

on the matter is concerned, you should be rest assured. You are free to do whatever you like.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska) : I rise to...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : What is your point of order ?

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : No point of order. On my point of order the ruling will be given by the Speaker, not by you.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1988-89
 —Contd.

[English]

Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies—
 Contd.

12.23 hrs.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska) : I rise to support the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies. There is a shortage of essential commodities due to drought in some parts of the country including floods in some other parts of the country but the Government could face the challenge with success.

In 1986-87, the production of foodgrains was about 144 million tonnes, a decline of 4.2 per cent over 1985-86. The production of rice and wheat declined by 5.3 per cent and 3.1 per cent respectively. The stock of foodgrains stood at 14.96 million tonnes on 1.12.1987 as against 23.85 million tonnes on 1.12.1986. During April to December 1986, the wholesale price index moved up by 8.5 per cent which has a repercussion on the retail price. The steep rise in prices of wheat and rice was checked by the timely release of stock for public consumption and release of stock for distribution specially under public distribution system.

The drought relief programme specially subsidised foodgrains in ITDP area and the tribal majority States and Union Territories helped us to a great extent to prevent the rise in prices of wheat and rice. The price

of sugar has almost remained stable because of production. But the lean period is ahead and the Food and Civil Supplies Department should be cautious and come in a very big way to see that during this lean period up to the harvest of Kharif the public are supplied essential commodities and there should be no dearth of them. So, the Government should be cautious in monitoring prices, availability of essential commodities, prevention of black-marketing and distribution of essential commodities through the public distribution system and matters relating to weights and measures and quality control.

The major thrust of the policy of the Government policy is to increase production of essential commodities and supply throughout the year keeping in view the supply of cheaper foodgrains, through various schemes to poor and vulnerable people.

There is a shortage of supply of rice and kerosene in some States, more so in Orissa. The State is suffering from acute drought. The Orissa State Government have requested the hon. Minister, the Members of Parliament of Orissa also have requested the hon. Minister to ensure the supply of adequate quantities of rice and kerosene to the State, and I hope that the Minister will kindly look into it.

In the report it is stated that mobile Vans have been provided for distribution of essential commodities. But in Orissa, especially in Ganjam district, in my constituency, I do not find any mobile vans.

The financial assistance given by the Centre to the States through the cooperatives is not utilised for the purpose for which it is meant; or for the benefit of the consumers, especially again, in Orissa. The financial assistance by way of managerial subsidy, rent for the houses, for storage and sale, and soft loans are mostly mis-utilised adjoined towards the loss sustained otherwise by the cooperatives beginning with the apex marketing society up to the primary society. It is to be utilised for the benefit of the consumer and so steps should be taken to ensure that it reaches the consumers. Monitoring and supervision should be done by the Centre to see that the cooperatives utilise the subsidy and soft

[Shri Somnath Rath]

loans given by the centre for the benefit of consumer are properly utilised.

In Orissa, storage agents are appointed for the supply of grains to the Harijans tribals and others under the different schemes, but mostly individuals are appointed. For essential commodities, individuals are appointed as storage agents at the district level, or regional level, but there is no storing agent at the block level. Necessarily the retail dealers who have to pick up the commodities from the agents, they have to pay more for transport. The transfer charges given to them are much less. The FCI does not care, so also the storing agent, to give the essential commodities by weightment. At times retail dealers are seen adopting the practice of selling the essential commodities at the places where they get them. Edible oil never reaches the villagers as it ought to be. What is required is, as the Government is saying, the consumer movement should be a people's movement, associating the public voluntary organisations and the people.

Through you, I am requesting the hon. Minister to give a circular to the States where the MPs are involved in the Committees, the Committees should be called in such a manner that the MPs will be able to attend and certainly not when the House is in session, because in my constituency, today the Citizens' Committee has been called at Berhampur, but I cannot attend it.

Sir, it is necessary that the individuals should not be encouraged and as far as possible, the cooperatives should be given priority for storage and distribution of essential commodities.

In the report, it has been mentioned that by raids, crores of rupees worth of essential commodities were seized. This is only a tip of the iceberg. It is for the Government to consider, when because of certain raids, such a huge quantity of essential commodities which have gone to black market have been detected, if proper and effective steps are taken, the magnitude of the black marketing will be known.

The Government has taken steps about

the Consumer Protection Movement. The Consumer Protection Movement should be people's movement, but it has not gained momentum. The Consumer Protection Act 1986 is not implemented in right earnest. It is moving at a snail's pace. Twenty States have set up Consumer Protection Council; only Seven States have set up 'State Consumers' Commission; and not a single District Consumer Disputes Redressal Committee has been constituted. So, it is high time that the Government should give stress on this consumer protection, as it is the policy of the Government.

The Quality Control Inspectors should be asked to see that the quality is maintained. The producers should be given remunerative price, so that the production can be increased. Just like sugar, for the production of oilseeds and other essential commodities remunerative price should be given to the producers so that he will be encouraged to produce more and meet the situation. The growth of population is another factor.

Taking all this into consideration, there should be people's movement as stated by the Government.

I thank you once again for having given me an opportunity to participate in the debate. Implementation is the only criteria, which has to be fulfilled. The Acts are not wanting; the policy of the Government is very clear; but what is wanting is implementation at the grassroot level in right earnest for the benefit of consumers. Supervision and monitoring are necessary.

[Translation]

*SHRI R. ANNANAMBI (Pollachi) :
Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak on the demands for grants of the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies on behalf of the AIADMK.

I welcome the allocation of Rs. 2563 crores for the Food Department. Rs. 57 crores have been allocated for the Civil Supplies department. I would have been happy if this allocation is 100 crores. Civil Supplies department is a very important

department and only through the network of this department essential commodities are distributed to the hungry mouths in the nook and corner of this country.

During 1985-86, the food production in the country was 150.44 million tonnes. The subsequent year, the food production came down to 144.7 million tonnes. Apart from the inefficiency of the Government in properly planning the food production in the country, the drought situation and other natural calamities were the main reasons for the decline in food production. Particularly, in Tamil Nadu, the food production has grossly come down due to drought conditions. Last year, when I spoke in this august House, I demanded an allocation of Rs. 500 crores to battle the drought condition. However, only a paltry allocation of Rs. 125 crores were allocated by the Central Government. This lackadaisical approach of the Central Government to the burning problem of drought has resulted in the decline in food production in the country.

This is the condition in almost all the States. The apathy of the Government will make the country lag behind in food production. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to take timely steps to undo the damage done by drought. All essential inputs like fertilizers and pesticides must be supplied to our farmers free of cost.

Food, clothing and shelter are three fundamental need of a human being. Among these three fundamental needs, food gets the topmost priority. The Government must, therefore, support the farmers who produce this food. Fertilizers and pesticides must be distributed to our farmers free of cost. If such incentives are provided to the farmers, they would increase the food production. That would also make us stand in the forefront of food production among the countries of the world.

I also urge upon the Government to constitute a High Level Committee to go into the matter of declining food production in the country. The Committee should tour all the States and report to the Government about the various factors holding up the food production. It should also recommend the ways and means of increasing our food production.

The Government must increase the employment to opportunities in fair price shops. Special priority should be given to the Scheduled Castes in the matter of employment in Fair price shops. Hon. Minister may kindly take note of this. Widows should also get priority in employment in these fair price shops. If women are employed in fair price shops, the Government can effectively ensure fair distribution of essential commodities to poor consumers. Women may also help to reduce the malpractices in the distribution of foodgrains through these shops. Women should therefore be given top priority in employment in fair price shops in the interest of having corruption free distribution system. Fair price shops should be set up in every village.

The late Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. MGR rightly evolved a policy by which the fair price shops were entrusted only to Government and cooperative agencies. The policy reduced malpractices in the distribution of essential commodities. But in Delhi and many other States the fair price shops are run by private individuals and the distribution system is ridden with many malpractices. The Government must, therefore, evolve a firm policy in the matter of entrusting fair price shops to private individuals.

Rice is the staple food in Tamil Nadu. Most of the eatable in Tamil homes are made of rice. I therefore request the Government to increase the rice quota to the State. At least 10 lakh tonnes of rice should be allocated to the State from the Central pool. As wheat is the staple food in North India, wheat quota to the northern States should be increased in the same manner. When there is scarcity of foodgrains, the Government must resort to imports. Government must import rice from Burma and other countries and allocate the rice to Tamil Nadu and other rice consuming States. Likewise, wheat may be imported from America and Australia and allocate it to wheat consuming States.

Lastly, let me request the Government to come forward with a firm policy, a national policy, on the distribution and production of foodgrains in the country particularly when our food production is on the decline.

[Shri R. Annanambi]

With these words, I conclude.

*SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM (Arakkonam): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish to speak a few words in support of the demands for grants of the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies for the year 1988-89.

Food production this year has declined. The main reason for this decline is scanty rainfall. We must therefore augment our water resources. Particularly in Tamil Nadu many lakes are dry. I have been drawing the attention of the Government for a long time to this problem. These lakes must be desilted so that these lakes could store adequate water when there is rainfall. The water, thereafter, could be used during the drought years. At least this year, a survey must be conducted and the work of desilting these dry lakes must be started. Kaveripakkam and Mamandur are the two big lakes in Arakkonam. These lakes irrigate 20000 acres of land. These lakes should be desilted without further delay. Besides, farmers with 2 or 3 acres must be provided with bore-well facility free of cost.

The Government is providing 2000 crores subsidy on foodgrains. But I do not think that this subsidy is reaching the poor farmers. Government must look into this.

The support prices offered to farmers should be raised. Then only farmers will have an incentive to increase the food production. Farmers are toiling hard in the fields to increase the food production. They must, therefore, get higher remuneration as support prices for their produce. The Government has fixed Rs. 146 as support price for paddy. This should be increased. In the same way, the support price for sugarcane should also be increased. The prices of sugar and jaggery are one and the same. The farmers, therefore, divert their sugarcane for the production of jaggery. The sugarmills are closed down for 3 to 4 months in a year. They are running in losses and Government must take steps to rehabilitate the sugar mills. The Government must also raise the support price of sugarcane so that the farmers are encouraged to divert sugar-

cane to production of sugar. The Government may kindly consider this.

Further, Sir, there is enormous wastage of foodgrains in the country simply because there are no adequate storage facilities. The Government must therefore increase the number of granaries.

People should get rice, dal and oil at cheap rates through fair price shops. If there is scarcity of these commodities in the country, efforts must be made to import these commodities so that the public distribution system works without any hindrance.

Government must also pay attention to fruit cultivation. There are many wastelands in my constituency. These lands can be used for raising orchards and commercial crops like cashewnuts. The Government can also turn these wastelands into mango groves. The Government can employ widows and handicapped in these schemes so that unemployment to some extent could be removed. Special incentives must be offered to farmers to diversify in raising commercial crops and for growing fruit-bearing trees.

The Government should also pay its attention to the cultivation of maize and millets. Nowadays, people have forgotten these foodgrains. Farmers should be encouraged to bring more acreage under the cultivation of maize and millets.

The production of vanaspathi must be increased. People have increasingly started to use vanaspathi as a cooking medium in place of ground nut oil or gingely oil. Women agitate against the non-availability of vanaspathi. The demand for vanaspathi in the country is growing. Its production therefore must be increased.

The prices of essential commodities other than rice and wheat are soaring high. The prices must be brought down. The consumption of vegetables must be encouraged because of the nutrient value of the vegetables.

The conditions of the employees in the cooperative fair price shops must be improved. Hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi has

*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

announced that Government would endeavour to provide employment to 25,000 women. These agricultural cooperative fair price shops offer a right place for employment of these women. Government must consider this. Many of the villages do not have fair price shops. 8 or 9 villages have one fair price shop. At least there should be one fair price shop for every 1000 persons

As in other sectors, farmers should also be given special bouns for agricultural production apart from giving support prices for their produce.

Prices of essential commodities can be curbed if foodgrains with the traders are lifted within 3 months because many of the traders mortgage the stock with the banks for money. This leads to hoarding and thereby to price rise.

Under the NREP and RLEGP foodgrains are given as remuneration for work. It is still doubtful whether under the regime of dravidian parties these foodgrains were distributed to the poor people properly. Vested interests used to divert these foodgrains to open market and pocketed the money. This must be looked into. The workers must therefore be paid in cash instead of foodgrains.

Eggs have nutrient value. A poultry farm should be set up in every village. Subsidy must be provided for setting up of pultry farms. I do not like to enter into any controversy whether egg is vegetarian or non-vegetarian food. People say it is good for health.

170 crores are being spent on the nutritious meals scheme. This is an huge amount. Let what happened in the past be a story of the past. At least in future, the scheme should be properly implemented without any malpractices being reported for which effective monitoring is necessary.

With these words, I thank you for having given me this opportunity.

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the unprecedented natural calamities like floods and drought this year have created many problems for the country. The prices have increased due to shortage of foodgrains and

other essential commodities. Even otherwise economic policies being pursued by the Government are responsible for the inflationary trend in the country. In the given budgetary system pursued by the Government, entire burden for generating income is thrust upon the public. This will, naturally, give rise to prices and the floods and drought have aggravated the situation further. As a result, the prices of various commodities have increased very rapidly. Under these circumstances, people with limited sources of income or those who have no particular source of income are finding it hard to purchase commodities of their daily use and facing much difficulties. This situation has provided a sort of golden opportunity for the unsocial elements, hoarders and black marketeers in the country for minting money. I regret to say that the public do not receive any relief in the real sense by the various programmes announced by the Government. With a view to providing relief to general public, tall claims are being made with regard to consumer movements in our country, but the facts remains that general public is not at all benefited out of them. The public distribution net work has been spread all over the country. But it is a fact that the black marketeers and corrupt officials have taken hold of the Public Distribution System.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer) : It is a weakness on the part of your State.

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : The conditions in Bihar State are very worst. It is well and good if all essential commodities are being made available through the public distribution system in your State. I am not aware of the position in your state. It is a good thing if all essential commodities are being made available to general public through the public distribution system in your state. But I don't think the position would be better in your state also.

AN HON. MEMBER : What was the position during Janata regime.

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : I have no concern with Janata regime. I have all along been opposing the Janata regime. Our party never supported Janata regime and our party was never an ally to that regime.

[Shri Vijoy Kumar Yadav]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the public is being exploited through the public distribution system in Bihar state. I have no knowledge of other States. But so far as Bihar is concerned, the shops functioning under the public distribution system in Bihar have become an instrument for raising prices in the market. The reason for this being that under the system various commodities supplied by the Central Government reach these shops through the State Government for distribution. But these commodities are not available in these shops. Sugar is not available in sufficient quantity. Other commodities like kerosene, edible oil, clothes are also not available. Foodgrains become available in these shops only when the market prices come at par with administered prices. In this way, the shops under the public distribution system have become an instruments of raising prices in the market. What is the objective of the Government's scheme. The basic concept of public distribution system is to check the inflationary trend in the market by pumping supply of essential quantities in sufficient quantity through its net work of shops and provide relief to the people from price rise and to make the essential commodities available at cheaper rates. (Interruptions) As a matter of duty, I am saying all these things. But it is a fact that no remedial steps are being taken in this regard. I urge the Government to fulfil its commitments and make monthly allotment of essential commodities in sufficient quantity to various States on the basis of their population. The Central Government should ensure that supply of essential commodities is being made regularly. But generally it does not happen so, malpractice takes place both at the States and the Centre levels. The allotment which ought to have reached the States from the Centre does not reach them.

In this connection, I would like to make one more point. Tribals, the poor people and the Harijans living in rural areas whom the Government claims itself to be a champion, do not get a pinch of sugar from the shops opened in these areas. They do not get kerosene. Only a handful of white-collars people get the benefits of the public distribution system. Common people, who are most needy and helpless, do not receive

any benefit from these shops. It is, therefore, necessary that the Government should evolve a machinery which protects interests of the consumers. The Governments proclaims that it will accelerate the consumer movement and provide relief to the consumers, but it has not been able to check these malpractices taking place. Nobody listens to anybody in Bihar. No action is taken on complaints being made, from lower level upto the Chief Minister. I therefore, request the Government to evolve a effective machinery which will work efficiently in providing essential commodities to people. There should be an all party monitoring committee for this.

There is no adequate storage facility for the commodities arriving at the shops under the public distribution system in Bihar. I, therefore, request the Government to construct godowns at the village levels so that commodities arriving for distribution could be stored in them and brought to shops as and when necessary. Presently, there are no such godown's at the district level even. There is no such godown at the district level in my constituency Nalanda. I hope that the Government will look into it and make suitable arrangements.

[English]

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies.

The hon. Member who had spoken before me and many speakers who have spoken have highlighted the shortages of items. (Interruptions)

Since you have given only 5 to 7 minutes, I will certainly like to highlight one item of civil supplies which is drawing the attention of the entire country. You must have also read in the papers about the shortage of milk and milk which is being issued by various milk schemes all over the country. Even in today's *Times of India* it has come.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : This is the subject of the Agriculture Ministry.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN ; Milk supply

is civil supply. What I want to say is, European Economic Community countries have given to National Dairy Development Board, what is known as Irish butter and Irish oil. This was given to 7 countries and it was found that it contains radio active elements. It was checked and the case went to the High Court in Bombay. The High Court upheld the case. Then, it went to the Supreme Court. In the mean time the report was given by the National Dairy Development Board in the Supreme Court, which they got from the atomic scientists who are not food scientists. There are food laboratories all over the country but not even one of them has been contacted. They got a certificate about this Irish butter out of which they make processed milk, reconstituted milk, which is being given through the various cooperative milk schemes, all over the country. But the apex body is the National Dairy Development Board. The report says that it contains radio active elements within the permissible limit. On the basis of that report, the Supreme Court gave a ruling in favour of continuance of supply of reconstituted milk with Irish butter. This Irish butter was given free of cost by the EEC countries to 7 countries in Southeast Asia—India, Sri Lanka, Thailand and other countries. All the countries got it checked up by their own food laboratories and rejected it. They have banned the use of Irish butter. Our country is the only country where the National Dairy Development Board not only did not ban the use of this but continues to use this. The National Dairy Development Board is selling Irish butter. This is a sin-multiplied. I have got with me various paper cuttings and I am ready to give them to the hon. Minister provided he promises to go into these. As it stands today the report says that the radio active elements are within the permissible limit. But is it necessary that it should be taken even within the permissible limit, and given to the people as reconstituted milk, of those elements which are injurious to health of children, of soldiers, of adults, and of everybody in the country. This is being given even to the Army. I had even tabled a call-attention notice. I do not know why it did not come up. But the fact remains that even the Army is getting this reconstituted milk. Previously, the Army used to get milk from dairy farms. When the milk

was insufficient and when the military farms were not allowed to have sufficient funds to develop and when the Army grew larger, the requirement of the milk increased. Then the milk was being given by contractors also, who used to give fresh milk all over Northern India and eastern India to the troops which are located. Now the National Dairy Development Board is issuing milk even to the Army containing these radio active elements in these stations where cooperative milk schemes are going on. There are about 30 and odd stations where this milk is going. Fresh milk was given by the military farms and contractors twice a day. This milk is given once a day. The hon. Minister had been the Minister of State for Defence. I want to tell him one thing, suffice to say. I had been posted there in Ladakh. The milk powder which was given by the National Dairy Development Board cooperatives is used to mark the Volley-Ball, Basket Ball and Badminton courts.

My submission to you is, if you have any interest in the health of the country, these samples which were sent to the Atomic Research Centre should be re-tested by your food laboratories. You have made a mention in your report that you are going to have a large number of food laboratories. There is a food laboratory in Hyderabad which is fully competent to test this powder and oil. This milk should be tested; Irish butter should be tested there. If they say, it can be used, it is fair enough. But no food expert has seen it so far. It has been seen by our Atomic Commission people instead of food experts. It is something like, when I broke my leg, I had shown it to a gynaecologist. This is not fair.

My request to the hon. Minister is, Irish butter should be banned in our country as it has been banned in all other countries, though it is a free donation under the aegis of the United Nations, by the European Economic Community countries.

Secondly, the health of Jawans is of paramount importance in the defence of the country and they should not be given this milk to begin with. Thirdly, the Irish butter must be withdrawn wherever it is being used.

I conclude by saying that at least in Army, they must either give milk from

[Shri Ajay Mushran]

military farms or through the previous system of contract. The hon. Minister will bear me out that about three weeks ago, there was a cartoon in *The Times of India*. There was an explosion somewhere and the man is saying : This is not an atomic explosion. Somebody must have dropped the Irish butter.

Radio activity, health and Army should be kept in mind. When other countries have stopped the supply, we should also stop it and this must be exposed. If the hon. Minister is willing, I would suggest that there should be enquiry on this particular item under the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies. It is because contamination, adulteration and hazards to health come under your Ministry. The supply may come under the Agriculture Ministry. The acceptance may come under the Ministry of Defence. But it is your duty and the duty of all of us sitting in the House to see that contaminated milk is not given whether within the permissible limits or not, to the Army or even to the other people in the country, because it is a health hazard and it will damage the health of the country's children, adults, patients and everybody. I am sure that in his reply, the hon. Minister will react to this point and set things right.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to those hon. Members who participated in the Debate for Demands of Grants in respect of my Ministry. I have noted their suggestions including some of their critical remarks which may also help in making improvements in the functioning of the Ministry. As has been said by several hon. Members here, last year was a year of challenge for all of us and never before in this century, such a severe natural calamity occurred in the country. Had a calamity of such magnitude occurred 8 to 10 years ago, we would have to beg foodgrains from rich countries for feeding our teeming millions. Though some difficulties were experienced at some places due to this severe drought and floods, yet not a single person died of starvation anywhere. Of course, there were some complaints about the commodities not

reaching at some places in time and stray incidents of some irregularities. Nevertheless the officers and staff of the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies and the Food Corporation of India handled the situation so deftly that they deserve a word of appreciation by the House. Of course, some difficulties were experienced but so far as question of availability of foodgrains is concerned, no difficulty was experienced anywhere because the supply of foodgrains was arranged very efficiently. The credit of this goes to our great leader, Shri Rajiv Gandhi who visited various states affected by drought or floods. I can say confidently that it is for the first time in the country that plan assistance has been allocated to various states in advance to meet the situation created by flood or drought. Never before the allocation was made so quicker. Previously the States used to get this assistance after one year of the occurrence of the calamity. This year funds were sanctioned after one or two months. It is true that there might be some delay in case of certain states which did not submit the details of accounts or expenditure incurred by them. But there has been no delay by the Centre. What I feel that the most important contribution on the part of the Government of India for the welfare of its people is the assistance being provided to various states through its plans followed by provision of net work of fair price shops for distribution of foodgrains. Next to China, it is India where foodgrains are sent from one corner to another corner of the country. Here is a point worth mentioning that the entire procurement of foodgrains is made in North India only. The procurement is made from Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh in the ratio of 65, 20 and 15 per cent respectively. It can be well imagined from the above figures. We also make some purchases from M.P. and 15 lakhs tonnes of paddy from A.P. We make procurement from one corner and send to far off places like Tamilnadu, Kerala and Assam. Transporting the foodgrains to these places and storing them properly is not an easy job. I do agree that some irregularities would have been committed and some people would have made fortune out of it. I, therefore, urge the hon. Member to give their suggestions to reduce the expenditure wherever they feel it to be

on the high side. I shall consider their suggestions and implement them provided they enable us affecting economy. This distribution system has especially been made for the poor people. If we can be able to reduce the rate by one or two rupees per quintal, it will provide relief to the poor. As a matter of fact, the whole country is covered under the public distribution system. But the main objective of this system is to provide relief to poor people. Our hon. Prime Minister paid a visit to the tribal areas in the year 1985 and he was so moved by their plight that, on his return from tour he announced a package of assistances for these people. Accordingly, the Government is supplying foodgrains at cheaper rates to all the blocks in the country primarily inhabited by tribals people whose number comes about 57 million. The present issue price of wheat under the public distribution system fixed by the Centre is Rs. 204 per quintal. States supply it to the people by adding the overhead charges incurred by them. The issue price for tribal areas is Rs. 139.00 only whereas for the P.D.S. it is Rs. 204.00. This differential price has been fixed with a view to providing relief to poor people. I do agree that irregularities are there and in certain cases the commodities do not reach the poor people. There are various rules and regulations for that. Monitoring is undertaken from time to time, but I think that unless the representatives of the people, down from the Pradhan to the Member of Parliament levels are involved in the distribution of essential items, it will be difficult to check these irregularities. Therefore, we have made efforts and we have directed all the State Governments that they should constitute vigilance committees of the consumers, not only at the district level only but individual fair price shop level also so as to keep a strict watch on the supply and distribution of foodgrains to the consumers. Unless consumers themselves become vigilant, it will be a herculean task for us to check the irregularities however hard we may try. Therefore, the State Governments should make efforts to streamline the Public Distribution system. It is correct to say that it is the responsibility of the State Government to ensure its proper implementation. The Central Government merely

collects the foodgrains and distributes them. The Central Government provided a subsidy of Rs. 2,200 crores on this count last year. This huge amount itself indicates and you can yourself understand as to how the policy of the Government is clear in this matter. We have formulated this policy after consulting all State Governments and taking their difficulties into account. Now, it is the responsibility of the State Government to implement it effectively. After the session, I propose to call a meeting of all the Ministers of Civil supplies and Chief Ministers of States to have a face to face discussions and identify the shortcomings in the system. We will also keep in mind the difficulties of the consumers which some hon. Members have pointed out on the floor of this House in this regard. It is true that inspite of our policies, if the poor people for whom we are spending so much are unable to get the essential commodities and the same is being sold in the black market or is being misused through some other channel, then it is most unfortunate for us.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE
(Jadavpur) : Hon. Minister, Sir, have you reduced the allocations of foodgrains for my state as has been reported by the Press ?

SHRI SUKH RAM : I will come to your point. I will let you know about the whole situation about West Bengal.

As Hon. Prime Minister has stated in Tamil Nadu recently that we have to take steps to solve the unemployment problem and fresh programmes have to be prepared for that purpose. In this connection, my personal opinion is that there is a lot of scope in the public distribution system in removing unemployment. At present, its outlets are owned by big shopkeepers. These shopkeepers are not unemployed people as they already have thriving business. In my opinion, the cooperatives should get top priority in the matter of allotment of fair price shops. The State Governments should accord priority to the cooperatives in this regard. As such under the State Plans Rs. 45 to 46 crores are earmarked for the streamlining the Public Distribution system but some complaints have come to our notice and we shall try to remove them.

[Shri Sukh Ram]

It is not that the whole system is defective but wherever there are shortcomings we will remove them.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : You should associate women also with this programme.

SHRI SUKH RAM : Yes, the women and unemployed youths both will be associated. But we have to consider profit aspect also, as the hon. Member has stated that the margin of profit is very low and it is not economically viable to run a fair price shop. At present, 6 or 7 items are distributed through these outlets but the State Governments are at liberty to include any other items for distribution through these shops so as to make them economically viable.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to submit that the essential commodities are distributed under the Public Distribution System but the margin of profit is so meagre that no cooperative society can earn more than Rs. 200 as profit and in the shops located in the rural areas and distant areas, the transportation expenses added to the cost further reduce the margin of profit to Rs. 150 or Rs. 180. That is why I am saying that the public distribution system through the cooperatives have not been successful.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Sir, this is a very important point.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : People say that the cooperatives movement have failed in our country, but it is not so. The Public Distribution System through cooperatives have not succeeded because margin of profit is negligible.

SHRI SUKH RAM : I agree to it and as I have said that we will give a serious thought to it as to how we can make it more profitable. We shall consider every point. As much as 18.37 lakh tonnes of foodgrains were distributed under the Public Distribution system during the year 1987-88 as against 15.06 lakh tonnes during the preceding year. Hence, there was a 22 per cent increase over the past year. Similarly, 23.1 lakh tonnes of foodgrains were distributed during the year 1987-88 as

against 18.34 lakhs tonnes during the preceding year under poverty alleviation programme. In the same way, 21.37 lakhs tonnes were distributed under the I.R.D.P. during the last year whereas 18.21 lakh tonnes were distributed during the year preceding to it. In this way, 21 to 22 lakh tonnes of foodgrains have been given to every state and there have been no complaints from any state. Even then, we have enough stock of foodgrains but we will have to ensure that the stocks are not misused.

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS (Jaipur) : The allocations made under the R.L.E.G.P. and N.R.E.P. do not reach the beneficiaries as it is swallowed by the middleman.

SARI SUKH RAM : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, he has made his point, now let him hear me as well. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you are also a Member of Parliament representing some area and you belong to some state as well. You should urge your State Government to look into it.

Similarly, a point has been raised about storage capacity. At present, we have a total storage capacity of 27 million tonnes in the country which we think would be adequate upto 1990. Apart from that, an additional capacity of 5.98 lakh tonnes are to be created for the hilly and backward areas during the current plan period. As you are aware that we have raised procurement price of rabi by Rs. 7 per quintal to give better price to the farmers. Similarly, in the case of paddy, procurement price has been raised to some extent which has benefited the farmers. At present, there are 3.45 lakh shops under the public Distribution system and during the period of drought and floods all the State Governments were directed to open fair price shops wherever they are not existing and consequently, 4325 shops were opened and apart from that, the Central Government provided more assistance and about Rs. 4 crores were granted as Central assistance to some states so that they can buy vehicles and mobile vans for the places where static shops cannot be set up...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : This facility is not available anywhere outside Delhi.

SHRI SUKH RAM : U.P., Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Orissa and Chandigarh etc., have been given assistance for this. Now it is the responsibility of the States and of the Members of Parliament to ensure as to whether this facility is being provided or not. We have rendered full assistance to the State Governments in this regard. We gave a subsidy of Rs. 2200 crores last year. It has benefited all the States and some of the states, thereby have got maximum benefit. If you want the details. I can provide the figures in support of it. We are giving subsidy of Rs. 158 crores to Andhra Pradesh, Rs. 50 to Rs. 51 crores to Assam, Rs. 78.34 crores to Karnataka, Rs. 119.70 crores to Kerala and Rs. 115 crores to Maharashtra.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : What about U.P. and Bihar ?

SHRI SUKH RAM : We have given Rs. 108 crores to U.P. and Rs. 158.40 crores to W. Bengal.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : We want to know about Rajasthan as well.

SHRI SUKH RAM : It is about Rs. 74 crores. The Central Government do not want to bring in politics in the matter of foodgrains. We are giving maximum quantity of foodgrains to the states run by opposition parties. We neither allowed nor will allow political considerations to influence our decision in this regard because it concerns foodgrains and poor people. I will atleast say that the States should also not bring in politics in this matter. At some places, this matter remained limited to the party members only. It is very unfortunate. This should not happen here.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN (Murshidabad) : Is there any restriction about food movement in West Bengal ?

SHRI SUKH RAM : I am just coming to this point. Your points will be fully replied. I want to make only one request regarding his point. This so because our all efforts to take up this matter with West Bengal Government drew no result and we got frustrated. One O.G.M., D.J.M.

depot has been lying closed since October, 1986 in which a stock of 2000 metric tonnes of rice is lying. Despite our writing to the Chief Minister, and all other concerned officials, the Union People there, is not allowing to open it.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN : I.N.T.U.C. is the recognised union there and its leader is Shri Subroto Mukherjee. You should make mention of him. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUKH RAM : I am saying it with full responsibility. The union there is not allowing them to function. It is affiliated to C.P.I. (M). You may gets it verified. *(Interruptions)*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : This Union is under C.I.T.U, you are not aware of this.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Does Shri Subroto Mukherjee belong to the C.P.I.(M) party. You should call the leaders of both the recognised unions and settle the issue.

SHRI SUKH RAM : I would like to submit that on our part, we took the decision. This depot is for West Bengal and its rice stocks are meant for the consumption of the people of West Bengal. I am seeking your assistance that you should make them understand that if this stock of rice is not released, it will got rotten and people will have to eat rotten rice later. That F.C.I. depot is meant for your state only, not for other state. So I want to submit that more than Rs. 20 crores are involved in it and all this money belongs to the people of this country and if a union does not allow the depot to function, nothing can be more unfortunate. Should the Central Government use the services of Army or any paramilitary forces for this ? It is the responsibility of the States. We are spending such a huge amounts on subsidy so that people could get foodgrain supplies. Kumari Mamata Banerjee had raised a question in connection with West Bengal that Centre had reduced the foodgrains quota of this State as a result of which some problems have been created. But I want to say one

[Shri Sukh Ram]

thing in this regard. I have figures with me in this regard and these figures are not calculated by me. I want to inform you that on the demands made by West Bengal, we made an allocation of 7 lakhs and 30 thousand tonnes of foodgrains and out of which the off-take was only 5 lakh and 36 thousand tonnes. Thus the off-take fell short of the quantity allotted to them. Secondly, the total foodgrains allotted between April 1987 and March 1988, was 39 lakhs and 46 thousand tonnes out of which the off-take was 17 lakh and 69 thousand tonnes. Then I decided that allotments to every state in future will be made on the basis of their off-takes. Because it was not possible for you to off-take 1 lakh and 25 thousand tonnes which was your allotment, so we reduced it to 85 thousand tonnes. That is why it is being said that we have reduced the allocation.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN : You do not allot as per our demands and the godowns do not have sufficient stock of foodgrains to supply foodgrains as per allocation made by the Centre. In order to prove this point, we make enquiries from the godowns again and again and I have sent telegrams to your Department informing about stocks of rice in godown falling short of allocation made by the Centre. You do not release the full quota I am prepared to prove that...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUKH RAM : The establishment charges incurred by the F.C.I. come to 4 paise a kilo which include expenditure incurred on procurement and distribution also. In this connection, we have just taken a decision that the incidental charges will be calculated by B.I.C.P. so that if anyone has any doubts about the fact that we are charging more, then those can be removed. We have written to them about it for necessary action.

As regards storage and transit losses, earlier it was 2.5 percent which I think was on the high side but now it has been reduced to 1.63 percent. However, I am myself not satisfied with it and I want it to be reduced further. If there are such scopes here we will want to reduce it even more.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN : Losses worth Rs. 1,123 crores have been suffered in 16 years. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUKH RAM : It comes to only 1.63 percent on a total turn-over of Rs. 11 thousand. There are transport and storage losses. In 1982-83, the storage losses were 0.65 percent and how it has been reduced to 0.48 percent. Hence there has been a reduction here as well. I am grateful to the Railway Minister also. Last year, they undertook loading and unloading work of 2000 wagons daily. Thus, they have also made a substantial contribution here and any shortcomings brought to our notice will be certainly looked into.

A mention has been made about edible oils. As regards edible oils, our policy is to become self-reliant in this matter and for which the Ministry of Agriculture has launched several programmes so that the production of edible oils may increase. At present our requirements are 52 lakh metric tonnes whereas availability is between 30 to 35 lakh tonnes only. If this gap is not removed by importing edible oils, an uproar will be made about the scarcity of edible oil. Vegetable oils have also been a subject of hot discussion. The total production of vegetable oil is about 9 lakh metric tonnes. Because we require 52 lakh tonnes, we intervene in the market so that the prices can be controlled. Our priority is that indigenous oils and oil seeds are used for making vanaspati by the vegetable oils mills, due to which the production of oil-seeds in the country will increase. Government has launched several schemes for this purpose. I have seen the performances of the previous years and we have not been able to fulfil our requirements so far. If we do not import, then an uproar is raised in the august House that oil is not available. Therefore, there is the problem of price rise as well. Another point is that there was a price agreement with the volunteers. Although, they are not aware that 50 percent of the oil which we are supplying is imported and it is slightly more than the normal. We are paying the commercial rate which is 90 percent. We have made them agree that they would supply a tin of vanaspati containing 15 kg. of vegetable oil for Rs. 335. When they agree to certain terms, they have to adhere to it. Now negotiations are going on as to how much to pay them and whether to increase the price or not. What I am saying is that we have been

successful in atleast keeping the prices in a limit and we will not allow this limit to be crossed.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN : Mr. Minister, I have one suggestion to offer. As you have imposed 45 percent levy on sugar, you should do the same in this regard as well. Levy vegetable oils should be distributed through the Public Distribution System. Atleast you should give a thought to it.

SHRI SUKH RAM : I have listened to you. Everything has to be examined and its pros and cons has to be seen. I have heard your suggestion and I am awaiting the reaction of the House.

A discussion was held here regarding sugar. Sugar production was quite good last year. About 85 lakh tonnes were produced last year. Since we came to power in 1980, the production increased slowly. The production had dropped to 61.44 lakh tonnes during one year. It is estimated that sugar production will be less this year on account of drought, We expect that 85 to 86 lakh tonnes will be produced in 1985-86. It will be reviewed after one, two or three years whether to import or not. I expect that we will not require to import sugar this year.....(Interruptions)

One hon. Member from Kerela stated about a mill which is perhaps sick or that there were some problems in it. Because there were some shortcomings in it, we wrote to the State Government and it has submitted its recommendations. Moreover, we will try to provide financial assistance out of our Sugar Development fund. A question was raised regarding Bihar yesterday. Three cases had come to us and loans etc. were sanctioned in all the three cases and we do not have any case pending with us. During the drought last year we felt that perhaps there will be hoarding for earning more profits and people will be put to trouble. In this matter too, our Ministry has written to all State Governments. Accordingly about 55,074 raids were conducted on fair price shops in which 2,297 persons were arrested and goods worth Rs. 21.49 crores were confiscated. It creates deterrent effect and improves the situation.

A question was raised about the rise in prices. In this connection I would like to submit that had we not sent foodgrains everywhere under the public distribution system, you can well imagine what would have been the situation. As regards, the rate of inflation, it was 22 per cent when there was drought in 1979-80. But now the rate of inflation is only 10 per cent, 9.3 per cent to be exact. It is by no means a small achievement for the Government. Despite this severe natural calamity the Government did not allow the inflation to go up. The rate of inflation has gone up by 0.6 per cent during the last six weeks in respect of foodgrains, 0.8 per cent in respect of cereals and 4.7 per cent in the case of pulses. In the case of wheat it has declined by 6.9 per cent. in the case of rice there has been a marginal increase of 1.8 per cent and in respect of vegetables, it has increased by 4.7 per cent. The prices go up a little more during lean period. But my Ministry tried its best by holding talks with the businessmen so that the prices did not rise.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : You may be purchasing pulses. By how much have the prices of *arhar* and *moong* gone up ?

SHRI SUKH RAM : I will come to pulses later on. I have given the wholesale price. (Interruptions). A question was raised about the consumers' Protection Act. A very progressive step has been taken under the leadership of the Prime Minister and an Act has been passed that commissions in this regard will be set up in all the States. Some States have already taken approval and are about to set up the commission. There is a Consumers' Protection Council at the national level, the second meeting of which is going to be held the day after tomorrow. But I can assure that its functions are not going to be limited to this only.

Just now Shri Mushran raised the issue of Irish butter. Our Ministry has no direct concern with this matter. It concerns the Ministry of Agriculture of which Shri Bhajan Lal is the Minister. After the Commission is set up, any consumer can place its complaint before the Commission and it is the Commission which will take a decision on the complaint. There are several

[Shri Sukh Ram]

laws to provide protection to the consumers. But this is only a national level commission which arranges compensation for the consumer. It can arrange compensation of any amount above Rs. 10 lakhs. In this way, various cases will come before the Commission. I would like to tell one thing.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : The sale of Irish Butter has been banned the world over. Why is it not being banned in our country? Cannot this butter be produced in our country? This butter is being distributed everywhere under the public distribution system and also being supplied to the Army. This thing has been published in several newspapers.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I seek your permission for a minute. The hon. Member has expressed his anguish by saying that the quality of butter being imported is not good and that there is something wrong in it even from health point of view. I would like to assure the hon. Members and the House that the butter to be imported will be according to Indian standards. It will be duly tested before shipment to India.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Hon. Minister, I am not talking of future, I am talking about the past.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Whatever quantity of butter has come, it is according to our standards and has been duly tested. (Interruptions)

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Mr. Minister,, in 6 countries.....

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : The standards of those countries might be different. We get genuine butter according to our standards. There is no question of playing with the life of any individual. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have to stick to our standards. We will see if this butter suits our standards and can be mixed with food and milk. Only that butter will be imported to our country. There is no question of importing the butter which is not according to our standards.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Sir, let it be tested in the Food Laboratories and Atomic Research Institute. If they certify it to be safe, then it is all right!

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Let the people be killed quickly so that the population problem could be solved. (Interruptions)

SHRI SUKH RAM : A mention was made about modernisation and rehabilitation of Sugar Mills. I would like to tell you a few things about modernisation. An amount of Rs. 116 crores has been provided to 101 sugar mills in 9 States. It will help in a big way in the modernisation of the sugar mills. (Interruptions)

Just now, a reference was made about West Bengal. (Interruptions). The issue of edible oil in West Bengal was raised. The allotment of edible oil for West Bengal for 1986-87 was 1, 48,700 tonnes out of which their off-take was 1,25,000 tonnes. In 1987-88 also, it was 17,700 tonnes upto march but their off take was less during this period too. It is possible that the railways had some problem and there was some difficulty in movement. But they had to pay Rs. 8 crores as demurrage for not lifting the consignment. Therefore, you tell the State Government to ensure timely lifting of edible oil. Their Food Minister has also said that they were satisfied with the supply.

The hon. Member has made very good suggestions about Kerala. I welcome them. Even Kerala did not lift the full quantity which was allotted to them. Out of the total allotment of 20.95 lakh tonnes of rice and wheat to Kerala, the off-take was 18.11 lakh tonnes. There can, therefore, be no complaint about less allocation from the Centre to any State.

14.00 hrs.

Yesterday, an hon. Member raised a point about the Prime Minister saying that rice is being supplied at Rs. 2 per kilogramme. Recently, the T.D.P. Government of Andhra Pradesh was supplied rice at the issue price of Rs. 1.85 per kilogramme under the I.T.D.P. They started making profit out of it by selling it at Rs. 2 per kilogramme. The State Government was asked to supply rice at cheap rates to the poor people under the I.T.D.P. But they have made profit out of it. We took up this issue and have asked them to ensure that rice is supplied to the poor at the rate of Rs. 1.85. We have no objection if any State Government spends on a scheme from its

own income. But it will be difficult for the Central Government if any State Government diverts the funds sanctioned to it by the Central Government for the help of the poor people.

I am grateful to the hon. Members for their raising these issues here. We represent the people and we must raise their problem here. At the same time, I shall be happy if they raise this issue in their respective States. Because, it is they who will implement the schemes. Pressure should be put on them.

I would like to bring a few points to the notice of the hon. Members about the buffer stock. The buffer stock of foodgrains has declined to some extent now (*Interruptions*). At present there is no difficulty anywhere in the matter of foodgrains. No scarcity of foodgrains will be allowed to be felt in any State. My only request in this connection is that no State Government should drag politics in it. Recently, we signed an agreement to import 10 lakh tonnes of wheat from the U.S.A. This wheat will come. (*Interruptions*). There is nothing to worry. There was a time when China was exporting certain items, but now it is importing them. (*Interruptions*)

Due to drought in our country, we had to take recourse to import. The figure of import could have reached 3 to 4 million tonnes instead of the present one million tonnes under the prevailing circumstances. Today the hon. Members may ask as to why the import is being made and tomorrow when they learn that there was scarcity of foodgrains, it will be they who will be the first to make an uproar. We, therefore, cannot be swayed away by your talks. It is our most important outlook to see as to how the people could get regular supply of foodgrains.

With these words, I express my thanks to the hon. Members and conclude.

[*English*]

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN : I want to seek one clarification.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : He wants to seek one clarification. Let him seek.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Already he has sought clarifications.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN (Murshidabad) : There is some restriction order.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order please.

Now I shall put all the cut motions together to the vote of the House unless some Member desires that his cut motion may be put separately.

All the cut motions were put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1989, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 37 and 38 relating to the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies”.

The motion was adopted.

*Demand for Grants, 1988-89, in respect of the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies
voted by Lok Sabha*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House on 18th March, 1988		Amount of Demand for Grants voted by the House	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies					
37.	Department of Food	406,37,00,000	20,81,00,000	2031,93,00,000	104,04,00,000
38.	Department of Civil Supplies	8,10,00,000	71,00,000	40,51,00,000	3,52,00,000

14.07 hrs.

[English]

Ministry of Industry

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 50 to 53 relating to Ministry of Industry for which four hours have been allotted. As the hon. Members are aware, guillotine in respect of the remaining Demands will take place at 6.00 p.m. today.

Motion moved :

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray, the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1989, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 50 to 53 relating to the Ministry of Industry”.

*Demands for Grants, 1988-89, in respect of the Ministry of Industry submitted to
the vote of Lok Sabha*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demands for Grants on Account voted by the House on 18th March 1988		Amount of Demands for Grants submitted to the vote of the House	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
Ministry of Industry					
50.	Department of Industrial Development	82,40,00,000	29,91,00,000	266,97,00,000	149,55,00,000
51.	Department of Company Affairs	1,19,00,000	—	6,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
52.	Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals	1,58,00,000	19,34,00,000	7,87,00,000	96,66,00,000
53.	Department of Public Enterprises	4,08,00,000	77,99,00,000	20,40,00,000	339,93,00,000