follows :—

In the light of the Government's decisions on the Fourth Central Pay Commission's recommendations applicable to Group 'B', 'C' and 'D' employees to recommend the corresponding benefits to similar categories of employees in the EPF Organisation, having regard to the nature of duties and responsibilities of each category of employees corresponding to grades 'B', 'C' and 'D'. The Committee may make its recommendations for fitment and removal of anomalies, and any other matter, keeping in view the entirety of recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission on which Government decision have been announced."

(c) The Committee has already completed the work and submitted its report.

#### Storage Facilities for Potatoes

767. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether production of potatoes this year has been less than that of the last year and if so, the reasons thereof ?

(b) whether a substantial portion of potatoes gets damaged owing to transport in wagons which are not airy and also in the store houses where the temperature is not kept low; and

(c) whether Government propose to consider constructing cool home storage in areas where potatoes are grown in abundance ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G. S. DHILLON) : (a) It is currently assessed that the production of potatoes in 1986-87 might be higher than the previous year's production of 107.0 lakh tonnes.

(b) Long distance transportation of potato by ordinary railway wagons causes damages as also its storage in store houses where the temperature is not kept at the optimum level.

(c) The National Horticulture Board is implementing a pilot project for construction of 60 Passive Evaporative Cool Stores with 20 tonnes capacity each in the States of Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar, Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan.

#### Expansion of Area under Cultivations of Potato, Onion and Garlic

768. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether double cropping and expansion of the area under cultivation of potato, onion and garlic are proposed to be introduced;

(b) whether any special efforts are proposed to be made to increase the life of these three farm products to obviate the difficulties being faced by poor people; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the achievements made, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Double cropping is already in vogue in some part of the country. Expansion of area under cultivation of potato, onion and garlic is envisaged through various developmental efforts.

(b) and (c). For extending shelf life of potato and ensuring its availability during the lean period, 2488 number of cool storages were established by 1985. A pilot programme to construct 60 passive evaporative cool stores of 20 tonnes capacity for potato is also under implementation. Improved storage facilities are also available for onion and garlic.

**Modernisation of Fertilisers and  
Chemicals Travencore Limited**

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to modernise the Fertilisers and Chemicals Travencore Limited in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Fertilizers and Chemicals Travencore Limited propose to modernise their urea and NPK plants, put up additional ammonia storage facilities, instal captive power facilities and a 800 TPD sulphuric acid plant at Cochin Divisio .

**Closure of Sindri Fertiliser Plant**

770. SHRIMATI BASAVARJESWARI :  
PROF. RAM KRISHNA  
MORE :  
DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR  
TRIPATHI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether nearly 1600 employees of the Sindri Fertilizer Plant have been rendered jobless due to closure of the unit;

(b) whether the Sindri Fertilizer Plant has been taken over by Government after closure; if so the further action proposed to be taken;

(c) the number of fertilizer plants which are running under loss;

(d) the measures being considered by Government to improve the working of fertilizer plants in the country; and

(e) the other units which are on the ve ge of closure ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) Fertilizer Corporation of India has reported that 836 employees as on 31.1.1987 would be rendered surplus due to the proposed closure of the Sindri Rationalisation plant.

(b) The Sindri Rationalisation plant ceased production in October, 1984; it is proposed to close it down.

(c) The fertilizer producing units of the public sector fertilizer companies incurred losses in 1985-86.

(d) Schemes have been drawn up for revamping and modernising the loss-making units with a view to improving their operational efficiency. Captive power plants, wherever considered necessary, have also either been installed or are under installation with a view to avoiding production losses on account of power cuts/instability.

(e) No decision has been taken to close any other public/cooperative sector fertilizer unit.

**Financial Assistance for Minor Fishing  
Harbours, Landing Centres and Fishing  
Industrial Estates**

771. SHRI S. G. GHOLAP : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of financial assistance provided to different States to set up minor fishing harbours, fish landing centres and fishing industrial estates in the country;

(b) the number and the locations thereof; and

(c) the progress made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YGGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The State-wise quantum of financial assistance provided for setting up of minor fishing harbours and fish landing centres in the country from the year 1966-67 till date indicated below :

| Name of State |                | Financial assistance<br>(Rs. in lakhs) | 1 | 2 | 3      |
|---------------|----------------|--|---|---|--------|
| 1             | 2              | 3                                      |   |   |        |
| 1.            | Andhra Pradesh | 511.25                                 |   |   |        |
| 2.            | Gujarat        | 1301.24                                |   |   |        |
| 3.            | Kerala         | 519.12                                 |   |   |        |
| 4.            | Karnataka      | 394.36                                 |   |   |        |
| 5.            | Maharashtra    | 195.25                                 |   |   |        |
| 6.            | Tamil Nadu     |  |   |   | 225.42 |
| 7.            | Orissa         |  |   |   | 81.41  |
| 8.            | West Bengal    |  |   |   | 96.39  |

Fishing Industrial Estates have not been sanctioned.

(b) and (c). The State-wise break-up of sanctioned minor fishing harbours and fish landing centres and their status of implementation is as follows :

| Name of State     | Sanctioned |     | Commisioned |     | Under Construction |     |
|-------------------|------------|-----|-------------|-----|--------------------|-----|
|                   | MFH        | FLC | MFH         | FLC | MFH                | FLC |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | 3          | 2   | 1           | —   | 2                  | 2   |
| 2. Gujarat        | 3          | 14  | 2           | 12  | 1                  | 2   |
| 3. Kerala         | 3          | 17  | 1           | 6   | 2                  | 11  |
| 4. Karnataka      | 5          | 11  | 3           | 10  | 2                  | 1   |
| 5. Maharashtra    | 1          | 30  | —           | 29  | 1                  | 1   |
| 6. Tamil Nadu     | 7          | 7   | 3           | 4   | 3                  | 4   |
| 7. Orissa         | 2          | 4   | 1           | 4   | 1                  | —   |
| 8. West Bengal    | 1          | 9   | 1           | 5   | —                  | 4   |

MFH : Mining Fishing Harbour

FLC : Fish Landing Centre.

Long Term Plan to Meet Surplus Capacity of Aluminium

772. DR B. L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether with the National Aluminium Company going into production late this year, the aluminium industry is likely to be saddled with surplus capacity; and

(b) if so, whether any long-term plan has been or is being formulated to meet this situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b). The domestic production at present is less than the demand, and this gap is being made up by imports. After

National Aluminium Company goes into full production in 1988, it is expected that there will be marginal surplus only for a few years, after which it is anticipated that the demand will once again overtake the supplies unless additional capacity is created. With a view of absorbing the temporary surplus situation, various steps including liberalisation of licensing policy for encouraging the uses of aluminium have been initiated by the Government.

**Closing Down of Heavy Loss-Making Public Sector Fertilizer Units**

773. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :  
SHRI S. M. GURADDI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to close down the heavy loss-making public sector fertiliser units; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any decision with regard to closing down of the Rs. 187 crore Triple Super Phosphate Plant has been taken;

(c) the other fertiliser units that are proposed to be closed down; and

(d) how many workers will be rendered jobless and the steps proposed to be taken to absorb them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) and (b). It is proposed to close down the Sindri Rationalisation Plant (SRP) of Fertilizer Corporation of India (FCI) which had ceased production in October, 1984 due to poor quality of raw-material and design deficiencies.

(c) No decision has been taken to close down any other fertilizer unit.

(d) FCI has reported that 836 employees would be rendered surplus as on 31-1-87 due to the proposed closure of the SRP. A scheme of voluntary retirement for the surplus employees is being worked out.

**Aid to Kerala for Drought Relief**

774. SHRI MULIAPALLY-  
RAMACHANDRAN :  
SHRI T. BASHEER :  
SHRI P. A. ANTONY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of aid sought by Government of Kerala for drought relief for 1987;

(b) the quantum of aid provided; and

(c) the quantum of funds extended for drought relief to the State of Kerala for 1986 and how it was utilised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). The Government of Kerala submitted a Memorandum on 30th January, 1987 seeking Central assistance for expenditure of Rs. 119.50 crores for draught relief. The State Government has indicated that the Central Team should visit the State towards the end of March to make an on the spot assessment of the drought. In meantime a ways and means advance of Rs. 10 crores has been provided to the State. No Central assistance has been sanctioned to Kerala during 1986-87 for drought relief as the State Government did not submit any Memorandum to this effect.

**World Bank Assistance for Karnataka Horticulture Project**

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

(a) whether Karnataka Government has submitted a project for integrated development of horticulture for implementation on that State with World Bank assistance;

(b) whether project has been cleared by the Planning Commission and is awaiting final clearance of his Ministry; and

(c) If so, the time by which the project is likely to be cleared ? quantity of these resources is exploited at present.

(b). Yes, Sir.

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

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

#### Fixation of Price of Cotton

(b) The project has been cleared by Planning Commission but not by the Environmental Appraisal Committee under the Ministry of Environment and Forests for want of adequate information on the processing aspect of horticulture produces.

777. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(c) State Government of Karnataka has, therefore, been requested to revise the project deleting the processing aspect of the horticultural produces as agreed to by them.

(a) the prices fixed by the Agriculture Price Commission and the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices for cotton during the period 1986-87, year-wise;

(b) the price for fertilizer and insecticides calculated during these years; and

(c) whether subsidy given, if any, was included therein ?

#### Deep Sea Exploitation in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

776. SHRI E. AYYAPPU REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the 'E' Zone around the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, is estimated to contain enormous marine wealth; if so, whether it has been commercially exploited;

(b) whether the potential for deep-sea fishing of this area is also proposed to be exploited;

(c) if not, whether the proposals to lease it out for deep sea fishing to other nations have been examined; 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) The potential yield from the fishery resources of the Exclusive Economic Zone of the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar is estimated at about 1.6 lakh tonnes of fish. Only a small

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The minimum support prices for important agricultural commodities including raw cotton are fixed by the Government. The Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), earlier called the Agricultural Prices Commission (APC), is merely a recommendatory body. The level of minimum support prices recommended by the CACP/APC and those fixed by Government for the year 1975-76 to 1985-86 are given in Statement-I attached.

(b) As per the available data generated under the Comprehensive Scheme for Studying the Cost of Cultivation/Production of Principal Crops, the per hectare cost of fertilizers and insecticides used in the cultivation of cotton in various States for the years 1975-76 to 1984-85 are given in Statement-II attached.

(c) The estimated costs of fertilizer and insecticides referred to in (b) above represent the actual costs incurred by farmers, inclusive of subsidy element, if any.

## Statement-I

## Minimum Support Price for Raw Cotton (Kapas)

| Year    | Variety               | (Rs. per quintal)                                   |                                |
|---------|-----------------------|---|--------------------------------|
|         |                       | Minimum Support price<br>Recommended by<br>CACP/APC | Announced by<br>the Government |
| 1975-76 | Punjab American 320 F | 210.00  | 210.00                         |
| 1976-77 | —do—                  | 220.00  | **                             |
| 1977-78 | —do—                  | 255.00  | 255.00                         |
| 1978-79 | —do—                  | 255.00  | 255.00                         |
| 1979-80 | 320-F/414-F/J-34      | 265.00  | 275.00                         |
| 1980-81 | —do—                  | 300.00  | 304.00                         |
| 1981-82 | J-34/414-F            | 380.00  | **                             |
| 1982-83 | J-34                  | 380.00  | 380.00                         |
| 1983-84 | F-414/H-777/<br>H-4   | 400.00<br>527.00                                    | 400.00<br>527.00               |
| 1984-85 | F-414/H-777/<br>H-4   | 410.00<br>535.00                                    | 410.00<br>535.00               |
| 1985-86 | F-414/H-777/<br>H-4   | 425.00<br>535.00                                    | 425.00<br>535.00               |

\*\*Not announced by the Government.

## Statement-II

*Estimated Costs of Fertilizers and Insecticides used in the Cultivation of Cotton in Various States*

| State       | Item | (Rs. per hectare) |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |        |        |   |  |
|-------------|------|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---|--|
|             |      | 1975-76           | 76-77  | 77-78  | 78-79  | 79-80   | 80-81  | 81-82  | 82-83  | 83-84  | 84-85  |   |  |
| Gujarat     | F    | 112.51            | 68.27  | 142.16 | —      | 544.11  | —      | 490.05 | 902.04 | 340.15 | —      | — |  |
|             | I    | 166.22            | 109.43 | 56.53  | —      | 1053.33 | —      | 602.29 | 970.73 | 517.90 | —      | — |  |
| Karnataka   | F    | 22.39             | 60.92  | 79.27  | —      | —       | —      | 720.77 | 628.68 | 562.96 | —      | — |  |
|             | I    | 49.31             | 55.20  | 76.80  | —      | —       | —      | 511.66 | 666.44 | 826.68 | —      | — |  |
| Maharashtra | F    | 136.74            | 69.16  | 75.25  | 73.02  | —       | —      | 234.32 | 265.29 | 211.64 | —      | — |  |
|             | I    | 44.63             | 34.08  | 20.38  | 12.48  | —       | —      | 102.44 | 93.36  | 86.83  | —      | — |  |
| Punjab      | F    | 189.83            | —      | —      | —      | 126.30  | 195.26 | 238.58 | 230.12 | 260.24 | 237.92 | — |  |
|             | I    | 51.99             | —      | —      | —      | 70.17   | 117.65 | 144.44 | 189.27 | 255.33 | 314.67 | — |  |
| Tamil Nadu  | F    | 216.86            | 223.68 | —      | 308.01 | —       | —      | —      | —      | —      | —      | — |  |
|             | I    | 186.87            | 537.85 | —      | 174.32 | —       | —      | —      | —      | —      | —      | — |  |

F — Fertilizer

I — Insecticide.



**Indo-GDR Pact on T.V.**

778. CH. RAM PRAKASH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :  
(a) Whether an Indo-GDR Pact was signed on T.V. in January, 1987; 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. An Agreement in the field of Television between India and German Democratic Republic was signed in Berlin on the 29th January, 1987. The salient features of the Agreement are:

- (i) exchange of television programmes depicting the various facets of life and culture in the two countries as also programmes on science and light entertainment, and educational programmes for children, Youth and adults ,
- (ii) exchange of information and research material on television planning and management ;
- (iii) exchange of senior staff Members for the purpose of studying the experience gained in the different fields of television ;
- (iv) each party shall sponsor correspondents, camera teams, commentators and reporters of the other party in applying for journalists' work permits and entry visa in accordance with the domestic laws in force and shall assist them technically and organisationally in implementing their shooting programmes;
- (v) invitation to Doordarshan by GDR television each year for participation in the Leipzig International Documentary and short Film Week of Cinema and Television.

**Proposal for Making Films Jointly with USSR**

779. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal has been received from the Soviet Union for making films jointly with India;

(b) if so, whether any negotiations have been held with the Soviet Union in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) :  
(a) Government have not received any proposal from the Soviet Union for Making films jointly with them.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

**Reorganisation of Delhi Development Authority**

780. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :  
SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN :  
SHRI P. A. ANTONY :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for reorganisation of the Development Authority for streamlining the process of development of housing in the capital ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ? .

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) and (b). Suggestions received for streamlining the functioning of the DDA are under the consideration of the Government.

**Inclusion of Telugu Films in the 11th Film Festival**

781. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Telugu films included in the Competitive Section of the 11th International Film Festival of India and also the number of Telugu films included in the film market of the Film Festival;

(b) the number of other films language-wise included in the Film Festival as well as the film market ; and

(c) the criteria for selecting films of various languages in the Film Festivals ?

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

(a) The Selection Committee for selection of films did not select any Indian film except two Hindi films for the Competition Section of 11th International Film Festival of India.

In the Film Market of the Festival, nine Telugu films were entered

(b) A statement I is given below.

(c) A statement II is given below.

#### Statement-I

*Indian Films other than those in Telugu included in the 11th International Film Festival of India and the Film Market of the Festival.*

| S. No. | Language  | Films included in the various sections of the Film Festival other than Film Market | Film included in the Film Market |
|--------|-----------|--|----------------------------------|
| 1      | 2         | 3  | 4                                |
| 1.     | Hindu     | 29   | 78                               |
| 2.     | Malayalam | 10   | 30                               |
| 3.     | Bengali   | 6  | 16                               |
| 4.     | Kannada   | 3  | 6                                |

| 1     | 2        | 3  | 4   |
|-------|----------|----|-----|
| 5.    | Tamil    | 3  | 12  |
| 6.    | Assmese  | 1  | 1   |
| 7.    | English  | 14 | 3   |
| 8.    | Gujarati | 1  | 1   |
| 9.    | Marathi  | 2  | 3   |
| 10.   | Bhojpuri | 1  | —   |
| 11.   | Sanskrit | —  | 1   |
| 12.   | Oriya    | —  | 1   |
| TOTAL |          | 70 | 152 |

Note : The above mentioned statement does not include information about T.V. Serial films, Children's films and Films Division's documentaries.

#### Statement-II

#### *Inclusion of Telugu Films in 11th Film Festival*

Films are selected for inclusion in the various sections of the International Film Festival of India keeping in view the objectives of the section. The objective/criteria for selection of films in various sections are as under:

#### (i) *Competition Section*

Films which have not been entered in any other competitive International Film Festival and have been completed after a given date are eligible for this section. The aim is to select films from all over the world, which project excellence in the film art.

#### (ii) *Information Section*

Feature films and short/documentary films of high quality which have been entered in, or have won awards at other International Film Festivals, or are of extraordinary merit are accepted for this section.

(iii) *Indian Panorama Section*

This section includes best feature and short films certified during a given year.

(iv) *Retrospective/Homage Section*

The aim is to select a representative package relating to the theme or the individual concerned.

(v) *Main-stream Cinema*

Films which had a mass appeal and at the same time possess technical excellence were required to be selected by the Film Federation of India for inclusion in the Section.

(vi) *Wild-life Film Section*

Non-features in 35mm or 16mm format with a minimum running time of 10 minutes duration completed after the given date are eligible provided these have not participated in any other competitive festival.

**Reorganisation of Air and  
Doordarshan**

782. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether schemes for reorganisation of All India Radio and Doordarshan are under consideration of Government to improve the quality of news bulletins and other programmes broadcast by them; and

(b) whether there is any proposal for the extension of transmission time of Doordarshan ?

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

(a) (i) *All India Radio* :

For improving the news collection system and the quality of news

cast, the News Services Division of All India Radio has been strengthened. A number of schemes have also been formulated under the 7th Five Year Plan for improving the content and quality of programmes of All India Radio.

(ii) *Doordarshan*:

A Central News Organisation with Regional News Units is being set up for Doordarshan. The objective is to enrich the news content and to develop methods of presentation that are contemporary and attractive.

(b) A Morning Transmission has been introduced from 23.2.87 from 7.30 a.m. to 8.15 a.m.

**Crop Failure Due to Drought**

783. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the prevailing drought in the States of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh, the erratic rainfall and continued dry spells have led to crop failures in these areas; and

(b) if so, the measures taken or proposed to be taken to counter the instability in the economy of these regions, caused due to crop failures ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The State Government of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh have reported damages to cropped area during post-monsoon period of 1986 in some parts of the States due to inadequate rains.

(b) In response to the memoranda submitted by the concerned State Govern-

ments, a total ceilings of expenditure of Rs. 224.26 crores (including Rs. 87.38 crores for 1987-88) has been approved to enable the State Governments to provide relief to the affected population. The main items of relief are—employment generation, agriculture input subsidy, gratuitous relief, conversion of short-term loan into medium-term loan, etc. In addition, all the farmers availing of loans from Cooperatives, commercial banks, regional rural banks in the notified areas are covered by the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme which provides a measure of financial support to farmers in the event of crop failure as a result of drought.

#### Sale of Asiad Flats

784. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the price at which houses in Asiad Village have been disposed of to public sector undertakings and financial institutions and their exact number ;

(b) how many more houses in Asiad Village are yet to be disposed of ;

(c) whether the price of the houses charged by the DDA from the public sector undertakings and financial institutions was much less than what these flats would have fetched if auctioned by the DDA; and

(d) the total amount collected by the DDA from the sale of these houses to public sector undertakings and financial institutions separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DELBIR SINGH) : (a) Flats in Asiad Village were given to public Sector Undertakings and Financial Institutions at no profit no loss price. This price ranged from Rs. 7,20,000/- to Rs. 15,63,600/- The number of such flats is 288.

(b) 266.

(c) No Sir. The price fetched by these flats in the auction ranged from Rs. 8,70,000/- to 18,80,000/- DDA has stated that it will be difficult to say what price these flats, given to public sector undertakings etc., would have fetched as quite a few of them did not get the reserve price and had to be withdrawn for the action earlier.

(d) Rs. 26.58 crores from Public Sector Undertakings and Rs. 3.44 crores from Financial Institutions.

#### Cultivation Cost of Crops in major Sugarcane Producing States

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

(a) the per tonne cultivation cost of sugarcane in various major sugarcane producing States during the last three years ; and

(b) the per tonne cultivation cost of other crops such as rice, wheat, maize etc. in these States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The per tonne cost of production of sugarcane in major sugarcane producing states along with per tonne cost of cultivation of paddy, wheat, Maize, cotton and groundnut for the latest three years for which figures are presently available is given in the statement below.

These cost estimates are based on data collected by various agricultural/general universities under the Comprehensive Scheme for Studying the Cost of Cultivation/Production of Principal Crops being implemented by Government of India in different states of the country.

**Statement**  
*Cost of Production of Sugarcane, Wheat, Paddy, Maize, Cotton and Groundnut in different states,*

| State         | Year    | Sugarcane | Wheat   | Paddy   | Maize   | Cost of Production (Rs. per tonne) |           |
|---------------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|------------------------------------|-----------|
|               |         |           |         |         |         | Cotton                             | Groundnut |
| Uttar Pradesh | 1980-81 | 93.20     | 1215.20 | 940.10  | —       | —                                  | —         |
|               | 1981-82 | 113.50    | 1389.50 | 1174.00 | —       | —                                  | —         |
|               | 1982-83 | 100.70    | 1296.90 | 1247.40 | —       | —                                  | —         |
| Maharashtra   | 1980-81 | 128.50    | —       | —       | —       | 4887.70*                           | —         |
|               | 1982-83 | 147.10    | —       | —       | —       | 5738.80                            | —         |
|               | 1983-84 | 155.50    | —       | —       | —       | 4453.20                            | —         |
| Tamil Nadu    | 1981-82 | 105.60    | —       | —       | —       | —                                  | 2452.20   |
|               | 1982-83 | 113.20    | —       | —       | —       | —                                  | 3267.00   |
|               | 1983-84 | 106.30    | —       | —       | —       | —                                  | 2944.90   |
| Haryana       | 1982-83 | 128.70    | 1350.00 | —       | —       | —                                  | —         |
|               | 1983-84 | 131.60    | 1409.30 | —       | —       | —                                  | —         |
|               | 1984-85 | 126.90    | 1413.10 | 1389.30 | —       | —                                  | —         |
| Bihar         | 1981-82 | 118.20    | 1219.70 | 1030.60 | 1040.90 | —                                  | —         |
|               | 1982-83 | 117.70    | 1347.70 | 1446.40 | 1258.90 | —                                  | —         |
|               | 1983-84 | 132.50    | 1400.70 | 1337.60 | 1262.70 | —                                  | —         |

\* — Relates to the year 1981-82.

**Setting up of Food Processing Industries to Prevent Loss of Horticultural Products**

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

(a) whether Government are aware that the country is losing perishable horticultural products like fruits and vegetables to the tune of over Rs. 2,000 crores annually for lack of proper processing industries for them; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take for setting up of food processing industries at different places in the country, particularly in the State of Maharashtra ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Some of the fruits and vegetables which are suitable for processing are not processed due to lack of facilities.

(b) The following steps have been taken to ensure expansion of the fruit and vegetable processing industry in our country :

1. Import of equipment and machinery for processing has been liberalised and the import duty has been reduced.
2. A plan scheme has been introduced for assistance to the State Governments/Cooperative Undertakings for taking up of fruit and vegetable processing.
3. A separate Corporation, namely; North-eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Ltd. has been set up for fostering the growth of horticulture and horticulture-based industry in North-Eastern Region.
4. Modern Food Industry India Ltd. has diversified into fruit and vegetable processing

5. Fruit Preservation Centres have been set up in the States to train housewives on the processing of fruits and vegetables.

6. Three new large scale processing units have been set up in Maharashtra in 1986 besides over 600 units engaged in vegetable and fruit processing.

**Service Conditions of Scientists in ICAR**

787. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :  
SHRI P. M. SAYEED :  
SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are reviewing the service conditions of the scientists working in the ICAR, to have suitable improvements effected, in order to remove stagnation and give due recognition to talents; and

(b) 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) and (b). Rationalisation of personnel policies including removal of certain bottlenecks in absorption of scientists recruited on lateral entry basis and extension of benefits of assessment to all scientists employed in Indian Council of Agricultural Research, is being aimed at through a proposal which is at formulative stage.

**Alleged Irregularities in NAFED**

788. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :  
SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :  
SHRI KRISHNA SINGH :  
DR. G S. RAJHANS :  
SHRI ANAND SINGH :  
SHRI V. SREENIVASA  
PRASAD :  
SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether audit report of National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India for 1985-86 has highlighted the alleged irregularities, improper accounting and objectionable business transactions;

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

(c) the remedial action proposed to be taken; and

(d) the accumulated losses, if any, suffered by the Federation and the profit and loss figures for the last three years?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G S. DHILLON) :** (a) to (c). The Audit Report on the accounts of National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited (NAFED) for 1985-86 has been submitted by the Auditors to NAFED and the Central Registrar. In the first instance, the compliance report on the observations of the auditors and the remedial measures proposed to be taken by NAFED will be considered by its General Body on March 12, 1987.

(d) The profit and loss position of NAFED for the last three years is as under :—

| Year    | Profit (+)/Loss(—)<br>(Rs. in crores) |
|---------|---------------------------------------|
| 1983-84 | (—) 2.41                              |
| 1984-85 | (+) 1.18                              |
| 1985-86 | (+) 3.78                              |

**Employers Defaulting in Transferring Employees' Share of Provident fund Contributions**

789. **DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :**  
**SHRI AJOY BISWAS :**  
**SHRI T. BALA GOUD :**

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of employers are defaulters in transferring of employees' share of provident fund contributions to the provident fund organisation;

(b) if so, the action taken against them;

(c) the steps taken to realise the arrears and to ensure timely payments, reducing defaults and to impose penalties in cases of defaults; and

(d) the outcome of the All-India Conference of Regional Provident Fund Commissioners held in New Delhi recently?

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

(b) and (c). The EPF authorities have taken the following action against the defaulters during the period January to September, 1986 :—

- (i) 4671 Revenue Recovery Certificates were issued under section 8 of the EPF Act for realisation of the outstanding dues;
- (ii) 4238 prosecutions were launched under section 14 of the EPF Act;
- (iii) 680 complaints were filed under section 406/409 IPC for non-payment of employees' share of contribution deducted from the wages of the employees but not deposited the same;
- (iv) 5282 speaking orders for levy of damages were issued under section 14B of the EPF Act.

On the basis of complaints filed by the EPF authorities, the Police had made 310 arrests during 1986-87 (upto January, 1987).

(d) The Conference decided on an action plan for the year 1987-88 and specified various targets in the matters of issue of Annual Statement of Accounts,

settlement of claims, finalisation of provisional coverage, recovery of Provident Fund contributions, levy of damages etc. The action plan envisages an increase of 30 per cent in the output of cases relating to assessment of dues, levy of damages etc.

K.V.K. in Goa

790 SHRI B. B. RAMAIAH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Council of Agricultural Research proposes to establish Krishi Vigyan Kendra in Goa; and

(b) if so, the details of the project, including the cost thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) There is already a Krishi Vigyan Kendra at Ela Farm in Goa. No further proposal has been received from the Goa Administration for the establishment of second Krishi Vigyan Kendra.

(b) Question does not arise.

Testing of Milk Products Imports From EEC

791. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports that milk products exports from EEC to third world countries were found contaminated with radio-active leakage from the Chernobyl fallout; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to test the milk products imports from EEC to India to ensure that these are free from such contamination ?

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

(b) Necessary arrangements have been made with the European Economic Community (EEC) that the commodities despatched from the European countries must be accompanied by a certificate stating that the consignment is free from radioactive contamination. Similarly, on arrival of commodities in India, arrangements have been made with the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) and their environmental laboratories at the port towns in Bombay; Madras and Calcutta for testing of the samples for determination of radio-active residues from the shipments of the commodities received under Operation Flood from the EEC countries. Samples of Skim Milk Powder, butter oil, white butter are being sent to BARC by the Indian Dairy Corporation (IDC) for testing and certificates obtained.

Pricing formula for Fertilizer Industry

792. SHRI YASHWANT RAO  
GADAKH PATIL :  
SHRI S.M. GURADDI :  
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :  
SHRI H.B. PATIL :  
SHRI K. PRADHANI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to change the pricing formula for the fertiliser industry so as to cut subsidy on fertilizers;

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

(c) the effect on farmers as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) and (b). With a view to containing the subsidy on indigenous fertilizers, which has risen substantially over the years, Government have undertaken a review of the retention price scheme together with other relevant aspects, particularly the factors influencing the cost of production. However, no decisions have been taken, so far, in this regard.



(c) The selling prices of fertilizers are statutorily fixed by the Government and they are not directly related to the retention prices fixed for individual fertilizer manufacturers. There will, therefore, be no impact on farmers.

#### Locust Threat to India

793. SHRI YASHWANTRAO  
GADAKH PATIL :  
SHRI BALWANT SINGH  
RAMOOWALIA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to Food and Agriculture Organisation's emergency centre for locust operations, there is a locust threat to India, from the breeding in the coastal regions of Red Sea; and

(b) if so, the measures taken to avoid this danger ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Indian subcontinent may face attack by locust swarms if :

(a) Control operations being undertaken in Saudi Arabia, Sudan and Ethiopia are not successful and the swarms are able to escape; and

(b) 1987 Monsoon rains approach the long-term average.

(b) The Locust Warning Organisation keeps continued vigilance on locust activity in the scheduled desert area. It also maintains contact with Desert Locust Organisation of FAO/Pakistan so as to have the latest reports on locust activity and to be ready to take preventive steps in cases of any swarm attack from across the border. Control potential in terms of man-power, vehicles, aircrafts and insecticides are being kept in readiness in consultation with State Governments. The concerned State Governments have also been alerted.

#### National Seminar on T and V System of Agricultural Extension

794. SHRI YASHWANTRAO  
GADAKA PATIL :  
SHRI K. PRADHANI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a national seminar on T and V system of agricultural extension was held in New Delhi in December, 1986; and

(b) if so, the important recommendations made therein and the follow up action taken or proposed to be taken thereon ?

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

(b) The important recommendations made therein were for (i) providing adequate funding for the extension projects, (ii) strengthening linkages between research and extension, (iii) improving the training of extension personnel, (iv) improving the coordination of extension with input agencies and other departments, (v) better management of the extension cadre, and (vi) follow-up on the monitoring and evaluation survey results.

The detailed recommendations emerging as a result of in-depth discussions were distributed amongst the participants in the seminar with the understanding that the States concerned will pursue implementation of the same and report back the progress thereon, periodically.

[Translation]

#### Loss to SAIL

795. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Steel Authority of India Limited is running at a loss; and

(b) if so, the amount of loss incurred in the years 1985 and 1986 ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) and (b). SAIL made a profit of Rs. 159 crores for the year 1985-86. The final results for the financial year 1986-87 will be known only after the close of the year when the accounts are finalised and audited. SAIL had targeted to earn a profit of the same order for 1986-87 but due to lower production, change in its product—mix and increase in the cost of various inputs, SAIL expects to make a lower profit this year.

#### Working of Bokaro Steel Plant

796. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are satisfied with the working of Bokaro Steel Plant; and

(b) if not, the deficiencies of the plant which have come to the notice of Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANI) : (a) and (b). By and large Bokaro Steel Plant has shown all round improvement over the previous year by producing more hot metal and crude steel upto January, 1987. The production of saleable steel was slightly lower, largely on account of severe power restrictions from DVC from June to September, 1986, an accident which put out of commission the first unit of the new Coptive Power Plant and continuous shortage of oxygen. In 1986-87 (Upto January, 1987), Bokaro increased its blast furnace productivity over last year and was also able to bring down its coke rate.

The financial performance of Bokaro upto January, 1987 has also been good.

#### Production of Aluminium, y NALCO

797. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether NALCO has started production of aluminium as per the scheduled time; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b). As per the approved schedule, the Smelter is ready for start-up from December, 1986. The trial production of aluminium is expected to commence from April, 1987 when the second unit of the Captive Power Plant is also available for operation as stand-by to meet the technical requirements of the know-how suppliers—Aluminium Pechiney of France.

[English]

#### New Gold Mines

798. SHRI MANIK REDDY :  
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :

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

(a) whether a number of gold mines have recently been found in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the names of places where these have been found during January 1986 to 31st January, 1987; and

(c) the quantity of gold likely to be mined from each mine ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b). No new gold mines have recently been found in the country. However, gold exploration since January, 1986 to 31st January, 1987 has been conducted in Sudda area, Sidhi district, M. P. and regional surveys in parts of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa and in the Siwalik belt of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Jammu, are in progress.

(c) The estimated quantity of gold likely to be mined would depend on the detailed work and also on the technoeconomic viability to each prospect.

#### Report of Study Team on Fertilizer Industry

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

(a) whether Government had set up a study team to go into the problems of the fertilizer industry; and

(b) whether the report has since been submitted and if so, whether it will be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) A Task Force had been set up to go into the working of two Public Sector Fertilizer Companies, namely, Fertilizer Corporation of India and Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation, and to suggest remedial measures.

(b) Report of the Task Force has been submitted recently. Conclusions and recommendations contained in the report are given, in detail, in the Annexure.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT/3905/87]

#### Setting up of AIR Station on Thirumala Hills in Andhra Pradesh

800. SHRI SRI HARI RAO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up an AIR station on the Thirumala Hills in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, when it is to be set up and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A K PANJA) : (a) and (b). In its 7th Five Year Plan, All

India Radio has including a scheme for setting up of a local radio station with 2 X 5 KW FM Transmitter, Multi-purpose studios, receiving facilities and staff quarters at Thirupathi. The transmitting tower is proposed to be set up on the Thirumala Hills and the studios are proposed to be established in Thirupathi Town. The proposed radio station is expected to be ready towards the end of March, 1990.

#### Sewerage System in Delhi

801. SHRI MOHD MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of unauthorised colonies in Delhi under the jurisdiction of Delhi Development Authority and other civic authorities, separately and the number of regularised colonies that have been provided with sewerage system;

(b) whether Union Government have made any study to know how far the inadequacy in the drainage system in various areas has resulted in the flow of sullage into Jamuna making it heavily polluted, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any programme has been drawn to augment the sewerage system in Delhi and to provide adequate treatment to sewerage to make Jamuna free from pollution, if so, the details thereof and the time by which the programme is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) According to survey conducted in 1977-78, there were 607 unauthorised colonies (452 in the jurisdiction of M.C.D. and 155 in the jurisdiction of DDA) in Delhi. The D.D.A. has decided to transfer the Colonies in its jurisdiction to M.C.D. 539 of these colonies have been regularised. 79 regularised colonies have been provided with sewerage by Delhi Water Supplis and Sewage Disposal Undertaking. 25 regularised colonies previously in jurisdiction of D.D.A. had also been provided with sewerage.

(b) No specific study has been conducted by this Ministry regarding flow of sull-

age in the River Yamuna due to in adequacy of drainage system in various areas in Delhi. However, the Ministry of Environment and Forests have intimated that the river Yamuna downstream of Wazirabad barrage and Okhla barrage at downstream of Delhi is intensely polluted.

(c) Sewerage services are being provided by Delhi Water Supply and sewage Disposal Undertaking in the regularised Colonies subject to technical feasibility and payment of 10% of the estimated cost in advance by the beneficiaries. As regards sewage treatment system, the Delhi Water supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking has intimated that at present 152 MGD of sewage is being treated in various sewage treatment plants and 12 MGD in Oxidation Ponds. The work of augmentation of sewage treatment capacity by additional 90 MGD is in progress. By the end of 7th plan period, it is proposed to augment the sewage treatment facilities to 362 MGD.

#### Amendments to Delhi Rent Control Act

802. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ  
ALI KHAN :  
SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :  
SHRI KRISHNA SINGH :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any study with regard to the phenomenal rise in the rents of houses in Delhi,

(b) if so, the comparative percentage of rise in rents of houses in Delhi during the last two years;

(c) whether Government propose to bring suitable changes in the Delhi Rent Control Act to curb the highly disproportionate rise in rents of houses and shady transactions; and

(d) if so, when such a legislation is likely to be brought before Parliament ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The matter is under consideration.

#### Design for Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts

803. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the award winning design selected for the Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts violates the height restrictions for buildings on Janpath, New Delhi and the building bye-laws for residential buildings; and

(b) if so, the extent of violation and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid at the Table of the House.

#### Death of Cows in Transit from West Germany to India

804. DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) recently imported cows from West Germany, if so, their number of cost;

(b) whether any of these cows which were being flown from Cologne, West Germany died abroad the Air-India's plane, if so, their number; and

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted into the causes of their death, if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Indian Dairy Corporation/the National Dairy Development

Board arranged to import 800 heifers and 80 bulls by 31st March, 87 from West Germany at a total CIF cost of D 1 31,92,600 equivalent to Rs. 2,00,47,724 approximately under Indo-Federal Republic of Germany bilateral programme.

(b) 53 animals died abroad the aircrafts belonging to MISR Overseas Corporation taken by Air India on wetlease charter, which arrived in India from 23rd Jan. to 2nd Feb., 87.

(c) The circumstances in which death of cows occurred during the flights from West Germany to India is being looked into.

[*Translation*]

**Utilisation of Barren Land**

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

(a) the steps taken so far for optimum utilisation of the barren land in the country and to bring it under cultivation;

(b) the outcome of the steps taken so far; and

(c) the target fixed for utilisation of this land during the Seventh Five Year Plan and the achievements made 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) As per the Land Use statistics for the country for 1982-83 (latest available year), barren and unculturable lands constitute an area of about 20.14 million hectares out of the total reporting area of 304.11 million hectares. Barren and unculturable lands include exposed steep mountain slopes, snow cover and extremely inhospitable arid tracts which cannot be brought under cultivation except at very high cost. There is no programme of bringing barren land under cultivation without regard to its suitability and cost involved. However, schemes for

reclamation and development of culturable waste lands and degraded lands such as saline and alkali soils and ravine lands have been taken up both under Central and State Plan sectors in order to restore such lands to productive use and even for cultivation wherever possible.

(b) By the end of Sixth Plan i.e. 1984-85, nearly 3.81 lakh hectares of alkali soils were reclaimed in the States of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. Under a Central Sector Pilot Project for Protection of Table Lands and Stabilisation of Ravine Areas in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujarat, an area of 0.37 lakh ha. of ravines was treated.

(c) Under the Centrally sponsored scheme on reclamation of alkali soils, it is proposed to reclaim during the Seventh Plan about 1.32 lakh ha. of alkali soils in the States of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. During the first two years of the Seventh Plan, nearly 0.50 lakh hectare have been reclaimed in Punjab and Haryana for productive use.

Budget provision for special Central Assistance of Rs. 12.00 crores has been made for 1987-88 to enable the States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan to implement a programme of reclamation and development of ravines. This programme will continue during the remaining years of the Seventh Plan.

National Wastelands Development Board is dealing with development of wastelands through afforestation with the objective of ultimately bringing 5 million hectares of waste land every year under fuel-wood and fodder plantation.

**Housing Problem in Metropolitan Cities**

806. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any long-term policy has been formulated to overcome the housing problem in metropolitan cities, particularly in Delhi ;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the view point of Union Government in regard to this problem ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). No Sir. However, a draft National Housing Policy for the country as a whole has been prepared and sent to State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations and interested individuals and organisations for their comments/views. It will be finalised after considering the comments/ views received from all quarters.

[*English*]

Telecast of Programmes in Different Languages/Dialects.

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

(a) whether Doordarshan has any comprehensive language policy to telecast programmes in all languages/dialects on the pattern of the AIR;

(b) if so, the names of language/dialects in which the programmes are being telecast;

(c) whether it is proposed to cover additional languages/dialects during the Seventh Five Year Plan; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) to (d). As a matter of policy, Doordarshan encourages regional Kendras to produce programmes in the languages of the respective regions. All full-fledged Doordarshan Kendras are putting out service, mainly in their respective languages for a duration of about 3 hours daily. To utilise the medium of TV for aiding the achievement of various national objectives, it is necessary to create facilities for communicating with the people in their own

language and, at the same time, make the viewers in one part of the country aware of the culture, tradition, development etc. in other parts. For this object in view there is a plan to have three-tier service comprising primary service, national service and local service. Each major state will have its own primary service in the language of the state, originating from the TV Centre at the capital. This service in due course will be available throughout the states. Programmes in national service will continue to be contributed by regional kendras and the service will originate from Delhi, to be relayed by all transmitters in the country. In four metropolitan cities, which have multi-lingual viewership with distinct cultural characteristics, local service requires longer transmission time and hence separate channel will be provided. However, one national transmission starts all transmitters will telecast the same.

[*Translation*]

Abolition in Lease Hold System in Delhi

808. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI

SHRI P. M. SAYEED :

SHRI ANAND SINGH :

SHRIMATI N. P. JHANSI LAKSHMI :

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to introduce free hold system in lieu of lease system in Delhi ;

(a) if so, the action taken so far and when the decision in this regard is to be announced ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). A proposal in this behalf is under examination. It requires careful consideration of

all the relevant aspects, including financial implications. A final decision is likely to be reached before long.

**Increase in Expenditure on Drought Relief**

809. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have expressed their concern over the increasing expenditure on drought relief work and have urged upon the State Governments to formulate concrete schemes in this regard;

(b) if so, the details of the progress made in this regard ; and

(c) the details of the future schemes of Government in this regard ?

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

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

**Shelter Project Scheme by DDA**

810. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether D.D.A. has again started the Shelter Project Scheme ;

(b) if so, the difference between the earlier scheme and the present scheme and the reasons for withdrawing the earlier shelter scheme;

(c) the area of plot on which each house is to be constructed and its price; and

(d) the other details regarding housing plan in the new scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (d). In pursuance of 1987 being observed as the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, a beginning has been made on 29-1-87 to launch a National Site and Demonstration Project at Madipur in Delhi for providing houses to about 250 widows and their families belonging to the EWS of the Society. There was no such scheme earlier.

The Slum Wing of the Delhi Development Authority also propose to provide about 50,000 developed plots during the Seventh plan to the E.W.S. including Scheduled Castes and squatters whose family income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 700 per month. The area of the plots would be about 26 sq. mtrs. with the cost estimated at Rs. 10,500/- per plot. The EFC's approval for this project is being obtained and the Slum Wing of DDA will launch the project soon thereafter.

[*English*]

**Indigenous Technology on Cattlefeed**

811. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the technology of making nutritious cattlefeed developed by Pant Nagar University in 1978 has been put to use by the farmers in Bangladesh, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Malaysia and Indonesia but ignored in India; and

(b) if so, the details of the technology and the reasons for its not being used here ?

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.

[*Translation*]

**Government/Private I.T.Is in the Country**

812. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States where Government/Private Industrial Training Institutes have opened centres to provide industrial training to workers;

(b) the basis on which admission is given to workers in these centres and the capacity of these centres to impart training; and

(c) the source from which their expenditure is met and how the workers are benefited thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) Facilities for the training of industrial workers under Advanced Vocational Training Scheme and the Scheme of Part Time Evening Classes for Industrial Workers have been created in the States of A. P., Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, J & K, Karnataka, Kerala, M.P., Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, U.P., West Bengal and U.T. of Delhi.

(b) Workers sponsored by industries, fulfilling the requisite qualification and experience, are admitted in Various centres. The annual training capacity of all such centres in various States under AVTS is approximately 7,000 persons and under the scheme of Part Time Classes for Industrial Worker is approximately 7,000 persons and under the scheme of Part Time Classes for Industrial Worker is approximately 4200 workers.

The expenditure on training is being met by the respective State Government/ U.T. Administration. The skill and knowledge of Industrial workers is upgraded and updated in their respective field there by enabling him/her to grow professionally after successful completion of training and certification.

#### Removal of Slum Dwellers from V.I.P. Areas in Delhi

813. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of slum colonies in Delhi city and the number of person living therein ;

(b) whether Government are aware that Dr. Bishambhar Das Marg and Mahadev Road are surrounded by slums which pose a danger to the security and cause inconvenience to Members of Parliament and whether Government are taking steps to rehabilitate them elsewhere ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) A statement showing declared slums is enclosed. This covers an estimated population of about 18 lakhs persons.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected.

#### Statement

##### Declared Slums of Delhi.

1. Municipal ward 1 to 20 excluding certain areas developed by erst white Delhi Municipal Committee and the Delhi Development Trust.
2. Old Shahdara Abadi and Basti Jamil, Shahdara.
3. South Gandhi Nagar.
4. Rehman Building Shahdara.
5. Kotla Mubarakpur-denotified vide notification No. B/2016/2/85 dated 28.8.85.



6. Pılanji Village near Vinay Nagar-denotified vide notification No. LB/2/2106/3/Pt.11/85 dt. 5.1.86
7. Sudama Puri, Nazaf Garh Road.
8. Harijan Basti near Q Point, Humanyan Road.
9. Harijan Basti, Reading Road.
10. Harijan Basti, Aliganj.
11. Harijan Basti, Ridge Road.
12. Basti Nizamuddin.
13. Harijan Basti, Rampura.
14. Alakpur, Bagh Mochi-denotified vide notification No. L 2106/2/85 dated 28.8.85.
15. Hari Nagar Ashram —do—
16. Kilokari —do—
17. Sarai Kale Khan and Village  
Nangli —do—
18. Chiragh Delhi —do—
19. Khirki —do—
20. Basant Goan —do—
21. Garbi Jharla Naria —do—
22. Madan Gir —do—
23. Zamrudpur Denotified vide notification No. LB/2106/2/85 dated 20.4.85.
24. Libaspur Denotified vide notification No. LB/2106/3/85 dt. 5.1.86
25. Somaipur Denotified vide notification No. 2106/2/85 dt. 28.8.85.
26. Siraspur Denotified vide notification No. 2106/3 dt. 5.1.86
27. Badli Denotified vide notification No. 2106/2 dt. 28.8.85.
28. Harkesh Nagar

|     |                      |  |               |
|-----|----------------------|--|---------------|
| 29. | Pul Pahlad           | Denotified vide notification No. 2106/3 dated 5.1.86 |               |
| 30. | Badarpur Part 1 & II | —do— 2106/2  | dated 28.8.85 |
| 31. | Tajpur Pahari        | —do— 2106/3  | dated 5.1.86  |
| 32. | Lal Kuan             | —do—   |               |
| 33. | Parjapati Colony     | —do— 2106/3  | dt. 5.1.86    |
| 34. | Rajokari             | —do—   | —do—          |
| 35. | Manglapur            | —do—   | —do—          |
| 36. | Bawana               | —do—   | —do—          |
| 37. | Kutab Gare           | —do—   | —do—          |
| 38. | Barmala              | —do—   | —do—          |
| 39. | Kavala               | —do—   |               |
| 40. | Kanjhawala           | —do—   | —do—          |
| 41. | Shahabad Daulatpur   | —do—   | —do—          |
| 42. | Kutta Colony, Badli  | —do—   | —do—          |
| 43. | Khera Kalan          | —do—   | —do—          |
| 44. | Prahladpur           | —do—   | —do—          |
| 45. | Johripur             | —do—   | —do—          |
| 46. | Tikri Kalan          | —do—   | —do—          |
| 47. | Kitraon              | —do—   | —do—          |
| 48. | Surehra              | —do—   | —do—          |
| 49. | Neelwal              | —do—   | —do—          |
| 50. | Sadatpur             | —do—   | —do—          |
| 51. | Sherpur              | —do—   | —do—          |
| 52. | Dayalpur             | —do—   | —do—          |
| 53. | Sahheypur            | Denotified vide notification No. 2106/2              | dt. 28.8.85   |

[English]

**Dearth of Skilled Workers in IISCO**

814. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is dearth of skilled workers in Indian Iron and Steel Company; and

(b) if so, reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Banning of Chartered Fishing Boats in East Coast**

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

(a) whether chartered fishing boats are proposed to be banned from operating in the East coast;

(b) if not, whether they will be asked to fish in waters beyond 100 miles from the coast; and

(c) the fresh incentives offered by the chartering association ?

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

(b) As per the Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Rules, 1982, foreign chartered fishing vessels are required to operate beyond 12 nautical miles from the shore of the Eastern coast as a general rule with further specified restrictions between Nizampatnam (AP) and Paradeep Port (Orissa) and North of Chilka (Orissa) including Sand Heads.

(c) The question of giving any incentives by any chartering associations does not arise.

**Additional Aid for Krishi Vigyan Kendra Bhanjanagar (Orissa)**

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

(a) the amount sanctioned for and spent by Krishi Vigyan Kendra Centre, Bhanjanagar (Orissa);

(b) whether there is any proposal to grant additional aid/sum for the centre; 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) The amount sanctioned and released so far and the amount spent by the Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology in respect of Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Bhanjanagar, Orissa is as follows :

| Year    | Amount released by ICAR | Amount spent by the University upto 1.10.1986 |
|---------|-------------------------|---|
| 1985-86 | Rs. 14,72,000/—         | Rs. 5,37,172/—                                |
| 1986-87 | Rs. 02,00,000/—         | -   |
|         | Rs. 16,72,000/—         |   |

(b) At present there is no proposal to grant additional amount for Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Bhanjanagar. However, we have requested Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology to work out the additional requirement of funds for the current financial year.

(c) Question does not arise.

**Voluntary Retirement Scheme in Public Sector Steel Plants**

817. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employees, category-wise, in the public sector steel plants who have sought voluntary retirement under the scheme of "Golden hand shake" during the year 1986; and

(b) the expectations for the year 1987 ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). The revised voluntary retirement scheme of SAIL came into effect with effect from October 1, 1986. Upto January 31, 1987, voluntary retirement has been taken by the following :—

| Plant                          | Executive | Non-Executive | Total |
|--------------------------------|-----------|---------------|-------|
| Bhilai Steel Plant             | 19        | 594           | 613   |
| Durgapur Steel Plant           | 6         | 37            | 43    |
| Rourkela Steel Plant           | 2         | 13            | 15    |
| Bokaro Steel Plant             | 7         | 11            | 18    |
| Indian Iron and Steel Co.      | 3         | 98            | 101   |
| Alloy Steel Plant              | 2         | 4             | 6     |
| Central Marketing Organisation | 4         | 3             | 7     |
| Total :                        | 43        | 760           | 803   |

It is not possible to indicate the number of employees who will opt for the scheme in the year 1987.

**Comprehensive Labour Bill**

818. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a comprehensive labour bill; and

(b) if so, when and what would be its salient features ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Increase of Events Telecast Time**

819. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Doordarshan proposes to increase the evening telecast time;

(b) if so, the duration of extension;

(c) whether elaborate exercises have been made to estimate the costs, electricity needs and equipment requirements;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether Doordarshan's coverage is also proposed to be extended and if so, the percentage of coverage ?

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

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It is envisaged to extend transmission time by showing programmes such as feature films twice a week in the late night around 11.30 p.m. The exact duration of extension would depend on the length of the feature film telecast.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) On implementation of the schemes included in the Seventh Plan of Door-darshan, Television signals are expected to be available to about 80— of the country's population.

#### Inventory of Items Produced by SAIL

820. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the inventory position of the items produced by Steel Authority of India as on 1 January, 1987;

(b) whether there has been any abnormal piling up of stocks;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof;

(d) the estimated financial loss projected for 1987-88;

(e) the steps taken to reduce stock-piling and to promote internal and external sales; and

(f) the export price as compared to the internal price for the items exported ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The stocks of saleable steel with SAIL (including IISCO) were 9,26,700 tonnes as on 1.1.1987.

(b) and (c). There is some accretion in the stocks of certain categories of plates and semis where the production has been higher than demand.

(d) The Budget Estimates for the year 1987-88 are yet to be finalised.

(e) Measures taken to reduce stocks and promote sales include inter-alia :—

(i) Intensive customer contact service with the assurance of the committed deliveries within specified time schedules;

(ii) Selective credit facilities;

(iii) Package deals—both instant and forward—for promoting sale of non-moving stocks;

(iv) Permitting disposal of defectives/damaged material as well as old and non-moving stocks through tenders;

(v) Re-orientation of product mix to match demand;

(vi) Identifying export surpluses and contracting exports; and

(vii) Regulation of imports.

(f) The export prices are governed by the prevailing international prices which vary from time to time.

#### Removal of Encroachment in Rajouri Garden

821. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the public land in the Rajouri Garden area of Delhi has been subjected to private encroachment for establishing a marble market as well as private offices; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the efforts made by the DDA to remove the encroachment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Development of Walled City of Delhi .**

829. **SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :**  
**SHRI KRISHNA SINGH :**

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the salient features of the plans for development of the walled city of Delhi finalised on the basis of the report of experts;

(b) the estimated cost of the Urban Renewal Project;

(c) whether Government have the necessary statutory authority for large scale re-location of residential areas and non-residential economic activity; and

(d) if not, whether Union Government propose to enact legislation to that effect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). An action plan for Urban Renewal of the Walled City comprising broadly the following components has been approved in principle by the Government :—

- (i) Commercial decongestion.
- (ii) Upgrading of physical and social infrastructure.
- (iii) Traffic and Transportation Management and Regulation.
- (iv) Conservation and restoration of historical buildings.
- (v) Revitalisation of residential areas.

An outlay of Rs. 500 lakhs has been provided for this project in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(c) The Government has the authority to decide the manner in which an area in Delhi is to be utilised.

(d) In view of (c) above, the question does not arise.

**Production of TV Serials by Independent Producers for Doordarshan**

823. **SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :**  
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the terms and conditions for production of TV serials by independent producers commissioned by the Doordarshan;

(b) the estimated cost of production of the serials being currently screened by Doordarshan; and

(c) the number of episodes approved for each of the serials ?

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

(a) Doordarshan has not commissioned any independent producer for production of TV serials.

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

**Technological Mission for Drinking Water**

824. **SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN :**  
**SHRI R. M. BHOYE :**  
**SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ :**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2025 on 17 November, 1986 regarding progress made by Technological Mission for drinking water and state :

(a) the progress in preparation of detected project reports of all the selected districts by the mission;

(b) whether the project reports will be laid on the Table of the House ; and

(c) whether the mission will be successful in solving the problem of drinking water of all the villages in desert and hill areas in the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV):

(a) Out of 11 Mini Mission projects to be undertaken under Technology Mission on Drinking Water in Villages and Related Water Management during 1986-87, draft project reports have been received from 10 States. The report from Mizoram is awaited.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Yes Sir.

[*Translation*]

Pace of Development of Oilseeds, Pulses and Coarse Grains in Dry-Land Areas

825. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER

JAIN :

SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI :

SHRI N. SOUNDARAJAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the pace of increasing production of oilseeds, pulses and coarse grains in dry-land areas is very slow;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the country is lagging behind in the matter of development of dry-land cultivation technique as compared to other countries;

(c) if so, the steps taken to carry out research work for the development of this technique; and

(d) whether Government propose to provide additional funds for the purpose, 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) The production of oilseeds, pulses and coarse grains fluctuates as these are predominantly grown under dry-land/rainfed conditions. However, as compared to 1980-81, between 1983-84 to 1985-86, substantial increase in their production has been attained despite adverse weather conditions.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The ICAR All India Coordinated Research Project for Dryland Agriculture has been upgraded to a level of full scale Institute to further intensify both basic and applied research.

(d) Adequate funds have been provided both for research and development of dry-land farming in the country in the Schemes like All India Coordinated Research Project for Dryland Agriculture, National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture and crop production-oriented schemes on oilseeds, pulses and coarse grains.

Damage to Crops due to Cold Wave

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

(a) the extent to which crops and vegetables in the country have been damaged due to cold wave during the current year; State-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that no assistance is given to farmers in any State to compensate the losses as a result thereof; and

(c) if so, the policy of 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) The Government of Jamm and Kashmir has reported damages due to snowfall and cold wave which occurred in the months of November-December, 1986 and have sought Central assistance for relief measures. According to the memorandum over 80,000 ha., which forms about 75 per cent of the total land under fruit trees in the valley, has been damaged in varying degrees. No other state has reported damage due to cold wave.

(b) and (c). The purpose of Central assistance for natural calamities is not to

compensate for losses of crops but only to enable the affected farmers to resume normal agricultural operations. Central assistance is available for natural calamities including snowfall and cold wave in the form of agriculture inputs subsidy. Besides, Central assistance covers the State Government's contribution for conversion of short-term loans of the affected farmers into medium term loans.

[English]

#### National Housing Policy

827. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO :  
CH. RAM PRAKASH :  
SHRIMATI N. P. JHANSI  
LAKSHMI :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have finalised the National Policy; and

(b) if so, when it is to be announced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). No Sir. However, a draft National Housing Policy has been prepared and is being sent to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, individuals and Organisations concerned with Housing for comments and views.

#### Fishing Harbours in Orissa

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

(a) whether Government have undertaken the programme for the construction of fishing harbours in Orissa;

(b) if so, the number of fishing harbours proposed to be constructed in Orissa; and

(c) the progress made in the construction of fishing harbours in Orissa so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The scheme on development of minor Fishing Harbours in the Seventh Plan covers all maritime States/UTS including Orissa.

(b) and (c). The proposals for the construction of Fishing Harbour at Paradeep under central scheme and at Gopalpur under centrally sponsored scheme were referred to this Ministry. The proposals are not yet approved.

#### Target for Output of Steel in Seventh Plan

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

(a) the total output of steel expected to be achieved during the Seventh Plan;

(b) the plant-wise target set therefor; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). The Working Group on Iron and Steel set up by the Planning Commission envisaged the following production of saleable steel by the Public Sector Steel Plants during the Seventh Plan period :

| Name of Steel Plant | 1985-86 |        | 1986-87 |                       | 1987-88 | (In Million Tonnes) |                |
|---------------------|---------|--------|---------|-----------------------|---------|---------------------|----------------|
|                     | Target  | Actual | Target  | Actual upto Jan. 1987 | Target  | 1988-89 Target      | 1989-90 Target |
| 1                   | 2       | 3      | 4       | 5                     | 6       | 7                   | 8              |
| Bhilai              | 2.04    | 2.05   | 2.27    | 1.69                  | 2.59    | 2.88                | 3.00           |
| Durgapur            | 0.72    | 0.72   | 0.80    | 0.58                  | 0.82    | 0.82                | 0.90           |



| 1                  | 2    | 3     | 4    | 5     | 6    | 7    | 8    |
|--------------------|------|-------|------|-------|------|------|------|
| Rourkela           | 0.94 | 1.01  | 0.96 | 0.91  | 0.97 | 0.98 | 0.98 |
| Bokaro             | 1.72 | 1.72  | 2.08 | 1.33  | 2.08 | 2.46 | 2.56 |
| IISCO              | 0.48 | 0.50  | 0.50 | 0.40  | 0.51 | 0.52 | 0.53 |
| Visakha-<br>patnam | —    | —     | —    | —     | —    | 0.31 | 0.62 |
| Total              | 5.90 | 6.00* | 6.61 | 4.91* | 6.97 | 7.97 | 8.59 |

\*Rounded off.

#### Crisis in Fertilizer Industry

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

(a) the year since when fertilizer industry has been facing crisis and the reasons for the same;

(b) whether Government have taken steps to resolve the crisis if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present position of fertilizer industry in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) The fertilizer industry is not facing any crisis although there has been a build up of stocks of finished fertilizers due to low consumption on account of unfavourable weather conditions in many parts of the country. The indigenous production of fertilizers during 1986-87 is likely to match the target of 69.50 lakh tonnes of nutrients and is considerably higher than the production of 57.56 lakh tonnes during the last year.

(b) With a view to balancing demand and supply, the import of fertilizers during 1986-87 has been curtailed by about 6.3 lakh tonnes of nutrients. It has also been decided not to import any urea and DAP

fertilizers during the first quarter of 1987-88. Besides the position is being reviewed regularly in the light of consumption trends.

(c) The current level of stocks of fertilizers is expected to go down as the demand picks up during the coming kharif season.

#### Production of Oilseeds

831. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :  
SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the production of oilseeds during the Sixth Five Year Plan, year-wise;

(b) the steps taken to raise the production of oilseeds during the Seventh Plan period; and

(c) the targets set and achievements made in the production of oilseeds during the last three years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Production of total nine oilseeds during the Sixth Five Year Plan, yearwise, is given below :—

| Year    | Production (in lakh tonnes) |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 1980-81 | 93.7                        |
| 1981-82 | 120.8                       |
| 1982-83 | 100.0                       |
| 1983-84 | 126.9                       |
| 1984-85 | 129.5                       |

(b) In order to increase the production of oilseeds, a Centrally Sponsored National Oilseeds Development Project is in operation in 17 States which is likely to continue during the entire period of the Seventh Five Year Plan. 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. Besides, farmers will be provided with adequate incentives through price and market support to bring more area under oilseeds cultivation.

(c) Year-wise targets and achievements of production of oilseeds during the last three years ending 1985-86 are as under :

| Year    | Target | (Production in lakh tonnes) |
|---------|--------|-----------------------------|
|         |        | Achievement                 |
| 1983-84 | 125.0  | 126.9                       |
| 1984-85 | 130.0  | 129.5                       |
| 1985-86 | 136.0  | 111.5                       |

[*Translation*]

#### Unauthorised Encroachment of Green Belt in Delhi

832. SHRI NIRMAL KHATRI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the steps being taken to check the encroachment on green belt in Delhi city and also to increase the area under this belt ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : Apart from fencing the area and providing watch and ward staff, the steps taken to prevent encroachment on green land in Delhi include regular patrolling, frequent demolitions, proceedings under the Delhi Development Act, 1957 and under the P.P. (Eviction) Act. Action is also taken for prosecution of the encrochers. Action for conferring the powers of seizure and sealing under the Delhi Development Act is also contemplated.

Extension of the green belt would be considered at the time of preparation of the Development Plans for the urban extension.

[*English*]

#### Import of Coking Coal

833. PROF. RAM KRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether import of coking coal is anticipated to rise substantially during the coming years to meet the demand of the steel plants;

(b) if so, the anticipated rise in the import of coking coal during 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90;

(c) the percentage of rise in imports as compared to the years 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 with value in foreign exchange;

(d) the likely percentage of increase in the production cost and rise in the steel prices in the domestic market as a result thereof;

(e) whether Government propose to formulate a long-term policy to meet the coking coal demand of the steel plants and to reduce dependency on imports; and

(f) if so, details of steps proposed to be taken in this direction ?

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

| Year               | Estimated Imports (SAIL & TISCO) (in million-tonnes) | Approximate C&F Value (Rs. in crores) |
|--------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1984-85            | 0.665  | 55.8 (Only SAIL imported this year)   |
| 1985-86            | 2.454  | 195.2                                 |
| 1986-87 (Likely)   | 2.7  | 215.9                                 |
| 1987-88 (Plan)     | 3.37   | 274.59                                |
| 1988-89 (estimate) | 2.83   | 227.60                                |
| 1989-90 (estimate) | 2.85   | 233.70                                |

Estimate of imports for 1988-89 and 1989-90 are based on technological considerations while the actual imports would depend only the yearly requirement and the corresponding availability and quality of domestic sources.

(d) Import of coking coal has been resorted to for improving the blend of coal charged to the coke ovens which improves the raw material base for achieving higher productivity from the existing blast furnaces and for meeting quality requirements. The increased productivity consequent on the use of imported coal adequately compensates for the higher cost of imported coal and therefore does not adversely reflect in the production cost of steel.

(e) and (f). To minimise imports, steps are being taken to increase production of the right quality of indigenous coking coal. 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.

#### Availability of Fertilisers

834. PROF. RAM KRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total availability of fertilisers in the country during the last three years, year-wise as against the consumptions;

(b) whether there is an acute glut of fertilisers and distress selling by the manufacturers and handling agencies;

(c) if so, the quantity of fertilisers imported during the last three years, year-wise, and the amount of expenditure incurred in foreign exchange; and

(d) the reasons for imported fertilisers when the country is facing a glut and there is distress sale ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The total availability and consumption of fertilisers in the country during the last three years is as follows :

| Year    | Total availability | Consumption |
|---------|--------------------|-------------|
| 1983-84 | 78.43              | 77.10       |
| 1984-85 | 97.97              | 82.11       |
| 1985-86 | 107.13             | 87.37       |
|         |                    | (Estimated) |

(b) During the current year 1986-87, there have been reports from some of the fertilisers manufacturing units and pool handling agencies regarding offering of higher discount on the sale of fertilisers. This is because the targets of fertiliser consumption are fixed keeping in view the target of foodgrains and other crops. It is also presumed that weather conditions will be normal. The consumption of fertilisers depends, to a large extent, on the seasonal conditions. During the year 1985-86, the seasonal conditions in the country were not

good and 15 States and 2 Union Territories were affected by drought. The consumption of fertilisers is estimated to be 87.37 lakh tonnes nutrients as against the target of 95.50 lakh tonnes of nutrients during 1985-86. This has resulted in higher stocks during 1986-87.

(c) The quantity of fertilisers imported during the last three years and the amount of expenditure incurred in foreign exchange are as follows :

| Year    | Quantities imported<br>(Lakh tonnes of<br>N+P+K) | Total cost<br>and freight<br>(Rs. Crores) | Foreign exchange<br>component |
|---------|--|---|-------------------------------|
| 1983-84 | 13.55  | 365.35                                    | 169.00                        |
| 1984-85 | 36.24  | 1500.00                                   | 1019.00                       |
| 1985-86 | 33.99  | 1405.00                                   | 854.00                        |

(d) The import of fertilisers is planned, well in advance of the year keeping in view the annual requirement for consumption, indigenous production and stocks of fertilisers at the beginning of the year in the country. Due to aberrant weather conditions in the country during 1985-86, the consumption of fertilisers fell short of the targetted level resulting in higher stocks during 1986-87. The stocks available in the country has been noted for planning the imports of fertilisers for 1987-88.

(c) whether Pithoragarh and Bageshwar towns in Uttar Pradesh have also been included in the proposal; and

(d) If not, whether any direction will be issued by Union Government to Uttar Pradesh Government in this behalf ?

[Translation]

Inclusion of Pithoragarh and Bageshwar Towns under Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns Scheme

835. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have received any new proposal from Uttar Pradesh Government for grant of loans for development of small and Medium towns under the scheme for this purpose during the current year;

(b) if so, the names of the towns in respect of which request has been made;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Out of an allotment of 12 towns to Uttar Pradesh State for the 7th Plan, three towns, namely Sultanpur, Biswan and Shamli, were included under the Scheme of Integrated Development of small and Medium Towns during 1985-86. Proposals regarding the remaining nine towns, namely Bhodohi, Mirzapur, Bahraich, Maunath Bhajjan, Shandila, Pilibhit, Lalitpur, Sambhal and Itawa, have been received during the current year.

(c) and (d). No, sir. Towns are selected for inclusion under the Scheme in keeping with the priority recommended by the State Government.

Krishi Vigyan Kendras in Uttar Pradesh

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

(a) the number of the Krishi Vigyan Kendras (Agriculture Science Centres) proposed to be opened in Uttar Pradesh during 1986-87;

(b) whether a Krishi Vigyan Kendras Will be opened in Pithoragarh district of the State during the current year;

(c) if so, whether a site has been selected therefor; 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) There is no specific proposal at present to establish new Krishi Vigyan Kendras during the year 1986-87 in Uttar Pradesh.

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

Foreign Assistance for Cultivation of Olive Trees in Hilly Areas of Uttar Pradesh

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

(a) whether any scheme has been drafted to take assistance from World Bank or any other foreign organisation for undertaking large scale cultivation of the Olive trees in hilly regions of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and its present position ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir. However, an Indo-Italian Project for development of temperate climate fruit crops including olive is in operation in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

### Urban Survey of India

839. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether three-day International Workshop on Urban and regional planning information system' was held in December, 1986;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed;

(c) whether it is proposed to establish an Urban Survey of India on the pattern of the Geological Survey of India and Forest Survey of India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a), (b), (c) and (d). An International Workshop on "Urban and Regional Planning Information System" held in Delhi from 16th to 19th December, 1986, covering a number of related subjects such as Aerial Photography and Remote Sensing, Man Power Training Programmes relating to Urban and Regional Information System, Computer based information system Technical and Human Resource Capabilities for Development of URIS etc. recommended, *inter-alia*, that a new institution called the 'Urban Survey of India' on the pattern of the Geological Survey of India and the Forest Survey of India, be set up. The proposal is yet to be examined.

### Production of Foodgrains

840. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the estimates of food production for 1985-86 season were revised;

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

(c) whether Government are confident of bumper food output in the current season; and

(d) if so, the details of prospects for rabi and kharif crops ?

**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 normal procedure for releasing crop estimates, Revised Estimates of crop production for the preceding year are issued alongwith the Final Estimate for the current year.

The estimates of production of various crops for the crop year 1985-86 have since been finalised on the basis of reports available from various States. As per the final estimates, production of foodgrains during the kharif season in 1985-86 works out to 86.0 million tonnes, and that of rabi foodgrains to 64.5 million tonnes, aggregation to 150.5 million tonnes during the crop year. These estimates may undergo marginal revision, if so warranted, when Revised Estimates are received from the States and issued alongwith the Final Estimates for 1986-87.

(c) and (d). Final estimates of production of various crops during the year 1986-87 are either not yet due or yet to be received from various States. In fact harvesting of rabi crops is yet to commence in many States. However, as per preliminary assessment based on rainfall and weather conditions etc, it is currently expected that production of foodgrains during the kharif season of 1986-87 might be around 83.0 to 84.0 million tonnes and that of rabi foodgrains might be in the range of 66.0—67.0 million tonnes.

**Suggestion made at Seventh Indian Science Congress to Ensure Stable Food Production**

841. **SHRI SATYENDRA NARYAN SINHA :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the suggestions made by the President of the agriculture section of the Seventh Indian Science Congress Session to the effect that greater reliance should be placed on rabi

crop than kharif crop to ensure more stable food production; and

(b) if so, Government's views thereon ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The President of the agriculture section of the Seventy-fourth (and not the Seventh) Indian Science Congress made, inter-alia, the following suggestions :—

“Since the Kharif crops are more prone to fluctuations in production, and instability and are exposed to recurrent droughts and floods, why a further deliberate effort be not made to shift food production in favour of rabi...”

The contribution to the total foodgrain production on an average over the past decade has been 58.5 percent in Kharif and 41.5 percent in Rabi. The Foodgrain production during Rabi season is more stable on account of (i) assured availability of stored and ground water irrigation, (ii) better fertiliser use efficiency and (iii) lesser incidence of pests and diseases. The latest improvements in production technology have positively contributed to the increase in foodgrains production during Kharif as well with considerable degree of stability. Further, to meet the foodgrains demands of the growing population, efforts have to be made to optimise the use of rain water during the Kharif season.

**Progress made by Patna Dairy Project**

842. **SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made by Patna Dairy Project which is being managed by National Dairy Development Board;

(b) the number of primary cooperative societies of milk collected and the places covered; and

(c) the overall impact of Patna Dairy Project on the village economy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The progress made by the Patna Dairy Project covering districts of Patna, Vaishali, a part of Nalanda, and a part of Bhojpur is indicated below :

|  | 1981-82 | 1985-86 |
|--|---------|---------|
| (i) No of Dairy Cooperative Societies functional | 150     | 437     |
| (ii) Number of Milk Producers                    | 3824    | 14880   |
| (iii) Procurement of Milk (Lakh litres)          | 7.14    | 74.59   |

(c) The project has made an impact on the economy of rural milk producers.

### Implementation of Anti-Poverty Programmes

843. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons due to which achievements of Karnataka State in respect of major anti-poverty programmes has been below the targets fixed for 1985-86 and the current year; and

(b) the remedial steps taken to see that the State achieves its targets ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) :

(a) A statement indicating progress in respect of three major anti-poverty programmes viz. IRDP/NREP/RLEGP is given below. Targets have been achieved during the last year. Achievement upto December of the current year is satisfactory.

(b) Does not arise.

### Statement

Progress under IRDP, NREP and RLEGP in Karnataka during 1985-86 and 1986-87 (upto Dec., 1986)

| Item  | 1985-86 |               |       | 1986-87 |                            |       |
|---|---------|---------------|-------|---------|----------------------------|-------|
|   | Target  | Achievement % |       | Target  | Achievement % upto Dec. 86 |       |
| 1   | 2       | 3             | 4     | 5       | 6                          | 7     |
| <b>I. IRDP</b>                                  |         |               |       |         |                            |       |
| 1. Physical progress (in nos) Families assisted | 105000  | 148794        | 141.7 | 130500  | 96649                      | 74.0  |
| 2. Central funds released (Rs. in lakhs)        | 863.28  | 863.28        | 100.0 | 1086.90 | 1086.90                    | 100.0 |
| 3. Total utilisation (Rs. in lakhs)             | 1726.56 | 2043.07       | 118.3 | 2173.82 | 1621.22                    | 74.6  |
| 4. Credit mobilisation (Rs. in lakhs)           | 2762.49 | 3724.70       | 134.8 | 3478.12 | 2813.69                    | 80.9  |

|  | 1       | 2        | 3      | 4       | 5        | 6      | 7 |
|--|---------|----------|--------|---------|----------|--------|---|
| <b>II. RLEGP</b>                               |         |          |        |         |          |        |   |
| 1. Physical progress<br>(in lakh mandays)      | 142.00  | 188.29   | 132.60 | 120.00  | 125.17   | 104.31 |   |
| 2. Central funds<br>released (Rs. in<br>lakhs) | 2356.40 | 2330.78  | 98.9   | 2292.00 | 2217.82  | 96.8   |   |
| 3. Total utilisation<br>(Rs. in lakhs)         | 2356.40 | 2336.82  | 99.2   | 2292.00 | 1582.94  | 69.06  |   |
| <b>III. NREP</b>                               |         |          |        |         |          |        |   |
| 1. Physical progress<br>(in lakh mandays)      | 157.00  | 201.45   | 128.3  | 120.0   | 92.49    | 104.31 |   |
| 2. Central funds<br>released (Rs. in<br>lakhs) | 1080.00 | 1516.57  | 140.4  | 1060.00 | 1132.97  | 106.9  |   |
| 3. Total utilisation<br>(Rs. in lakhs)         | 2160.00 | 3782.59* | 175.1  | 2120.00 | 1674.40* | 78.98  |   |

\* including value of foodgrains.

#### Media Policy

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

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

(a) whether Government are considering various schemes for improvement of media policy for 1987;

(b) if so, the main features of the schemes and the time by which they will be introduced; and

(c) whether the Expert Committee's views were taken into consideration before framing the policy ?

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

(a) No National Media Policy has been formulated.

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

#### Setting up of National Housing Finance Corporation

845. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :  
SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has proposed the setting up of a National Housing Finance Corporation to meet the growing need of resources of the public sector housing agencies ;

(b) if so, whether the National Council of Applied Economic Research has proposed that Public Sector Finance Corporation be set up to take care of the investment requirement of state enterprises in view of the resources constraint facing the Government;

(c) whether Union Government have taken a decision in this regard; and



(d) if so, the time by which the Housing Finance Corporation is likely to be set up and to what extent it will help in improving the growing resources for the public sector-housing agencies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (c). The Seventh Plan document contained the proposal to set up a National Housing Bank, so as to facilitate the availability of housing finance. The National Council of Applied Economic Research has not suggested the setting of a Public Sector Finance Corporation.

(d) The decision to set up the National Housing Bank has been announced in the Budget for the Year 1987-88.

#### Meeting of Unorganised Labour in Agriculture

846. SHRI S. M. GURADDI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the first meeting of the unorganised labour in agriculture was convened by his Ministry recently, if so, the number of organisations invited to the meeting;

(b) the main problems discussed and the decisions arrived at ; and

(c) the steps being taken to implement the suggestions made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c). A meeting of the Sub Committee of the Parliamentary Consultative Committee of Ministry of Labour on Un-organised Agriculture Labour was convened by the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs on 6th February, 1987. Only members of the Sub-committee were invited to the meeting.

The future plan of action of the Sub-Committee was discussed in the meeting.

#### Shortcomings in Crop Insurance Scheme

847. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether any shortcomings in the Crop Insurance Scheme have been experienced since its introduction in 1979-80;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial steps being taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A pilot crop insurance scheme was introduced in the country from 1970-80. The following short-comings were noticed in the pilot scheme :

(i) guaranteed yield was fixed on the basis of average yield of last ten years;

(ii) high risk areas were not covered under the scheme ;

(iii) high level of non-indemnifiable limits, namely 30% for low risk areas and 40% for medium risk areas; and

(iv) the unit size of the area under the scheme was very large. The scheme was discontinued in March, 1985.

(c) With a view to broad-base the scheme and make it more meaningful for the farmers, a new Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme was introduced in the country from Kharif 1985 season. The scheme covered important cereals, namely, wheat, paddy and millets, and oilseeds and pulses. So far the scheme has been implemented by 16 States and 4 Union Territories.

#### Memorandum from Sugar Industry Workers

848. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum outlining the grievances and demands of workers engaged in 268 sugar industries all over the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

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

(b) They have demanded increase in the interim relief and grant of uniform D. A. at the rate of Rs. 1.65 Per point rise in cost of living Index to all the Sugar workers with effect from 1.4.83 as part of interim relief.

(c) The demands have been referred to the Sugar Wage Board for consideration.

#### White Fly in Summer Cotton and Vegetables

849. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA  
REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICUL-  
TURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are aware of the menace of "white fly" in summer cotton and vegetables;

(b) whether the damages caused by "white fly" have been analysed and assessed;

(c) whether the Research and Development Wing has been able to evolve any effective pesticide to control the same; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AND COOPERATION IN THE MINIS-  
TRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI  
YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes,  
Sir. The white fly incidence has been reported from Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu on summer cotton during 1986-87 but not on vegetables;

(b) In Andhra Pradesh/Tamil Nadu, the incidence of White fly and so also the damage caused has been insignificant. In Gujarat, the white fly incidence on cotton was restricted to Surat and Bharuch districts. The losses due to combined effect of drought, wilt, white fly and other pests, in these districts have been estimated around 40%

(c) and (d). The scientists of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Agricultural Universities have tested and recommended several pesticides for control of white fly. Pesticides found to be effective in control of white fly are monocrotophos, phosalone, ethion, quinalphos and acephate. Another insecticide triazophos has also been found to be equally effective against whitefly.

Neem oil, Fish oil, rosin soap and mineral oils have also been found effective in controlling white fly on cotton. On vegetables, white fly can be controlled effectively by application of phorate or carbofuran at the time of sowing or by foliar application by monocrotyphos or metasystox or dimethoate at fortnightly intervals.

#### Desert Development Board

850. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA  
REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICUL-  
TURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Desert Development Board has been constituted by Union Government; and

(b) if so, the constitution and financial position of the Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOP-  
MENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICUL-  
TURE (SHRI RAMANAND  
YADAV) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Board for Famine Eradication

851. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA  
REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICUL-  
TURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government propose to constitute a Board for permanent eradication of famine in the districts of Rayalaseema, Mahboobnager, Kolar, Tumkur and Chitradurga in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka ; and

(b) whether special funds will be allocated and other steps taken for famine eradication permanently from the above districts of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) and (b). There are no such proposals under consideration at present.

New Groundnut Variety Released by Seed Research Centre, Andhra Pradesh

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

(a) whether Union Government are aware that the Seed Research Centre, Kadiri in Anantpur District of Andhra Pradesh has evolved a new groundnut seed Called Kadiri-3;

(b) if so, the per acre yield thereof ;

(c) whether it has been tested for drought and pest resistance , and

(d) If so, whether Union Government proposed to allot sufficient funds for multiplication and distribution of this new variety of seed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Kadiri-3 groundnut variety was released for the State of Andhra Pradesh in 1978 and subsequently for the entire country in 1985.

(b) Average yield of Kadiri-3 is 6-7 q/acre in *Kharif* and 10-11 q per acre in *rabi*/summer season.

(c) Yes, Sir. It is fairly tolerant to drought and bud necrosis.

(c) seed multiplication is in-progress. The Government of India has made available sufficient funds for multiplication and distribution of different varieties of oilseeds including this variety.

Provision of Employment to Educated Unemployed

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

(a) the details of schemes for generation of employment opportunities ;

(b) the number of new jobs created during the 1986; and

(c) the total number of additional employment opportunities created by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c) The Seventh Five Year Plan document states that a considerable expansion in the job opportunities for educated manpower may be expected due to technological advancement and expansion of activities in the various sectors of the economy. While the job opportunities for the matric/higher secondary pass and engineering diploma-holders would emanate from both the organised and unorganised sectors of the economy, those for the higher categories would be generated primarily in industry, banking, transport, communication and public services. Apart from traditional service sectors, there would be a notable growth in the demand for manpower for implementing the plan programmes at different levels, specially with the new emphasis on decentralised planning.

Besides, a scheme for providing self-employment to educated unemployed youth is also being implemented in all areas of the country, except cities with more than one million population, as per 1981 Census, to encourage the educated unemployed youth to undertake self-employment ventures in Industry, Service

and Business through the provision of a package of assistance. During 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86, 2.42, 2.29 and 2.21 lakh educated unemployed youths were benefited under the scheme. The target for 1986-87 is 2.50 lakh.

**Factories Closed and Mandays Lost  
Due to Strike and Lockouts**

854. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of LABOUR be please to state :

(a) the number of mandays lost during 1986 on account of strikes and lockouts in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the number of factories closed as on 31 January, 1987 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) Based on the latest available information, a State-wise statement on mandays lost due to strikes and lockouts during 1986 is given below.

(b) According to the latest available information, the number of industrial closures due to reasons other than industrial disputes was 212 during 1986.

**Statement**

*State-wise number of mandays lost (in thousands) due to strikes and lockouts during 1986 (P).*

| 1                   | 2 | 3    |
|---------------------|---|------|
| 1. Andhra Pradesh   |   | 1105 |
| 2. Assam            |   | 23   |
| 3. Bihar            |   | 499  |
| 4. Gujarat          |   | 940  |
| 5. Haryana          |   | 210  |
| 6. Himachal Pradesh |   | 5    |
| 7. Jammu & Kashmir  |   | ...  |
| 8. Karnataka        |   | 239  |
| 9. Kerala           |   | 537  |

| 1 - 2                    | 3    |
|--------------------------|------|
| 10. Madhya Pradesh       | 767  |
| 11. Maharashtra          | 2828 |
| 12. Manipur              | 6    |
| 13. Meghalaya            | 1    |
| 14. Nagaland             | ...  |
| 15. Orissa               | 108  |
| 16. Punjab               | 645  |
| 17. Rajasthan            | 512  |
| 18. Sikkim               | —    |
| 19. Tamil Nadu           | 3003 |
| 20. Tripura              | *    |
| 21. Uttar Pradesh        | 311  |
| 22. West Bengal          | 8825 |
| 23. Andaman & Nicobar    | —    |
| 24. Arunachal Pradesh    | —    |
| 25. Chandigarh           | ...  |
| 26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli | ...  |
| 27. Delhi                | 1533 |
| 28. Goa, Daman & Diu     | 22   |
| 29. Lakshdweep           | —    |
| 30. Mizoram              | —    |
| 31. Pondicherry          | —    |

**TOTAL** 22119

(P) = Provisional. (—) = Nil.

(...) = Not available (\*) = Less than 500.

Source : Labour Bureau Shimla.

**Glut of Steel Items in SAIL**

855. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a glut of several steel items in the SAIL plants; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to dispose it of?

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT):** (a) There has been some accretion in stocks mainly in certain categories of plates and semis.

(b) Measures taken to liquidate stocks include inter-alia :

- (i) Intensive customer contact service with the assurance of the committed deliveries within specified time schedules;
- (ii) Selective credit facilities;
- (iii) Package deals—both instant and forward—for promoting sale of non-moving stocks;
- (iv) Permitting disposal of defectives/damaged material as well as old and non-moving stocks through tenders;
- (v) Re-orientation of product mix to match demand;
- (vi) Identifying export surpluses and contracting exports; and
- (vii) Regulation of imports.

**Avian Research Centre in A.P.**

**856. SHRI BHATTAM SRI RAMA MURTY:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Council of Agricultural Research has requested Andhra Pradesh Government to provide land and other infrastructural facilities for establishing Central Avian Research Institute at Hyderabad;

(b) whether the sites offered by the State were not favoured by Indian Council of Agricultural Research and if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether the Vice-Chancellor of Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University has

also offered land and if so, whether Government have approved the same; and

(d) 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The matter is under correspondence.

(d) Does not arise.

**Location of National Institute of Disaster Management**

**857. SHRI BHATTAM SRI RAMA MURTY:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have taken a decision on the location for setting of National Institute of Disaster Management;

(b) whether State Government of Andhra Pradesh has offered the required land and other facilities for the above institute, if so, the action taken thereon by Union Government; and

(c) the proposed objectives of the institute and the financial outlay earmarked for the purpose?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):** (a) to (c). It has been decided to drop the proposal for the time being to establish a National Institute for Disaster Management.

**National Strategy for Disaster Preparedness**

**858. SHRI BHATTAM SRI RAMA MURTY:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh had submitted a comprehensive

proposal on 21 March, 1984 for various items under Disaster Preparedness Scheme such as construction of community cyclone shelters etc.;

(b) whether Union Government have evolved a national strategy for anticipating, mitigating and preventing disasters and sought the views of State Governments in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the schemes or programmes under which financial assistance was granted to Andhra Pradesh during the last two years for improving disaster preparedness?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d). In response to the Government of India's request for schemes to be included in the Seventh Five Year Plan of Disaster Preparedness, the Government of Andhra Pradesh also submitted their schemes in the month of August, 1985. The details of these schemes have not yet been finalised. No financial assistance has been provided to the Government of Andhra Pradesh in this regard during the last two years.

#### Foodgrains Output and Per Capita Availability

859. SHRI BHATTAM SRI RAMA MURTY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita availability of foodgrains and pulses during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether the per capita availability has declined; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to bridge the gap between the requirement and availability thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINIS-

TRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The following table indicates the per capita net-availability of foodgrains and pulses:

| Year     | Per Capita Net-Availability<br>(Gram Per Day) |        |
|----------|---|--------|
|          | Foodgrains                                    | Pulses |
| 1984 (P) | 477.9   | 41.8   |
| 1985 (P) | 454.0   | 38.1   |
| 1986 (P) | 478.1   | 40.6   |

(P)—Provisional.

(b) The per capita net-availability of foodgrains and pulses declined in 1985 as compared to 1984. In 1986, it showed an improvement both in foodgrains and pulses as compared to 1985.

(c) To increase the production of pulses in the Seventh Plan, the following strategy has been proposed:

(i) Introduction of Pulses crops in irrigated farming system through double and multiple cropping;

(ii) Bringing additional area under;

(a) Short duration varieties of urd, moong, etc. in rice fallows by utilising the residual moisture in rabi season.

(b) In summer season, with irrigation after oilseeds, sugarcane, potato and wheat and

(c) In rabi under lentil.

(iii) Inter-cropping of arhar in soya-been, bajra, cotton, sugarcane and groundnut both under irrigated and unirrigated conditions.

(iv) Multiplication and use of improved pulses seeds; adoption of plant protection measures; use of phosphatic fertilizers and rhizobium culture; and

- (v) Improved post-harvest technology; public policies including pricing and marketing support for pulses.

#### Growing of Cocoa in Coastal Areas

860. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a vast scope for growing of cocoa in coastal areas, particularly in Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to encourage growing of cocoa in coastal areas of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) There is good scope for growing cocoa coastal areas, including Karnataka.

(b) A Central Sector Scheme to educate the farmers on the scientific method of cultivation including pruning and training of trees, controlling pests and diseases and fermenting and drying of beans through field demonstrations is under implementation in Kerala and Karnataka.

Seed gardens have been established for production and distribution of quality planting materials.

Cocoa fermentation and drying units have been established in the important production centres.

#### Hike in Rates of TV Advertisements

861. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) when the Doordarshan hiked its TV advertising rates; and

(b) the extra income derived due to the hike ?

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

(a) The rates have been revised with effect from 1.3.1987.

(b) It is too early to make any assessment of extra income as the revised rates have come into effect only from 1.3.1987.

#### Improvement of Media Policy

862.. SHRI R. M. BHOYE :  
SHRIMATI MADHUREE  
SINGH :

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

(a) whether a major TV viewership survey has reported that people in Madras and Bangalore watch the Hindi serials and films more avidly than their counterparts in Delhi, Bombay or Calcutta; and

(b) if so, whether Doordarshan authorities would accordingly review their programme structure ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) No, Sir. No such survey has come to notice.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Increase in Rates of Advertisements by Doordarshan

863. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Doordarshan has proposed to further increase the rates of advertisements; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) The rates have been revised with effect from 1.3.87.

(b) A copy of the rate card containing the new rates is given in Statements I and II below.

## Statement-I

Rate Structure—Spot Buying : Per 10 Secs.

| Category  | National | Delhi and Relay Transmitters | Bombay and Relay Transmitters | Cal/Mad/Bang./Triv*/Hyd/Abm* Luck/Jall/and Channel-II (Delhi and Bombay) | Srinagar and Guwahati |
|-----------|----------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|-----------------------|
| Super 'A' | 70,000   | 25,000                       | 18,000                        | 7,000  | 2,000                 |
| 'A'       | 40,000   | 12,000                       | 9,000                         | 5,000  | 1,500                 |
| 'B'       | 20,000   | 5,000                        | 4,000                         | 2,000  | 1,000                 |

Note : \*When spot booking for commercial advertisements are started from these Centres.

## Statement-II

Rate Structure-Sponsorship Fee-for Sponsored Programmes

| Category  | National | Delhi and Relay Transmitters | Bombay and Relay Transmitters | Cal/Mad/Bang./Trive/ Hyder/Abm/Luck/ Jall. Channel-II (Delhi and Bombay) | Srinagar and Guwahati |
|-----------|----------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|-----------------------|
| 1         | 2        | 3                            | 4                             | 5  | 6                     |
| Super 'A' | 2,50,000 | 70,000                       | 50,000                        | 24,000   | 7,500                 |

SPONSORED PROGRAMMES PRODUCED BY DOORDARSHAN (30 minutes)





**Setting up of LPT at Forbenganj**

864. SHRI D. L. BAITHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a Low Power (100 K. Watt) TV transmission tower at Forbenganj;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the work is likely to commence; and

(c) whether Government would consider the desirability of augmenting the strength of the tower ?

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

(a) and (b). Establishment of a low power (100 Watt) TV transmitter at Forbenganj is included in the Seventh Plan of Door-darshan. Action for procurement of the necessary equipment has been initiated. Installation of the transmitter would, however, depend on the time needed by indigenous manufacturers to supply the equipment, annual allocation of plan funds and overall priorities.

(c) There is no such proposal under the consideration of the Government at present.

**Production and Availability of Eggs**

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

(a) the per capita availability of eggs in the country at present;

(b) the target fixed for production of eggs during the Seventh five Year Plan;

(c) whether Government propose to streamline the marketing of eggs and poultry development in the country; and

(d) the steps taken to make available poultry feed and chicks of proper quality at a reasonable price to poultry farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The per capita availability of eggs in the country at present (1985-86) is around 20 eggs per annum.

(b) The target fixed for the terminal year of the Seventh Plan (1989-90) is 19,900 million eggs.

(c) Yes, Sir. Government of India has approved a scheme to provide financial assistance to national and State level Poultry Corporations/Federations and other similar organisations to streamline marketing of eggs and poultry and supply of feed.

(d) Government of India have taken the following steps to make available poultry feed and chicks of proper quality at reasonable prices :

(i) Central Poultry Breeding Farms Under the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, All India Coordinated Research Project on Poultry Breeding of Indian Council of Agricultural Research and various State poultry farms are producing and supplying quality chicks to poultry farmers at reasonable prices.

(ii) Government of India is also encouraging establishment of pure-line poultry breeding projects under private sector for production and supply of quality chicks to poultry farmers.

(iii) State Governments have been requested to enforce necessary regulations under their legislative competence for production and supply of quality chicks by the hatcheries functioning in their States.

(iv) Feed Analytical Laboratories set up by the Government of India are analysing feed samples and thus helping the public and private sector organisations in production of quality feed.

(v) State Governments have been requested to make the ISI specifications compulsory for the production of feed by the feed manufacturers.

(vi) State Governments are also being requested to establish State level Poultry Corporations/Federations for production and supply of balanced poultry feed and quality chicks at reasonable prices.

#### Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas

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

(a) whether Union Government have jointly sponsored with UNICEF schemes for the development of women and children in rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of States covered under these schemes; and

(d) the target fixed for the State of Maharashtra and the success achieved so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) and (b). Government of India have launched a centrally sponsored scheme "Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas" as a pilot project in selected districts all over the country. UNICEF contributes towards some elements of the programme funding. The scheme was sanctioned in September, 1982. It envisages formation of groups of women in rural areas for taking up income generating activities. Each group is given a one time grant of Rs. 15,000 to serve as revolving fund. The groups can also avail benefit of multi purpose centres which are being constructed in each block.

(c) The scheme is in operation in some districts in all States.

(d) The scheme was introduced in Osmanabad and Bhandara districts of Maharashtra during 1983-84. The information with regard to year wise targets of group formation and actual achievement is given in the attached statement. During 1986-87 the scheme has been extended to Nasik and Dhule districts. The target for each district is 100 groups. Funds for this purpose have been recently released to District Rural Development Agencies of these districts.

#### Statement

| Year | Target<br>(No. of groups) | Achievement<br>(No. of groups) | Number of<br>Women<br>members | Amount re-<br>leased by<br>Government<br>of India<br>(Rs.) |
|------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| 1    | 2                         | 3                              | 4                             | 5  |

#### BHANDARA DISTRICT

|         |     |     |      |          |
|---------|-----|-----|------|----------|
| 1983-84 | 20  | 78  | 1324 | 51,000   |
| 1984-85 | 100 | 160 | 649  | 5,74,700 |

| 1                              | 2   | 3   | 4    | 5         |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----|------|-----------|
| 1985-86                        | 100 | 130 | 1204 | 10,71,000 |
| 1986-87<br>(upto Jan,<br>1987) | 10  | 73  | 772  | Nil       |
| <b>OSMANABAD DISTRICT</b>      |     |     |      |           |
| 1983-84                        | 20  | 28  | 214  | 51,000    |
| 1984-85                        | 100 | 101 | 959  | 4,49,100  |
| 1985-86                        | 80  | 120 | 1210 | 8,67,000  |
| 1986-87<br>(upto Jan,<br>1987) | Nil | 31  | 292  | Nil       |

**Provision of Night Shelters in Delhi**

867. SHRI RAM SWAROOP RAM : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated number of poor people in Delhi without any shelter;

(b) whether any night shelters have been provided for them and if so, their capacity; and

(c) whether Union Government propose to provide more shelters for the benefit of the shelterless ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No such survey has been conducted by the D.D.A.

(b) 10 night shelters have been provided with a total capacity to accommodate 2975 inmates.

(c) 5 night shelters at Azadpur (Jahangirpuri) Basti Nizamuddin, Pahar Ganj, Shahzada Bagh and Mukherjee Market are under construction.

**World Bank Loan for Housing in Andhra Pradesh**

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

(a) whether some programmes under the World Bank loan have been undertaken in Andhra Pradesh to solve the housing problem in big cities of the State ;

(b) if so, the details of World Bank Projects undertaken by the housing department of Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) their total outlay and the cost involved ?

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

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

**Setting up of Nickel Plant in Andhra Pradesh**

869. SHRI V. TULSI RAM : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) Whether there is a proposal to set up a nickel plant in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the location and other details thereof;

(c) whether the raw material, other allied materials and minerals required for the purpose are available in Andhra Pradesh in abundance;

(d) whether the plant will be set up with indigenous or foreign technology; and

(e) the steps taken to expedite the setting up of the plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA):

(a) No Sir,

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

### Mineral Deposits in Andhra Pradesh

870. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2011 on 17 November, 1986 about survey of mineral deposits in Andhra Pradesh and state:

(a) whether the information about survey to find mineral deposits from 1982 to 1986 in Andhra Pradesh has since been completed;

(a) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA):

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) Details are given in the Statement below.

(c) Does not arise.

## Statement

*Names of places in Andhra Pradesh where survey was conducted to find mineral deposits with quality and quantity thereof, during the period from 1982-1986.*

| S. No. | Mineral   | Names of places where survey was conducted.   | Quantity of mineral found  | Quality of mineral found   |
|--------|-----------|---|--|--|
| 1      | 2         | 3   | 4  | 5  |
| 1.     | Limestone | Piduguralla-Pilutla area in Guntur district   | 10 million tonnes (Probable reserves)  | SMS grade  |
| 2.     | Manganese | Sivaram-Lakshampuram, Perapi, Peddanadipalli, salur, Bangaruvalasa, Garividi, Aitemvalasa, Garraju-Chipurpolle and per of Srikakulam and Vizianagarlam district                                       | 3.85 million tonnes (Probable reserves)  | 24 to 30% Manganese and 0.3% Phosphorus.                           |
| 3.     | Graphite  | Burugubanda-Tapsikonda in East Godavari District and Reddibodyar, in West Godavary district, Narsipatnam area of Visakhapatnam district, and in Vizianagaram, Srikakulam and West Godavari districts. | 1.5 Million tonnes in Tapsikonda-Marikonda and<br>36000 tonnes in Reddibodyar area in East and West Godavari Districts respectively. | with 10 to 15 percent fixed carbon<br>with 20% fixed Carbon (V.B.) |
| 4.     | Gold      | Kotapalle and jibuttil blocks in Ramgiri gold field, Bhadrampalle and Battulapalle-Dorigallu areas-all in Anantapur district and Chigargunta-Bisanattam areas in Chittoor district.                   | 4.18 million tonnes of ore.  | An average gold grade of 4.6 gm/ tonne was established.            |

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- |     |                        |  |              |  |
|-----|------------------------|--|--------------|--|
| 5.  | Diamond                | Wajrakur-Lattavaram area in Anantapur district, Munimadugu-Allahabad, Banaganapalle, Rollakottur-Lingambads area in Kurnool district and Partial a Ustapalle area in Krishna District. | 811 Diamonds | In Wajrakur (Anantapur district). 422 diamonds weighing 57.23 carats and in Kurnool district. 307 diamonds weighing 127 carats were recovered. In Paritala and Krishna districts 82 diamonds were recovered weighing 70.24 carats. |
| 6.  | Tin-Tungsten           | Eastern Ghat blocks of Khammam, East Godavari district and Visakhapatnam District.   | —            | Minor occurrences of scheelite (tungsten mineral) were located at a few places.  |
| 7.  | Phosphorite            | Chelima, Pachagundalu, Vontimitta, Pacharla, Kammamari etc. in Chittoor, Cuddapah, and Kurnool districts and in Pakhal basin in Warangal and Khammam districts.                        | —            | Phosphorite occurrences are located at a few places.   |
| 8.  | Chrysotile<br>Asbestos | Brahmanapalle-Ramanuthupalle-Rajupalem, Chabali-Pullivendla areas in Cuddapah district.  | —            | The survey was preliminary and no reserves were located.   |
| 9.  | Corundum               | Potampalli, Gunlura, Virapuram, Abichoria in Khammam district.   | —            | The survey was preliminary and no reserves were located.   |
| 10. | Mica Pegmatites        | Around shah mine block, Kalichedu block, Ammavaripalem. Tatiparli, Chenour-Kodagunta areas in Nellore mica belt.   | —            | 27 new mica bearing pegmatites were located.   |

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2

1

| 1   | 2         | 3  | 4                        | 5  |
|-----|-----------|--|--------------------------|--|
| 11. | Basemetal | Kolluru-Tallapanta areas in Khammam district and Ahibilam Pachera, Gani Kalva areas in Kurnool district,   | Results not encouraging. | Mineralisation erratic.  |
| 12. | Chromite  | Shriamgiri, Linganapet, Lakshagudem, Keshapalle and Vinobanagar areas in Khammam district and in adjoining areas in Krishna district.  |                          |  |
| 13. | Coal      | Godavari valley coalfield-Manuguru (Coal belt) and Kothagundam (coal belt) in Khammam district, Ramagundem (coal belt) in Karimnagar district, Bhopalpalli-Chelpur-Pasra-Lingala sectors (Mulug coal belt) in Warangal district and Ramakrishnapur Indaram sector (Somagundem coal belt) in Adilabad district. | 10,296 million tonnes.   | All categories and type of coal.   |
| 14. | Lead-zinc | Zangamrajupalle-Gollapalle block in Badvel taluq., in Cuddapah district.   |                          | A total reserves of 5.89 million tonnes of Lead-Zinc ore of grade Pb 3.42 to 4.11 Pb and Zn have been established. |



**Grants for Soil Conservation to Andhra Pradesh**

871. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the grants made available to Andhra Pradesh for soil-conservation during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether there is any proposal to sanction additional resources/funds for soil-conservation and dry-land farming in the State; 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 made available to Andhra Pradesh for soil conservation schemes during the last three years is as under :—

|         | Rs. in lakhs |
|---------|--------------|
| 1983-84 | 59.88        |
| 1984-85 | 80.00        |
| 1985-86 | 90.00        |

Under State Sector, following outlays were approved by the Planning Commission for soil conservation programmes in Andhra Pradesh :—

|         | Rs in lakhs |
|---------|-------------|
| 1983-84 | 42.0        |
| 1984-85 | 58.0        |
| 1985-86 | 80.0        |

(b) and (c). During the year 1986-87, an allocation of Rs. 94.43 lakhs under the Centrally sponsored scheme of Soil Conservation in the catchments of River Valley Projects has been made to Andhra Pradesh for soil and water conservation measures in

the catchments of Nizamsagar, Nagarjuna-sagar, Machkund-Sileru and Pochampad.

Under the Centrally sponsored scheme of National Watershed Development Programme for rainfed agriculture during 1986-87, it is envisaged to cover an area of 32,000 ha. with an outlay of Rs. 8.00 crores to be shared equally by the Centre and State Governments.

Under the World Bank aided pilot project on Watershed Development in Rainfed Areas, Maheswaram Watershed in Rangareddy district covering an area of 25,300 ha. has been taken up since June, 1984. The total outlay approved for this project for a period of 7 years is Rs. 582 lakhs.

Under State Sector, the outlay approved by Planning Commission for 1986-87 for soil conservation is Rs. 105 lakhs.

**Nationalisation of Aluminium Industry to Control Price and Distribution**

872. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to nationalise the aluminium industry in India to control price and distribution of aluminium in the country; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b). There is statutory price control over primary aluminium and distribution control on electrical conductor grade aluminium metal. There is, however, no proposal under consideration of the Government at present to nationalise the aluminium industry.

**Cultivation of Crops in Non-Traditional Areas**

873. SHRI NITYANAND MISRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Agriculture Universities in the country are proposed to be assigned a meaningful role to propagate the cultivation of certain crops in the non-traditional areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any blue print has been drawn up 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) Most of the Agricultural Universities in the country are already trying new crops and varieties in the Non-Traditional areas to find out their efficiency in relation to the traditional crops. Under the All India Coordinated Research Projects on (i) Agronomic Research, (ii) Dryland, (iii) Oilseed, (iv) Wheat, (v) Rice, etc. efforts are being made to develop more efficient cropping systems for better crop yields.

Under the National Agricultural Research Project where the research thrust is on local problems, new crops and varieties are being tested in different agro-climatic regions of the country.

As a result of these efforts, a large number of crops and varieties have been identified and are being cultivated by the farmers. Some of the examples are large scale cultivation of sunflower and soybean which are entirely new introduction in drylands. Rabi/summer groundnut is also cultivated on large scale in the coastal belt of the country after Kharif rice. More recently, maize is being introduced in Rabi season in parts of Haryana, U.P. and Bihar in place of wheat.

Under conditions of limiting resources, gram and mustard are identified as more remunerative crops compared to traditional wheat and the areas under them is increasing.

(c) Package of practices for different crops and maps depicting efficient crop

zones for different agro-climatic regions of the country have already been prepared. These are being reviewed and refined region-wise depending on the availability of proven experimental results from different Coordinated Research Projects, State Agricultural Universities and Research Organisations of the country.

#### Lifting of Iron Ore from Kudremukh Iron Ore Project by Iran

874. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the latest efforts made by India to salvage the Kudremukh Iron Ore Project by negotiating with Iran to lift the iron ore from the project in Karnataka have ended in failure;

(b) whether a high-power delegation visited Tehran for a fresh round of talks with the Iranian Government to persuade them to honour their commitment;

(c) if so, the views expressed by Iran and the main reasons for failure of the talks; and

(d) whether Government propose to pursue the matter again?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). A delegation led by Secretary (Steel) visited Tehran in September, 1986 and held discussions with the Iranian authorities on the Kudremukh Iron Ore Project. The matter was also briefly discussed at the Indo-Iran Joint Commission Meetings held in New Delhi in February, 1987. The talks were not conclusive and it was agreed by both parties to continue the dialogue with a view to expedite an amicable and mutually acceptable solution.

#### New Guidelines for Steel Licensing

875. SHRI S. M. GURADDI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether new guidelines for steel licensing have been prepared;

(b) if so, the main features of the guidelines and the time by which these will be implemented; and

(c) to what extent these guidelines have further strengthened the steel production in the country?

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) :** (a) to (c). On the basis of the data thrown up by the recent study conducted on the demand and availability of steel for the future, the existing provisions for licensing of steel items are being reviewed.

**Foodgrains Production in 1985-86 and 1986-87**

876. **DR. DATTA SAMANT :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the final figures of foodgrains production against the targets fixed for the years in 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87;

(b) whether there is any shortfall, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to adhere to the targets fixed for 1987-88?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :** (a) The final estimates of foodgrains production and targets fixed for the years 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 are as under :

| Year    | (Production in million tonnes) |        |
|---------|--------------------------------|--------|
|         | Final foodgrains production    | Target |
| 1984-85 | 145.5                          | 153.6  |
| 1985-86 | 150.5                          | 159.2  |
| 1986-87 | 149.0—151.0<br>(anticipated)   | 160.2  |

(b) The production of foodgrains during 1984-85 to 1986-87 fell short of the targets, due to unfavourable rainfall and weather conditions in some of the major producing States.

(c) Various steps being taken to achieve the foodgrains production targets include :

- (i) maximisation of productivity in irrigated and rainfed areas;
- (ii) timely and adequate supply of agricultural inputs like improved technology, seeds, fertilisers, implements, plant protection chemicals and credit;
- (iii) increasing the coverage of area under high yielding varieties and production of sufficient seeds of different classes i.o. breeder seed, foundation seed and certified seed, to cover the targetted area under high yielding varieties;
- (iv) implementation along with concurrent monitoring of the national programmes like Special Rice Production Programme in the Eastern States, Small and Marginal Farmers' Programme, National Dryland Farming Programme, National Pulses Development programme, etc.
- (v) Propagation of rainfed farming technology on watershed management basis;
- (vi) undertaking of drought proofing measures including contingency planning to reduce the impact of inadequate rains, if any;
- (vii) increasing the intensity of cropping through double, multiple and inter-cropping;
- (viii) assuring remunerative prices and providing adequate market support to the farmers.

**Production and Import of Ghee**

877. **SHRI V. SOBHANADREE-SWARA RAO** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of Ghee produced in the country and its domestic demand;

(b) whether it is a fact that Ghee is imported from several countries;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether such import of Ghee will adversely affect the milk producers in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SRIH YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The production of ghee in the country is largely in the unorganised sector. As such, information with regard to total production of ghee and the domestic demand of ghee is not available.

(b) No, Sir.

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

**Central Assistance to Bombay**

878. **DR. SUDHIR ROY** : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central assistance of Rs. 100 crores for development of Bombay has been paid;

(b) if so, when;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof;

(d) whether this amount is under Plan assistance;

(e) under what specific heads the amount of Rs. 100 crores is being distributed;

(f) whether the amount is an out-right grant or loan; and

(g) if it is a loan, the repayment period and interest charged, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). Central assistance of Rs. 100 crores to the Government of Maharashtra for solving the acute housing and slums problem in Bombay is to be released in phases during the remaining years of the 7th Plan. Rs. 5 crores have already been released as "ways and means advance" pending scrutiny and approval of the schemes recently received from the State Govt.

(d) to (g). The amount is to be released as a Non-Plan grant. Three broad heads under which the schemes have been suggested by the State Government are— (i) slum upgradation, (ii) Dharavi Development and (iii) urban renewal and reconstruction, in Bombay.

**Consumer Price Index**

879. **SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA** : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to fix 1982 as the base year to work out the Consumer Price Index;

(b) if so, the reasons for changing the base year; and

(c) whether any decision has been taken in the matter ?

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

(b) It is considered desirable to change the base year from 1960 to 1982, in order that it may adequately reflect the actual consumption expenditure pattern of the concerned group as revealed by the Family Income and Expenditure Survey conducted in 1981-82.

(c) Yes, Sir. As at (a) above.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

**SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) :** A top nuclear scientist of Pakistan Dr. Abdel Qadar Khan has declared that Pakistan has made a bomb. The Government should make a statement whether they are going to exercise their option or not. They should declare that they are going to exercise their option.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Please take your seat. I will call all of you. Regarding the bomb which you have mentioned, you give notice, we will discuss that.

(Interruptions)

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Nobody has given to me in writing. If you want to raise it, first of all you give it in writing.

**SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK :** I will give it in writing. You should direct the Defence Minister to make a statement whether the Government is going to exercise its option or not.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

**SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi) :** Please allow me. It is a very important matter. We are quite agitated on this point.

[Translation]

Station Masters have gone on strike. There is risk to the lives of twenty persons. (Interruptions)

[English]

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Not only your matter, everything is important. You take your seat. (Interruptions) I won't allow anything like this.

(Interruptions)

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** I have already received a calling Attention. We will consider that also. Secondly there are two versions, let them also find facts and they can be furnished.

**SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) :** I have submitted an Adjournment Motion.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** The Adjournment Motion is not allowed Sir.

**SHRI AMAL DATTA :** You have not allowed Sir, but let me explain. Let me explain the seriousness of the situation. After hearing me, perhaps you will be persuaded to allow it.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** No.

**SHRI AMAL DATTA :** Television and Radio have become instruments of propaganda... (Interruptions)

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** I won't allow. Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)\*\*

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** I won't allow. Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)\*\*

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** First of all, I cannot understand your Adjournment Motion, what you have given. I will read what you have given. You tell me what is this ?

“Refusal of the Left Front of West Bengal to boycott the TV and AIR”. What is this.

**SHRI AMAL DATTA :** Yes Sir. We cannot give the entire background in the Adjournment Motion.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** You come and see me. You come to my Chamber. I won't allow here. Not like this.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : "Refusal to boycott....." what is this ?

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Let me explain. Unless you allow us to explain how would you know ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You come to my Chamber, we will discuss it.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Why should I come to your Chamber ? Your Chamber is not the House in Parliament even if an Adjournment Motion is not allowed, at least one person would be allowed to explain what is the Motion about.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Your Motion itself is a confusing one. "Refusal of the Left Front of West Bengal to boycott the TV and AIR". What is the refusal ?

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Let me explain.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You come to my Chamber and we will discuss it. Not allowed. That is all.

(Interruptions)\*\*

[Translation]

SHRI SHAMINDER SINGH (Faridkot) : A person has sent a threatening letter to a very prominent and popular citizen of India, asking him to leave the city.....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You give me notice. You give me in writing, I will see.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur) : I have given a notice under Rule 377. Crores of rupees worth of property has been damaged by hailstorms in my area.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We will see.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : (Bombay South Central) : Without making an inquiry 16 Government employees who are the union leaders from Allahabad Accountant General's Office have been.....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You give it in writing, I will see. Now, Papers to be laid.

12.05 hrs.

### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Review and Annual Report of National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd. New Delhi for 1985-86 and Annual Administrative Report and Review on DDA for 1985-86.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :
  - (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86.
  - (ii) Annual Report of the National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for

delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above :

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.-3748/87]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Development Authority for the year 1985-86 under section 26 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957.

(ii) A Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Delhi Development Authority for the year 1985-86.

(4) A Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3749/87]

Notification under Employee's Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and under Industrial Disputes-Acts Annual Report of Employees' State Insurance Corporation for 1985-86 and Consolidated Annual Accounts of Employee's Provident Fund organisation for 1985-86.

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 Employees' Family Pension (Amendment) Scheme, 1986 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1042 in Gazette of India dated the 26th November, 1986 under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3750/87]

(2) A copy of the Industrial Disputes (Central) Amendment Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No.

G.S.R. 116 in Gazette of India dated the 21st February 1987 under sub-section (5) of Section 38 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3751/87]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation for the year 1985-86.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation for the year 1985-86 together with Audit Report thereon.

(4) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3752/87]

(5) A copy of the Consolidated Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation for the year 1985-86 together with Audit Report thereon.

(6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3753/87]

Annual Report and Review on Delhi Urban Art Commission, Delhi for 1985-86.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Urban Art Commission, Delhi, for the year 1985-86 under section 19 of the Delhi Urban Art Commission Act, 1973.

(2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Urban Art Commission, Delhi, for the year 1985-86 together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 20 of the Delhi Urban Art Commission Act, 1973.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Delhi Urban Art Commission, Delhi, for the year 1985-86.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3754/87]

Report of CAG of India for 1985. Union Government (Commercial)—Part III.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. K. K. TEWARY) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1985—Union Government (Commercial)—Part III—Audit Observations on Individual Topics, under article 151(1) of the Constitution.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3755/87]

Review and Annual Report of Madhya Pradesh State Agro-Industries Development Corporation Ltd., Bhopal for 1979-80, Haryana Agro Industries Corporation Ltd., Chandigarh for 1984-85, Tamil Nadu Agro Industries Corporation Ltd. Madras for 1983-84 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

(a) (i) Review of the Government on the working of the Madhya Pradesh State Agro-Indus-

tries Development Corporation Limited, Bhopal, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) Annual Report of the Madhya Pradesh State Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Bhopal, for the year 1979-80, along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor general thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3756/87]

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Haryana Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1984-85.

(ii) Annual Report of the Haryana Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3757/87]

(c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Tamil Nadu Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Madras, for the year 1983-84.

(ii) Annual Report of the Tamil Nadu Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Madras, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3758/87]

(2) Three Statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3759/87]



12.07 hrs.

**MATTERS UNDER RULE—377**

[*Translation*]

(i) Demand for 'Ashram Schools' in Adivasi areas of Bastar district in M.P.

**SHRI MANKURAM SODI (Bastar):** A large number of primary schools have been opened in the backward tribal areas of Bastar district, but they are lying closed since the 1986 academic session, because teachers are not willing to go there. Today such condition can be seen in the development blocks of South Bastar. During the recent visit to the area, it was found that 21 primary schools in Bhairamgarh development block were lying closed for want of teachers. If such arrangement of education is continued there, it will not be possible to educate the people of these backward areas even in the next 50 years. Thousand years old backwardness still prevails there.

In such areas, Ashram Schools comprising five primary schools should be set up. Five teachers can smoothly run an Ashram and they will also get an opportunity to work together with interest. Teachers do not want to go to these areas and as a result, these schools are lying closed and if at any school teachers are available, the attendance of the students is quite thin. Therefore, I request the Central Government to issue necessary instructions to the State Government to open Ashram Schools in such areas so that the people of these backward areas may also get an opportunity to join the pursuit of education.

[*English*]

(ii) Need to review the economics of the present irrigation system involving huge costs.

**SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA (Vaishali):** There is urgent need to review the economics of irrigation with huge dams and long irrigations canals from the reservoirs created by the dams. Chairman of the Advisory Board on Energy has revealed certain figures which should cause

grave concern. Out of 246 projects taken up since 1951, 181 are still incomplete in one respect or another. The gap between the potential created and potential utilised at the end of the last Plan was 5.2 million hectares. The cost of irrigating one hectare of land through these large sized irrigation projects works out to Rs. 30,000 per hectare. There is then the additional cost of drainage works to prevent water logging and salinity increase in the lands near canals and reservoirs. The big irrigation projects are stated to be losing Rs. 800 crores per year. The proper study of the economics of these systems therefore assumes great importance. If such a study done by a committee of economists, engineers and agricultural scientists reveals the high cost of irrigation and possible ecologic damage, the Government should review its irrigation policy and reorient it in favour of low cost rainwater conservation systems and large scale afforestation of catchment area, lift irrigation and such other measures of conserving rain water.

[*Translation*]

(iii) Financial assistance to Madhya Pradesh Government for meeting the prevailing severe drought situation there.

**SHRI K. N. PRADHAN (Bhopal):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Madhya Pradesh has been continuously in the grip of drought during the last three successive years. During this year, 40 districts out of 45 districts of the State are worst affected. People are facing the problem of the unemployment, shortage of drinking water and cattle fodder. Recently during the months of December, 1986 and January 1987 the remaining crops in 1500 villages of 17 districts have been destroyed by heavy hailstorm. One person has died and more than 200 cattle heads have perished and more than ten thousand houses have been damaged there.

The most acute problem is that of drinking water which needs to be tackled before it is too late. The State Government while lacking financial resources, also have shortage of drilling machines to dig tubewells. The combination tubewell drilling machines are in particular in short supply.

At present these machines can be made available from other States or from some organisations like Central Ground Water Organisation, Oil and Natural Gas Commission etc. and the Central Government can import these machines from foreign countries as a permanent measure.

Recently, a team of the Central Government has conducted a study of the condition in the State. Therefore, I request the Central Government to grant immediate financial assistance to the State Government for undertaking relief works and to make arrangement of drinking water.

- (iv) Need to direct Rajasthan Government to stop recovery of due from farmers in Indira Gandhi Canal Project area.

SHRI BIRBAL (Ganganagar) : Mr. Deputy-Speakers, Sir, under rule 377 I would like to draw the House towards the following matter of urgent public importance.

The Indira Gandhi Canal Project is being constructed with the special cooperation and assistance of the Central Government. Cemented water courses have been constructed there. The total expenditure has been shown five to six time more than the estimated expenditure, after including administrative expenditure, interest and compound interest.

The land has been acquired from the farmers for constructing water courses which has increased irrigation capacity. As a result the State Government will receive more water tax. Why then more money is being charged from the farmers? The State Government should itself bear this expenditure.

There has been several cases of bungling in constructing cemented water courses, the burden of which is being passed on to the farmers. Banks are serving attachment notices on the farmers. The farmers are very much perturbed. If the burden of departmental bungling is passed on to the farmers, how will they bear that burden? The water in the area has become brackish and the water courses are turning useless. I had raised this matter in the House during the last session. Neighbouring State

Governments of Haryana and Punjab have exempted the farmers from repaying the loans regarding cemented water courses. Similarly, the Government of Rajasthan should also issue necessary orders to exempt them from repaying the loan.

Therefore, I request the Central Government that keeping in view the importance of the matter, necessary orders be issued to the State Government to immediately stop the recovery of loans so that the farmers may get some relief. Therefore, necessary directives should be issued to the State Government to take appropriate steps to solve the problems of the farmers.

[English]

- (v) Demand for sending a team to assess damage to crops and loss of animal life due to below average rainfall in Jabalpur and adjoining districts of M.P. and also provide relief to the hard hit Kisans.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur) : This year in Jabalpur and adjoining districts of Madhya Pradesh, we had below average rainfall for third year in succession resulting in below average Rabi crops in general.

To compound the misery, from 25.2.1987 to 28.2.1987, the area suffered very heavy crop damage and loss of animals amounting to nearly Rs. 20 crores. This has created an unprecedented situation and panic among large number of affected farmers of the area. The houses in nearly hundred villages have been extensively damaged.

The Government (Ministry of Agriculture) must immediately send a team to assess the damage to provide immediate relief to the hard-hit kisans of Jabalpur. Unless immediate action is taken, the loss will not be assessed realistically and forged figures through Patwari and Tehsildar channel will follow creating dissatisfaction among the affected kisans.

[Translation]

- (vi) Demand for measures to solve unemployment problem in the country.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, under Rule 377 I would like to draw the

[Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh]

attention of the House towards the following matter of public importance.

Unemployment is a major problem in the country. The role of unemployment in the ever increasing crimes in the society cannot be denied. In spite of unprecedented progress made in the fields of agriculture and industry, the problem of unemployment is continuously increasing day by day. Though the per capita income has increased yet the ratio of people living below the poverty line could not be brought down substantially. In spite of the continuous efforts we could not provide adequate opportunities of employment in the rural areas. Hundreds of crores of rupees have been spent on the plans, but only some limited persons have been benefited and the common people could not get the benefits of these plan. There must be some defects or deficiencies in formulating our plans or in the implementation of the plans. We shall have to identify them and remove them. The public grievances should be resolved in time, otherwise it will strengthen the divisive forces in the country.

[English],

- (vii) Demand for 'No Objection Certificate' to Maharashtra Government for providing essential facilities to slum dwellers on Central Government Lands.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Greater Bombay had phenomenal growth during the last twenty years. The present population of Bombay is about one crore and about fifty lakh people are staying in the hutments. Out of these about sixty thousand families or four lakh people are staying on Central Government lands. They are industrial workers, Government and Municipal employees, small traders and poor labourers. All middle class people drawing up to two to three thousand rupees per month are staying in these hutments. Forty two thousand hutments were constructed prior to 1976. Some of them are more than 30 to 40 years old.

The State Government have already provided amenities like water, public latrines,

electricity and roads on State Government land as well as private land. But amenities have not been provided to slum dwellers on Central Government land. For providing these amenities, it is necessary for local officers of Central Government to give 'No Objection Certificates'.

The State Government and the Bombay Municipal Corporation have represented the case on a number of time of the Central Government during the last twenty years, but the Central Government have not taken any decision in this matter. Various authorities like Bombay Port Trust, Defence Authority, Railway and Airport Authority should come together and take immediate decision.

No objection should be given to the State Government for providing common water connection, common latrines and common street lights immediately.

Hutments which are at a distance of twenty feet from the railway tracks should be regularised and others should be shifted and accommodated in the same area.

The International Airport Authority is trying to shift 8202 hutments from Jariman Shastri Nagar. This number should be reduced to the minimum and these should be shifted to adjacent land in Mand and Chakle in nearby localities.

[Translation]

- (viii) Streamlining procedure for payment of loans to farmers under I.R.D.P. especially in Bharatpur district of Rajasthan.

SHRI LALA RAM KEN (Bayana) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, under Rule 377, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the following subject of urgent Public importance :—

District Bharatpur is a leading agricultural district in Rajasthan where majority of the inhabitants are Harijans. Most of the families of these Harijans farmers are covered under the definition of selected families. The Punjab National Bank of

this area is the Lead Bank and other Banks have also their Branches there. But these Banks do not disburse loans in time to the farmers under the Integrated Rural Development Programmes and as a result, the farmers do not get any benefit of the schemes. Every now and then, the farmer community has to face various difficulties. It does not cause loss to the farmers alone, but it also affects the national production. The Central and the State Governments are committed to the rural as well as agricultural development and are favouring the farmers in this regard.

The loans sanctioned for Agricultural production/development are far less than the loans sanctioned to traders and industries.

Very few loans are disbursed to the farmers under IRDP and as a result of that, they do not get adequate benefits of the scheme.

On the principal amount, compound interest is charged. Rules and regulations are not properly followed in disbursement of loans to the educated unemployed. The condition of the educated unemployed belonging to the scheduled castes in my district is very serious and I have been fighting for their cause for the last six years.

Therefore, I would like to request the hon. Union Finance Minister to take following steps to remove the increasing hardships :—

1. Loans should be sanctioned and paid immediately to the selected families.
2. Loans under I.R.D.P. should be disbursed to more persons.
3. Loan distribution procedure should be simplified.
4. Loans should be distributed to the harijan, educated unemployed youths on priority basis under the *Self employment scheme for the educated unemployed harijans youths.*

12.20 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—*CONTD.*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Jagnu Nath Kaushal and seconded by Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad on the 25th February, 1987 :—

“That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms :—

“That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 23rd February, 1987.”

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Brehmpur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, I rise to support the Motion of thanks moved so ably by my friend Shri Jagan Nath Kaushal. It is customary for the President to address the Joint Session of Parliament at the commencement of every calendar year, in which he described the achievements as also the shortcomings if any, of the Government in the past year, along with the projections for the coming year. The President's Address given an opportunity to the Government to highlight the achievements and also explain to reasons for any shortfalls in any sector of the economy.

The President at length described the growth of our economy. It has become resilient, self-reliant and self-generating. We are able to raise resources of the Plan domestically and only marginally we rely on foreign aid in areas in which we are deficient, for instance high technology. But then, we should be happy that the policies followed by the Government all these years after Independence have borne fruit and they are correct policies. These policies have been implemented and are being implemented with vigour and greater allocations are being made for the various sectors of the economy.

The utmost concern that the President expressed in his Address is about the grow-

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ing threat to the unity and integrity of the country. Unless the country's unity and integrity is safeguarded, the country will not survive, and survival means the survival of the whole humanity. Sir, in recent years the cult of violence has begun to spread all over the country and more so in Punjab. In Punjab, the terrorist activities have taken toll of innocent lives. It is unfortunate that a few religious fundamentalists in Punjab took the active help of the terrorists who are trained abroad and who are getting assistance and support from foreign powers to destabilise India and work havoc in Punjab. Any mishap, any danger to Punjab is a danger to the whole country. So, he appealed to all the citizens of the country to stand united as one man and fight terrorism and see that in a democracy terrorism and violence have no place. Any political difference could be settled across the table by discussion. So Sir, it is the duty of every one of us to heed to the words of wisdom given by the President in his Address.

Religious fanaticism has no places anywhere and every religion is great in itself. The sole object of any religion is to prescribe a code of conduct and prescribe a way of life for its followers so that they can lift themselves up from the mundane world and reach higher place of consciousness ultimately resulting in communion with God.

I Call India a Federation of Religions. It is a federation of languages. It is an agglomeration of ethnic groups. In spite of the diversities for thousands of years, we have been living in peace and harmony and at no time did any sage or seer advocate violence. Therefore, there is no clash between one religion and another religion. Every religion can be said to be a way and road to reach the God's head. There is only one God, the great architect of Universe. We call Him, we view him in different forms. We invoke Him. We pray to Him for His blessings and favours, But at the sametime, we forget the facts that, in everyone of us, there is divinity, there is God. And we hate our neighbours. We fight with the neighbours and indulge in bloodshed. It is unfortunate. If we

want to strive and survive as a Nation, we should delink religion from politics. Unfortunately, places of religion and worship are converted into political venues. Even arms and ammunition are being stored, thereby desecrating the sacredness, and sanctity of the religious places. So, this has to stop.

The problem in Punjab has become a national problem and the entire nation, all the people, wherever they are, in any State, have to fight the terrorism altogether and see that peace is restored in Punjab. When peace is restored in Punjab, then there will be peace in the country.

The President, then referred to the economic scene and the achievements made by the Government in the past years. The economy in all sectors—whether in agriculture or industry—has registered considerable growth rate. Agriculture has shown much resilience. In spite of three consecutive years of drought and bad monsoon, the production exceeded 150 million tonnes. This shows, how the Indian farmer, taking advantage of scientific and technological developments in this sphere has been able to increase the production. much so, being a deficit country in 1966, when we were depending solely on PL-480-import of wheat—now, we have become a surplus country and we are in a position to export foodgrains, to give to the countries, which are in need and which are suffering from hunger, So, we have been able to build up a reserve stock of over 23 million tonnes, so that even in the year of deficit monsoon, even if there is a low production, we will be able to make up from the reserve stocks.

This achievement in agriculture, I would say is rather confined to the two States—Punjab and Haryana—which have become granaries for the whole country. Unfortunately, production in other States, which have assured irrigation potential, are not able to double their production. There is some increase in production, no doubt, but they have not been able to come up to the level of Punjab and Haryana. This has to be gone into. Every State must be in a position to build up a bufferstock to the extent possible, so

that, they need not every time call upon the Centre to come upto their rescue to supply foodgrains. I can understand the days, when natural Calamities occurred, that famine, cyclones or floods. In that case, the Centre can come to the rescue, but ordinarily, every State must be self-sufficient in food, so that, there should be no drain on Central reserves.

Sir, considerable progress has been made in the production of oilseeds and sugar. In view of this, our import bills on account of import of these two items is reduced and it should be further reduced. I hope by the end of the Seventh Plan, we will be self-sufficient, not only in oil and oilseeds but also in sugar and pulses, apart from wheat and rice so that we will be a surplus State in foodgrains and cereals.

Sir, in the field of industry, considerable rate of growth has been registered. It is between 8-9 per cent. So, in regard to industry, we have become one of the industrialised nations of the world.

We have been given the seventh or eighth place among the 10 industrialised nations in the world; and I am sure, we will become a developed country by the end of the Seventh Plan and not a developing country. The small scale industry is doing very well. The large scale industry and the private sector also should realise that there is a national sector and they have an obligation to the society and they should not merely pocket the profit they make out of the industry; they should take part in development activities in the area in which they function so that they can also come to the rescue of the government; and they should not expect the government to do everything possible for the people. People should also, some how or the other, contribute their mite for the development of the area so that government assistance should be made minimal.

Large allocations been made for anti-poverty programme which is necessary and more benefits have been conferred on the weaker sections as a result of implementation of the programme for the last few years. A large allocation has been made

this year under the various plans for anti-poverty schemes. But we have to see that the money allocated is properly utilised and the real beneficiaries should get the benefits and the money is not wasted and no leakage occurs. The selection of the beneficiaries and the follow up action has to be monitored so that money taken by the beneficiaries is utilized for creating assets and not frittered away for other purposes and the States should welcome our monitoring.

The Finance Minister has mentioned all these facts in the Budget. I will refer to them we discuss the general budget. Therefore, economic scene is very heartening and the economy has become resilient and it can absorb shocks a bad monsoon, drought and we can, with confidence, march ahead.

One of the new policies initiated by the Prime Minister is a new education policy for which Rs. 800 crores have been provided in the budget for 1987-88. This education Policy is highly necessary in the sense that the rural youth has been denied the privilege of higher education, high quality of education because of the poverty that he is suffering from. Now the rural and urban divide will be considerably reduced because a very bright student in the rural area will have an equal opportunity to compete in any examination. He can have an admission to the Navodya Vidyala like an urban student so that he can have a place of pride in the society. Apart from this, various legislations had been passed in the last year in order to improve the status of women and give them respectability so that they are no longer treated as mere housewives but they have a rightful place in the society, because 50 per cent of our population consists of women and rightly so government have come forward with a series of legislations to uplift their standard of living and their status in life.

12.35 hrs.

[SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI  
*in the Chair*]

Coming to international affairs, our policy of non-alignment has attracted

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attention of the whole world; two-thirds of the world today is non-aligned; it has become a force in the world. We stand for reason; we stand for elimination of discrimination because we believe that there is only one race in the world, that is human race. There is no discrimination on account of caste, colour, religion or creed. This NAM has gained strength

MR. CHAIRMAN : Will you please conclude now ?

I think you are not able to hear me. You have taken enough time. Please conclude.

SHRI JHANNATH RAO : I will conclude now. In the international sphere our six Nation Declaration about nuclear disarmament has received wide support from the whole world; so also our fight against apartheid and the starting of the Africa Fund, for which the Prime Minister is the Chairman of the Committee. We have done a lot in this respect and are doing still, to eliminate discrimination so that every man in the world is a free citizen and can live with honour and dignity.

With these few words because of shortage of time, I fully support the Motion of Thanks to the President and appeal to everyone to follow the words of wisdom that the President has given to us in his Address so that the country can march forward and the people can live with dignity and honour.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : Madam Chairman, I rise to oppose this Motion of Thanks. Madam, the President's Address has been of the usual humdrum and pedestrian variety listing the achievements which the Government is supposed to have got to its credit, or what the Government thinks that it can pass off as its achievements and make the people believe as its achievements. The reason is obvious because the achievements are very little, if anything at all. There is nothing positive. The negative side obviously cannot be brought before the people through the President's Address.

Madam, apart from listing the legislation, and the other economic activities in which the Government has taken part, without giving a comparative basis for an appraisal of these achievements, perhaps the only positive feature of this Address is a recognition, somewhat belated, that communalism, religious obscurantism poses the greatest danger to the nation today. We welcome that at last the Government is conscious and Government has proclaimed this consciousness through this Address.

But Madam, it is not the first time that the Government has recognised that there is such a danger. As long ago as 1968 the National Integration Council was formed. May I ask, how many times the National Integration Council has met ? May I ask what it has done, except making speeches,—the persons attending making speeches ? Has any positive programme been taken up by the National Integration Council ? Has anything been done pursuant to any such programme ? Nothing is stated here. If anything has been done, that has been kept a very carefully hidden secret from the nation.

Apart from the religious obscurantism and communalism which are called 'mefarious forces,' 'a deep malady', and for which the Government progress to take action and proposed national dialogue.

Another thing had been noted in the second paragraph, which states, that the country has to grapple with the challenge of communalism and separatism. Separatism has been separately stated because there are other forces than the religious obscurantism which are also trying to divide the nation. And one of the forces are those maladies which have now become apparent in our own State, West Bengal, through the action of some divisive forces who call their agitation as the Gorkhaland Movement. It is with great sorrow that I say that in this House previously we have raised this question many times. We have asked a categorical answer from the Government and from the Prime Minister as to what he proposes to do regarding this movement, at the point of time when the agitation was growing and gathering momentum.

Unfortunately, nothing has been done. Until today nothing has been done. Only, legitimacy has been accorded to the leader of the movement by the Central Government going into a confabulation with him. And perhaps, in recent future, as that leader, Shri Gheising, has been proclaiming, by 1987 he will have Gorkhaland. May be that he has got some assurance from the Central Government that an accord will be entered into. Perhaps, this will be the fourth or fifth accord to the credit of our young and dynamic Prime Minister, who has become a champion of accords although we have...

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur) : I seek your permission to make a running commentary on your speech as you tried to do in my case. You failed, I will succeed...

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Carry on.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please say to me whatever you want to say.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Madam, I am seeking his permission to start a running commentary on his speech. He tried to do in my case when I was quoting the documents, facts and figures. He said that all facts were wrong, all figures were wrong; the Government had done nothing. So I am seeking his permission to do the same. He failed in his case because the House shouted him out. I am sure, I will succeed. As you tell me I will do that.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : If you seek my permission you do not have it. But if you go on doing it, I am helpless and only Chair can protect me if it so wishes...

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let him say whatever he wants to say.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Why does he seek my permission ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : You do not lose your time and address the Chair. He has intervened...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) : The hon. Member may only take this as a part of parliamentary etiquette which you did not observe but he is observing. Why should you object to it ?

SHRI AMAL DATTA : He did not ask me to yield. He is only asking my permission that he will intervene whenever he likes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Who are you losing your time ? You have yielded and he has intervened and told me whatever he wanted to say. Please continue your speech.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Thank you very much for cautioning me.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Address the Chair and then speak.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : There is no mention about the Gorkhaland movement in the Address of the President. It should have been mentioned there because today it poses a great danger and it will be the greatest danger, probably greater than Punjab in the very recent future, in the very near future. In the course of this year or in the next year it will be the biggest problem for India. Government is still unable to take any notice of it.....  
 (Interruptions)

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : Will you please yield ? A small clarification ? The hon. Member referred to the recent future'. I am a little confused what the 'recent future' means.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Please do not try to pick faults with my English. We are not Englishmen...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Madam, I was a little confused with the term called 'recent future', because recent is past and future. So what is the recent future ?

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I know that sometimes I may make mistake but I also correct it which you may not have noticed. Unfortunately you are so keen on picking fault that when that is corrected, you do not notice it.



MR. CHAIRMAN : Please continue your speech, Mr. Datta.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I say that since nothing has been done for containing the evils of religious obscurantism and communalism, nothing has been done by the National Integration Council, let the Government now spell out the policy that it is going to adopt, not only by speech making but by telling what action it is going to take at the grassroot level, what action it is going to take to see that the ethnic differences, the linguistic differences do not cause further division in India. We want a clear answer to this. How this malady is to be tackled by the Government? What is the institutional forum, what is the Constitutional form in which it is going to tackle this problem? This is what we want to know. It has not been stated.....(Interruptions). Unfortunately, Our Constitution has given certain institutions to carry on the work which the Constitution has conferred on these constitutions. One of this is the office of the President. The second is the Cabinet. Then there is the Parliament, then the judiciary and then there is the Election Commission to see that the elections are held properly, fairly and timely to constitute these bodies which are to carry on the Constitutional functions. Madam, it is with great sorrow again that I say that all these institutions are being downgraded, denigrated and undermined. I do not know whether it is deliberate or unintentional or it is because of the result of certain types of attitude towards politics of the Leader of the Government today that this kind of unweakening of the institutions is taking place. \*\*

It is not that I am revealing any secret. It has come out in the papers, in magazines galore. I do not want to go into the details of this. There are many sordid details which have come to us through all these journals. Nothing has been ever denied by the Government except through sources close to the Prime Minister, and I will read out one or two of those sources, if I have the time, of course.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have been given only twenty minutes.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Sir, I am sorry,—Madam. Again I made a mistake Mr. Prime Minister. I said 'Sir', I should have said 'Madam'. I am sorry.

AN HON. MEMBER : You have to learn by your mistakes.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Yes, I have to learn by mistakes, but let others also learn by their mistakes.

Now I come to the complaints that have been made from the side of the President—I am giving a very short list. It has been a convention for the Prime Minister to call on the President to discuss with him the matters of importance, the matters of policy because the President has a right to advise, the right to ask him to reconsider—not only the Prime Minister but all the Ministers under the leadership of the Prime Minister. This has been the custom in Pandit Ji's days and it has also been the custom later on, but, lately... (Interruptions).

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. K. K. TEWARY) : No, Sir, this cannot be discussed.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : No. This can be discussed. This is a Constitutional point...(Interruptions).

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : The institution of the President is sacrosanct. It will become controversial by bringing it into the House. You are casting aspersions... (Interruptions).

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I am not discussing that...(Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will examine it. If necessary, I will expunge. In the meantime, I would request you to continue your speech.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : What an advocate for the president ; Wonderful ;

SHRI AMAL DATTA : \*\*

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, you should not have mentioned that, whatever you have said now, you should not have mentioned. I am not asking you to explain the source. Please continue.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I have not mentioned a single name.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You should not have said whatever you have said just now.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I have not stated anything which cannot be stated. Show me any rule.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will examine it.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : I am on a point of order.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Point of honour, you better say.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is a point of order.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI AMAL DATTA : In terms of English words.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is a point of order. Why do you not resume your seat? If there is a point of order you have to resume your seat.

Yes, what is your point of order.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : My point of order is...

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Where is the rules ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : He will tell you. Yes, what is the point of order ?

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : He is not a Bar-at-Law.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : He has mentioned the relations which by tradition

should be maintained between the President and the Prime Minister. That is not a point of any discussion or should not be a point of discussion and that sentence which he has mentioned should be deleted from the record.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is what I have told. On a point of order, Rule 353 says—

“No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made a member...”

352 (vi) “use the President's name for the purpose of influencing the debate ;”

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I am not influencing the debate.

*(Interruptions)*

President's name can be used but not for the purpose of influencing the debate.

*(Interruptions)*

I am not influencing the debate. Will you please apply your mind ?

*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please resume your seat. I will give the ruling. There is a point of order, I have to give the ruling.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : He is quoting the press. He says...

*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is a point of order.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I am not quoting the press.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Why do all the four get up like this? You may speak one by one.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Listen to me first please. Let me read this Constitution to you. You cannot go beyond the Constitution.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Neither can you.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let us hear him first. What is that you want to say, tell me ?

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I am reading Article 74 of the Constitution.

“There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advise the President who shall, in the exercise of his functions, act in accordance with such advice :

Provided that the President may require the Council of Ministers to reconsider such advice, either generally or otherwise, and the President shall act in accordance with the advice tendered after such reconsideration.”

I am saying that the Institution of the President has been set up by the Constitution to act in a certain way, to inter-act in a certain way. The President is to act and interact in a certain way with the Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister and that way has now been checked. *(Interruptions)* This provision of the Constitution has been brought to nullity.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Would you yield ?

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I am yielding.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Thank you.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Nothing to thank. You have always been very courteous.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : You are not even letting me to thank you for yielding.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have yielded. Let him speak.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Madam, I would just like to respond to that particular point. We have at no time at all violated that particular Article that the hon. Member has read. I very categorically say that. *(Interruptions)* Let me finish now.

Let me also say that our Ministers have been meeting the President continuously. Wherever there is a point at issue, it has been discussed with the President, specially where it is of national interest. For example, when we had the confrontation with Pakistan in the middle of January, I myself briefed the President. I asked the Defence Minister to go and brief the President.

And a full briefing was given. There is no time when issues of national interest are kept away from the President. But we do not like to politicize the post of the President like some Members do, Madam. We like to keep the President above our politics and we will not involve the President in our daily politics and I would request the Member to honour the institutions of this country and not drag them down into politics.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Datta, he has made it very very clear.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : There was a point of order which he has already made very very clear. Mr. Dutta, you please go to the next point. Now, don't drag on this point. I have already made it very very clear that you cannot, as per the rule, drag the office of the President. The Prime Minister has also made it very very clear. You please go to the next point.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : He can tell us about China.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Perhaps the hon. Member will tell us his stand on China.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Mr. Prime Minister, it is not a place for frivolity. May I say that your frivolity has brought has country to the brink of disaster once ?  
*(Interruptions.)*

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : It is not a question of frivolity when we have tensions on the...  
*(Interruptions)*

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Why do you mention China ?... Have I mentioned about China ?

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I mention-  
ing China...

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I have never mentioned China in the course of my speech  
*(Interruptions)* How much do you know about these things ?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I know more about China than you do.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I abide by the ruling. I am not going into the contro-  
versy and more regarding the Prime Minister and the President. You are in the Chair and you have to decide.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Than, you go to the next point. Please go to the next point.

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. K.K. TIWARY : I have raised this matter in the beginning itself that all the references to the President should be deleted.  
*(Interruptions)*

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Why are you intervene again ?  
*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have told you in the beginning itself that I am going to examine the whole thing.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Don't delete it. I am requesting that he should apologise for making efforts to politicise the office of President. I do not want the deletion. But he should apologise for the effort that he has made to politicise the issue. But for the Prime Minister who is present in the House, it would have gone into politics.  
*(Interruptions)*

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You can intelligently interpret it in this way.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I cannot help it. I am intelligent, no doubt.  
*(Interruptions)*

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Unfortunately, the rule which has been started with the young and dynamic Prime Minister, in 1985, has taken the country very rapidly through certain stages but without the realisation that everything is not possible to rush through so quickly. Punjab Accord was signed without understanding the implications, as a result of which the Accord has not been implemented. Everybody knows that every time we debate the Punjab issue we say please implement the accord, please implemented this and that. So, it has been signed one and half a years ago. Without understanding the implications and similarly a far greater danger in the Mizoram Accord because of which the people who agitating on the Gorkhaland issue have got a handle and encouragement. They have been encouraged by the legitimacy which has been accorded to them recently.  
*(Interruptions)*

PROF. K K. TEWARY : The House is entitled to know what his Government in West Bengal is doing about the Gorkhaland. What has the West Bengal Government done in respect of Gorkhaland ?

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI AMAL DATTA : As Minister you have no responsibility. Today the Ministers have no responsibility.  
*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Unless he yields, please don't interrupt him in the middle. Let him continue his speech. If you want to say anything, I think you either ask him for clarifications or raise a point of order. Otherwise, you cannot get up and interrupt him in the middle of his speech. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Datta, please your speech.

13.00 hrs.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : They are disturbing me.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I may tell you, please resume your seats.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is this ?

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Madam, our country has decided at the very beginning that we should take to planned development of the country, that *laissez-faire* is not suitable for a poor under-developed country like India. I am talking about the 1950. In 1952 our First Plan came.

What was the apex body for the Plan ? The National Development Council. The National Development Council which is assisted by an informal body called the Planning Commission was deciding how the country should develop. The National Development Council had become a rubber stamping authority. It seems it is a rubber stamping because no meaningful discussion takes place there. But what has become the position of the Planning Commission who used to hold the away ? Even Ministers used to say that 'if this is not approved by the Planning Commission, I am helpless.' If the Planning Commission has not allocated the money, I am helpless.' Now what is the status of the Planning Commission ? Today the Prime Minister can go to any State—he is visiting to States, very good, he is welcome to see for himself the conditions of the people which he had not known about earlier, very good. But when

he goes there, he says, 'I will give you Rs. 400 crores.' 'I will give you this', he said that to Haryana. 'I will give you Rs. 600 crores', he said that to Kerala. In West Bengal he comes, he shows a package of Rs. 1007 crores. But when we analyse, we find that it is only Rs 10 crores. Everything is broadcast on radio, on Television, in newspapers and everywhere that...(*Interruptions*). The Prime Ministers has given us Rs. 1007 crores. We should be elated, we should be jubilant, we should be jumping with joy. But when we analyse we find that it is only Rs. 10 crores, all the rest of the money is going to the pockets of capitalists or the money is being lent to the States to finish a project which should ordinary be a Central Government's responsibility.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Silence please. This is too much. You are not allowing him to speak. I don't like this. I don't like the interruption.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : The entire planning process has been shelved today. There is nothing called planning. When the Prime Minister says, this has to be done or that has to be done, they will have to come and somehow see that it is fitted into the plan and not that the planners say that this is what is good for the country. So, the planning process....

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have already taken 20 minutes, Mr. Amal Datta.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : They have taken away my time. If you do not want to give me time, then I will throw away the papers and go away.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have already taken 20 minutes. I had to warn you that so much time has been taken.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Madam, the way the Ministers have been reshuffled like a pack of Cards, that once they are there, they become...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am here. So, why do you interrupt ? I am here. Please take your seats. This is not the way of doing. No, I don't allow. Please resume your seats.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : I know that, I am telling him that he has been allowed to take 23 minutes, I am cautioning him. Why do you come in the way ? Please resume your seats. I don't want this to continue like this.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : If this is the way the Council of Ministers is constituted, re-constituted, re-re-constituted, again and again. Then what happens is that the people who are treated as cards become like cards themselves and that is what has happened. Today these Ministers are no longer Ministers having responsibility.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Just one second, please.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I want to finish my sentence.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Okay, after a second;

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Just because he is the Prime Minister, he cannot have precedence. I must finish my sentence that they do not take any responsibility any more. They say, everything is to be decided by the Prime Minister and that is what it has become. Instead of collective responsibility, it has become a single man responsibility Government.

Now you say what you want to say.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Madam, I just would like to comment on the point raised by the hon. Member that they have

become like cards. I do not want to argue with that. But I will just say that they are all aces.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Wonderful. Your witticism will go down in history as your single achievement.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have conclude.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : How can I conclude ? Everybody is disturbing me including the Prime Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have concluded your speech.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I have to say a sentence.

MR. CHAIRMAN : So, please conclude.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Similarly, like Ministers, the bureaucrats are also being shunted out. We saw the spectacle of a Foreign Secretary to the Government of India being given the sack without notice, during the course of the Press Conference, in answer to a query put by a foreign journalist.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) : He has taken a brief for the bureaucrats.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I am not supporting bureaucrats. On the other hand, I do not want them to suffer from the sense of insecurity which will take the administration of the country to a very low pitch in which it is today. Today there is practically no administration. Nobody—in the bureaucracy or the Ministry—takes decisions. In the history of India both the Ministers and bureaucrats have reached such a low level of morale that they are no longer able to take decisions. If any decisions are at all taken rarely these decisions are never implemented.

I can give you hundreds and thousands of examples, but there is no time.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Decisions are taken by the Government, no bureaucrats. What is again wrong with you today.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Ours is a poor country. We are always saying that there is a resource crunch, because of resource crunch that we cannot complete the poverty alleviation programme. It was because of the resource crunch that we could not complete rural drinking water supply scheme to the villages.

But it does not occur to the Prime Minister to observe austerity. The style of living, the style of going around the world spending huge amounts which our Prime Minister has established is something which we do not appreciate. We do not appreciate it. Please understand that. Everybody must live austere in India including the Prime Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : The dangers of personal diplomacy, has been only too apparent. It has come out in the papers, and it has not been contradicted, that there has been talk between our Prime Minister and the Pakistan Prime Minister at Bangalore. I am reading it out from the *Sunday* :

“Again, during his meeting with the Pakistan Prime Minister Junejo, at the Bangalore SAARC summit, Rajiv Gandhi, according to Pakistan minister of State, Zain Noorani, gave an understanding that the Indian army exercises in Rajasthan would be scaled down. But the Indian Foreign Office and the defence Ministry were completely in the dark about any such understanding. The Prime Minister's office, so far, has neither confirmed nor contradicted this claim of the Pakistanis.”

So, it boils down to show that the Prime Minister had private confabulation in the course of the diplomatic journeys abroad or here and the minutes of which are not recorded. The Government do not function accordingly. Supposing it is true—I do not know whether it is true,

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : If you want, I will tell you now.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Yes, please do so. You should have done it earlier.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : You have not asked me earlier, so I have not done so earlier.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : This came out earlier and you should have not contradict it.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I do not bother about the trash that is printed in all these magazines. This Government... If you want an answer, I will give you an answer. First let me say that this Government does not bother about all the trash that is printed in all these rubbishy magazines.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : But even then...

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Second, I am answering the specific question. There was no private confabulation anywhere. Government officials were sitting and took notes at every meeting that we had. Foreign Ministry officials were there because it involved a foreign country. There was no discussion about scaling down the size of the exercise. I have categorically said that we will not be guided on the size of the exercise by any other nation. It is our own decision and we will take that decision to our convenience and our objective. There has been no scaling down of the exercise at all. What I did tell them was their perception of the size of the exercise and the exercise that we were actually holding was different. Because of newspaper reports and other things like the things that you have read, which is based on total rubbish, they believe that the exercise was much larger than we were actually holding and, as is the normal practice, before such exercises we are giving a briefing to defence attaches from most of the Embassies, giving them a rough idea of what the exercise is about. I would request the hon. Member not to get carried away by all the rubbish he reads in the media. (*Interruptions*),

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have taken more than 35 minutes. I do not allow you further. Please conclude. I request you to conclude your speech. Please conclude.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You give me some time. I do not mind their shouting. But only thing is do not take away my time.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I would request you to conclude.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You have taken away my time.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have allowed you more time because your time allotted is only 23 minutes. I have given you 35 minutes. Please conclude.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : The Government have given us a very rosy picture of the economy.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I am going to conclude with only a few words, with your kind permission. I am winding up. I am always appealing to you. Let me say a few sentences. (*Interruptions*).

The Government has given the over-all growth of the economy in a way that is really deceptive. They have said that the growth is 5%. (*Interruptions*). This 5% growth is something they say they have been able to maintain because of their achievements in the economic field. Now what are the achievements? It boils down to two things. One is agriculture side and the other is industrial side.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are going to the next point.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Yes. I am. I am explaining what growth consists of. Growth, consists of agriculture, industry and services. Now there has been no growth in agriculture and no growth in industry. There has been growth only in Services. I am sorry. I shall rephrase it. There has been the same rate of growth in agriculture as the year before, not any more. There has been same or little less growth in

industry than the year before, but there has been a spectacular growth in Services. Services means that sector where people are paid for their services including the Government sector, including, bureaucracy, including Defence. (*Interruptions*).

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. K. K. TEWARY) : Have you seen the agricultural growth?

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Agricultural growth has been at no time during the last three years more than 2.2%. The Government is only considering two years. In these two years, agricultural growth has reached 2.2% whereas for industrial growth, it takes the same credit. But the credit vanishes away if one looks at the annual survey itself. I would ask Mr. Tewary to look at the annual survey. The annual survey itself shows that even according to the new index, the growth rate in 1982-83 was higher.

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is too much. You have to conclude. I do not allow you.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I am winding up. According to the new index, the growth rate in 1981-82 was 9.3.

In 1984-85, it was 8.6; in 1985-86, it was 8.7. This year, it is between 7 and 8. So, it is less than that of the three previous years. This is what you are trying to show as your great achievement. It is through the statistical jugglery which the Prime Minister has resorted to in a Press Conference when he compared the 1985-86 industrial production figure, on the basis of old index with the new index figure of this year.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Your time is up. Please sit down. I am requesting you to please resume your seat. Conclude your speech. I cannot allow you. This is too much. Please conclude.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Madam, I have to fight with them and with you also. What has happened in agriculture is, over the period of years, for the last 15 years,



[Shri Amal Datta]

(Interruptions)

a real growth rate of 2.2% has been maintained in agriculture and that means, it is just equal to or less than the population growth. So, the per capita income from agriculture has not increased at all. When we see some islands of prosperity in agriculture in Punjab and Haryana or elsewhere it only means that agriculture poverty has been redistributed throughout the country and we in the Eastern regions have become poor. Some people have become richer. I do not mind it. But the Government has no programme for redressing this regional imbalance. This is an unfortunate thing...

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will call upon the Minister to move the motion. I am requesting the Minister to move the motion.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : The shining picture of industrial, agricultural national economic growth which has been projected in the Address is a false Chimera. It is a mirage. It is nothing more than that. Much of the growth in the so called sunrise industries like electronics which is our Prime Minister's favourite has come about by more imports. You import components and then apply screw driver technology and say that your industrial production has gone up. Today we are living beyond our means. We are importing industrial components and assembling them. Our foreign exchange reserve is less than what this country owes to the foreigners or NRIs who have deposited the money in external accounts.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You please resume your seat. It is enough. I will request the Reporters not to report whatever he speaks hereafter. This is too much.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I am concluding. If this Government reveals the whole picture—the President's Address is hiding many things—it will stand condemned before each and every Indian.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude. I would request the Reporters not to report whatever he speaks.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : .....We have this much of understanding that our conditions has not improved. This Government must realise this fact and make some efforts to improve it. Improvement in agriculture is impossible without land reforms which has where been mentioned in the Presidents Address.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) : Madam-Chairman, I would like to propose and request that this House continue with the debate dispensing with the lunch hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I hope the House agrees to the proposal.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please sit down. You please resume your seat. Shri Arjun Singh.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) : Now, I will continue.

[Translation]

The hon. Member has not only not been headings your instructions to conclude his speech but has also lowered the decorum of the House. But in spite of it, he has not been able to make his intention clear to us; perhaps he is not clear in his mind.

13.19 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

[English]

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You have not understood that. (Interruptions.)

MR. CHAIRMAN : No interruptions now.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I have suffered from the maximum interruptions and nobody could protect me.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order please.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : \*\*

[*Translation*]

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member thought that since he lacked facts, he could substantiate his statement by imputing personal motives and levelling charges. He said a lot of things about the Hon. Prime Minister that he visits the States and takes stock of the situation there and announces schemes and that his style of functioning is to project his own image and he does not place the district as a whole in the fore. If he gets annoyed, a lot of people become victim of his annoyance.

I would like to submit humbly that we as well as all those people who are below the poverty line, for whom every day dawns as a burden, want that our Prime Minister should become impatient and get annoyed in respect of those things which are hurdles in the task of building the future of those people and in respect of those things also which have remained as obstacles till now in the fruitful implementation of our schemes. So far as the reaction to the Prime Minister's visit to the States and making announcements there is concerned, I would venture to say that this is an example of ingratitude. After all, where did he make the announcement? He made the announcement in the State of the hon. Member and it is the hon. Member himself who is displeased.

AN HON. MEMBER : Sir, his popularity has been affected ?

[*English*]

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You have not understood what I said.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : I have understood.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I will explain to you...

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : You do not have to explain to me. I understand fully. You do not have to explain.

MR. CHAIRMAN : What he has said will not go on record. Nothing will be recorded. Only the Minister's speech will be recorded. Do not take any note of what he has said without my permission.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You will never give me permission because \*\*

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : What is this ? What do you mean by \*\*

SHRI MURLI DEORA (Bombay South) : You cannot cast aspersions on the Chair like this.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please continue.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I shall take no note of the things said by him without your permission.

I was only saying that if the Prime Minister, after paying a visit to a State and taking stock of the situation there, has no right to make announcements for the progress of that State, for its development and for the eradication of poverty there, then who else has the right ? I would like to know this from this august House ? Whatever he has said, he has said to give momentum to the programmes in each State and accelerate its development.

While raising the Gorkhaland issue, it has been linked with separatism. I feel there cannot be a more candid statement than the one made by the Hon. Prime Minister in the House, and these made by the hon. Home Minister in both the House, and the one made by the Prime Minister himself at Darjeeling. In spite of all this, if you nurse any doubt, then it is you only who are responsible for etc. I would like to say that it is evident from the figures furnished by the hon. Home Minister in the Rajya Sabha that with the type of confrontation you have created

[Shri Arjun Singh]

there, it is clear that you have done it, keeping your party interest in view instead of making efforts to maintain law and order there

[English]

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Whatever is being said without my permission will not be recorded. Only the main Speaker, Shri Arjun Singh, will go on record.

(Interruptions)\*\*

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say that the Hon. Prime Minister signed accords and everybody knows the background in which these were signed. When a nation embarks upon the path of progress and intends to achieve that progress on democratic lines, then it faces all round opposition. There are all types of challenges—economic, social and political. This fact has been amply proved during the last forty years of Indian independence. If the Prime Minister signed accords, he signed them with only one aim and that aim is to strengthen the foundations of Indian democracy and to examine those problems within the democratic framework and then to solve them in democratic way. The guns and bullets have no place in a democracy and do not lead us anywhere. If the Prime Minister did it, he did so to strengthen the roots of democracy in the country and enhance its glory.

I would like to remind this august house that when the question of holding elections in Punjab came up in this House after the Punjab Accord, each and every Opposition Member rose and said that elections should not be held because there would be blood-shed during the elections. At that time the statement made by the Hon. Prime Minister and the other things observed by him will ever echo not only in

this House but also in the history of democracy in this country. He had observed that if the democracy survived we shall also survive and if the democracy did not survive, we also could not survive. What could be better proof of his sentiments, his faith and commitment towards democracy.

If you view the interests of the country and the resolves made by the country during the last 40 years against which none in the country ever raises his finger, as also if you view the history of policies and programmes of the last 40 years, the progress made by the country is clearly evident. And then they are questioning us today. It is an irony which goes to prove that the views expressed by the hon. Member are neither based on political integrity consistency nor on political conviction. On the contrary they reflect only political opportunism.

I would like to submit that the Punjab Accord only symbolised the process of trust. The Prime Minister signed that Accord with a person who displayed mutual trust and faith. A lot of things were said about this also. The Accord, which was signed in the interest of democracy, has proved its propriety and usefulness. Today, everybody is saying that the stand Mr. Barnala has taken is in the interest of the country and democracy.

Had Shri Barnala been influenced by religious fanaticism, He could not have taken the stand he has taken today and would not have been able to proclaim today in the interest of democracy, the country, as also in the interest of Punjab that he would welcome the bullet but would always take a stand in the interest of the country. Today, you are raising your finger against on Hon Prime Minister who inspired such sentiments and such stand.

[English]

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Let it be put on record that I have not said anything against Mr. Barnala. You can go through the record.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Whatever you have said is on record.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Why do you put words which I have never uttered ?

[*Translation*]

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to remind the hon. Member that the hue and cry raised by a handful of Members cannot change the course of history. History is created only through sacrifices and struggles. One such glorious day in the annals of history was 15th August 1947, when the freedom fighters changed the course of history by their sacrifices and struggles and due to them our country achieved independence. The sacrifice of Gandhiji brought about an end to communal fanaticism in the country and established a new awakening. With the help of this awakening we have been able to establish norms so as to bring a new order in the country. We want to march forward taking all the people together. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Another 40 years will be required for that.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru gave this awakening a touch of nationalism and as a result thereof important works of nation building took place under the leadership of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

[*English*]

SHRI AMAL DATTA : That is your main advertising platform.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : The sacrifice of Shrimati Indira Gandhi kindled the flame of nationalism which shields the unity and integrity of the whole country and will continue to protect us in future

also and will guide us when we are in a state of indecision.

With this heritage our Hon. Prime Minister wants to lead the country to a path where everyone will get equal right and equal opportunities and also we will be able to reach that goal of development which we have resolved to achieve.

I would like to refer to those few points which His Excellency the President has particularly mentioned in his Address. A revolutionary experiment has been started in the field of education. Earlier, a system was developing in the social and economic front with an unspecified priority. Our Prime Minister has put an end to this system and resolved to introduce an education system which would be in the interest of the common man. I can say that this revolutionary experiment will not only build a better future for those children who will become leaders of the country in the times to come, but it will also help in realizing the long cherished goal of the Congress Party in building a socialistic pattern of society. This socialistic thinking will help us to achieve that goal enshrined in the Constitution for which the Congress Party strives and which the leader of our party has resolved to achieve.

Secondly, His Excellency the President has referred to the safeguarding of the interests of the weaker class and the have nots of this country. It is reflected in the Budget also. India is a country of the poor, where workers, farmers, factory workers live. The more we are able to safeguard the interests of Adivasis, Harijans poor people, backward classes, the greater will be their development and the country will also make progress. His Excellency the President has Under lined this important thing in his Address and the hon. Prime Minister has also spoken about this in the Budget. They have expressed their sentiments that they propose to achieve that goal and they will make every effort in this direction.

But I would like to say that we should not remain complacent, because the vested interests want to maintain the *status quo*. They want to damage our self

[Shri Arjun Singh]

confidence by inciting the people in the name of parochialism, casteism, religion and language. They want that we should deviate from our values which had been the base of our history of the last five thousand years. We shall have to be very vigilant. We should understand this thing that those people who raise issues in the name of casteism, provincialism and parochialism, are against those poor people workers, Harijans, Adivasis and backward classes on whose welfare the welfare of our entire country depends. We will not allow their evil designs to succeed. We shall not allow them to mislead the society. The respected Prime Minister has capability, courage and self confidence to take the country forward with dignity. The House resolves that under his leadership India will achieve the goal which would show light to those lakhs and crores of exploited people who are struggling for a better life. They are even prepared to make sacrifices. Shri Rajiv Gandhi is leading these crores of people. He will not deviate from his path by what has been said here. India will go ahead and will create a new golden history of its achievements.

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM (Gaya) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks to President's Address. The Address of the President deals with the performance of the Government during the last year and the programmes concerning all the sections of the society for the coming year. In his Address the President has mentioned that there are some people in the country who want to serve their political ends in the name of language, casteism, parochialism and who want to undermine the unity of such a big democratic country which is providing leadership to the entire world so far as democracy is concerned. The evil designs of those people who want to run the country in the name of religion will not succeed. I would like to contradict what Shri Amal Datta was saying just now. If one goes to Dhanbad Railway Station and on the border areas of Bengal whether it is Asansol or Burdwan.....Amal Datta ji .....

MR. CHAIRMAN : You should address the Chair.

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to remind him, through you, that if you enter the State of West Bengal, you will find that the names of the stations etc. in Hindi have been deleted except what is written in English and Bangla and he talks of 'Akhand Bharat'.....(Interruptions) .....

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Let us find out where such a thing has been done.

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : You accompany me. I can show you. You talk of 'Akhand Bharat'...(Interruption).....

SHRI AMAL DATTA : May I know whether by not speaking in Hindi, one is undermining the concept of 'Akhand Bharat'.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : This country cannot be run in the name of religion. Such persons are the enemies of the country. You can see their history of 1942. They opposed the Quit India Movement. This has been the character of CPI and CPI (M). We are loyal to the country and support 'Akhand Bharat'. I do not want to say anything more on this subject.

There are as many as 25 crore Harijans and Adivasis in the country. The President has spoken about them in this Address. Ninety poor people belong to this category. Welfare programmes are being undertaken in various States under the leadership of the Prime Minister for the upliftment of 25 crore Harijans and Adivasis about whom the President has made a mention in his Address. We would like to convey our thanks to the Prime Minister who himself made convey physical verification to find out whether the funds being released by the Centre under NREP and DRDA to various States are being utilised properly or not. You can see the history of the country. It is not a small thing that the Prime Minister

of India has gone to the Adivasi belt to see couple manifestation of the programmes himself.

I would like to say one more thing to you. The Government have launched an anti-poverty drive. You may release and allocate any amount of funds for this purpose and issue number of any guidelines to the bureaucrats, but they do not want to achieve the targets set by the Prime minister. Earlier; there was a privileged class of I. C. S. and I. P. S. officers in the administration who were respected in the whole country.

Now I.C.S. has been replaced by I.A.S. They are entitled to all those privileges, which were earlier available to I.C.S. I understand that whatever guidelines you may give to them, until and unless there is a change in the administration, you will not be able to achieve the targets for which you have initiated various schemes. Today, a bureaucrat is more powerful than a Minister. We make petitions, we put up applications that there are such and such works pertaining to the villagers of a particular village which is pending and their work is not being done. Now the officers and bureaucrats have started asking me "why do you talk to the Minister, tell me", I will do the work". This is the present state of bureaucracy. I would like to ask the Government, through you, that the department itself should be vested with the full powers of punishing them. If any I.A.S. officer is to be punished, or to be suspended, there should be no need to seek the concurrence of the Cabinet. You should delegate this such power, otherwise the bureaucracy will destroy democratic set up. Today it is destroying democracy and we go on delivering lectures here.

Responsiveness to people is a point in the 20-Point Programme, But today where is responsiveness. There is responsiveness at the collector level in the district. But at the district level your administration runs on caste basis, it has been polarised on caste lines. Whatever good work there might be, if a person belonging to that caste is not working there, the work cannot be done. How far the proliferation of the

administration on caste basis justified? If it happens in the police, at the district level, at the collector's level, at the B.D.O's level, then responsiveness becomes meaningless. I would, therefore, request the Hon. Prime Minister through you to bring changes in the administration which was based on Kings Commission Report. Otherwise, it will be a very sorry state of affairs. We will continue to deliver lectures and pass vote of thanks on the Address of the President and nothing will happen.

So far as the question of supply of safe drinking water is concerned, I would like to submit that India is a country of villages and even today there is no provision of drinking water in 2,31,000 villages. Till now people in 2,31,000 villages in India do not get safe drinking water. They fetch water from rivers or drink impure and dirty water of tanks and ponds. As a result of this, children of our Santhal Pargana have been suffering from jaundice. We had thought that at least after 40 years or independence we shall be able to provide safe drinking water to the people of our country. But till now, people of 2,31,000 villages do not get safe drinking water understand that drinking water is a sensitive subject and the Chief Minister should monitor this work.

Now let us come to land reforms. I understand the pace of progress expected in the matter of land reforms has not been achieved. Whatever land was allotted to the people, was not made properly they were not told as to where their land is located. At some places they did not get land documents and even if they got them, the B.D.O. and the Tehsildar did not inform them about the location of the land. What is the use of such an allotment of land. It should be physically verified if they have actually received the land or not and the collector should be instructed to ensure that land has been actually handed over to them and it is in their physical possession. This is the reason that atrocities on Harijans and Tribals are on the increase these days. Gaya and Jahanabad, the place to which I belong, are very sensitive areas. In those places, land was allotted and documents were handed over. But the allottees of

[Shri Ramswaroop Ram]

the land were not told about the location of the land. Today when he asks about the location of his land, the police and landlords connive together and declare that he is a naxalite. What is the reason for the incidents which took place in Araval and Kansere. Today, when he talks about his rights or fights for it he is called a naxalite. Therefore, I request you to expedite the work regarding land reforms and ensure that commitment in this regard is fulfilled and justice to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is provided. You might have come across many cases that poor people are sent to jail under section 107 and murderers booked under section 302 get acquitted with the help of the police. At least the cases of those people, who have been in jail for a period of ten or 20 years and there is nobody to bail them out, may be sent to the Lok Adalats so that the Act is implemented effectively.

What these words I convey my hearty thanks to the President.

**SHRI UMAKANT MISHRA (Mirzapur)**

Mr. Chairmen, Sir, His Excellency the President in his Address, has given indications about the performance of Rajiv Gandhi's Government, their future policies, and the challenges being faced by the country.

Sir, within this short span of two years, no nation, leader or Prime Minister can achieve so much success, provide so many directions, on have been achieved by Shri Rajiv Gandhi within his two years' tenure.

Within his two years' tenure the greatest achievement of Shri Rajiv Gandhi is that he has instilled a sense of confidence in the minds of people that he is capable of preserving the unity, integrity and sovereignty of the country and at the same time he is able to maintain the pace of development. He has assured the country and the world that he can bring highest glory to the nation in the field of economic policy and foreign policy by following the ideals and policies of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru and Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

Prof. John Galbraith — who recently visited India and is also an ex-ambassador of U.S.A. in India—a few days ago, expressed the views that India has made an unprecedented progress in the field of agriculture and it would emerge a great industrial power within a few years. Mr. Rajiv Gandhi has decided to make use of Science and Technology to speed up development in every field of economy. Programmes like technology mission are being launched to fulfil the minimum needs of the people. Under this mission drinking water will be provided to problem areas in the country and illiteracy will be removed, and children will be provided education and communication facilities will be made available within a decade.

Mr. Rajiv Gandhi has taken a bold decision and decided to change the education system and made endeavours to link the same with life, livelihood and removal of poverty. It is a great task, it is not an ordinary work. It is hoped that he will be taking such bold decisions and solve the problems relating to the administrative set up, language and culture also.

Mr. Rajiv Gandhi took the decisions very honestly in the interest of the country and in the interest of the democracy for solving the pending issues and signed the Punjab Accord, the Assam Accord and the Mizoram Accord. These accords were signed in the interest of the nation as also in the interest of democracy. Those persons, who criticise these accords, are not wellwishers of the country they do not understand the spirit of the country's democracy.

Sir, Shri Rajiv Gandhi went to villages and hill areas and apprised himself of the difficulties of tribal people, Harijans and the poor and himself saw their problems. He is determined to solve their problems.

Shri Rajiv Gandhi has been successfully following the foreign policy formulated by Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru. Today India is leading the Third World countries and the big powers of the world, whether U.S.S.R., U.S.A. or the European powers treat India's views all the seriousness, listen to them, consider them and pay

attention to the same. It is not an ordinary achievement. It is certainly a great achievement within this short span of time.

Sir, Shri Rajiv Gandhi has resolved to raise the standard of living of the people of the country through the use of modern science and technology as well as to preserve the ancient cultural heritage of India. According to him, if we forget our spiritual and old values, our materialistic progress in spite of our having achieved progress in every field will be of no use. That will have no meaning. This is his high thinking. We are all grateful to him for it.

Sir, besides these achievements, among the challenges like language fanaticism, parochialism etc, which have been referred to by His Excellency the President, fundamentalism is the most serious one. Sir, fundamentalism and religious fanaticism are two different things. Religion is a great thing. I would like to submit that fundamentalism and religion are two different things and they cannot be linked. The high ideals for achieving salvation and the highest human values are called religion. Religion is a medium to establish rapport between man and man. The scholars have said about religion :—

*"Name : dharmay mahate, dharmo dharyati praja."*

We bow our heads to that great religion which preaches people to live amicably and which sprouts love in the hearts of the people and not jealousy or animosity. But this is a fundamentalism which is posing serious danger to the very existence of democracy and the country. Communalism or what we call fundamentalism is a black cobra or a poisonous snake, which if not crushed, may pose grave danger to our democracy and country. Fundamentalism is at its height in Punjab. Sir, communalism, whether it is Hindu communalism under Balasaheb Deoras, Sikh Communalism under Bhindrawale or Tobra or Badalji or communalism under Muslim league or Mus'im Majlis or communalism under some of our friends, whose names I do not want quote, is posing danger to

the democracy and the integrity of the country. The nationalist parties and the politicians will have to ignore their electoral interests to combat fundamentalism. Unless political parties of the country, whether it is the Janta Party or the BJP or Lok Dal or any other party, ignore their electoral interest, the fundamentalism, regionalism and language fanaticism cannot be rooted out from the country. For this purpose the leaders of all the nationalist parties will have to sit together to think over it and decide the matter. They will have to ignore their political interest. Then only they can maintain the unity and the integrity of the country and protect the democracy. This is the only way to solve the problems of the country.

I am happy that our Prime Minister has called upon the people to be prepared to combat the fundamentalism in the country. If we do not do so, it will certainly harm the democratic system in the country and the country will be disintegrated. This menace will destroy the democracy. Almost all the leaders and people of the country have expressed satisfaction that Shri Surjit Singh Barnala has taken a very bold step. Shri Surjit Singh Barnala has accepted the challenge of fundamentalists occupying the Akal Takht. Shri Barnala has said that he believes in the high values and ideals of religion and he follows the high principles of Guru Nanak and Guru Govind Singh and he would continue to have faith in the Akal Takht so far as religion is concerned ; but he does not want that politics should be guided by the fundamentalists or there should be interference by fundamentalists in the democratic set up. The bold stand taken by Shri Surjit Singh Barnala is praise-worthy and the whole country should support him at this hour.

14.00 hrs.

Sir, I have a few suggestions to make and I shall conclude my speech within two minutes. I would like to submit that a bold step should be taken to amend the Constitution without bothering about the electoral prospects so that the political parties based on religion are banned and a provision be made that the leaders who instigate religious feelings to serve their



[Shri Umakant Mishra]

ends will be punished. If we do not do this, the country will be disintegrated by such elements. You should take note of the conspiracy that is going on to disintegrate the country whether it is a case of boycotting the Republic Day celebrations or a case of Ram Janam Bhoomi or a case of Babri Masjid or some other case. These cases show that some conspiracy is going on and that should be nipped in the bud otherwise the country will face disintegration. A provision to this effect will have to be made in the Constitution. A common national religion and a common civil code will have to be formulated. The Constitution refers to a common civil code. It says that efforts will be made to formulate a common civil code. But it should not be confined to efforts only; rather we should make it a reality. There should be one national religion in which high ideals of Hindu, Muslim, Sikh and Christian religions should be incorporated which may be in the interest of this country and the entire humanity. I would also like to submit that provisions of national anthem, national flag and official language in the Constitution should be implemented strictly. Our hon. Prime Minister has raised his voice for the world peace and against the atom bomb in all the international forums of the world. Not only am I aware of it, but also the whole world is aware of it. Now a scientist of Pakistan Dr. Abdul Qadir has said that Pakistan has manufactured atom bomb and it can use it when the country is in danger. The Government will have to change its policy towards the manufacture of atom bomb. The people are prepared to bear a little bit of inconvenience for the sake of changing this policy. The country needs atom bomb. The great sanskrit Bharavi has said,

*Jwalitam ne hiranya retsam.  
Sayma skelanti bhasmnaya janah.*

[English]

Nobody can dare to touch the burning fire. When the fire is turned into ashes, every body runs on it and walks on it.

[Translation]

India will have to manufacture atom bomb for protecting its honour and indepen-

dence. With these words, I support the Motion.

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I oppose the Motion of Thanks on the Presidents' Address. No doubt, it is customary, but the things that we had expected in the Presidential Address, are lacking. The failures of the Government have been covered up in it. Whatever shortcomings were there in the functioning of the Government, have been overlooked and the basic, essential things required for the development of the country, as also the problems before the country have been totally ignored. No plan has been placed for the near future which may inspire and encourage crores of neglected, exploited and the suppressed people of the country. The Address does not reflect it. There is the problem of communalism in the country and it is a very serious matter.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

14.04 hrs.

Just now, one of the hon. Members said that Rajivji has made notable achievements within a period of two years. It is not a question of two years. As a matter of fact, you furnish details about your performance for one year only and submit programmes for one year. The question is that barring a couple of years' rule, a big party like Congress, which has a long history and has made a number of sacrifices, has been ruling the country for the last 40 years. Despite that, communalism is on the increase. Today the situation has become so grave that all of us have to sit together and think over it. Why does it so happen, we must look into it. Is the party in power not responsible for this? The history of the party in power shows that it has bowed before fundamentalism and fundamentalists. A number of States are going to the polls. As has been told by one of our hon. Members, we must overlook party interest and electoral prospects and fight against communalism. But even today, as find in the electoral adjustments that the ruling party has entered into electoral facts with such parties. Today, the whole nation feels

concerned about the present state of affairs in Punjab and everybody has a word of praise for the bold steps taken by Mr. Baranala. But if the steps, that have been taken in association with all the parties, remain confined to some mass meetings, then our aim to isolate the terrorists cannot be achieved. Until and unless persons belonging to all the parties, unite together at the grass root level and go from village to village and fight against it, we cannot raise the self confidence of those people who are feeling frightened and forge unity among them. We cannot unite them. Even after 40 years, regional imbalance still persists in our country. It is a great problem. Situation in many States is very explosive, but it has not been mentioned in the President's Address. It is a matter of great distress. I would now confine myself to Bihar only. In our Sixth Five Year Plan, per capita, allocation of funds to Bihar was Rs. 974, Tamil Nadu Rs. 1351, Madhya Pradesh Rs. 1573, Gujarat Rs. 1971, Haryana Rs. 1971, Haryana Rs. 1602, Maharashtra Rs. 1741, Orissa Rs. 1671 and so on. We are all aware of the fact that in the matter of minerals, land and mines, Bihar is not lagging behind any other State in the entire country. But even then it is called the most backward State. Be it industry, agriculture or power and irrigation or planning, Bihar is the most backward State in all these fields. I am only quoting the example of Bihar. Besides Bihar, there are other States which are backward. If we continue to allocate the funds in this manner, if the process of development proceeds in this way we shall not be able to develop the whole country properly. If development is confined to a few States only, it will not be construed that the whole India has developed. The root cause of problems like terrorism, casteism, language and religion etc. in party politics and backwardness. In order to solve these problems, we should treat all the states at par and try to take them ahead.

It is a matter of great distress that the problem of unemployment has not been mentioned in the Address in its proper perspective. Poverty is a curse for our society. If we have not been able to remove poverty and unemployment in a

period of 40 years, then it is a matter of great shame for us. 2,80,00,000 unemployed persons have registered their names on the live registers of the employment exchanges in the country, but we have not made any provision to remove this unemployment. There has been a long-standing demand that the Constitution should be amended and 'Right to Work' should be included in it. Persons belonging to all parties have raised such a demand, but this right is not being given to the people even today. Without including 'Right to Work' in the Constitution, you cannot provide jobs to people.

Billions of rupees are being spent on 'Self Employment Scheme'. Two days back I visited my constituency and enquired from the Industry Department in this regard. They themselves admit that the sons of rich persons are cornering the funds allocated for this scheme thereby depriving the people who should actually have been benefited by it. The reason for such a situation is that a lot of corruption is prevalent in it and the poor do not have money to bribe the officers. This is the reason that the purpose for which you chalk out schemes and want the persons to become self reliant is not served and they do not get any benefit out of these schemes, because they are not in a position to bribe your officers. When we raise questions in the House in this context, you do order enquiries, but it bears no fruit. It is therefore, essential that monitoring agencies are set up at district level so that the benefits of the schemes reach the beneficiaries in the true sense. You should make arrangements that the poorest, backward people and people living below the poverty line are benefited from this scheme. Strong action should be taken against those who sabotage the scheme and act as middlemen.

As it is, the Government makes announcements about its achievements or about removal of poverty. In the President's Address itself it has been stated that 550 million mandays will be created in the coming year. We are unable to understand as to what these mandays are? Whenever we ask how many persons have been raised above the poverty line, the

[Shri Vijay Kumar Yadav]

only reply we get is that so many persons have been benefited so far. In other words we are being given the list of beneficiaries. Whenever we raise this question in the lower committees, we get this very reply. But I would like to know through you if the person, whom you give Rs. 100 is considered to have been benefited? To-day the question is not of giving Rs. 100. It is not the scheme of the Central Government that somebody may be given Rs 100 and some other may be paid Rs. 400. But they do not get work for even for 100 days during the year. Whatever work is given, the wages are so low that it is insufficient to raise a person above the poverty line and in this way one can never rise above the poverty line. Wrong and fake muster-rolls are being prepared. This is not a healthy situation. When you talk of creating 550 million man days, I understand that it is not possible. Due to the various shortcomings mentioned by me hardly two million persons can be provided jobs. You may go through the situation of any place. I have information about Bihar in particular as I belong to Bihar. There the situation is still worse. To-day itself, there was a question on labour, but it could not be taken up as it was lifted in the end. It was stated therein that the National Labour Institute had conducted a survey to find out the number of persons who have been raised above the poverty line. As it is, you are spending a lot of funds for this purpose and it is a good thing. Everybody had a word of praise for this. We also intend to extend our help for this, so that eligible persons get its benefits in the real sense. But the survey report reveals the situation to the contrary to what has been claimed. You have also indirectly admitted in reply to the question that instead of rising above the poverty line, the people have gone further below the poverty line.

Land reform has been a major programme of the Congress Party. The Congress Party has been laying stress on land reforms ever since the struggle for independence was launched. But for the last many years I have been observing that scant attention is being paid to land

reforms and neither are these being implemented. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, land reform is directly linked with the question of removal of poverty and unemployment in the country. Unless land ceiling is imposed and the surplus land is distributed among the poor, Harijans, Advasis, people belonging to the weaker sections and small farmers, the land reforms will be meaningless. The problem of unemployment cannot be solved only by providing jobs to some people or by distributing loans in this manner.

There is a long standing demand that a Central legislation should be enacted for agricultural labourers. They are being exploited everywhere and they do not get fair wages. Prices are rising high day by day. With this purpose in view, there is need to enact Central legislation for agricultural labourers. They are still struggling for their just demands.

As a number of my colleagues have already spoken about drinking water, I would not like to waste the time of the House by repeating the points that have already been raised. But I would like to raise a point in regard to the elections, because there is a commitment by the Government that election laws will be rationalised.

In our country, democracy can be strengthened through electoral reforms. But do the people really taken part in it? Actually officers, police with the help of money and use of force take part in it. Till such things continue and radical and basic changes are not brought about in the electoral system, elections are meaningless for the common man. Radical changes can only be brought about in the election system when there is a system of proportional representation in the election laws.

Conveassing for votes is carried on in the name of caste and religion. Votes in favour of a particular candidate are cast with the help of police, officers and by using bullets and rifles. The Congress has made commitment that they would give voting right to all the people of the

country. It is, therefore, necessary to effect electoral reforms in the country.

Sir, I would like to say one more point in the end. Concessions are being given to the multi-national companies in the country and as a result billions of rupees are being remitted abroad. This should be banned, so that the economy of the country is strengthened.

**SHRI K. N. PRADHAN (Bhopal) :**  
 Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support and speak on the Motion of thank, on the Presidents' Address. A number of hon. members have expressed their views in this august House for the last two or three days. I have heard them with great attention. Particularly, the hon. Members have taken about the failures of the Government. It seems to me that the only job of the opposition is to criticise the Government. But I would like to add to it one more major failure of the hon. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. In a democracy and particularly in the Parliamentary system of Government, the opposition has a very important place. That country is very unfortunate where the opposition has no sense of responsibility. There has been lack of responsible opposition ever since the constitution came into force in the country. First of all our First Prime Minister Panditji made efforts continuously, then Indiraji also took initiative in this direction and now Shri Rajivji has made effort for the last two years to inculcate a sense of responsibility in the opposition in the country. The Prime Minister, Rajivji has consulted the opposition on very controversial matters and he always tried his best to create a sense of respect for the opposition in the minds of the people and inculcate a sense of responsibility in the opposition. But, Sir, our Government as well as Shri Rajiv Gandhi have failed in their efforts, because the opposition has not become responsible so far.

Sir, I would like to narrate an old auckaoto. There was a group of blind persons who used to be kept abrist of the day to day happenings of the world by an entaligent personal with normal eye sight. One day, he explained to them about an elephant. But the blind persons

insisted that they wanted to see the elephant by touching it. That person brought the elephant befor them. The one who touched the leg of the elephant thought it to be like a pillar; the one who touched its ear thought it to be a winnowing basket and one who touched its tail thought it to be a rope. Similar is the condition of the opposition. The situation of the whole country is before them, but even then they do not want to see it. Can one deny the fact that we signed Punjab Accord, Assam Accord and Mizoram Accord and through these accords we succeeded in putting down the divisive forces in the country. As Shri Arjun Singh has mentioned just now that there are some forces in the world who are jealour of our progress and they want to harm our country. They tried their level bast to propagate that the sympathy of the people of Punjab is with the terrorits. But after the elections it has been proved that the sympathy of the people of Punjab and particularly of the Sikh community is not with the terroris.s. No other achievement is greater then this Is this not a major achievement of our leaders ?

In the latest incident, in which a hukumnama was issued, not only the Sikh brethern of Punjab, but the Sikh brethern of the whole country have said in one voice that they would never tolerate interference of religion in politics and they would not allow the disintegration of the country at any cost, What can be a greater achievement of the Government than this ?

There is an Opposition party known as B.J.P. Till a few days back, it had been demanding vociferously that Presidents. Rule should be imposed in Punjab and the Barnala Ministry should be dismissed and army be sent there, But they changed their stand during the agitation which they launched some time back. Now they demand that the Centre should take over the responsibility of law and order there. What a big change in their stand ? It has become clear to the Opposition parties which used to criticise our leaders that the policy of our Government and the Prime Minister is a success. In this way we shall be able to strengthen the unity and integrity of the country.

[Shri K. N. Pradhan]

All these developments have put our country on the crossroads. We have to decide and think whether we should show leniency to the communal elements? The Hindu communal elements in Punjab should not be allowed to raise their head. Communalism should be regarded as treason. Only then we shall be able to combat it.

Not only this, today if anyone insults our national anthem, tears the copy of our Constitution and burns the National Flag it is just treated as a violation of section 144. If we want to preserve the integrity and unity of the country, we shall have to nip this tendency in the bud. We shall have to enact a legislation which may allow imprisonment of such persons at the earliest. There should not be any delay in punishing them.

The incidents which have occurred recently show that we shall have to come with a heavy hand on communal forces and to take a final decision in this matter. A number of other failures have been mentioned.

I would like to draw your attention towards the new education policy. The people including teachers and intelligentsia have been involved in the framing of the new education policy. The education is meant for the general development of an individual. That is why it has been brought under the Ministry of Human Resource Department. It is our endeavour to provide an opportunity for all round development of a child from the very beginning. If the opposition does not understand this basic thing, it is like casting pearls before swines. If they cannot understand this, is very unfortunate for the country.

Do they not know that our country has made progress in the industrial and agricultural sectors in the face of adverse circumstances? Every one is aware of the fact that the weather has not been

in our favour. There have been hailstorms, floods, drought in the last 2 to 4 years. The secessionist forces have been active during this period. Can any one deny the fact that in spite of all these things our country has made progress.

The greatest thing which the Prime Minister Shri Rajive Gandhi has done is that due to his efforts, the people have started reposing faith on the capability of the youth. The youth are now having self confidence in themselves. This is the greatest achievement of our Hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi. No one can deny this. The future of the country is definitely brighter.

The President has said in his Address that the process of reform in the administrative set up has started. The mentality which is a legacy of the Britishers is still there, Urgent attention is required to be paid to end such a mentality. Even today they are not prepared to accept the importance of democracy. You can understand this, if you take into consideration the working of the whole administration. The employees, whether they belong to the corporations, states or autonomous bodies, hold demonstration go on strikes on one or the other demand. One can imagine as to how much loss the country suffers. It is high time when we should form a national wage policy. Besides this we have not adopted a scientific approach to the administrative set up which is there since we achieved independence. A commission should be set up to form a National Wage Policy so that we may give a definite shape to the National Wage Policy. With these words, I support this motion,

\*SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM (Arakkonam): Honourable Dy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the motion of thanks on the President's Address. On this occasion, I would like to mention certain important things,

Sir, the whole nation and this House applauds the Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi for resolving the Punjab problem

and helping Shri Barnala to come to power. Shri Barnala is serving the Nation, by tackling terrorism in brave and commendable manner. I appreciate his efforts. I hope that the whole House, will strengthen his hands in his efforts to wipe out terrorism.

Secondly, the credit for restoring normalcy in a State which had seen 40 years of turmoil goes to the Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi. I appreciate the efforts of the Prime Minister and the people of Mizoram and also of the Mizo leader Shri Laldenga in setting the long pending problem in that part of the country.

The Honourable Prime Minister has also given this country a new policy on education. There is a lot of misapprehensions and misunderstandings among many about the Navodaya schools. This misunderstanding must go. The people of Tamil Nadu welcome the three-language formula enshrined in the New Policy on Education. I earnestly request the Hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development to implement the new policy at least from this new academic year. I also hope that the Tamil Nadu Government would cooperate in this matter. I urge upon the Government to appoint after consulting the State Government a Director of education and, in the districts, education officers to implement the new education policy from the new academic year. I once again state that the people of Tamil Nadu welcome the three-language formula.

Sir, the State of Tamil Nadu is badly hit by drought. Recently, I visited many drought-hit areas in my constituency along with the Drought Relief Commissioner. There is no drinking water available. If that be the case, where will we get water for irrigation? The lakes and wells have dried. Agricultural lands are witho water. Lakhs and lakhs of acres of fields have gone dry. Cultivation has come to a stand still. I think the State Government had conveyed the seriousness of the drought conditions to the Central Government. I request the Central Government, on behalf of the people of Tamil Nadu, to immediately appoint a Commission to evaluate the damage due to drought and to suggest

relief measures therefor in the State. The Commission should go round all the drought-hit areas in the State and suggest suitable remedial measures expeditiously.

I would, at the same time, put before the House a suggestion. The Honourable Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Shri N.T. Rama Rao had avowed that, whether the Central Government approves the project or not, whether the Planning Commission approves the project or not, he would implement the Telugu-Ganga Project. He has sworn his words like this and has worn saffron dress. My humble suggestion to him, as a Tamilan, is that he should come forward to help the drought-hit Tamil Nadu somehow. Even in Andhra, in Rayalaseema, there is drought and drinking water problem. In case to canals are constructed, under the Telugu.Ganga project, one canal may be taken through Rayalaseema in Andhra, Chittoor, Palamaneru and then to Madras. Second Canal may be let in Palar river so that North Arcot District, Vaniyampadi, Ranipet and Mamandur areas and other lakes can receive water. Palar river will, therefore, get enough water. Now palar river is dry. One can see the sand bed only. Thereafter, the river can flow to Chinglepet and then into the Bay of Bengal. The reason that I make this request to the Andhra Chief Minister is that he resided in Madras, he settled in Madras, he acted in films in Madras and thus, he earned his name and fame in Madras. Therefore, he should have no second thinking in helping Tamil Nadu out of the drought problem. I hope the Central Government will not have any hitch in granting permission to this project.

All rivers originate from one place and the flow is rich in the catchment areas. Even Palar river is originating from Nandi Hills in Mysore. As the water in Cauvery is blocked by building dams by the Karnataka Government, so also the water in Palar river is blocked by building such dams by the Karnataka Government. That is how the Palar river has become dry and the lakhs and lakhs hectares of fields dependent on the river have also gone dry. I therefore request the Government to look into it.

[Shri R. Jeewarathinam]

Next, the pressing problem is the Sri Lanka problem. The Prime Minister is striving hard to resolve the problem. Many Sri Lanka refugees have come and settled in Tamil Nadu and they have become a big problem to the State. The Sri Lankan Government is wavering on many issues and is not interested in finding a solution to the problem. This has caused many difficulties to the people of Tamil Nadu. I request the Honourable Prime Minister to look into the matter and settle the dispute expeditiously.

I have also an appeal to the Tamil militants. They must repose confidence in India, in Shri Rajiv Gandhi and in the people of Tamil Nadu. They must entrust the job to the Prime Minister as far as the question of settling the Sri Lankan problem is concerned.

I also appeal to the Sri Lanka Government to place their confidence in Shri Rajiv Gandhi to come to a settlement in the matter and leave the matter to the arbitration of the Honourable Prime Minister. I am confident that Shri Rajiv Gandhi would bring about an honourable settlement of the dispute.

With these words, I thank you, sir, for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

**SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Gwahati) :**  
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Annual Address by the President of India to the Joint Session of the two Houses should be an occasion to inspire Members of both the Houses and through it, the nation. I must regret that this year's Annual Address by the hon. President was not only, probably, one of the longest but it was an exercise in boredom. Not only the Members but even the hon. Minister felt bored—I am addressing this to Smt. Sheila Dixitji. In the Address not only Members but the Ministers felt bored. I could see a feeling of boredom even in the Prime Minister's face. Every member is talking very highly of the Address. But look to the presence in this House and the total indifference of this House to the Address. If the Address had been so inspiring, the

debate on the Address would not have been so.

Sir, in this Address, a number of issues—grave issues or vital issues—were not mentioned. A number of issues were glossed over. The entire Assam has been forgotten in the Address. It appears that the Prime Minister even does not go now beyond the frontier where the frontier of Assam begins. The Prime Minister in a Press Conference has stated that except one Clause all the Clauses of the Assam Accord has been fulfilled. I hope if the hon. Prime Minister would have been here—I am sure he will reply to this debate—I will point out that none of the provisions of the Assam Accord, where the Central Government has responsibility to fulfil, has been fulfilled. Clauses 5.2, 5.3, 5.4 and 5.5 of the Assam Accord deals with the detection and deletion of the names from the electoral rolls. The responsibility upon the Central Government in Clause 5.5 says: "for the purpose of deletion, the Government of India will undertake suitable strengthening of the Governmental machinery". For this purpose of suitable strengthening of the Governmental machinery, the Government of Assam suggested that 10 posts should be created. The names were suggested by the State Government on 17.7.86. The Central Government asked for some revision of names. Telegraphic reply on revision was sent on 5.11.1986. Reminder was sent on 2.1.87. Uptil now, this post has not been filled up. Still, the Government of India says that the Assam Accord, except one Clause, has been fulfilled. Clause 5.7 and Clause 5.8 deals with detection and expulsion of foreigners. The Government of Assam requested for additional staff and the proposal was sent as early as 9.10.85. Government of India wanted further materials. That was sent on 24.1.1986—more than one year and two months before. The Home Minister wrote to the Prime Minister on 30.1.86. Reminder was sent on 23.4.86. Government of Assam communicated on 5.5.86, 4.6.86 and 16.8.86; wrote a letter to the Prime Minister on 30.10.86. Reminder was again sent on 23.12.86. Reply is still awaited and the Prime Minister still says that all the provisions

of the Accord have been fulfilled. After all, the Prime Minister is an honourable man.

Clause 5 of the Assam Accord deals with Illegal Migrants Amendment Bill, the Illegal Migrants Detection Bill. In the last session, it was promised that this Amendment would be brought forward. But the Amendment has not so far come. Even then, the Prime Minister says that all the provisions of the Assam Accord have been fulfilled. After all, the Prime Minister is an honourable Man. In fact, my complaint is that Prime Minister ought not to have addressed the media and conveyed an impression in the country that all the provisions of the Assam Accord have been fulfilled. The best thing for him would have been to have a national debate with us.

Regarding economic development, the Chief Minister wrote personally to the Prime Minister on 4-2-1986 for a separate financial provision outside the State Plan and for creation of a Task Force. But nothing has been done. And yet we are told that the provisions of the Assam Accord have been fulfilled. I can go on and on. On border fencing, there has been only a survey. On the question of victimisation, there is still a point of friction between the Government of Assam and the Government of India because the employees have not been given full pay and allowances. And yet we are told that the Assam Accord has been fulfilled.

On the economic side, there were three promises. One was that the Ashok Paper Mill would be revitalised. The Government of Assam had asked for Rs. 18.53 crores as statutory liabilities and only Rs. 2.84 crores of *ad hoc* grant have been given; the balance amount, in spite of a reminder, has not been sent. So far as refinery is concerned, I get contradictory letters from the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs and the Prime Minister. And yet we are told that the Assam Accord has been fulfilled. My point in putting forth this view is not to join issue with the Prime Minister. Let me make that very clear. I do not want to go for a confrontation with the Prime Minister, but the fact

remains that there is a gap between our perceptions on the fulfilment of the Assam Accord; and if such a wide gap remains between the Prime Minister's vision and our own view on this, it is not good for the country. We have seen what happened in Punjab. Assam is a State where, you must remember, extremism is raising its ugly head; it is a State which is extremely vulnerable. Therefore, my point and purpose in putting forth this view is only this: let us sit across the table, the Government of India and ourselves, and let us find out the meeting points; let us try to understand each other as to where the Assam Accord has not been implemented rather than one side claiming that the Assam Accord has been implemented and the other side saying that it has not been implemented at all.

I will go to some other points also. A lot has been said about economic development, and figures have been given. But may I ask the hon. Prime Minister one thing? What type of Budget is it? In the last year's Budget we were told that the deficit would be only around Rs. 3,600 crores and in the mid-term appraisal, during the discussion on Supplementary Demands for Grants, we were told that it was Rs. 5,000 crores. And now, in the revised estimate, it is Rs. 8,000 crores. If the original budget estimate of Rs. 3,600 crores goes up to Rs. 8,000 crores, then what is the percentage rise? It is 127 per cent. You let loose a monkey in the counting house. In that case, it would be better if you do not bring up any Budget at all. Where is the sanctity for the Budget? You have no calculation on the economic side because if you had made some calculation on the economic side, the deficit cannot grow so much. In fact, when we pointed out during the budget speech last year that the deficit would go up to Rs. 6,000 crores, Mr. Vishwanath Pratap Singh said that under no circumstances would it go up to Rs. 6,000 crores. And we are making a point again that this year the budget deficit would be more than Rs. 10,000 crores with tremendous inflationary effect on prices.

Because my time is short, I will now refer to some other matters which have not received adequate attention. One



[Shri Dinesh Gowami]

the electoral reforms. In the last two years we were promised of electoral reforms. But one piece of legislation which has come and which I welcome is the anti-defection law. But, I believe, even that law is full of loopholes. One is, an artificial definition has been given of 'split' and 'merger' as if split takes place in Lok Sabha, as if split takes place in Rajya Sabha, as if split and merger take place in individual houses. Split and merger of a political party or of parties do not take place in individual houses, in Rajya Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha or in Assemblies. They take place as a totality of a political party. The second objection that I want to take is this. In this, Speaker has been given the power to decide whether a Member has incurred the disqualification or not. Let us not forget that in this country the post of Speaker is not kept outside the purview of party politics. We have not been able to create a convention in this country where the Speaker, as in Great Britain, is permitted to go back to power without any challenge or opposition from the major Opposition Parties. Let us also not forget that there are many Speakers of State Assemblies who, while remaining as Speakers of State Assemblies, have fought the Lok Sabha elections on party tickets, on the ticket of one party or another. Another objection for bringing the Speaker or giving him this power is this. By this you are dragging the Speaker to a court of law. Let us not forget that in the recent past the Speaker was dragged in the Punjab Assembly on the question whether his decision was correct when he decided to disqualify a Member. Luckily at that time the Member changed his mind and the Speaker also took up a position that the disqualification should not be maintained. So, I believe that an amendment should come wherein similarly as in other cases when the disqualification is decided by the Election Commission, it will be decided by the Election Commission.

There is another aspect on which there is total unanimity of the House. That is, the delimitation of constituencies. Today because of a constitutional amendment

there is no delimitation. I can understand that the number of seats should be kept intact. But the constituencies should be delimited. The reasons are that because of the delimitation of the constituencies there may be a feeling of great disappointment or anger. A number of constituencies have remained as reserved constituencies. There the general people are feeling that they have been denied; but there are a number of constituencies where the percentage of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population is more than what it is in the constituencies which are delimited; in 1971. As a result of this people are feeling that they have been denied the right of contest from the reserved constituencies.

I believe that the process of delimitation takes more than two years and if we do not start it now, there will be no delimitation. In fact, I found that this was the view expressed by all sections, irrespective of parties and even the running party has supported this view. So, I urge upon the Government to start the process of delimitation. It may require an amendment of the Constitution.

The other aspect which has been completely left out in President's Address is the urgent need for judicial reform. Today in this country what is greatly lacking is that a man cannot virtually live with dignity. You may fall in a man-hole, you may injure and die, you may have been slapped in the street, but you cannot go to a court of law. Because if you go to a court of law, ultimately—as I come from the legal profession—I know that the only person who will be the gainer would be the lawyer and not the people who win or lose the case.

In fact, the successive Chief Justices of the Supreme Court—whether it is Mr. Bhagwati or even before that—have said that today the courts are groaning under the over-weight of cases and unless something is done for judicial reform, the entire judicial system is likely to collapse. As a lawyer I can tell you that whenever somebody who is well known to me or a personal friend of mine comes to me for advice whether he should go in for a civil litigation, my advice would be that don't

go because if you go in for a civil litigation ultimately it will take 15 years and after 15 years even if you get back some property or win the case, the amount of money and the time that you will have to spend will not be commensurate with your victory.

In a criminal case he is to go through different processes.— And our people have so much fear complex of police machinery. They don't get justice. This is one arena where it is very important that we go in for reform.

Now I come to the subject of external relationship. While I was initiating the debate on the SAARC, I made it very clear that this area where the seven countries are composed is the poorest area in the world. 20% of world's population lives in 3.3% of the world's total landmass spread over in these seven countries. We have got only 1% of the mineral resources of the entire world. If SAARC is to be successful then India and Pakistan must come closer and closer.

Today the news—item is that Pakistan is either one step away from the atom bomb or they have already manufactured the atom bomb. The voice is that India should also go for atom bomb. If we go, then other countries will also go, with the result—and let us not forget—that in this budget 25% of our budgetary money has gone for defence purposes.

If we go on spending more money for defence, we will not only have an external threat of atom bomb; but a greater threat of an atom bomb from inside the country. The threat is coming from the Tamilian unemployed youngmen who are today running from pillar to post to get a semblance of a livelihood. Therefore, somebody must start the process where this mad rush for armaments will not continue. I believe that the initiative must come from a country like India. Today people to people I believe, the people of Pakistan want the good of India and the people of India want the good of Pakistan. Otherwise the Pakistan Cricket team would not have got so much of welcome in this

country. I do not know what if done at Government to Government level but I am of the view that there is need for greater contact and cooperation at people to people and even Parliament to Parliament level between Pakistan and India so that misgivings and misunderstandings between these two countries could be done away with. Unfortunately, today our relations with the neighbouring countries are not happy. Our relations, if I may say so, with Pakistan, Bangladesh and China are not happy. This is one of the front where our diplomacy has not fully succeeded. Therefore, while initiating the debate on SAARC I said the Prime Minister's task as the head of NAM was comparatively much easier than the head of SAARC. Therefore, I will call upon the Prime Minister as the head of the biggest, populist, affluent and probably rich and strong country that the initiative shall have to come from India and we hope new initiatives will be taken on the external front so that we can improve our relations with our neighbours. I urge upon the Government to take initiative for greater contact at people to people and ever Parliament to Parliament level with Pakistan and neighbouring countries because I feel there are so many parliamentary delegations coming from European countries and very few delegations are exchanged amongst neighbouring countries.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude now.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : With these few words I conclude my speech and I hope the Prime Minister will take note of the points raised by me in the spirit in which I have made and see that the provisions of the Assam accord are implemented. Assam has gone through the agony of a movement for six years and its tranquillity should not be disturbed for any reason even for reasons of lack of communication. I hope the Prime Minister will apply his mind regarding the implementation of the Assam accord and he will give satisfactory reply so that people of Assam may be convinced about the genuine desire of the Government.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI RAM DHAN (Lal Ganj)** : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to express my thanks to you for providing me an opportunity to speak for the first time during the last two years. The reference made by the President about the policies of the Government are good and must be implemented. But as soon as we get ready to translate the policies into action, we find that the policies are not being followed properly. The Presidential address this year was a unique one. He drew our attention towards the Communal Virus. He expressed the hope that secular and democratic forces would prevail upon the communal and disruptive forces. After the cruel assassination of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the nation, a resolution was passed in the Constituent Assembly in the year 1948, wherein the Government of India was asked to wipe out Communalism from the body politic of India. After a lapse of about 40 years, the President has asked the nation to take stock of the situation again. At the time of introduction of the above Resolution, the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had stated.

[*English*]

“The Government will take all the legislative and administrative steps to implement the Resolution so that there will be no political party based on religion.”

[*Translation*]

We had thought that communalism will come to an end after the partition of the country, but it did not happen. Even after so much of bloodshed, communalism did not come to an end. Fundamentalists and communal forces continued to strike at the root of democracy, socialism and secularism, as a result of which an Shrimati Indira Gandhi, a leader of international stature, was assassinated. After a lapse of about 40 years, the President has advised us to take stock of the situation. The Government also desires to have talks with all sections of the society for evolving a general consensus at the national level. At the time of partition, a lot of a bloodshed

had taken place, people are rendered homeless and there was massive exodus of population from both the countries. But the hatred and the violence did not come to an end and is still continuing. Communal riots take place every year wherein hundreds of people are killed, thousands are injured and property worth crores of rupees is destroyed. Such things take place not only in the Congress ruled States, but also in other states which are being ruled by the opposition parties. Therefore, it is like cancer. Nowadays the position is so explosive that the assassins of Shrimati Indira Gandhi are being honoured, criminals are being rewarded, anti-social and communal elements join the election fray adopting illegal methods. I was greatly shocked when I came to know through the newspapers that a person running an illegal liquor distillery and instigating communal riots in Ahmedabad, Gujarat won in 5 constituencies in the Municipal Board elections. This has happened in the state which Mr. Makwana represents here. It is surprising that such a person had one in the predominantly Muslim areas. When such things come to our notice, all of us should do some self introspection. The Congress Party signed an accord with the Akalis in 1956. At that time the Akali Party had promised that it would work in the religious and social field and would merge with the Congress Party after the elections were over. But this accord did not work even for a single year. This has been the situation. An accord was signed with the Muslim League in Kerala and we are contesting the elections as allies. The C.P.M had also entered into an electoral alliance with the Muslim League. I would like to know was the call given by the Muslim League to boycott the Republic Day celebrations, not anti-national? Hence, we should fully understand the prevailing situation. When we wish to hold a national debate on communalism, the time available to us is very short and we should make law in this very session to separate religion from politics in order to crash the divisive forces. I have gone through the whole Address of the President, but I could not find any reference to cancer of casteism. The casteism is so well entrenched in our country that it transcends ever religious barriers. The incidents of riots in the

country take place in the name of religion, language, caste and region. The Virus of casteism is no less harmful than the Virus of communalism. May be that the people living in South India do not know it. We, the inhabitants, of North India, i.e. Hindu Rajputs, Muslim Rajputs, Hindu Tyagis, Muslim Tyagis, Hindu Jats, Sikh Jats and Muslim Jats are all united in the sense that they vote in favour of a particular candidate only. In the North, the poison of casteism has crossed the barriers of religion and such things are noticed in our country only.

15.00 hrs.

[SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI *in the Chair.*]

There is a state, Bihar in our country where private armies have been formed on caste lines and there as mass scale killings. Arabal and Kansara are two such instances before us. But the local administration remained a silent spectator. The All India Services have also been divided on caste lines. In various states, lobbies of officers belonging to various castes like the Brahmans, the Bhumihar Rajputs, backward classes, the Kayastha and scheduled castes and tribes are found among the officers. The details have been published in news papers and magazines as to how our administration and our All India Services are divided. I do not want to waste the time of the House by repeating the same thing.

We cannot demand the enforcement of rights, conferred on us by the constitution in the presence of these armies. Persons belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are being mass-acred on the pretext of naxalites. It is not as if we fall victim to the atrocities by only upper caste people, only, but it has also been found that persons belonging to backward classes also commit atrocities on people belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and they humiliate us and deprive us of our means of livelihood. There is not a single party in India which is above caste consideration while selecting candidates for elections. Every party keeps in mind as to people of which religion are in majority in a particular area, the number of persons

belonging to which caste are more and which person has the chance to win the elections on caste basis. In this way our old traditions have vanished. We should pay attention towards this aspect.

There has been no mention of land reforms to-day. A number of our colleagues expressed their views on this subject and it is a fact that in our country the title deeds of land have been registered in the name of dogs, cats, birds and other animals. The documents are not being corrected. Till land reforms are not implemented in real sense, there could be no welfare of the poor and poverty can not be removed. I would, therefore, like to submit that the land allotted to persons during the regime of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, whether it is for construction of house or for cultivation, has not yet been handed over to the allottees and they have not got physical possession even after a lapse of a decade and lakhs of cases in this respect are pending in the courts. When there is such a situation in our country with regard to land reforms, we should give a serious thought to rectify the situation. Madam Chairman, today, I have been allowed to speak for the first time. As such I should be given some more time. So far as the new education policy is concerned, it is very good, but we should pay more attention towards Primary schools, because these are the backbone of our society. We find that a large number of schools are without any building. Though we talk of operation black board, yet there are not even mats for the children. In my constituency hundreds of T.V. sets have been installed but none of them is working well and the shepherds have broken the T.V. antennae. I feel that funds are being wasted in this manner. When there is such a situation in our country, then what is the need of such a policy and such programmes? To-day, teachers do not attend the schools and most of the Primary schools are running without them. There is talk of non-formal education and adult education but without any results and money is being wasted. In tribal areas Ashram schools and Primary schools are not being run properly. I have myself visited the tribal areas and found that their condition is very miserable. Therefore, whether it is the Special Component Plan or the Tribal Sub-Plan, none of them is

[Shri Ram Dhan]

working properly. In Uttar Pradesh, the state of secondary education is such that mass copying takes place there. Examination Centres are sold for lakhs of rupees. The Examination centres are sold because, the invigilators collect money from the students. As regards the university education, the less said the better. In East U.P., there is Banaras Hindu University where student indiscipline is at the peak. Just as people take shelter in Gurudwaras after committing crimes, people in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh take refuge in B.H.U. Bombs, licensed rifles and unlicensed country made rifles and other arms and ammunition can be found there.

The President has said in his Address about the welfare of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and providing justice to them. But whatever is said is not being implemented. Now, the rights, which Baba Saheb Dr. Ambedkar has given to us in the constitution, are not being protected. There are three organisations for providing us justice, But even those organisations are not in a position to provide us justice. There is a special officer for us who is called the Commissioner for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Secondly, there is a Parliamentary Committee and a thirdly, a Commission is also there. In spite of all these organisations, there is no outcome and nothing concrete is being done to protect our rights. The Task Force of the Planning Commission has admitted this fact. You have to take note of this. I would like to say something about untouchability. Instead of raising the issue of untouchability, we hold discussion about the discrimination between black and white people and the apartheid policy. But we never discuss the discrimination that is being practised in our country. A dog can lick the thali of Panditji, but we cannot touch it. Even now untouchability is in existence in one form or the other. The Shankaracharya of Puri says that if the system of untouchability is done away with in the country, hinduism will cease to exist in this land.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-  
WALIA (Sangrur) : Ramdhanji, what  
Shankaracharyaji had said is not on record

anywhere. We have not read such a statement anywhere.

SHRI RAM DHAN : No, not now. This statement was made much earlier. Conversions had taken place at Meenakabipuram, and a Virat Hindu Sammelan was held in Delhi. Probably, this is not in your knowledge.

I would like to say that programmes connected with the welfare of scheduled castes are not being taken up in a proper manner. It was said just now that legislation should be enacted for the welfare of women. There should not be indecent exposure of women. But Adivasi women are scantily clad. Is it not enough to make us hang our heads in shame? Is it not indecent exposure of women? Due to abysmal poverty, they have no clothes even to cover their bodies.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Already you have taken more time. Please conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM DHAN : I would like to say a few words about reservation. The Constitution provides for reservation for these castes, but agitations and riots are taking place on this issue in the country. Had the State Governments and the Centre taken the people into confidence on the need for reservation in a real sense, the riots would not have taken place. But all the political parties and the State Governments as well as the Central Government are responsible for this state of affairs.

There is a provision for reservation of seats for scheduled castes and tribes in the Lok Sabha and the State Assemblies, but there is no reservation for them in the Rajya Sabha and the Legislative Councils. Thus they do not have representation in these bodies. In the absence of reservation, people belonging to these categories are not represented there on the basis of population in the country. I would like to demand in strong terms that if we do not have representation in the Rajya Sabha and the State legislative councils, these bodies should be

abolished. An amendment to the constitution should be brought forward for this purpose.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have to conclude Mr. Ram Dhan. Please conclude, and don't go to the next point. Please listen to me and don't go to the next points.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM DHAN : In the Government services, there is a provision of reservation on the one hand and on the other hand there is a provision of dereservation. Reservation and dereservation both go together. When a person is employed in the Government service, the first thing is to find out whether he belongs to a scheduled caste or a scheduled tribe.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will have to say that nothing will go on record if you do not conclude now. You please resume your seat.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM DHAN : This is very important for us. In regard to our recruitment in the army, it is said that we do not belong to martial race and as such we are not getting our due place in the army.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Everything is important. You have already taken much more time. Now you will have to conclude Mr. Ram Dhan.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM DHAN : Madam Chairman, I want only one minute to speak on the 20-Point Programme. These is a great bungling in the implementation of schemes under NREP and RLEGP etc.

[English]

MR. CHIRMAN : Please conclude now. I will call the next member. Please take your seat, Mr. Ayub Khan.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN (Jhunjhunū) : Madam Chairman, I rise to support the President's Address.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM DHAN : If you do like this, it will not be good on your part. I would like to say that 60 per cent of the total amount that is earmarked for Indira Awaas Yojna is pocketed by middlemen.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, you are going to the next point. Don't you understand me ? Please conclude and don't go to the next point.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM DHAN : Madam Chairman, it would be better if you do not interrupt me. By interrupting me, you are taking my time, otherwise I would have finished my speech in the meantime.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am not taking your time.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM DHAN : Our young Prime Minister is going from village and far off places to see for himself the implementation of the 20-Point Programme. It has come to his notice how the starting mother sells her children. He has himself seen such a thing in Kalahandi. Such a thing is common experience in Orissa. We shall have to see as to what we can do in this respect.

In this connection, I would like to say that 60 per cent of the total amount that has been earmarked for implementing the schemes for the welfare of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes under the 20-Point Programme is pocketed together by middlemen, Government Officers and power brokers.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing is going on record. Nothing is going on record. You do not understand the difficulty.

...((Interruptions)\*\*

[Translation]

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN (Jburjhanu) : Madam Chairman, I rise to support the President's Address. The policies of the Hon. Prime Minister which have been referred to in the Address are really praiseworthy.

The Programme like I.R.D.P., National Rural Employment Programme, Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme etc. undertaken particularly for the poor in the country are commendable measures. But we should look into the problems faced during their implementation. Attention should be period to the B. D.Os, doctors and overseers etc. Who are associated with these programmes. The funds earmarked for such programmes reach the rural panchayats through district councils to Panchyat Samities. The Government should ensure that the funds reach the eligible persons for whom the funds have been earmarked.

Contract system is in force in our country. There is so much corruption prevalent under this system that all the concerned officers have their fixed percentage in the contract amount. The junior engineer, assistant engineer and executive engineer indulge accept bribes on a large scale. You should, therefore, exercise strict check over them.

The expenditure on conveyance and transport of the Government officers is increasing trimendously. A watch should be kept over this expenditure. Some Members of the opposition parties have spoken about the unity and integrity of the country and the policies of our leader. I would like to say in this respect that it is a fact of history that Kind Akbar took the reins of the country at the age of thirteen. The coronation of Shivaji took place at the age of thirteen and Maharaja

Ranjit Singh as ceuded the throne at the age of sixteen. The history of our country and the history of our civilisation reveals this fact before us. The youthful Prime Minister of our country is just 40 years of age and he wants to take the country to that height of glory which it once enjoyed. The fact is befor all of us. Even though our Prime Minister is 40 years old, yet he is discharging his responsibility in a very effective way. He works for 18 hours a day in the service of the country. The signs of fatigue have appeared beneath his eyes. He is working hard for the country. We should appreciate his efforts and not criticise his policies. We should not forget those people who sacrificed their lives to free the country from the bondage of slavery and who worked for the unity, integrity and secularism of the country. If we forget them, the history will forget us. What for Sardar Bhagat Singh sacrificed his life? He had never thought that the followers of his own religion would indulge in the killing of innocent people. Did Chandra Shekhar Azad secrifice his life so that the followers of his religion would indulge in the killing of innocent persons in a planned way. When the noose was being tightemed around the neck of Ashfaqullah Khan, the British officials asked him about his last wish. He said-my last wish is that this country should see the light of independence one day. Had Ashfaqullah Khan ever imagined that a member of his own community, whose name is Shahabuddin Sahib would call upon the people of his community to boycott the Independence day celebrations. I would like to submit to you that you should keep a watch on the activities of such people. We have to keep an eye on such people who undermine the unity and integrity of our country. Our religion teaches us that one should be loyal to ones country. Those Muslims are not Muslims who are not loyal to this country. Our Quran bears testimony to it. It is clearly written in the Quran. that if the orders of yours ruler are not against the prophel you should obey him. Our Qurah teaches this thing. But our ruler is a youthful and handsome Prime Minister and we should obey him. It is the duty of every Muslim to obey him.

We should not forget the occasion when the debate on the Shahabano case came up in the Parliament. Our Prime Minister took a great risk and did not allow the unity and integrity of the country to be undermined. If we run the country on the basis of casteism, we shall not be able to hold the country together. The coming generation will never forgive us. They will always taunt us that we could not safeguard the hard-earned independence of the country. No religion teaches us to have bad blood with others. Religion preaches us to love one another and live amicably. Had the God ordained only one religion for all of us, he would have created all the creatures in the same race. But it was not the will of God and He created man different from one another. This is His power. There is no difference between 'Ram' and 'Khūda' and 'Wahe Guru' and 'Khuda'. The history bears testimony that although one can win another man by the use of force, but one can not win his heart. The heart can be won by love only. If we want to improve the condition in Punjab we can achieve this only with love and not by use of force. The people of this region have served their motherland. I have myself participated in two wars. The people had served us very much. The jawan regards it as his duty to fight against the enemies to defend the territory of his country. He does not believe in speeches where what is professed is not practised.

He regards his motherland sacred. We should not forget the services rendered by the people of this region for their motherland. We should win their hearts. The Prime Minister is following that policy and its result is before us. The whole of country should support Shri Surjit Singh Barnala wholeheartedly. He has put forth an example which the history will always remember. We should not provide an opportunity to the people to play the role of Mir Jafar and Jai Chand in the country so that the freedom of the country is not jeopardised. They take the support of religion and their community to achieve their ends. Had they raised the issue of welfare of their community; then it would have been a different matter. Their community would have benefited much more if they had raised the issue that there are only

three executive engineers and only one I.A.S officer in Rajasthan belonging to their community. The nation would have also been apprised of it. Those people are harming their motherland who want to earn false fame in the name of religion. Those people have no right to live in this sacred land who insult the national flag and the national anthem. This is the land of rishis, saints. It is and fakirs. It is our duty to honour them.

People belonging to different communities and religions have a right to live with love in this country. The religion does not preach us to fight with one another. Religion preaches us to live amicably. It is our duty to support the policy of the Hon. Prime Minister who wants us to live like brethren.

[English]

SHRI N V N SOMU (Madras North): Madam Chairman, I am thankful to you, for having given this opportunity, on behalf of my party. Madam, I rise to oppose this Motion. Our President in his Address said that,

“Our precious heritage of unity in diversity can be preserved only by fighting the divisive forces.”

There was no objection. Now the Government's policy is not unity and diversity. It wants only uniformity. It is forcing the people of this sub continent to follow one particular form of Culture, civilization and language.

The Government is always quoting Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's advice, then and there, if it suitable to the Government. If it is not suitable for them they are conveniently forgetting it. Madam, we are celebrating the birth centenary of the Architect of Modern India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. What did Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru say? “English will continue as long as the non-Hindi speaking people want it”. Now, what is practically going on in the country? Officials in Tamil Nadu are compelled to sing in Hindi. Some hon. Members of Parliament come to Madurai, our holy town in Tamil Nadu and they threw out the Tamil boards.



[Shri N. V. N. Somu]

Is this unity in diversity? Is this unity our Government wants to preserve? Our President himself says that language should not be imposed. He said at Bangalore that only because of the imposition of Urdu Bangladesh was born. We the Tamilians from Tamil Nadu want to retain and maintain our civilisation, heritage and language which is more than 2000 years old. We are for unity not for uniformity.

In this connection I want to say that 30,000 DMK workers were arrested for having participated in the agitation against Hindi imposition. 20,000 persons were put under preventive custody. Many persons died in Jail. Many persons self-immolated. Our leader, Dr. Karunanidhi, was convicted for 9 weeks.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) :  
Because he burnt the Constitution.

\*SHRI N. V. N. SOMU : Dr Ambedkar himself had said in Rajya Sabha that he would be the first person to burn the Constitution if it is not useful for the people. Our late lamented Rajaji also said that he would throw the Constitution in the Bay of Bengal if it is not useful for the people.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : I am on a point of order. We have taken the oath under the Constitution of India and nobody is allowed to say something against the Constitution of India. He cannot praise some one who has burnt the Constitution of India as it is violative of the oath we have taken.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No point of order. Please continue.

SHRI N. V. N. SOMU : Our General Secretary, Prof. Anbazhagan and 9 other MIAs are expelled from the Assembly. So many cases were foisted against us. What for all these sacrifices? Just to save our Tamil heritage and culture.

Madam, I request this Government to give constitutional effect to Pandit Nehru's assurance with regard to English, immediately.

Likewise in Sri Lanka Problem also; the President says that he is "deeply affected by the hardship, suffering and loss of life of the Tamil civilian population of Sri Lanka". "The massive military operations undertaken by the Sri Lanka security forces and the economic blockade of Jaffna area have created further complications" he says.

He stops with that. What next? For the last four years we are crying like anything. But no action is taken. How many Tamils are killed so far? How many Tamil Women were raped, humiliated and destroyed? Even the Tamil children are destroyed in the mother's womb itself. We are talking philosophy for the last four years. Is this Government not able to stop the genocide in Sri Lanka? Negotiations after negotiations Parthasarthy, Bhandari, Chidambaram but no solution yet. Mr. Jayawardene has proved that he is not for political solution. They why is this Government hesitating go take military action? Is it not true that this Government had solved the Bangla Desh problem in 15 days? Was that political solution? No. It was achieved only by military intervention. Why not military action in Sri Lanka is being taken? What is the answer? Blood is thicker than water. I request at least now let this Government act quickly and efficiently.

Our President says that "we uphold the unalienable rights of the palestinian people. We support the liberation struggle of the peoples of Southern Africa". I welcome it. But why is this Government not upholding the unalienable rights of Tamilians in Sri Lanka? Why is this Government not supporting the liberation struggle of Ceylon Tamils, as it did in the liberation struggle of Bangla Desh? By the time this Government wakes up, I think, the entire Tamil race would be wiped out in Sri Lanka.

Mizoram is given statehood. I welcome it. Statehood for Arunachal Pradesh I welcome. But why not for Pondicherry? Because that is also a Tamil State? Pondicherry is more populated than these two States. Please give statehood to Pondicherry also.

Madam, I welcome that the president has spelt out the provision for safe drinking water for all villages. The Villages should be given adequate water supply not only for drinking but also for agricultural purposes. At the same time, the urban people are struggling for drinking water. The people of Madras city are suffering like anything by water scarcity. Ladies stand in the queue all through the night to fetch a bucketful of water. Day and night we can see the women folk, office-gears and school children standing in big queues. The Government should take all possible steps to quench the thirst of the Madras city. At the same time, Tamil Nadu is facing a severe drought. People are suffering much. I request this Government to pay special attention to the drought problem in Tamil Nadu.

Our president says that industrial workers have made a notable contribution to raising production and productivity in the last two years. But what is the encouragement given to them? The workers' community has been demanding 10 per cent as minimum bonus for the last several years. The increase demanded is just 1.67 per cent. The Government is very adamant in not increasing the quantum of bonus. I request this Government that it is high time that it should increase the quantum of bonus to ten per cent.

Likewise, in my constituency Ambathur Madras, India Forge, a very big factory, is closed for the last three years. Nearly ten workers died of poverty. I wrote to late Shri Anjiah, I wrote to Shri Sangma, I wrote several times to the State Ministers of Tamil Nadu also, but still the problem is not solved. Thousands of workers are affected by this closure. So, I request this Government to take over this sick unit and save the starving workers.

Sir, it seems the president has questioned the T.V. coverage policy. Recently, in Madras on pongal Day, transmission was started in kodaikanal, linking some more areas of Tamil Nadu. A function was held in Madras T.V. Station. Only Congress leaders and Congress M. Ps. were invited for that function... (*Interruptions*). You please listen Mr. Kuppuswamy,

In Madras, three M. Ps. are there myself, Dr. Kalanidhi belonging to DMK, and Shrimati Vyjayanthimala Bali belonging to Congress—but in the function, Mrs. Vyjayanthimala Bali and Mr. Palariyandi, the Tamil Nadu Congress President, were invited. The place where the function took place comes under Madras Central, from where Mr. Kalanidhi is represented. But neither he was invited nor I was invited. Only Mrs. Bali and Mr. Palariyandi were invited. Other party leaders were not invited. This kind of partisan attitude should be stopped immediately. Public representation, irrespective of the political parties, should be given due regard and respect.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Madam, Chairman, the Address of the president of India is a very valid document on which this House is discussing and expressing itself. Today, the concept has come during the course of discussion and earlier discussions also, that we require that religion and politics in this country have to be separated and the Prime Minister, in his unequivocal terms, has said that if need be, we will also have a Constitutional amendment to that effect. Today, a communal chaos is going on in this country. I remember a few years back, I had seen a film in which a Muslim elderly man finds a Child on the roadway and he does not know what religion that child belongs to and how he should treat him whether he is a Hindu or a Christian. At that time he sings a song and I remember that very couplet :

*Na To Hindu Banega Na Musalman Banega,  
Insaan Ki Aulad Hai, Insaan Banega.*

That is the spirit that we ourselves should imbibe in us so that the country's problems with respect to communal harmony are resolved. I would say that before we have an amendment of the Constitution to separate politics from religion, we will have to touch many fundamental articles contained in the Constitution.

We should approach the Supreme Court of India, as I said, as an abundant caution, because sometime the court have

[Shri Shantaram Naik]

their own ways of interpreting things. In Keshwanand Bharti case they decided that there is something like the basic structure of the Constitution. It cannot be altered. Tomorrow in case we bring in constitution amendment, they may say religion forms part of the basic structure of the Constitution and you cannot alter it. Therefore, we have to take an abundant caution so that we, this House, is not embarrassed in the court of law.

Secondly, before even enacting any law of having constitutional amendment to separate religion from politics, we have to see as to whether through Government medium have we to popularise religion? If some Hindu diety is shown on the T.V. Hindus may say it is very pleasant. Likewise the followers of other religions may feel that as pleasant if their diety is shown. But let us keep religion to ourselves at homes. Let Government as a body not project any religious procession or any religious thing. I may say let us not project any religion rather than projecting all. In this course we may do injustice to somebody and things like that. Therefore, this media to be used for projecting religious festivals and religious things should be stopped by the Government.

Superstition is linked with the religion. Some of the things we believe only because of our being superstitious minded. We think by superstition that hitting another caste or doing something to other caste, is inherent in the religions. We go even to that extent.

Of course, enacting a law is of no use. But at least we should have a law we should amend the Indian Penal Code saying that if anybody spreads rumour, or superstition among innocent persons, he should be punished. That should be considered as a serious offence. There are the measures by which we can achieve the object. In your own State, Madam, today I have read the news that worshipping some diety by woman in nude is still regarded as a part of the religion. We have to create scientific temper in the mind of the people.

Indiraji was very much concerned and perturbed by this. We have used these terms creation of the scientific temper in the 20 Point Programme.

Another aspect that we should tackle is education. As Prime Minister has also stressed this point, to eliminate poverty we may take up so many projects but that may not ultimately eliminate poverty. If poverty has to be eliminated, it can be only through the medium of education. Therefore, the main education policy that we have put forth before the country should be adhered to and implemented in all sincerity. It is not necessary that we should give direction to the States. Unless you amend the Acts of the State Government, new education policy will not be implemented. Old Acts of the State Governments are based on the old policy. All the legislations, rules framed by the State Government should be amended. Suggestions may be given by the Central Government in this regard. Otherwise the State Governments are not going to take any forward legal step in the matter of implementation of the new education policy.

Our teachers teach in the schools. Sometimes our teachers are not efficient. There must be constant supervision over them. If we find that any particular teacher is not imparting education in a proper manner, that he is not perfect in his subject a condensed course or some training should be given to him so that our education policy and programme is not affected in any manner.

Secondly, as for as poverty alleviation is concerned, I would like to point out the problem of my constituency, that is, Pernem Taluq in Goa, where small agricultural labourers and the farmers took loans for poultry and piggery rearing some two or three years ago. Today, these people are unable to repay the loans because they are in genuine difficulties and unable to sell the poultries and piggeries. They could not run them despite their best efforts. Sir, it is a question of a few lakhs of loan involved in this. In many States like Maharashtra, Karnataka etc. loans worth of crores of rupees have been written off.

But in a tiny place like Goa where loan of a few lakh of rupees has not been written off. The files concerning this matter come to the Central government for approval and here various queries are raised. Therefore, I would like to appeal to the Central Government kindly to review the loan facilities and write off those loans.

Sir, lastly, unless we make appointments in the vacancies now existing in the Supreme Court, important matters remain unheard. There is a case in a Goa. Our "Land to the tiller Act" which was challenged and struck down by the Goa judicial Commissioner's Court, is now before the Supreme Court of India. The Goa Government has gone to the Supreme Court on appeal. However, because there are no sufficient number of judges, the Supreme Court has not been able to hear the matter, as a result of which though the tenants in the entire Country have become the owners of the land, the tenants in Goa have not become the owners of the land. Similarly, the Land Ceiling Act has not come into force in Goa. There is hardly any place where Land ceiling Act has not come into force in this country except in Goa I would, therefore, request the Centre kindly to look into this matter and do justice to the people of Goa. With these words, I thank you, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Motion of Thank on the president's Address moved by Shri Jagan Nath Kaushal.

[Translation]

\*SHRI C. K. KUPPUSWAMY (Coimbatore): Madam, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address which the President was pleased to deliver to both Houses of parliament.

Government's performance despite many hurdles on the economic and industrial front over the last year is really commendable.

Further, the efforts of Shri Barnala in tackling terrorism in his State must be

appreciated by one and all regardless of caste, colour, religion and political inclinations.

In line with the Seventh Five Year Plan, there was 5% growth in the economy, last year. Due to failure of monsoons continuously for 3 to 4 years and the consequent drought conditions as well as due to floods, the agricultural production has suffered. Though the production of pulses and oilseeds was less, there has been considerable improvement in the food front. The food production exceeded 150 million tonnes this year.

Industrial growth in the last year was 7.5%. During the last year we earned Rs. 1200 crores of foreign exchange by export of capital goods. I hope that there will be rapid industrial and agricultural development in the country in the coming year.

In 1986, there has been an increase of 30% of handloom cloth production over the last year. We have earned Rs. 2000 crores as foreign exchange by export of these clothes. However, I earnestly appeal to the Government to a pressing problem in my constituency. Many mills in my constituency are closed for a long time. Thousands and thousands of employees are out of employment. The State Govt. or the Central Government must come forward to take over these mills. In India nearly 1½ crores of the poor have been provided with housing facilities. This is a matter of great pride.

As far as drinking water problem is concerned, nearly 45,000 villages have been provided with drinking water. At the completion of the 7th five year plan I hope there will be no village which will suffer from drinking water problem.

Madam, In my constituency, Coimbatore in many areas like palladamtalua, Sular, Thirupur, Perur, Madukarai, and Esakkarai, there is no drinking water available. I request the Central Govt. to immediately take up this problem and tackle it. I fear the State Govt. is not

[Shri C.K. Kuppuseamy]

doing anything to alleviate the miseries. Even after 40 years of independence we are lacking in basic amenities like drinking water. Our hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi has taken it to solve on a priority basis.

NREP, RLEGP and IRDP, are being successfully implemented under the 20 point programme for upliftment of the masses. I would like to convey to this House that the Govt. is keen on implementing the programmes vigorously in the coming year.

In power production our position is not satisfactory. Coimbatore, an industrial of Tamilnadu is not getting electricity even for agriculture. The farmers are facing hardships to irrigate the fields. The authorities are shutting off electricity during day. This causes difficulty to agriculturists and industrialists. The authorities should be directed to supply electricity during day. I also request the Govt. to establish a thermal power plant in Coimbatore.

The nationalised banks have netted Rs. 186 crores as profit during 1986. Madam, branches must be opened in every nook and corner of the country, in every village and in every backward area so that loan facilities reach the poor and the needy easily.

We are proud of our food production which has exceeded 156 million tonnes. We have been able to export rice and earn good amount of foreign exchange. The Govt. have taken steps to distribute rice, wheat, sugar and clothes to the poor at cheaper rates but the State Govt. is selling the so commodities at higher prices. This is a serious thing.

As far as the rate of inflation is concerned, the Govt. has brought it down to 10% from 22% which was the rate two years ago. This has strengthened the economy.

Lastly, about massacre of Tamils in Sri Lanka. We have debated in for the

past five years and I had been insisting for a solution for a long time. The Central Govt. should take steps to prevent the killing of innocent Tamils in Sri Lanka and a permanent solution must be found. I conclude with thanks for the opportunity given.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA (Sangrur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to express my views on the Presidential Address. I am very happy to note that it has been said about Punjab in the beginning that :

[English]

"Under the leadership of Chief Minister, Shri S S. Barnala, the State Government and the people of Punjab, have shown exemplarily courage in upholding the values of secular democracy. The people of Punjab have always been in the fore-front to defend the unity and integrity of India." Again, he states :

"In flagrant violation of the sacred tenets and traditions of the great religion founded by Guru Nanak, a small section has turned religious functionaries and holy shrines into instruments of terror and subversion."

[Translation]

We express our thanks to the country for giving so much honour to the people of Punjab and feel that the sikhs and Hindus of Punjab, Barnalaji, Akali Party and other parties have honoured the principles which the entire country has supported.

I would like to say two-three points raised in the Address. This is about how to check the fundamentalists. I would like to give my view to the country through this august House. They charge that the Centre as well as all the opposition parties are using Barnalaji in their confrontation with the Akal Takht. This is their argument. But fortunately crores of sikhs have given verdict that they would not allow the disintegration of the country. I would like to say that reference has not

been made to the Punjab accord here. It would have been better if reference had been made to it. When Punjab Accord was signed, a state of euphoria prevailed in the entire country. I was with Santji when we went back from Delhi. There we were given a rousing welcome. Whatever technical interpretation you may give to it; but it was thought that after the signing of the Punjab Accord, the bad days in Punjab were over and there would be no question of Sikhs leaving the mainstream now. The army personnel detained in Jodhpur jail would be released. They did not understand its technicalities, but through its letter and spirit they assumed that Chandigarh would be handed over to Punjab and in lieu thereof some Hindi speaking areas will go to Haryana. When boundaries are demarcated, nine hundred Punjab villages will be transferred to Haryana and the position of river water as on 25th July, will be maintained. Thereafter, we had thought that the provision relating to introduction of Punjabi in the neighbouring states will be complied with. The Ranganath Misra Commission was set up and we had thought that the person who had indulged in riots, would be punished ..

[*Interruptions*]...

[*English*]

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Why do you bother about that ? There are half a dozen religions. Why do you transgress on them ?

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : This is the path of justice. In this manner the Gurudwara Act will be enacted and we had expected that the climate which had continued for long would disappear and an atmosphere of love and goodwill would be created. In this connection I am of the opinion that these things have not been fulfilled so far. I am not used to level accusations against anybody. You are aware of my habit. If there was any shortcoming, some compelling circumstances, were prevailing due to some compulsions, then we should remove them immediately and work in this direction, so that we could proceed much ahead. They say that Sant Longowal had to sacrifice his life for again which is illusory. Now

Shri Barnala may also meet the same fate. I say that it is necessary to strengthen our Jawans and ourselves for the country's sake and for centuries, our country has been strengthening itself and the patriots. If we cannot strengthen the hands of the patriots, then traitors will gain strength.

I would like to say that after Shri Longowal, Shri Barnala has been acting with firmness. We are braving the bullets in the discharge of our duties. In this House it may appear, but we know the circumstances through which we are passing what is the position of our families and children. As such, as has been requested to you time and again, you should extend your wholehearted support to Mr. Barnala.

SHRI MOOLCHAND DAGA (Pali) : The whole country is extending its wholehearted support to Mr. Barnala.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : That is why I am saying that you should extend your wholehearted support to Mr. Barnala. With the help of Mr. Barnala, a few irritants, which are there, would also be removed.

16.00 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

I would like to say one thing more. A study on Punjab should be conducted because terrorism is an off shoot of the economic problems there. I do admit that the smugglers and the fundamentalism also give a boost to terrorism. Foreign powers are also creating trouble in Punjab and economic difficulties and unemployment have also left no future for the youth. The youths are feeling dis-illusioned and are being driven to terrorist activities. I am explaining to you the ailment ; its cure is in your hands and in the hands of the country. I would like to submit to you that we are now working with an open mind. A special study should be undertaken about Punjab where 84 per cent of land has been brought under cultivation and the remaining land is covered by roads, bridges and canals. There is no scope of bringing even a single per cent of land under cultivation, in future. In spite of

[Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia]

all these, the situation in Punjab is very bad. For the last one and half years, industries with an investment of Rs. 840 crores have been set up there and there has been 15 per cent rise in rice and wheat production. I would, therefore, like to submit that arrangements be made to provide employment to the youths of Punjab in C.R.P.F. and B S F. and in other such organisations by undertaking a special study on Punjab. In the coming years, one lakh jobs may be created and more industries may be set up in Punjab.

The sikhs have a gricvance that all the Sikhs have been branded as terrorists through television, radio and the Press during the last 3 to 4 years. Now, the trend has been reversed. I also praise that now everything has been set right. Now the terrorists have been isolated and identified everywhere.

**SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR**  
(Durg) : It is not being done now.

**SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-  
WALIA** : I have already said that now everything has been set right. Hon. Members know that I never cast aspersions and I am not casting aspersions even now. I am saying that such a complaint was there earlier. Now such a grievance has vanished all of a sudden. Such a feeling of goodwill must be encouraged.

I, therefore, suggest that a seminar may be held on television and radio whereby the country could come to know about contributions of the people of Punjab for the independence of the country and if four or six seminars are organised, complaints would automatically vanish. In the end, I would like to say that much less has been said about the farmers in the Presidential Address. I would like to submit that this year, beginning from 1st April, 1987 to 31st March, 1988 may be observed as 'Farmers' year' and this year discussions be held and investigations be made to consider the economic, social conditions of farmers, their problems, the future of their children and other facilities and

concrete steps be taken in this direction. I would say that my friend talks a lot when he is excited. never try to take political advantage. You have helped us a lot in this hour of crisis. You have extended this help for the reason that the problem of Punjab is the problem of the whole country. You are doing everything to help the people who are face to face with this problem. That is why I would submit that you should not mind if some harsh words are said by those who are facing this problem.

With these words, I express my thanks to you.

**THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOP-  
MENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI** : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very much thankful to you for providing me an opportunity to express my views on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address moved by Mr. Kaushal. There has been discussion on this subject in this August House for the last many days and a number of our honourable friends have expressed their views on it. A lot of things and a number of issues have come up. I shall confine myself to the issue of national integration. The Hon. President has spoken about national integration, national unity and the forces which are, presently, raising their head to disrupt the unity of the country and to weaken the country. Our brother, Mr. Ramoowalia was speaking just now. First of all, I would like to congratulate all those parties who had organised a convention at Chandigarh yesterday. I feel that when all the parties sit together on a common platform, it carries much weight and it has much impact. An impression is created in the country that all the political parties share common views on national issues and the integrity of the country. I would like to congratulate all those parties, which had participated in the convention. It also gives me much pleasure that slowly and gradually, a feeling and awakening has been aroused among all political parties that we all should get united and think above party lines if we wish to keep the country united. It will be in the interest of the country.

So far as the question of bringing about unity, integrity, peace and tranquility in the country is concerned; there can be no compromise with anybody in this regard.

No compromise can be made with the forces detrimental to the security of the country. No compromise can be made in regard to the policies intended to take the country forward. I feel that a good beginning was made at Chandigarh, today. I hope that our countrymen will understand the dignity and importance of such conventions. I hope that such conventions like the one they held at Chandigarh, will continue to be held at times. We are with Mr. Barnala in this regard. As it is, His Excellency the President referred to this thing in his Address.

Mr. Barnala and others, who are there in his Government and the people of Punjab deserve congratulations as they are facing the difficulties. They deserve congratulations for the courage with which they have accepted this challenge and they deserve all help from us. I feel that there is nothing to make a propoganda about the help being extended to them. They are being extended this help with honesty and an open heart so that their courage and morale is maintained, because a step in the right direction has been taken by them. His Excellency the President has stated in his address that religion and politics should not be mixed together, because mixing of religion with politics would prove to be fatal for this country. I would like to say alongwith this that certain forces are working in India which are getting support and encouragement from abroad. At the instance of a handful of persons, these incidents are taking place in Punjab. I don't take all the Sikhs as terrorists. There are, certainly, some persons among them, who are taking undue advantage of the situation. Today a small spark has posed a challenge before us. If you allow to spread it, it will weaken the country. It gives me pleasure that the people of this country, particularly the sikh brethren living in Punjab, have understood this thing. I don't want to repeat this thing, but everybody is aware of it. It is a fact that—may it be the struggle for the country's independence or the post independence struggle—all the people had got united and achieved the freedom for the country. On this occasion words of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad come to my mind. He had said—even if a call is made from heaven to accept independence but with the condition that hatred between

Hindus-Muslims and other communities would increase, I would not accept such an independence. Before freedom struggle and even after that, a large number of people had struggled hard and they had a picture of a united India, in their mind. When we compelled the Britishers to leave this country, we did not have huge financial resources or weapons or ammunition with us. The powerful weapon we had was patriotism and unity and integrity of our country which forced the Britishers to leave this country; otherwise they would have never left this country. The Britishers were not sure whether the black Indians whom they were ruling, would be able to run the country. But the policies and principles intended to boost and encourage the development of our country were adopted by our leaders and took this country forward. I have no hesitation in saying that today India is one of the few countries of the world, whose voice is heard and given due importance. This country was led by leaders with foresight. In 1947 India became independent but unfortunately the country was divided. At that time a resolution was adopted by the framers of the Constitution against the rising trend of mutual hatred and communalism about which a reference has been made in the President's address. This evil of communalism has been chasing us since independence. Some forces which wanted to disintegrate this country by external attacks, have now realised that it is not possible to break it by external aggression, because our country fights back external aggression unitedly and becomes even more stronger. Therefore, if it can be weakened and disunited, it is only possible through internal dissension. They have understood that it is only in the name of religious fanaticism or in the name of regionalism or language that the country can be disintegrated. These forces are creating challenges for us. If we have to preserve the unity and integrity of our country and take it towards the path of progress, we have to understand these tactics. It is only the internal dissensions which have impeded our progress and development. The hon. Members of other side have been saying only one thing since yesterday that we have made no progress and they are even talking about the destruction and disintegration of the country. I would like to submit to



[Shrimati Mohsina Kidwai]

you with folded hands and I do not claim that our Prime Minister or our party has done whatever it had proposed to do, but now it has started its work. The works of progress and development have now been initiated. If you go on painting such picture of the country before the people that no progress has been made, country is sliding back, the poor are becoming poorer, the rich are becoming richer and the gap between the rich and the poor can never be bridged, I would like to ask you whom are you benefiting by saying so. You are creating an atmosphere of disappointment and frustration among the people that our country is not progressing ; rather it is going backward. Today, we are self-reliant in the field of foodgrains production which is a sign of progress. Our country has achieved self-reliance in the sphere of industries, cloth and education which is a sign of progress. About 50 years back we used to go abroad for learning, we used to beg for foodgrains and clothes from other countries, but now it is a matter of pride for us that a large number of students from several countries come here for higher studies. They come here to learn from us, they demand something from us and learn something from us. Is it not a matter of pride ? Is the progress and development our country has made, in the field of science and technology not a matter of pride for us ? At the time of independence, our population was between 30 to 40 crores. At that time we had no enough food to eat. We used to import foodgrains from other countries to meet our requirement and we could hardly arrange a square meal for our people. The starvation forced the parents to sell their own children. Today our population is about 70 crores which is about double the population at the time of independence, but now the farmer is meeting the requirements of 70 crores of people with his hard work. Is it an ordinary achievement..... (*Interruptions*) You are correct when you say that a large number of people are also living below the poverty line. But you just imagine that during the Bengal famine, when our population was merely 36 crores, lakhs of people had died of hunger and mothers had sold their own children. I do not claim that today all the people are getting two square meals

a day, but I can definitely claim that God forbid, famine like Bengal famine will never occur in our country. People of our country are getting their meals due to the hardwork of our farmers.

I am sorry to state—if I say any thing wrong, I may be corrected—that when family planning programme was being carried out at full swing in 1977, our colleagues of the other side used it as a political weapon and took full political advantage and pushed back the country at least 15 years back. Therefore, what I want to say is that on such issues we should sit together and rise above party interests to think over them and should not try to take political advantage to them. I would say that whatever is happening in Punjab, is all for deriving political advantage and similarly the recent call given for the boycott of the Republic Day celebrations on 26th January was also for the sake of safeguarding their own leadership. It will not be good if we mix politics with religion. Religion is a personal affair and it is our own faith. If I believe in Islam, that is my own faith and nobody can deprive me of it. If some Members sitting in front of me believe in sikh panth, nobody can deprive them of their faith, but the question is that if we mix up politics with religion, that will be harmful to the nation and to our own community for which we stand. I do not say that problems are not there. Minorities have their own problems and the majority has its own. Everyone has his own problems Just now, Shri Ram Dhan was talking about the Harijans and the Scheduled Castes. Our Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi and even all our earlier Prime Ministers, Shri Nehru, Shastri, Mrs. Indira Gandhi had every clear views, because we belong to that political party which has certain policies and principles. Today we are standing by those policies and principles and are facing so many challenges.

If one has to assess any political party, he should go through its policies and principles, intention of the party and its leader. All these things are there in the Congress party. We have clearcut policies and intention and our leader is Shri Rajiv Gandhi who is our young Prime Minister.

He wishes to serve this country and wants to take her ahead on the path of progress.

But today the question is being raised by our colleagues of that side that it appears that Government have no policy or Shri Rajiv Gandhi is deviating from his policies. If you present such distorted facts to the people, that will cause much harm to the country. Today, I can definitely say that all these forces are trying to weaken the Congress party at any cost. Today, some misguided persons think that they can divide the country by using religious fanaticism. But I would like to tell them that now the people of India will never tolerate the division of this country.

Besides, I was talking about the question raised by Shri Ram Dhan. I would like to tell him that we have provided reservation for the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes. We have made efforts to uplift them. Suppose a mother has four children and one child is weak, extra arrangement is made for his good diet so that he may become equal to other children...*(Interruptions)*.. This is what is happening.

SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIKWA (Tonk) : There is no complaint against the mother. But the question is of those three brothers who raise objection to providing milk to their weaker brother.

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : I would like to tell you that the policies of Congress party have always been very clear. Our policies regarding the problems of scheduled castes and minorities have always been very clear and today also they are very clear. But from where this D.S. 4 has come up. The organisers of D.S. 4 are misguiding the youths for their own political ends and asking them to rise against the Government because no benefits have accrued to them.

I would like to submit that today we have to fight at two fronts. One is the social front. We have to compel the society to accept the fact that we are all one. The main problem with us is that we still have the people of that generation

which had practised and encouraged untouchability and had oppressed these people. But the Congress Party had passed a resolution in 1932 for abolition of untouchability. This resolution was passed by Pt. Govind Vallabh Pant who himself belonged to an orthodox family. But the Congress Party had its own basic policies and that is why, this resolution was passed. We still have to fight against such mentality. Our battle is still continuing against those people who are creating hurdles in these things. We are still fighting against the people of such mentality. Our effort is to solve the problems that may relate to temples, mosques or gurdwaras. We want an amicable solution to the problems which may not affect any religion. We should all unitedly find some solutions to such problems. Why should any third person interfere in our own affairs to solve our problems? Are we not able to solve our Problems? We should create such an atmosphere in our country as may facilitate us to find solutions to these problems.

Some issues could not be solved till now, because of some political interests behind them. We can find solutions to our problems if we rise above political interests. Mahatma Gandhi had given a slogan of love and peace to our country. Even today maximum number of people believe that we cannot go ahead without maintaining peace. Our country has not only raised its voice against injustice and oppression in our own country; but it has also raised its voice against injustice and oppression being perpetrated in other countries of the world.

I think that we all should help in promoting this atmosphere which has been built up now. The Budget which has been presented by our Hon. Prime Minister, who is also the Finance Minister, reflects the entire President's Address. It is a fact, as Shri Ramoowalia had said, that there is unemployment in Punjab as well as in every State. You should remember that only with a view to removing this unemployment.....

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : I had said that in Punjab the

[Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia]

agriculture has reached a saturation point and there was no scope for further expansion. Therefore, unemployment is increasing.

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : Punjab has been sanctioned such a big coach factory at Kapurthala only to remove unemployment there.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-  
WALIA : We need more such projects...  
(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : The Government also wants that some more assistance should be provided to remove unemployment and the burden on land should also be reduced by setting up small and big industries (*Interruptions*)...

Coming to the Budget, unless direct taxes are levied or there is some sort of increase or decrease in taxes, or the prices people do not appreciate the Budget. But if we go through the Budget presented by the Hon. Prime Minister, we shall find that greatest emphasis has been laid on it for the removal of poverty. The Budget aims at formulation of programmes to remove poverty on the one hand and promotion of education on the other hand. It seeks to produce men of calibre through imparting good education, which would be helpful in taking the country forward. Under the education policy, more attention should be paid towards the basic education. At present, we are facing the menace of communalism, disparity, casteism, untouchability etc. We should incorporate those things in the Basic Education Policy which may be helpful in removing all the evils, because the mind of children is just like clay and it should be moulded in the right direction. An hon. Member, probably Shri Gill Saheb has said that the old education policy is being given a new name. If the programmes of the Government are discouraged from the very beginning in this manner, how can things be changed? You do point out deficiencies in it, which we shall try to remove. But you should not present the case in a way as if nothing has happened in the country.

I would also like to say a few things about the housing policy. For the first time, more provision has been made for housing in the Budget. Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are three basic needs of a man—food, clothes and then a house. The Budget lays greater emphasis on meeting this primary need. Efforts have been made in it to contain inflation. The interests of the farmers have been taken care of. Schemes have been introduced for the removal of unemployment. Anti-poverty schemes have also been included. You have rung the bell. So while concluding my speech I convey my gratitude to you and support this motion.

SHRI JAGANNATH CHOUDHARY (Ballia) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the President's Address. I respect and support the sentiments of His Excellency, the President expressed in the Address. The President has laid greater stress on the unity and integrity of the country. It is our moral duty to work for it. It is a fact that people of every religion and every section of the society have made their contribution to the struggle for the independence of the country and the country has gained independence due to their cooperation. Under such circumstances it becomes the moral duty of the people of every religion and section of the society to work for the unity and integrity of the country in the same zeal with which they worked during the struggle for the independence of the country. As pointed out by the President there is no doubt that so far as the development and defence of the country is concerned, the country has made much progress during the last 40 years. As was pointed out by Shrimati Mohsina, the opposition parties say that the country has not moved forward even an inch. But I think that if one honestly judges, he will find that the country has made much progress during the last forty years. As Shrimati Mohsina has said forty years ago we were lagging far behind in the production of foodgrains and cloth and we used to depend on foreign countries to meet our requirement of these things. But due to the efforts of the Congress Party and the Government we have become self-sufficient in these forty years. We do not import cloth from other countries. We

are producing all those things in our country itself which we require in our day to day life. We have set up factories for this purpose in our country. There are engineers in the country who are meeting the requirements of the country. The need of the hour is that we should remain vigilant so far as the progress and defence of the country is concerned. During the days of struggle for freedom we compelled the Britishers to leave the country on the strength of our unity and the slogan, 'Inqilab Zindabad. The engineers of our country are producing superior fighter planes and weapons and today we are ready to face any big country. It is apparent that we have taken our country much forward in the last forty years and we are alive to the security of the country.

I represent Ballia district in the eastern region of Uttar Pradesh. I would like to express my views on the backwardness of that area. I hope that the Government will give serious attention to my suggestions and implement them. Uttar Pradesh is a very big state and is not lagging behind in comparison to other states in the country. The eastern region of the state is much prosperous. But, unfortunately, districts like Ballia, Ghazipur and Azamgarh in the eastern region of Uttar Pradesh are very backward. The main reason of this backwardness is that there are no broad gauge lines in these districts. In the absence of broad gauge lines, no industrialist is inclined to set up industry there. We have represented to the Prime Minister several times that if we want to work for the betterment of the people and particularly those of the Ballia district, the narrow gauge lines should be converted into broad gauge lines in the Ballia district so that leading industrialists may set up industry there and the educated youths may also get some employment. The labourers of that region will also get jobs. When hon. Mohsina was the Railway Minister, I raised the matter with her that narrow gauge line, particularly of Ballia district in eastern Uttar Pradesh should be converted into broad gauge line. She gave an assurance that efforts would be made for the development of the eastern region. But, unfortunately, nothing has been done and the narrow gauge line in Ballia district has not been converted into broad gauge line.

I would like that the Government should consider the matter seriously. My another suggestion is that until the narrow gauge line in Ballia district is converted into Broad gauge line, the State Government and the Central Government should at least set up two factories there so that the unemployed educated youth as well as the labourers could get jobs there. I do hope that the Government will think over it seriously. I would also like to give suggestions with regard to the agriculture there. There is lack of irrigation facility in Ballia district. 10 to 11 years back work on the construction of a canal was started in Ballia so that the water of Sharda canal could be brought there, but, unfortunately, the water of the Sharda canal has not reached there to date. I would ask the Central Government to put pressure on the State Government to complete the work on the construction of the canal early so that the land in Ballia may get water for irrigation and the farmers may also be able to increase the agricultural production. Majority of the people in Ballia are farmers. We had represented to the hon. Agriculture Minister that if they want to work for the development and prosperity of the farmers, they should set up an Agricultural Science Centre there so that the boys of the farmers of Ballia may learn new techniques about agriculture from there and contribute in the development of Ballia. In this connection I have met the hon. Minister for Agriculture and he has assured me that very soon something will be done development of Ballia. I am sure the hon. Minister will accord his approval for the setting up of an Agricultural Science Centre. Ballia is a district which is hit by the floods of the Ganga and Ghagra rivers every year. Every year floods cause havoc there. The area has not been protected so far from the floods of Ganga and Ghagra rivers. That is why there is acute poverty in that area. We have to request the Centre for relief. The centre also gives some relief in the shape of foodgrains just to console the poor there. But the Government should take some concrete steps there. Several villages of the Ballia district have been washed away due to erosion caused by the Ganga river. The Government spends every year crores of rupees there, but it has not taken any

[Shri Jagannath Choudhary]

concrete steps to protect Ballia from the floods permanently. I would like that the Government should think seriously over it and some permanent work should be got done so as to save Ballia from the erosion and the floods. We have represented to the Prime Minister and the Railway Minister that the narrow gauge line from Indara to Ballia which is there in between Varanasi and Bhatni, should be converted into broad gauge line. I would request that the Government should think over it seriously. The distance between Indara and Ballia is just 62 kms which is not a long distance. If this scheme is cleared, the eastern region will undoubtedly develop. The people will also be able to travel on Ballia-Azamgarh-Ghazipur broad gauge line. It will benefit the workers as well as educated youths there. With these words, I welcome the President's Address and I support it.

[English]

SHRI N. DENNIS (Nagercoil) : Sir, welcoming the Motion of thanks to the President's Address, I wish to mention these points. It is a well-balanced address. It gives a full and detailed picture of the achievements of the previous year and programmes and policies for the future.

In the previous year, we were faced with problems arising out of religious, caste and communal conflicts, problems due to fundamentalism and problems of language and region. Apart from these there are the chronic economic problems. Also, there was the problem faced by external threat. There was a turmoil due to anti-national and anti-social activities.

These challenges have been met with courage and determination and this Government has done the best and biggest job by preserving the basic principles of democracy, secularism and socialism and safeguarding the unity and integrity of the nation within a given time under difficult circumstances.

Let us hope and trust that the coming year would be a year of peace and

harmony. It would be a year of peaceful and speedy implementation of the developmental programmes. The anti-social and anti-national activities would greatly hamper the development of the activities of the nation, unless and until, there is peace. There would not be any developmental activity, if there is no peace. It cannot be carried out effectively. If the developmental activity is not carried out effectively, that would affect the poor people greatly. So, what is necessary is the united stand and we have to meet the challenge together, irrespective of religion, caste, community. We have to take the problems as national problems or national challenges. Unfortunately, fissiparous and parochial feelings are dominating and we are thinking in terms of race, religion, caste and community, but we have to think in terms of national identity and not in terms of Tamilians or Punjabis or Bengalis. We should think in terms of Indians. The danger to our country is not from outside from Pakistan or from China but, it is within ourselves. It is inculcating a feeling of national identity alone, which would take us to the desired destination and goal. In continuation of Punjab and Assam Accords, our Prime Minister has managed to carry out the Mizoram Accord also and election was conducted and the Congress (I) lost the elections. So, it was the verdict of the people and it has been taken with honour and goodwill. Though the Congress (I) lost the elections, but the principles and policies of the Government won. These Accords are carried out with the national interest and not with the party or personal interest. So, the conciliation prestige of the Government is upheld. There are difficulties in the implementation of the Punjab Accord, within the targetted time or date. There are problems and sub-problems. Time would come, when it will find its own solutions. The high expectations and hope generated for carrying out these Accords would find way for implementation. Chaotic conditions prevailed in Punjab and the Election was conducted and Mr. Barnala formed the Government and now he emerged as a champion of secularism and democracy. In this regard, he made a very good contribution to the nation and he deserves to be appreciated. He faced a very hard

challenge and today he is gaining support from the nation, from Punjab and the peace-loving people of this country. So, all political parties should unite together for the solution of this problem of this sensitive border State by treating it as a common national problem. Let us hope and trust that the struggle or fight against the practice of mixing religion with politics for political gains or the interference of the religious leaders in political affairs in the administration would not win and the Punjabis would continue to exhibit their goodwill and valour and also patriotism and unity, as they have exhibited in times of war, national struggle and also national necessities.

Kashmir is another sensitive border State, and our Prime Minister has established a smooth atmosphere there also, by his foresight.

Regarding foreign policy, our Prime Minister has established contacts with foreign countries by exchanging visits and by hosting the Heads of Government of foreign countries in our country and strengthening the relations with them. This has given us opportunities to discuss and find solutions for the problems faced by us and by other countries also.

With Pakistan we have held discussions on many occasions for the establishment of peace and normalcy and for de-escalation of tension in the sub-continent. To a certain extent, there is peace in the sub-continent. A atmosphere of friendship prevails in the entire sub-continent. But until our problems with Pakistan are settled, there cannot be complete peace and harmony in the sub-continent. India cannot be complacent as long as Pakistan is receiving sophisticated weapons from USA.

Regarding Sri Lanka, it is a delicate and sensitive problem that confronts us. There is at present an extraordinary tension uncertainty and danger in the Tamil areas, due to the military operations, military atrocities and economic blockade there. Admittedly, there are human rights violations in Sri Lanka, and they have to be stopped at the earliest. India has been

consistently vigilant in taking continuous steps to solve the ethnic problem, ever since the riots there in 1983. The present stalemate has to be broken, and resumption of negotiations has to be there, for a political settlement in Sri Lanka. Our country should not stop negotiations till an amicable settlement is arrived at.

Drought conditions prevail in some parts of our country. Tamil Nadu is faced with an unprecedented drought condition, and consequently there is scarcity of water both for agriculture and drinking purposes. The forecast is that in the coming days, the difficulties will be very severe. Timely, appropriate and suitable remedial measures have to be taken at the earliest. Only then will the State be able to get over the situation. The Centre should allot an adequate amount to Tamil Nadu, and also send a team there to assess the intensity of the drought conditions that prevail there.

Regarding anti-poverty measures, I may point out that a speedy implementation of such measures is taking place. When Congress (I) was voted out of power in 1977, the percentage of persons living below the poverty line was 48%. In 1980 it was 52%. In 1984-85 the figure was 36.9%. The target for 1989-90 is 25.8%.

It is through the anti poverty measures like I.R.D.P., N.R.E.P., R.L.E.G.P., also 20-point programme of the hon. Prime Minister that upliftment of the poor people and the backward people can be done; and also due to enhanced allotment of fund, as is mentioned in paras 32-33 of the President's Address that implementation of the various schemes can be completed. As a result of speedy and effective implementation of these programmes, the percentage of poverty line has been brought down.

SHRI D.B. PATIL (Kolaba) : The President's Address is supposed to be a very important document; and in that document it is expected that true situations should be reflected. But I am very sorry to say that the true situation in the country about unemployment, about poverty, about discrimination between agriculture and

[Shri D. B. Patil]

industry is not reflected. If time permits, I will discuss about it in detail later on.

So far as the communal situation in the country is concerned, it has been discussed at large and a satisfaction has been expressed in the President's Address about the turn that it has taken in Punjab. It has been appreciated by the government, by the nation and by all the political parties the stand taken by Barnala Government and the Akali Dal. Very recently, they have declared politics and religion should not be mixed. Now, the Akali Dal itself, with this experience, actually, they are doing that; they were relying on religion and practising religion and politics together. But, now, they have taken a different stand and it is a very welcome stand. But, still, we have to see, to what extent Mr. Barnala and the Akali Dal withstand the pressure which is being developed in Punjab. Let us hope that they will withstand that pressure and act as they have declared that politics and religion should be separated.

About other communal factors between Sikhs and Hindus, between Muslims and Hindus, this has taken a very serious turn in our country. What is happening in Ahmedabad? For petty reasons, this communal riot has taken place and hundreds of innocent lives of Muslims and of Hindus have been lost. Very recently, this communal riot took place only because a particular person was arrested. That particular person was said to be anti-social and he had been detained under the provisions of law. But that of law has been elected in the Ahmedabad Corporation in five Municipal Constituencies. What will be the effect of this incident? The fact should be very well reflected where we are going towards. A person who is anti-social, anti-national, a person who had been detained in the jail because of anti-social activities is being elected by the people of this country in five constituencies. Will this not have any bad effect on the people of this country? So, the government has to stop all these things. But, according to me, nothing is being done by the government to stop this trend. because this trend is very dangerous. It is very easy to advise Mr.

Barnala and the Akali Dal that they should separate religion and politics. But what about the other political parties which are supposed to be secular and saying that they are secular parties, allowing everybody to be a member of their own parties; membership is not restricted to a particular religion. But coming to relying on religious and communal sentiments, some papers are not only relying on religious and communal sentiments, but also nursing religious and communal sentiments, including the ruling party.

What has happened to the Muslim Women's Divorce Bill? It was simply a fact that for nursing communal tendencies with a communal approach that Bill was passed. It was very clear to everybody in this House. If that is going to be the case, it will encourage communal feelings, this why or that way, and it is going to destroy the whole nation, and I feel that all the political parties should understand this. They say that Mr. Barnala has taken a good stand, that he has done a good thing. But are we not to be blamed? We are not blamed here, because Mr. Barnala is in the dock. We have put him in the dock, we are also in the dock and we should be treated as persons responsible for this factor. Because the time at my disposal is not much I will not deal with this matter in detail.

Then I want to mention one or two other factors. The common man is concerned about the price increase. It is said in the address that there is a widening gap between the wholesale price index and the consumer price index. Simply saying that there is a gap between the whole-sale price index and the consumer price index does not suffice. What are the attempts made by the Government to eliminate this gap? There are no attempts to eliminate this gap. Because there is no attempt on the part of the Government, the middle-man is looting the consumer, he is looting the producer with the conscious connivance of the Government. "With the conscious connivance of the Government" I have said because it is the duty of the Government to see that the consumer is not being looted. It is the duty of the Government to see that the producer is not being looted. What has happened to the case of selling

of garlic? The producer might have sold his goods at the rate of hardly Rs. 10 or Rs. 15 per kg; but in the market for some time, for some months, it was being sold by the traders at the rate of Rs. 60 to Rs. 80 per kg. What is the Government doing in this matter? The Government was a very silent spectator to this; It means that the Government does tolerate the middleman who loots the consumer, who loots the producer, and I would urge upon the Government that this attitude will not help the agriculturist and the poor. Simply saying that there is a gap between the consumer price and the wholesale price and lamenting for it will not do. It is the duty of the Government to close the gap and to reduce the gap further. Instead of that, nothing is being done.

Then about agriculture. Agriculture is neglected as against the industrial sector. If we say, about investment, about encouragement given to the industry and the agriculture and a comparison between them will show that agriculture—we will certainly see it—that is being discriminated as against industry. Amongst agriculture itself, in the irrigated area and non-irrigated area, there is a vast difference. All benefits like fertilizers, subsidy and cooperative credit all these benefits which are supposed to be given to the agriculturists are supplied to the irrigated sector and the agriculturists there alone get those benefits. In non-irrigated area where the agriculture by is rain-fed, or where it is all dry land farming they are not properly treated. They are not being properly looked after. The Government is totally negligent so far as that sector is concerned.

So far as the drought prone areas are concerned, in our country there are areas where there is drought repeatedly. In some States they had drought once, twice or even continuously for some years and now in Maharashtra, Karnataka and in some other parts of the country there has been drought repeatedly, no once or twice but continuously every year. But the Government has not done anything, what it should have done there. The Government of Maharashtra has asked for Rs. 150 crores. So far as the drinking water is concerned, assistance to the agriculturists is very

meagre and they are suffering because their crops have been lost. And the Government has hardly given Rs. 25 crores or Rs. 30 crores and because of this insufficient assistance the work which has to be done to meet the scarcity condition in Maharashtra is not being done properly. I would urge upon the Government that this should be looked into and permanent measures to remove these conditions in those drought prone areas should be taken. How those problems can be solved, how a particular investment has to be made, all these have to be looked into. Certain allocation has to be made, because in those drought prone areas the allocations are very very scarce. This is not fair.

17.00 hrs.

Unemployment problem has been discussed at length here. So I will not say much about it. But the hon. Prime Minister has said in his Budget speech that computerisation is going to help reduce unemployment. I myself do not understand this argument. I have discussed this matter with many of our friends and common people too and nobody has understood this argument. I urge upon the Members of the ruling party and the Government to explain this factor as to how it is that computerisation is going to help reduce unemployment. It can be argued that we will produce more and so more people will be employed. Then there will be more production and jobs. Here I would like to point out that so far as production is concerned, the production is already in plenty. It is very good to give a clarion call to produce more. The hon. Prime Minister is very much interested in more production. We are fighting for more production. But if there is no purchasing power with the common people, then what is the use of having production only? Now cloth is available in the market in plenty; grains are available in plenty, but the common people do not have the purchasing capacity to purchase cloth and grains. They cannot have two square meals a day. They cannot have sufficient clothing for themselves. This factor should be taken into account while saying so. The purchasing capacity of the common people should be increased.



[Shri D. B. Patil]

I would like to draw the attention of the Government to an important issue which has been pending since 1956. There is a border dispute between the Government of Maharashtra and the Government of Karnatak. Certain people in boundary areas want to join Maharashtra. When the linguistic State were formed in 1956 at the time of reorganisation of States it was expected that certain parts in between the boundary would be given to Maharashtra. Since then these people are expressing their desire that they should be allowed to join Maharashtra. So far as democracy is concerned, in democracy the will of the people is more important. Since 1956 in all elections—Lok Sabha, Assembly, Zila Parishad, panchayat—they have expressed their desire by winning the elections to join Maharashtra. But till now justice is being denied to them.

About drinking water, Government has again said that there is not sufficient drinking water so far as thousands of villages are concerned. It is very very disappointing that even after 40 years of independence we are still not able to provide sufficient potable water to the villages. For bigger cities like Bombay drinking water is being brought from hundreds of miles by laying big pipes. But so far as villages are concerned, they are being neglected. In Maharashtra, more than 25000 villages are suffering from want of potable water. Even in rainy season there are hundreds of villages where water has to be supplied through tankers. I would urge upon the Government to look into this and take immediate steps in this direction.

So far as President's Address is concerned, it is expected that true situation should be reflected in the Address. I do not expect that the Government will accept and should accept all the failures. But the Government should take cognisance of the true situation in the country. Even though Government is not prepared to accept all the failures, it is duty bound to assess the situation in the country and act upon it.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL (Phulpur) :  
Mr. Chairman, Sir I am grateful to you

for providing me an opportunity to speak on the Motion of Thanks on President's Address and it is my pleasure to express my views on this occasion.

The President in his Address has reviewed the achievements of the Government for the last one year and has expressed his views about Government policies to be adopted during the year 1987-88. Some Members have said that our country has made no progress, but I would like to say that if you compare present India with India in 1947, you will find that there has been a great change. The President in his address has laid special stress on strengthening our democracy, secularism and socialism. Certain internal and external forces are posing threat to the unity and integrity our country, but it is the farsightedness of our Hon. Prime Minister that he made serious efforts to solve all the problems and he has succeeded in it to a great extent. Recently we witnessed intensive deployment of armed forces along Indo-Pak borders ; but due to the farsightedness of our Hon. Prime Minister, the problem was solved through mutual talks and it was thought that war was not a right thing. The Government is committed to strengthen the country and eradicate poverty. Therefore, it becomes our duty to pay special attention towards the progress of our agricultural sector and Industrial sector. In this regard I would like to suggest one or two points. Special attention should be paid towards all industries which are run by the private and public sectors, so that units under them may not close down. If we encourage private sector, I think, the capital will concentrate in a few hands only and that will weaken the country. Therefore, Public sector should be encouraged and in addition to it, strikes should be banned, so that production may increase and country may become strong. So many factories are run by the private sector, but it has been observed that during the last year, many of the cotton mills have been closed. The closures are resorted to by the Mill owners in orders to sell the land of their Mills. Therefore, the sale of such lands should be banned. I would also like to suggest that I.A.S. officers should not be appointed in Public Sector organisations and some other officers should be appointed

there, so that they can be made accountable if the organisation runs at a loss.

Our economic progress has been appreciated even by the western countries and the main reason of it is that our farmers and agroscientists have worked very hard to achieve it. Today India has become very strong from economic point of view and we have enough buffer stock of foodgrains from which we can feed our poor people for quite a long time. Besides, the main sign of our progress is that our import has considerably decreased as has been referred to in the President's Address also and our export has increased considerably. It will make our country stronger. In addition to it, so many programmes have been initiated for the rural development under the Twenty Points Programme. Various schemes have been initiated under I.R.D.P., N.R.E.P. and R.L.E.G.P., but I would definitely say that every year Government increases the allocation for poverty alleviation programmes and we receive statistics that so many people have been brought above the poverty line, but in rural areas, poor people are not getting proper benefits out of these programmes. It should be properly monitored, otherwise we shall continue to get false figures showing that so many people have been brought above poverty line, but the actual position will be something else. Therefore, I would request you that it has created much discontent among the people of the weaker section and now they have started saying that it will be better, if Government money is not given to them. Therefore, I would request that the money given to the poor under IRDP should be given directly and the strength of officers and middlemen should be reduced. It would be more beneficial to the poor, because half of the allocation is misappropriated by the officials and the middlemen. It is a hard fact.

Sir, the New Education Policy is being implemented. Our Government is trying to remove disparity in the country by this education policy, because under this policy, the people belonging to the poorer section of the society will get good education. But so long as we do not pay attention towards our basic education, the disparity cannot be removed. The gap between the rich and

the poor or the high and the low can only be removed if we adopt a uniform system of education throughout the country. If uniform system of education is not adopted, I think, disparity will exist for quite a long time and conflicts within the society will continue.

17.10 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Capitalism creates hurdles in the way of socialism and as such we should were capitalism. Like land ceiling, we have to put a ceiling on wealth also, because our wealth is accumulating in the hands of a few persons.

Even today we are following the legacy left behind by the British. We should think over it that we are Indians, we have our own civilization, culture and traditions and we should follow them.

Sir, many things have been said about the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes. First of all, I would say that full reservation should be provided to them as provided in our Constitution. Vacancies reserved for them are not completely filled and as a result, there is great resentment among them. The rights given to them under our Constitution should be implemented properly and reserved posts in services should be filled. I find that the people of weaker section, harijans, farmers and workers are not getting proper assistance.

Sir, so many Members have said about delinking of religion from politics. It is a good thing, but it is a debatable topic. Religion and politics should be analysed and defined. The religion is meant to show a person the right path. If the people follow the right path, the body politic will also remain clean. But if religion is mixed with politics, religion will be in danger. Today if religion is distorted, it is bound to have its impact on politics. If good people are there in the society, they will join politics and strengthen our country and society. Therefore, religion has a salutary effect on politics and if we remove it, there

[Shri Ram Pujan Patel]

shall be no check on us and may go wayward. Therefore, the need of the hour is that we should not misuse religion and disist from superstitions. Therefore, the politicians should think over it, because if we do not do some good work in our society and do not follow the religion, we shall continue to quarrel among ourselves. I think that the battle which is being fought today is not a battle of religion, but a battle of self-interest.

Sir, repeatedly it is said that ours is an agricultural country and we can take it on the path of progress if we pay more attention on agricultural development. I would like to remind the hon. Minister of Agriculture that in a public meeting of our late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, held in my constituency in November, 1981, it was announced by our Agriculture Minister that a Soda Ash factory would be set up at Phulpur. But it is a matter of regret that the said factory has not yet been set up there. Our former Minister of Agriculture had said that in place of Soda Ash factory, the Government would set up another Ammonia Plant there. I hope the Government will think over this matter.

In the end, I support the Motion of Thanks on the President's address moved by Shri Jagan Nath Kaushal and hope that we all shall make continuous efforts to take this country ahead.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON) : The religion is a good thing, but in Punjab all conflicts are taking place due to religion.

[English]

SHRI P. K. THUNGON (Arunachal West) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I support the Motion of Thanks moved by Shri Jagannath Kaushal. While supporting the Motion, I would like to, at the outset, thank the Government and the hon. Prime Minister for conferring statehood To Arunachal Pradesh. Sir, in the President's Address, it has been mentioned at paragraph 8 and it has been very rightly said :

8. The aspirations of the people of Arunachal Pradesh for a full-fledged State have been fulfilled by the enactment of Parliamentary legislation to confer the Statehood on Arunachal Pradesh. The new State came into existence on February 20, 1987. A new chapter in the history of the people of Arunachal Pradesh has begun."

The people of Arunachal Pradesh are very happy and on this occasion, as I said, I would like to thank him and the Government of India. Sir, while mentioning about the attainment of Statehood to Arunachal Pradesh, Sir, you would remember that when we had a discussion on the Bill to this effect in this House, I had moved an amendment to the Constitution Amendment Bill, that is, the Fifty-fifth Constitution Amendment Bill. Now, the people of Arunachal Pradesh are happy. But at the same time they want that whatever protections have been given in the case of the people of Mizoram, the same should be given to the people of Arunachal Pradesh also. I would therefore urge upon the Government that before the end of the present Budget Session, that an appropriate amendment to the Fifty-fifth Amendment to the Constitution may be brought forward. That will go a long way in fully satisfying the aspirations of the people of Arunachal Pradesh.

Now, Sir, one of the resentments of the people of Arunachal Pradesh is that the number of seats in the Assembly has been fixed at 40— only one because of its topography and its geographical situation as also its vastness in area, various tribes living in various parts of Arunachal, Pradesh, the number of 40 seats for the Assembly is not sufficient and instead of this number if it is increased to 60, the people of Arunachal Pradesh will feel happy and that they will not have any grouse at all.

Sir, at the time of inauguration of Arunachal Pradesh, the Chief Minister also submitted a Memorandum and also spoke to the hon. Prime Minister in this regard. While speaking about Arunachal Pradesh, everyone is aware what is happening within

the Territory of that State today, particularly in relation to our border problem. Sir, the people who are particularly in the border areas, are a little bit confused and are in a state of uncertainty because of the Chinese incursions. It is quite encouraging when we go through the paragraph No. 47 of the President's Address which is as follows :

47. My Government continues to strive for a just and peaceful settlement of the border question with China. The question remains crucial to full normalisation of our relations. The unfortunate development on the border continues to cause concern. Our position on the border question is well known. We are in discussion with China on the issue."

In this regard this is the genuine feeling of the people of Arunachal Pradesh that we should adopt a stronger kind of policy in respect of our border problem because a part of our territory had been forcibly occupied by them and it is well-known that in 1962 during the aggression also they had forcibly occupied a large number of our areas. That is why the people of Arunachal Pradesh are not very confident as to whether we will get back the land which has been occupied by them so far illegally. In this regard I would like to say on behalf of the people of Arunachal Pradesh that our Government may adopt a little bit sterner policy so that the morale of the people is kept high and adopt a certain attitude, or some kind of encouragement has to be given so that the people do not lose their confidence. In this regard, agreeing to the Amendment, which I have stated, to the Constitution, i.e., the Constitution Fifty-Fifth Amendment and to the State of Arunachal Pradesh Act will go a long way in further encouraging the people of Arunachal Pradesh.

Sir, I would like to say a few words in regard to paragraph 19 of the President's Address. Paragraph 19 says :

"The progress of reform in our administrative system has gathered momentum.

There has been a positive response of the civil servants to the new imperatives of accountability, social responsibility and a new work ethic. Government are determined to carry forward the task of bringing about qualitative improvements in Government management with the cooperation of all sections of the work force."

This is in keeping with the promise and attention of our Prime Minister who wants that India should enter into the 21st century with complete modernisation.

Sir, through the policy is there, yet in practice we are going very slow. This is why I would like to suggest one thing. First, I would like to cite a few examples. Unless we streamline our Administration and unless we reorient our Administration to some extent, the same old system which was obtained from the colonial system is not going to solve our problem. (*Interruptions*). By streamlining and by reforming the Administration, we will be able to achieve quite a lot.

I was just hearing Mr. Patil, who spoke a few minutes before, about the criticism of computerization. I would like to say a few words in this regard also. I would like to cite one example for his information. The cost of paper in India during the last 10 years has gone up four times and only in Banking alone the printing cost has gone up from Rs. 17 crores to Rs. 50 crores during the last ten years. Now, if we can reform our administration, if we can put new things in the administration, it can be made efficient and the expenditure can be brought down. There are 700 to 3000 various forms only in banking. If computerisation takes place, we can cut down the use of papers and the number of forms and thereby much more mandays can be saved and those mandays which are saved can be utilised for other useful purposes. Increase of paper work in the administration means increase in the number of officers and staff and *vice versa*. Therefore, the actual result for the benefit of the people is nothing but more delay, in the present set up. That is why, computerisation is a must and what our Prime Minister is doing at this moment, is very right.

[Shri P. K. Thungon

I was hearing the speech of Mr. Amal Datta. He said, that the Secretary was transferred by the Prime Minister. What is wrong in that? I would like to say that if we do not control the bureaucracy, if we do not streamline our bureaucracy, if we do not reform the bureaucracy, the bureaucracy is going to engulf even the democracy. Sir, what is wrong if the Prime Minister transferred the Secretary? Is the Prime Minister or any other Minister not a representative of the people in this country? Is he not the head of the democratic government? Is he not the head of the Government? I would like to remind my dear friends on the other side that if they take a political advantage out of such cases and if they try to make them as a political weapon, it is going to harm them also. Today we are in power. Tomorrow you may be in power and the same thing may happen. Therefore, I would like to remind our hon. Members again on the other side that it is detrimental to the very cause of democracy. Workers and others rung of employees.

But officers of certain grade do not have unions. Can you deny that even if there is no union for them, they do not have a hold on the government? Therefore, I would like to suggest that there should be some reform at the level top also. According to article 53 and article 154 of the Constitution, the Centre and the State respectively is entitled to appoint officers of various grades. The Government is entitled to appoint of officers. In that respect, if need be, we should not hesitate to make certain amendments also. I will just touch one more very important point, Sir, since there is no time I shall be very brief. Now I am just quoting the last portion of para 4 of the President's Address :

"The situation clearly calls for a reappraisal and Government propose a national dialogue for this purpose."

This is one of the most welcome steps and propositions of the Government. In this regard, I would like to stress that article 25 has got two Explanations. I suggest

that there should be more Explanations. In the name of secularism, if some nefarious activities are taking place, is it not worthwhile to amend or have more Explanations in this regard? The Gurudwara are not meant for keeping terrorists; churches are not meant for keeping black money; mandirs are not meant for keeping other kind of terrorists.

In conclusion, my suggestion is that this is a very good proposal of the Government. A few more explanations should be added to Article 25 of the Constitution. The two explanations in this Article which are already there are, Sikhs can carry Kirpan and the other explanation is that Hindu includes Jainism, Buddhism and Sikhism. If need be, more explanations can be added as to what should be done and what should not be done in a Mandir or Gurudwara or Church or mosque.

Is that the spirit of secularism if a minor student is not granted admission in a school unless he converts himself to another religion? Is that the spirit of Article 25 of the Constitution if such situation are created for conversion? In fact such activities lead to so many other serial complications.

Therefore, I suggest that to overcome this confusion and communalism, we may have more explanations in Article 25 of the Constitution.

SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI (Sikkim) : Sir, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks on President's Address.

I welcome the President's concern for national unity and integration. The President has rightly said that the people of Punjab and the Chief Minister Shri Barnala have shown exemplary courage in upholding the values of secular democracy. The need of the hour is that we all should rise above petty party considerations and extend our support to Shri Barnala. I extend my support to Shri Barnala and also to the Central Government for its clear policies and its stand for keeping religion separate from politics.

I also welcome the initiative taken by the Centre for having opened a dialogue with the GNLF. Peaceful approach to all such problems is very much needed. Violence, be it from the agitators or from the Government forces, must be eschewed.

People are very much peace-loving in Sikkim but we are suffering from long time when GNLF movement started because all of us are aware and Government is also aware that the single life-line that is 31A National Highway that joins Sikkim with the rest of the country runs through Darjeeling district and with frequent disruption of this communication, it has enhanced the price of each and every commodity in Sikkim and it even affects the developmental activities in our State. I hope Government will find out some peaceful solution to this problem in the near future.

President in his speech has said :

“Government are committed to safeguarding the rights and interests of minorities. The solemn assurances contained in our Constitution regarding religious, cultural and linguistic matters have been and are being implemented in letter and spirit.”

In this context, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to some of the basic issues that have a bearing on the social, economic and political life of the Sikkimese people. These are (i) seat reservation for the three ethnic groups that is, Bhutias, Lepchas and Nepalis in Sikkim Legislative Assembly ; (ii) grant of citizenship to the Stateless people of Sikkim and (iii) Recognition of Nepali language in the VIII Schedule of the Constitution.

The seat reservation for the three ethnic communities in the Sikkim Legislative Assembly is the most important issue that has been agitating the minds of the Sikkimese people ever since the *Tsong* seats in 1974 and the Nepalese seats in 1979 had been done away with. The issue of the seat reservation needs to be viewed not only in the context of educational, economic, social and political backwardness of these communities but also in the context

of historical, traditional and constitutional aspects. Prior to 1979, during the regime of Chogyal, all these communities have got seat reservations in the Sikkim Legislative Assembly on the basis of parity on the one hand *Bhutia, Lepcha* and on the other hand the Nepalese. The Chogyal had recognised the need to maintain the seat reservation for the sake of maintenance of peace and brotherhood amongst these people in Sikkim. This issue was a vital element in the historic agreement of May 8, 1973 that was reached between the Chogyal and the Government of India and the three major parties of Sikkim. The principle and practice of the reservation was reiterated in the Government of Sikkim Act in 1974. General election was held in April 1974 on this reservation basis only. Article 371 (f) of the Constitution recognised it as the State Assembly. Reservation of seats continued after Sikkim merged with the Indian Union even after 1975. But it was done away with by the Janata Government in 1979 in the most arbitrary manner without any justification and without any public opinion. It was Smt. Indira Gandhi who had continued the reservation of seats for the Nepalese even after merger. She had said that justice done to the people by the Janata Government would be undone by her Government. When she came back to power in 1980, we, the Sikkimese people, saw a glimmer of hope when the then Law Minister Shri Shiv Shanker said in Parliament during the Budget Session in 1980 as follow :

“If it is a case of revising reservation for the future, that is a matter which can be taken cognisance of. The hopes and aspiration of the people can also be considered and a new policy evolved.”

In reply to a written question, on the 14th December 1983, the then Minister of State for Home Affairs in the Home Ministry Shri N.R Laskar said :

“There have been proposals for reservation of seats in the Sikkim Legislative Assembly for the Nepalese and *Tsong* communities of Sikkim origin. Resolution for reservation of seats for the communities of Sikkim origin including

[Shrimati D. K. Bhandari]

the Chung community in the Legislature has also been received in this regard."

Many Memoranda have also been submitted to the Central Government. Chief Minister of Sikkim Shri Nar Bahadur Bhandari submitted this memorandum again to the Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi also. The fact is that Sikkim joined the Mainstream only in the year 1975. The State was being exposed to the democratic set up only for the past 10 years. It calls for special consideration of this demand of seat reservation.

The second thing is regarding grant of citizenship to the Stateless people of Sikkim. There is a wrong notion that these people have come from Nepal. Here, I would like to say that these people have not come from Nepal. They are the people of Sikkimese origin. Their names have not been registered in the Sikkim Subject Register because of some of the administrative lapses and the ignorance of the people. These are not people who migrated from Nepal. Recently a high level team was sent to Sikkim for studying the extent of this problem, and I am hopeful that a solution will come in the near future for this also.

Regarding inclusion of the Nepali language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution, not only in the public forum but in Parliament also many a time it has been raised and the State Legislative Assemblies of Sikkim, West Bengal and Tripura have already recommended the case that the Nepali language should be recognised as one of the languages in the Eighth Schedule. I hope Government will consider this demand sympathetically.

Regarding the new Education Policy, much has been said. It is high time that we started doing something in this direction.

I am sorry to say that nothing has been mentioned in the President's Address

regarding development of industrially backward hilly areas. If we do not think and plan for the development of such backward areas, how can we expect our country to grow equally with reduction of income inequalities and with removal of social and economic disparities?

Regarding preservation of environment, I should like to say that a massive afforestation programme must be undertaken in hilly areas to check floods and drought in the plains.

With these words, I conclude.

[*Translation*]

\*SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA  
GAVIT (Nandurbar) : Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the outset I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak in Marathi. I rise to support the motion of thanks to President's address. Hon. President has referred to the situation in Punjab and Shri Surjit Singh Barnala's action in dealing with the situation created by anti-national forces at the instance of foreign powers to destabilise unity and integrity of India. I congratulate Shri Surjit Singh Barnala for his great achievement.

When our Prime Minister was taking measures to deal with the anti national elements in Punjab, Pakistan deployed its army on the border early this year and created tension in the States of Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir. It appeared that the situation should any time turn into an aggression. For effectively dealing with the situation the Govt. had to deploy its armed forces on our borders for maintaining strict vigil. Our Prime Minister held talks between the two Govts in Delhi and brought about an agreement creating the hope of peaceful atmosphere in both the countries in near future. I congratulate hon. Prime Minister for his success in solving this problem amicably.

The thrust of the revised 20 point programme is on removal of poverty. Under this programme, our Govt. created

\*The speech was originally delivered in Marathi.

more employment potential for the rural unemployed. Many other programmes like upliftment of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, equal status to women, employment for the youth, environment protection, power supply and new education policy also received top priority under new 20 point programme.

In the States of punjab, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Goa, Tamilnadu, and many other States a new scheme of organising cultural festival was taken up. Supply of potable water, prevention of diseases of children, increase in the production of edible oils, expansion of communication net work, family planning programme with its emphasis on two children norm, health, education nutrition are some other high lights of this programme which will enable us to achieve all round development. IRDP was also vigorously implemented. But the representatives of the people were not involved in the implementation of this programme. I request that in future representatives of the people should be associated with the implementation of these programmes.

The implementation of NREP and RLEGP created employment of 5 lakh many days in rural areas. All these programmes meant for poverty alleviation should be effectively implemented in future. I am sure that our Govt. will spare no efforts in making the programmes outlined in the President's address a success. I am sure that effective implementation of these programmes will greatly contribute to individual and social development.

Our Prime Minister is very keen about the development of adivasis and backward areas. But we have not achieved the development of these areas due to tardy implementation of the schemes meant for their welfare. Inadequate expansion of TV net work in these areas in an instance in point. The adivasi area of Maharashtra from which I come is adjacent to some adivasi area of Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat. But I am sorry to point out that this entire adivasi belt comprision three States in deprived of TV facility. I request the Govt. to take immediate steps to

remedy the situation. In the matter of railway lines also this area is unfortunate. It is necessary to lay new railway lines in this area.

It is necessary to pay attention to forest cultivation and protection of our forests. There is large scale encroachment on forest land which has affected both adivasis and non- adivasis in this area. Therefor, Govt must effectively implement the scheme of forest protection Otherwise, the adivasis will have to face great risks. There are many schemes which are being implemented for the welfare of adivasis but inspite of our Prime Minister's keen intention for their effective implementation, their actual implementation leaves much to be desired. I also request the Govt. to undertake a programme for facing drought in this area.

The foundation stone of a factory in Dhule district was laid by Shri Vasanttrao Patil, the former Chief Minister of Maharashtra as early as in 1983. But it is regrettable that the work has yet started.

It is the policy of our Government to ensure the development of backward and adivasi areas and bring them on par with other developed areas. But I would like to humbly point out that while implementing this policy, due attention has not been paid to this area. Therefore, the Govt. should take all efforts to ensure development of this area.

With these words I once again thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak and conclude my speech.

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI (Hyderabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me time. A number of points have been touched in the Address and it is not possible to hence I speak on all of them is rich a shout time. But taking into account the problems of the House, I shall make my submission in brief. Very important and good speeches have been delivered here during the last 40 years; but if the leaders are asked to go throught a compilation of those speeches it would be clear to them that they did



[Shri Sultan Salahuddin Owaisi]

not practice what they professed. A lot has been said on national integration and national unity. But the question is that those who snatch the rights of the minorities are called communalists. But here it is quite the opposite. Those, who snatch the rights, are called nationalists and those who struggle for the protection of the rights of the minorities are called communalists. How strange it is. Big talks are made. Recently it was alleged that the Government surrendered before the Communal elements by introducing the divorce Bill. But my friends, may I ask you why you want to interfere in my religion. If the Government does not want, it, where is the question of surrender? Did you not protect your religion in this manner? Why had you enacted laws on low slaughter,? Why did you not say at that time that the Government had surrendered? But you want that you should get protection and there should be interference in my religion. When I oppose it, you say that the Government has surrendered before the communal elements. This is a strange logic which has revolted is disturbances everywhere. You should not misconstrue that people will forget this thing after your good speeches. Today education is spreading in the country and people have the capacity to understand your infections. You do not say the things which are in your mind and. All these things won't work; you will have to come with an open heart and give to each and every one his due right. This will prove good for ourselves as also for the country. If you deprive somebody of his rights and accuse him of communalism, then this thing won't work.

The Punjab problem has been referred to in the President's address. In fact, there is a minority community, Sikhs living in Punjab. They have made sacrifices and shed their blood for the protection of the border. Their sacrifices cannot be forgotten. I would say that there was only a very minor problem. Had 25000 acres of land been handed over to Punjab, it would not have caused any harm. This land would have remained in India itself and it would not have gone to any other country. We could have solved this issue.

But unnecessarily we allowed this issue to assume such serious proportions, whereas more area of our land is in the possession of the enemies. They are our brothers only who had shed their blood on the border. We keep it in arived.

In the same way a lot of things have been said here and education is one of the much issues. This thing has also been said in the President's address that the Government will take care of the minorities. I would first like to know if you have some concern for the minorities' what is the strength of Muslims in Government services. The number of secretaries is not yet known is date. So far as I know, it is not even half per cent (*Interruptions*)..... Had you gone through the constitution, you would not have raised such a question as to who is covered under the definition of minorities. It is only under our democratic set up that persons like you put such questions to me. Any way, I don't want to say anything in this regard. I would like to know as to what is our population there.

You talk of communalism, but I would say that the Government is also communal and communalism on the part of Government should also be checked. You go to Andhra Pradesh and see what is going on there. The Government is indulging in communalism and regionalism. It is the duty of the Central Government to check all such things. If the minorities start agitation there, then you would call it communalism. Therefore, it is the duty of the Central Government to check the atrocities being Perpetrated against the minorities in Andhra Pradesh. If the minorities start agitation there, you would call it communalism. Their very existence is in danger in Andhra Pradesh. Now you may see for yourself that the name of a hero, called Hussain Sagar Timan has been wiped out. A statue has been erected there. But there is so much ill will against Urdu that though Makdum Moiuddin's statue has been erected, but his name has not been written in Urdu. Now, I would like to know if it is not communalism on the part of the Government? Is the Central Government taking any action in this regard? No it is not taking any action.

If the minorities of the area rise against this thing, you would deplour it. In this connection I would like to request that with a view to take stock of all these things and to see as to what kind of atrocities are being perpetrated against the minorities and to know as to what sort of injustice had been done to them, a commission may be set up, so that.....

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) :  
 Why don't you go to High Court ?

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN  
 OWAISI : Mr. Daga, you are not acquainted with such things. 50 writs have been filed against the Government in the High Court, but in spite of all these... \*The situation is such, that it cannot be described in words. Judgement in a particular writ goes against them, even then that thing continues. Now you tell me, is there any power left with me and do you think that court procedure is so easy. Now-a-days one requires at least Rs. 5000/- to pay to the advocate as his fees to file a writ. Do you think that filing of writ is so simple ? Can an ordinary man file a writ every time Can an ordinary man afford to go to Supreme Court ? Our justice has become very costly. Mr. Daga, you can say so, but this matter deserves due consideration and serious thought.

With this I would also like to speak about education Policy. I would like that Urdu might be given due status in this policy and it should be introduced in schools and all facilities should be made available to the students learning Urdu.

I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI C. P. THAKUR (Patna) : Mr. Deputy Speaker. Sir, I thank you for giving me time now to speak at the fag end of the session on the Motion of Thanks moved by Shri Jagan Nath Kaushal. I rise to support this Motion of Thanks, I must say this Address is an excellently prepared document. It is just like a

formula which has given the activities of the Government, the achievements of the Government and the future action plan of the Government.

One thing which has not been appreciated by the honourable Members of the Opposition is that in this document there is one novel method of more stress on education and eradication of poverty through education. In the Western World, now there is a cliche that if you want to solve the problems of your country, take care of education, Now the Government and our Prime Minister have realised this importance. They have given adequate stress on education in this document. If we want to improve, if we want to improve our production; if we want to improve our science and technology, if we want to improve our military power, everywhere good education is involved. Therefore, the Government has to go ahead not only in quantitative but also in qualitative aspects of education.

The second important thing in this document is stress on the problem of Punjab. That is really a vital problem- Now something about the accord. There has been some criticism regarding the philosophy of the accord, But certainly the principle behind the accord has not been appreciated much by the public or by the Members of the Opposition. This accord by our prime Minister has not been done for any political gain. There are two aspects of this accord : one is the political and another is the national. Here the nationalism prevailed over the politics. I must say that the history will remember Mr. Rajiv Gandhi as one of the graetest nationalists. If you analyse all the records and the accords, whether in Punjab, Mizoram or in Assam, every where the people of those provinces have been brought back into the national stream, We can say that we have not succeeded in Punjab But there also a democratically elected Government has started functioning- One thing which we have not appreciated much is there are trained people to sabotage it There are trained terrorists, Who are trained by the well advanced countries of the world.

18.00 hrs.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) : I request that the sitting of the House may be extended upto 1830 hrs so that all the hon. Members, who are sitting in the House and who want to participate on this debate, can speak today.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think, the House agrees to sit upto 1830 hrs.

MANY HON. MEMBERS : Yes, Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will sit upto 1830 hrs. You may now continue.

SHRI C. P. THAKUR : As I was saying, in Punjab, it is not only the bullets of the terrorists that we have to counter. They are the trained people, who also spread anti-nationalism and we have to have commandos trained in nationalism and who can counter anti-nationalism of the terrorists by nationalism. That aspect needs to be appreciated.

I agree with the hon. Members who expressed the view that Shri Barnala should be supported. In the last session of Parliament also, I said that Shri Barnala's hands need to be strengthened.

18.01 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

He is one person who has stood like a rock against religious fanaticism and fundamentalism.

There is another problem which has to be looked at from a different angle, and that is the problem of army deserters. They reacted in extremely unusual conditions at the spur of the moment. Except those army deserters who are charged with murder or similar other offences, in the case of other deserters, the Government should take a sympathetic attitude. All the deserters should be assessed by psychiatrists; their mental condition should be assessed and on their personal bonds, they should be released. It must be appreciated

that if you imprison one person in a family, you make the whole family anti-national. We have therefore, to do some rethinking on this problem.

Then, our foreign policy has been very nicely summarised in the President's Address; we believe in peaceful co-existence. We want friendly relations with our neighbours. But in our foreign policy we are more obsessed with Pakistan than with China. India is a country which is emerging as a major power in the South-East Asia and it should not be obsessed with Pakistan, but with China. If we have to equate ourselves for purposes of military power, we should do it with China and not with Pakistan. If Pakistan manufactures an atomic bomb, we say that we have to change our options. This changing of options should not be there; we have to give a firm direction to our policy. Take the case of Russia, for example. They put moratorium on nuclear tests, but when they realised, that if they do that, they will be left far behind, and, therefore, they started nuclear tests again. Every country has to think in terms of their own existence.

As I said, India is emerging as a powerful nation in the South-East Asia. Not only we have to defend our democracy and strengthen it, we should also take a clear decision on the nuclear policy. I think, the time has come when we should go nuclear, we should not only make the bombs, we should also make advances in other aspects of the nuclear power. Some hon. Members said that allocation of more funds on defence is eating away the money which could have been usefully spent on other development. As we find in other countries, the money spent for defence purposes also creates employment opportunities and adds to the welfare of the country as a whole. Unfortunately, in our country we always import most of the technology and we have not developed our own technology in the defence field and therefore, we have not been able to create so much of employment in our country. I think, we should now do that.

Some hon. Members criticised the Government that they have succumbed to

the fundamentalism in the Muslim personal law. With regard to this Bill, what the Government did was proper and correct. They assessed the feelings of the people and people felt that the time was not yet ripe for this type of a legislation. Therefore, a proper decision was taken that a change should be made only at a point of time when people really want that change, whether it be with reference to majority or minority. When people feel that it should be changed, then a change will come and now the time is not ripe. I also assessed the opinion of the people in my constituency and they felt that this was a sort of an interference. This type of fear was there in their mind.

I have now to thank you for giving me time to speak these few points.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central): I have been waiting for three days and now you have given me time to speak. I must thank you. I am hearing all the speeches that are being made for the last three days. The President's Address is almost in the same form for the last two years referring to some points and saying that such and such a thing had happened, such and such progress has been made and so on.

But I am coming to certain categorical points. The national income in 1985-86 is Rs. 195707 crores. Taking into account the country's population which is about 70 crores, if you make a calculation as per the Government figure, the per capita national income is about Rs. 7 per day. And if we take five people as a norm for a family, it comes to Rs. 35 per family per day or about Rs. 1050 per month. I am asking a question in this House whether the average income of a family per month is about Rs. 1050 in this country. I think 85 per cent of the families do not come anywhere near this mark. Only 10 to 15 per cent are earning more and more. We are just equating a begging man with top people like Birlas and Tatas and adding their incomes, we are arriving at an average of the sum total which is not at all realistic. And these are government figures only. They are not my figures.

Per capita cloth consumption is also given at 16 metres per year. But 40 per cent of the population consumes only 2 metres; 30 per cent consumes 9 metres and the remaining 30 per cent consumes about 30 metres. It is the same with consumption of food or calorie intake also. 60 per cent of the people pay more than 50 per cent for their food. All these figures are given by Government only.

Sir, it is true that whatever developments have been achieved in the country for the last two or three years, these developments are benefitting only a very few people at the top level of the society. Their income is increasing. On the other side about 80 to 90 per cent of the people—I am not going to the length of calling all of them poor—are always suffering. That is what is happening in our national economy. But such type of specific things should be brought to the notice of common people by our honourable and respected President. He should bring to the notice of the average man that this is our national income, this is our average consumption and so on and so forth. But the Government has not so far dared to give such type of figures. They are only confusing the issues because they cannot face the public. According to the Seventh Five Year Plan, the average income of the family which is below poverty line is Rs. 6400 in a village and Rs. 7300 in a town. If you compare this figure with the income of about six to seven crores of families working in the fields, in the stone-breaking work, in powerloom sector and in the farms as labourers, you will find that their incomes are much less than the figure worked for a family living below the poverty line. Their minimum wages are never specified. Though our hon. Labour Minister always speaks about their welfare, Government has never bothered to strictly enforce the minimum wages for farm labour, stone-breaking workers, etc. In 80 per cent of the cases, the minimum wages are much less than the poverty line figure and it is really shameful that we are discussing economic plans, poverty and all those things. I do not like to waste the time of the House, but I just want to mention one thing. Today afternoon I had been to Faridabad to see the stone-breaking workers. In Bombay, they were my first

[Dr. Datta Samant]

union. 10,000 of these workers draw Rs. 8 per day after working for 12 long hours. Three people died about a month back and the managers drove away their wives by just giving them Rs. 1000. Not even a single minimum basic law of so many Acts concerning minimum wages is being followed by Government. So, 10000 workers in this stone-breaking industry are suffering in Faridabad. I went there today only as a guest and I have seen these things. So, this is the nature of things. In Bombay, I have seen about 50,000 people are sleeping on the roads and they are all beggars. About 50 lakh people are staying in hutments. You are visualising that their income is going up still, by dividing or subtracting or something like that. Two per cent to three per cent people, who are on the top are getting the benefits. This is the condition of our national economy.

I would like to mention that, our President has failed to mention in his Address regarding the blackmoney. The Amnesty scheme which you have introduced is quite all right. You have conducted some raids also. You have earned some revenue also. Anyway, you have done something. But, the blackmoney which is circulating in this country is about Rs. 50,000 crores. Then what are you going to do with this? The parallel economy is running in this country. As per studies, the income of the tax-evaders is two and a half times more than the income of those people who have been assessed for the taxes. Somewhere taxes are paid and somewhere taxes are not at all paid.

Sir, the public sector which is importing machineries and other things from abroad; the administrative delays, these are all the major sources of blackmoney.

The industrial production has gone up by 8.6 per cent. Now, the Government has changed the calculation by taking the base year as 1980, by adding some electronics and other things. Otherwise, if you take 1970 as base year, it would come to around 5 per cent. How are you

measuring the industrial production? The Government is giving money to the private agencies, by giving money through the banks. They are also giving money to some employees for starting factories. Do you know, what is happening? The private enterprises are swallowing this money. What are they doing for our national economy? What is your control? How much money they have swallowed? This is the major source of blackmoney. If you see the records, at present there are about 5 lakh industries which are sick and more than 10 lakh workers have been thrown out of employment. The bank deposits are swallowed by these private agencies. But nobody is making any effort to check this thing. The same private agencies are getting additional loan. So, I would say this is the source of blackmoney which these people are creating. It is a havoc for our national economy. This Government is sleeping over the matter. So, such type of economic offences are going on here.

If you compare the Consumer Price Index of 1960, the value of the Rupee has gone to 14.60 paise. These are the figures which were supplied by the Reserve Bank of India in October, 1986. This shows, where, our economy is moving.

No doubt, the private sector has done well. About six to seven hundred factories have been set up with more than Rs. 100 crores as their share capital in 1985-86. Their business is quite good. Their turnover is quite good. Their gross profits have gone up. But, they are not doing their business with their money. They are borrowing from the banks. Their borrowings have gone up by two-folds. You see, this is the tendency which is prevailing. Even, if the Tatas or Birlas or somebody else want to start a factory, they have to go in for public borrowing. So, these are the reports of the Government. I have got with me the percentage regarding all these things. These are the important points which I wanted to mention regarding the corporate sector or the private limited companies. In 1985-86, their imports went up by two times and their exports went up by half per cent. So, they are making good business out of this Government money.

In our national economy, the gap between the imports and exports was about 17 crores and it has increased in 1985-86. These are the figures of the Government. How the private sector is utilising the Government money? It is a very important thing and it is high time that the Government should give certain directions regarding all these things.

I would also like to mention about the modernisation and unemployment. I am coming from Bombay. The hon. Labour Minister has given the figure that in 1989, there will be, five comes and eighty lakh people will be unemployed. As per my calculation, over seven crores will be unemployed out of the 70 crore population of this country. Then, how are you going to solve it? The President did not even talk about a single word regarding this in his Address. Last year, nobody touched about this figure during the discussion on the Budget. I asked for it from the Library here. Nobody is giving that figure. I think the Government has failed. You have failed. Your Government does not want to give any specific figure.

I am told you are now going to modernize all these things. What is the modern technology? In the last three years, there were 300 collaborations with multi-nationals. Earlier, during 33 years, there were only 300 collaborations. An equal number is there in the last three years. I have studied the report on foreign collaborations. They have dumped their old technology into India. This is a seller's market. With such collaborations or modernizations, the development of Indian economy will not come about. If such types of things are linked with modernization, I am afraid it will adversely affect our economy.

Now about cotton and wheat prices. Wheat was procured last year at Rs. 165, and this year the procurement price is Rs. 171. The Food Corporation has made another Rs. 1000 crores of black money. It is a black doctor. Money is wasted. One rupee is spent per kilo. The average man is now getting it at Rs. 3.50 a kilo.

A similar thing is happening regarding cotton. This morning I had raised this:

at present, 41 lakh bales of cotton are lying in this country. You have allowed a concession on the import of polyester, and a slight percentage on the purchase of cotton. You allowed them to export. Nobody is allowing the export of cotton. But they export textiles i.e. cloth and garments. They have orders worth Rs. 900 crores. Therefore, from one shirt which is exported, the cotton growers get only Rs 3/-. The cost of the cotton cloth is Rs. 25/-; the stitching man gets Rs. 3/- and it is exported for Rs. 90/-. That is the whole economy. Here, Government has failed; and so, the farmers and agriculturists of this country are suffering.

The President has not mentioned these things in his Address.

There are many more points; but since you have rung the bell, I thank you for giving me some time and close my speech.

[Translation]

SHRI BHARAT SINGH (Outer Delhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Address made by the President before the Members of both the Houses on 23rd of February. It consists of matters relating to all round progress of India, maintaining unity and integrity of the country, honour of the women, providing a boost to agriculture and removal of the shortage of pulses. First, I would like to speak on agriculture. After the nationalisation of Banks, farmers had set up tube wells and irrigated their land. With the availability of irrigation facilities, good seeds and good quality fertilisers, the agricultural production has increased. Just now, it was stated in the House that when our population was 40 crores, we used to import foodgrains from abroad. But with the rise in population, our stock of foodgrains has also increased. For this all the credit goes to Smt. Indira Gandhi. During her regime, farmers were sanctioned loans and all facilities were made available to them. Farmers worked very hard and increased the production of foodgrains. At present there is a little shortage of pulses. The President has said in his address that Rs. 50 crores have been earmarked for increasing the production of pulses so that production of pulses may increase and their

[Shri Bharat Singh]

rates might be reduced and the consumers may be able to get them at lower prices. This will solve the problem of shortage of pulses with the hard work of farmers. I would also like to say that the farmers produce crops by working very hard. But there are certain things on which the Government should pay its attention. The farmer works hard for the whole year but when the crops are ready for harvesting hailstones damage his crops. Sometimes their granary catches fire. The Government should pay attention towards this so that the morale of the farmer gets a boost and he might be in a position to produce more and more. I would like to express my views about unemployment. The D.R.D.A. provided three wheeler scooters as also helped in getting licences to the unemployed educated youth of Delhi so that they could earn their livelihood. Bank loans were provided to petty shopkeepers, rehriwallahs and vendors on a very nominal interest. It is a fact that in the entire country 20 lakh people were helped to bring themselves above the poverty line. The reason is that the Government helps them so that they may become self reliant. Under the 20 Point Programme the poor, the landless labourers, the Harijans were distributed 120 sqyd of plot each in every village panchayat and provision of roads, electricity, water supply were made for them by DRDA. They were allotted plots free of cost. Everyone should have bread, clothes and house and that is why our Government is helping them in this regard. This is the aim of our party. It had been the policy of Indira Gandhiji to raise the poor above the poverty line so that they may become self reliant. Now Rajiv Gandhi is also following the same policy. There are no two opinions that previously there was much poverty. The members of the opposition say that the poor have become poorer. This is not correct. The poor have made progress in comparison to the past. You can see the history of the past 20 years to know as to what transformation has taken place. The people of the opposition speak of 40 years, but I would like you to go through the development of only last 10 years. The water of the Ganga and the Yamuna rivers

has been made available to each and every village so that the incidence of disease is checked and provision of electricity and roads has been made in the countryside. Of course, facility of road link from one village to another is lacking in some cases, but our Government will definitely pay attention towards this problem so that roads are provided there for the facility of the people.

The Government have sufficient stock of foodgrains. Fair price shops have been opened at different places in every city and village. Ten years back there used to be long queues at every such shop, but now people get all things of their necessity at reasonable rates. The Government have taken responsibility to supply foodgrains directly to Fair Price Shops so that the poor people may get foodgrains at cheaper rates. It has always been our endeavour to provide maximum benefit to the poor. There are a number of unauthorised colonies in Delhi which are facing great difficulty. Lakhs of people reside in these colonies. The Government is going to make provision of water there. Tubewells are being installed at different places and electricity is being made available to them. In the unauthorised colony of pre 1981 period, people belonging to middle class category like tailors, conductors from Haryana and Rajasthan are living there. Roads should be constructed in such colonies so that they can go anywhere without any difficulty. Buildings should be constructed for schools whether they are higher secondary schools or other schools, in the rural areas. At present there are two school buildings at Mehrauli and one at Nazafgarh. In the New Education Policy, half an hour has been kept apart for giving education on eradication of untouchability to the small children. We should give such education to our students as may teach them to live with love so that the unity and integrity of the country is maintained and the country may become stronger day by day.

Similarly, there are many things which I have stated like provision of employment to a number of unemployed youths under DRDA. This shows that the Government have done a lot of work for the poor. We

all want that India should become strong and the people should live with love. If the Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians and people of other communities live with love, the unity of the country can be maintained and India would emerge as a powerful nation. If we live unitedly, only then the unity and integrity of the country can be maintained. You might recall that during the freedom struggle, the Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Harijans, farmers and other people of villages together followed Mahatma Gandhiji and due to them India achieved independence. We should work with the same spirit to protect the freedom of the country. I would like to say that if we work hard for the country, the country will become stronger. With these words, I support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address and also convey my thanks to you.

[English]

SHRI SAMAR BRAHMA CHOUHDURY (Kokrajhar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, with a deep sense of anguish and disappointment I observe that the President has practically by passed the problems of Scheduled Tribes, as if it is a ritualistic and routine work.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We shall extend the time up to 6-45 p.m. so that Shri Choudhury and Shri Daga may complete their speeches, taking ten minutes each.

SHRI SAMAR BRAHMA CHOUHDURY : The President has casually mentioned that in the revised 20-Point Programme of 1986 programmes for ensuring justice to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are included. This much and nothing more. The speech, or the Address of the President is a reflection of the policies of the Government. Judging from this point of view, are we to infer that the problem of Scheduled Castes and Tribes have lost their priorities in the minds of this Government ? Otherwise, more time should have been devoted to deal with the problems of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Mr. Chairman, we all will agree that in spite of the special efforts and the special

trust the Government had been giving to uplift the tribal societies, to uplift the Scheduled Castes the achievement is far from satisfactory. Today, what do we see specially in the case of Scheduled Tribes, particularly in the area from which I come, the Scheduled Tribes of the p'ains of Assam ? Their economy is going from bad to worse. We have painfully observed that the pilot projects meant to develop the tribals and tribal areas, the tribal development blocks meant to develop the tribal economy and tribal areas failed miserably. So, in order to improve the conditions, in order to have a better effect, the Government of India have presently switched over to the tribal sub-plans concept. We have been observing that even this tribal sub plan has been miserably failing. In spite of spending crores of rupees to uplift the tribal societies and to develop the tribal areas, tribal people are going more and more below the poverty line. This special effort could not achieve the desired result. Why ? From my long years of association with tribal development works I can say that one of the main reasons of this failure is that these plans, pilot projects, tribal development blocks and the tribal sub plan have failed to involve the tribal people in the matter of implementation of these schemes. Implementation of these developmental efforts has all along been through extraneous agencies. As a result of that, money allocated for the tribal development has been squandered away. In many cases there were sabotage to these efforts by the vested interests. So, unless some means are devised, some agencies are created to involve the tribals themselves in the effort of development of tribal people, no amount of special allocation of money will help and achieve desired goal.

I have seen that the land alienation problem has become more and more acute. More people are uprooted from their villages and thrown away from their areas. As a result the tribal economy has suffered. Agriculture is the mainstay of tribal economy. If the lands are alienated from the tribal people, definitely we cannot expect the improvement of tribal economy.

The tribals are distinct people. They have their own language, culture and



[Shri Sumar Brahma Choudhury]

tradition. They have different ethnic identity of their own. They inhabit particular areas and particular region. So the main tribal problems are preservation of their ethnic identity and their areas. Unless their ethnic identity and areas are preserved, the problem of the tribals will not be solved.

We have seen that wherever autonomy is extended, the tribal areas have done better. For instance, in Arunachal we have extended autonomy. We have given it statehood. We have given statehood to Nagaland. So is the case in Mizoram and Meghalaya. In these areas the land alienation problem has been solved successfully. In those states the achievement of developmental works is much better than in other areas. From that point of view we must learn that to involve tribal people in safeguarding their areas, in protecting their lands, tribals should be given autonomy. The makers of the Constitution visualised this necessity. That is why, they provided provisions to extend regional autonomy, district autonomy to tribal areas. And wherever these autonomies were extended the result was much better. Today what do we see in Arunachal and Nagaland, in Meghalaya and Mizoram ?

We see that the sense of insecurity has been removed from the minds of the tribal people and a sense of belonging has been restored in their minds. We must learn a lesson from that experience and take that directions to solve various tribal problems. Today it is seen that just to get the benefit of autonomy, the plains tribals of Assam are striving for autonomy. They are demanding a State called Udyachal. We also see that the hills tribals of Assam are demanding more autonomy a status of autonomous state. The *Adivasis* of Chhota Nagpur area are demanding Jharkhand. There are the political aspiration of the Tribals. So, I appeal to the Government that as per the provisions of the Constitution, these tribal areas should be given autonomy and the political aspirations of these tribal areas should be fulfilled.

I expect that our young and dynamic Prime Minister will deal with this problem

while replying to the debate. With these words I conclude.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit with humility that you should kindly regulate the time. It is the duty of the chair to refuse permission to a speaker on the subject before hand. This creates great resentment. We will be very grateful to you if you kindly regulate the time. If you do not regulate the time, you will not be doing justice to Members. I would not like to use any harsh words against anyone. But this is not proper.

We all have taken a pledge in the Constitution. This Constitution is a living and revolutionary document. If we followed it, there would not have been any unrest, strife, animosity in the country. Article 38(2) says,—

[*English*]

“The State shall, in particular, strive to minimise the inequalities in income, and endeavour to eliminate inequalities in status, facilities and opportunities not only amongst individuals, but also, amongst groups of people residing in different areas or engaged in different vocations.”

[*Translation*]

Who will be responsible for it ? What is the reason for the unrest prevailing in the country. These are the publications of the Government and not ours. This is ‘Yojna’. Recently, Dr. Melcolm S. Adisaisayga has written an article in it. I have no time to read out this article, otherwise you will say that I have taken much time. In his article he has given the reason for the strife.

[*English*]

“This coexistence of the few rich and the poor majority stems from the unequal ownership of assets, which inequality seems to be worsening and widening, even as our economic growth accelerates.”

And he has given this picture.

[*Translation*]

What is the reason that there is strife and unrest in the country? One person is dying slowly. Its main reason is that there is inequalities in the country. Today one state is economically advanced, while another State continues to be backward. Who is responsible for this state of affairs? The regional in balance is increasing. One person is economically sound while another is going below the poverty line. At that time you say that you have got so much stock of foodgrains. I do not want to say much on it.

We have been continuously supporting Barnalaji and we have conveyed our thanks to him. All agree that there is unity in diversity in our country. But in spite of this, killings are continuing unabated in the country at present. You exhort that we have to fight against it and we are fighting against such a tendency. Efforts should be made to put a stop to the killings of innocent persons

The incident, which took place on 12th February should make us hang our heads in shame. The dacoits were in the bank for full one hour and forty five minutes looting the cash. They put bundles of cash of Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 denominations in the sacks and blankets at the point of gun and loaded it in matadors parked outside and decamped with the huge amount of cash. No Minister or leader thought it proper to express his reaction on it. At least 200 persons were present in that bank at that time. They took away about Rs. 5 crores from the bank located in the Centre of the market. Surprisingly, they preferred to take away bundles of Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 denominations instead of the denomination of Rs. 10, 5, 2 and Re. 1. I would like to know who is responsible for this incident? At present, banks are being looted in this way and due to this, expenditure on banks is also increasing.

We believe in the principle of secularism and we have faith in the democratic set

up. We would also like to follow it. But what is happening in the country? In the newspaper of day before yesterday, it has been published with regard to self-reliance.

[*English*]

In regard to self reliance, the figures were given in the newspaper of day before yesterday. It was stated therein that India is falling into external debt. What is the total external and internal debt? It is Rs. 327553.91 crores. How much is the interest thereon? The interest which we paid during 1985-86 is Rs. 1007 crores. This is the figure as on 31st March, 1986.

[*Translation*]

This shows how much we are lagging behind in the matter of self-reliance. Even today we are importing agricultural commodities. At present we are importing edible oils worth Rs. 767 crores and sugar worth Rs. 421 crores. Similar is the case of cement also. These are all latest figures. How long will we be importing sugar? Has the country moved forward? Of course, it has moved forward, but we should not be complacent over it. We should not say that we have not done anything. But one thing I must say that we shall have to think as to what progress we have actually made.

In regard to taxation, I would like to say that there has been increase in indirect taxes. In 1950-51 the share of direct tax was 43.3 per cent and today it is 19.3 per cent. The share of indirect taxes which was 56.7 per cent has gone up to 80.7 per cent. In this way share of indirect taxes has increased and consequently the poor have been hit very hard.

So far as education is concerned, do you expect that we will be able to get qualified teachers in the schools in the villages? When lakhs of teachers are not qualified there, how will the new education system be introduced in the villages. We are not consistently following what the Constitution has provided and what we have taken pledge in the constitution. The time allotted to me is very short. I would,

therefore, not like to say much. Even this much has been said :

[English]

"The World Bank has estimated that given the present state of the education system in India, this country will house 54 per cent of the World's illiterates in the age group of 15 to 19 by 2001".

[Translation]

Therefore, I would like to say that we have not been able to take up the work which we wanted to do.

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BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Thirty-Forth Report

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY  
AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA  
DIKSHIT) : I beg to present the Thirty-  
fourth Report of the Business Advisory  
Committee.

18.47 hrs.

*The Lok-Sabha then adjourned till Eleven  
of the Clock on Tuesday, March 3, 1987/*

*Phalgun 12, 1908 (Saka)*