

Eighth Series, No. 38

Wednesday, April 23, 1986
Vaisakha 3, 1908 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Fifth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

Price- Rs 4.00

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No. 38, Wednesday, April 23, 1986/Vaisakha 3, 1908 (SAKA)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

*Wednesday, April 23, 1986/Vaisakha
3, 1908 (Saka)*

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

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Environmental Drive at Hardwar

*762. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Rs. 30 lakh campaign conceived by the Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH) to persuade the Kumbh Mela Pilgrims not to pollute the Ganga river or its environment was launched at Hardwar during the last month;

(b) if so, the results achieved thereby; and

(c) whether Government propose to launch a similar media drive at Varanasi also where several thousand pilgrims visit daily ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes Sir. The Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH), a non-Government organisation has prepared and launched a public awareness campaign during the Kumbh at Hardwar and Rishikesh. It is learnt that the estimated cost of the campaign is Rs. 32.26 lakhs.

The Ganga Project Directorate has collaborated in the campaign and has contributed Rs. 15 lakhs towards the cost.

(b) The campaign has been launched only recently and as such, it is not possible to assess its impact yet.

(c) The experience gathered from the campaign at Hardwar and Rishikesh will be taken into account, in formulating a public awareness campaign at Varanasi or elsewhere.

SHRI K. PRADHANI : The Minister has replied in his statement that the Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage has launched a public awareness campaign in Hardwar during the recent Kumbh Mela. May I know from the hon. Minister what are the measures adopted by this INTACH to educate the people, to make them know about the pollution of Ganga waters, and to take necessary action about this ?

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : This was a programme to create public awareness with regard to keeping Ganga waters free of pollution; and the measures which they have taken are : (1) they have produced two special television films on the problems of pollution and an integrated approach to river management; (2) insertion of advertisements in magazines; (3) multi-lingual posters containing messages not to pollute the river; (4) radio spots containing similar messages; (5) Bhajan cassettes; (6) panels and hoardings; (7) exhibitions on Ganga and (8) calendars and posters to be given to the participants in the Ganga Seva *sibiras*, and related activities.

SHRI K. PRADHANI : I would like to ask another question : Washing of clothes, throwing of dead bodies, fertilizers and insecticides used in paddy fields pollute river Ganga. May I know from the hon. Minister whether there is any provision with the Central Ganga Authority

or any other Department to take care of this, and make Ganga free from pollution ?

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : The Central Ganga Authority has been set up for this purpose, *i.e.* to take care of pollution, and there are certain schemes in which three States are involved, *viz.* U.P., Bihar and West Bengal. These States have been asked to send their schemes to the Central Ganga Authority which clears those schemes; and the work is under process.

SHRI D.N. REDDY : Sir, we were told that about 25 lakhs of pilgrims were expected to visit on the main Kumbh Mela Day, *i.e.* April 14. In view of the recent tragedy in Hardwar during this Kumbh Mela and other worse tragedies some years back, will the Government consider banning of such Melas in future ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Banning Melas is an anti-people activity !

SHRI D.N. REDDY : Arrangements cannot be made for 25 lakhs of pilgrims. Is it worthwhile to spend such large amounts of money just to satisfy... (Interruptions) I am also told that *Sadhus* were carrying weapons, which was dangerous. I think the Minister should give a satisfactory reply.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : Mr. Speaker Sir, perhaps the hon. member does not know how deep certain feelings go into the Indian psyche and the Government has no intention of banning such Melas. Where there is a question of what has become the heritage of a very large number of our people, we must see that we make the best arrangements and see that such tragedies are avoided. Banning is no solution that this Government will ever consider.

Science and Technology in Environmental Management

*763. **DR. T. KALPANA DEVI :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the 73rd session of Indian Science Congress, held

in Delhi during January 3-8, 1986, had a focal theme on "Science and Technology in Environmental Management", which was also attended by staff members of the Department; and

(b) if so, the recommendations made at the Congress, and the follow-up action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recommendations made at the 73rd Session of the Science Congress have been finalised by the Indian Science Congress Association in April 1986. The salient recommendations are :

- (i) Setting up Advisory Body on Environment;
- (ii) Development of a National Conservation Strategy;
- (iii) Establishment of Environmental Management Institutions; and
- (iv) Integration of the Environment with Sectoral Policies.

These recommendations have been received by the Government recently and are under examination by an inter-Ministerial task force headed by Secretary, DST.

DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : In view of the threat of pollution to the country's economy and health, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Union Government are bringing the subject of pollution into the Concurrent or the Union List. I would also like to know whether they will set up Environment Authority of India wherein pollution data bank, monitoring, research and development and pollution control can be handled with coordination,

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : This subject is already in the Concurrent List. It is handled by the Central Government as well as the State Government. Now there is a Department which looks after the ecology and environment in the country and the necessary steps have already been taken.

DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : Will the Government set up a Commission for all rivers so that all industries, especially the mining industries causing pollution will be levied with a compulsory cess and along with the Central assistance, this fund may be utilised for that particular zone from where it is collected.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : In fact the question was directed to the Department of Science and Technology because the Department of Science and Technology does the funding for the Indian Science Congress. In fact these details can be given by the Department of Environment. But my understanding is that all that is necessary to see that the atmosphere remains pollution free is being done. As regards the question whether commissions have to be appointed for the rivers and all those things, this question has already been answered on the floor of this House. About other things also, the necessary information can come from the Department of Environment.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : In Europe and North America, the environmental problem is acid rain which has killed swathes of forests and depopulated the rivers of fish. I would like to know whether apart from the ruthless deforestation of the Himalayan Region, we are also facing such a problem in this country. And what are we doing about it and what are the other environmental hazards that we are facing and how are we tackling them?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : I have already stated that this question can better be directed to the Department of Environment. I am answering this question because the Department of Science and Technology does the funding. With this introduction, I would like to say that the atmosphere in India has not become so polluted as to give rise to acid rains. At different places, we have observation centres which take the

readings and find out whether the atmosphere has become polluted. Now the wasteland Development Board has also been established to see that the waste land is developed and the greenery increases in all parts of our country. Apart from that, there are so many other steps which have been taken by the Department of Environment in order to see that the pollution is prevented. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The question is of course addressed to the Prime Minister. The Minister of Science and Technology has been replying and saying that it is more the concern of the Department of Environment; nothing to prevent the Minister for Environment from replying; he is sitting next to him; he could have replied. (*Interruptions*) The statement which has been laid on the Table is very disappointing, because all it said is that it has indicated that some more institutions or bodies or boards and such kind of administrative arrangement are going to be made. But the question was really, as I understood is whether during the Indian Science Congress, this theme of science and technology in an environment management must have been discussed in depth by all these eminent scientists who gathered there. We would like to know, apart from setting up some new departments and institutions and advisory bodies, which is all that is being said here, whether any new light was thrown on how science and technology should be used more meaningfully for attacking these problems of pollution and environment damage which is going on in our country.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : The Indian Science Congress provides an opportunity to the young scientists from India to come together as well as scientists from abroad to come here and discuss some important issues. In the year 1985, they had discussed the problems relating to the environment and that was the main theme of the discussion. Now, after they discussed, the papers given by the scientists, they have made certain recommendations; all the recommendations could not have been given in the reply, but we have received recommendations from them. The basic and important recommendations are that there should be an advisory body, there should be a national policy

be an institution as well as the sectoral approach should be taken to see that the environment is given the importance it deserves in all activities of the Government of India as well as State Governments. Now, these are the recommendations; they have considered, the rivers, they have considered the atmosphere, they have considered the forest development and they have considered many other details. All the recommendations given are with me. It will not be necessary and possible for me to give all those details. If the hon. member wants, I can pass on the copy to him.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : I want to make a little correction. This Conference took place in 1986, not before.

First Phase of Ganga action Plan

*764. DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the first phase of the Rs. 1.25 crores Ganga Action Plan was put to test during the recent Kumbh Mela at Hardwar; and

(b) if so, its outcome and the experience gained which could be utilised downstream in similar cleaning operations of Ganga.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) 1. The schemes sanctioned for Hardwar consist of the following items :

- Repair/renovation of existing pumping stations at Bhimgoda, Kankhal, Jwalapur and Mayapur and provision of standby diesel generating sets.
- Cleaning of sewer lines.
- Construction of 55 new gully pits and repairing 33 existing gully pits.
- Providing new pumping stations for Kangri Mandir Nullah, Lalita Rau Nullah and Bhimgoda (lower).

—Diversion of five other nullahs by gravity.

All the above works have been completed. Pending completion of the permanent rooms for the generator and pumping stations at Bhimgoda and Lalita Rau, the pumps have been installed in temporary structures so that the flow of waste water is diverted. The flow waste water directly into the river at Har-ki-Pauri and Subhas Ghat has been stopped. Cleaning of Trunk Sewer lines has been done and cleaning of some branch sewers in progress. As a result it has been possible to divert the waste water from 8 nullahs away from the river to the Kankhal Sewage Farms. The total cost of the schemes is Rs. 62.43 lacs. In addition, BHEL have taken steps to stop the discharge of effluent from their factory and township into Ganga.

2. The following schemes were sanctioned at a total estimated cost of Rs. 98.75 lakhs for Rishikesh :

- Cleaning and repairing 30 gully pits and providing 40 new gully pits.
- Repair of pumps at Maya Kund.
- Provision of pumps at existing oxidation ponds of Rishikesh.
- Intercepting waste water from Saraswati Nullah and diversion from Triveni Ghat.
- Laying of 2.6 kms. intercepting sewer at Muni-ki-Reti.
- New sump and pump at Muni-ke-Reti.
- New Swarg Ashram laying of 1.2 kms. sewer line to trap waste water.
- Providing septic tanks with soak pits and repairing existing septic tank at Lakshman Jhoola.

All these works, excepting the pumping station at Muni-ki-Reti have been completed.

3. These works were expedited in the context of the Kumbh Mela so that the flow of waste water into the river does not

affect the direct use of the river water by pilgrims for bathing and religious acts.

(b) 1. The U.P. Pollution Control Board and the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution have already taken measures for monitoring the river quality at Rishikesh-Hardwar. Results received so far are encouraging. In terms of the Biochemical Oxygen Demand (B.O.D.) and Dissolved Oxygen (D.O.) which are important indicators of the river quality, the results are as follows :

Parameter	Average of the three years of 1980-81 and 1982 (During Dec. to Feb.)	March, 1986 after completion of works
1. Biochemical - oxygen demand (Miligram per litre) (Standard is 3 or less)	3.17	1.8
2. Dissolved oxygen (Miligram per litre) (Standard is 5 or more)	6.8	7.6

2. Similar schemes for interception and diversion of waste water from the river to treatment locations in the other towns under the Ganga Action Plan are expected to result in B.O.D. reduction and D.O. increase.

[Translation]

DR. B.L. SHAILESH : I want to know whether Government have conducted some scientific test to check the pollution caused by the discharge of chemical waste from the I.D.P.L. factory at Hardwar into the Ganga and whether any notice has been served on or challan issued against the IDPL under the Pollution Act and if so, what are the details thereof ?

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : A treatment plant has been set up to check pollution of

Ganga by the IDPL and facilities have been created there to check the flow of industrial effluents into the Ganga.

DR. B.L. SHAILESH : My second supplementary is as to what steps the Government are taking to check the pollution of Ganga waters caused by throwing of half burnt human bodies into the Ganga in the upper region of Hardwar ?

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : The main stress of the Ganga Action Plan is to direct the human waste sewerage that is thrown into the Ganga, which is the major source of pollution or to use it for other purposes like irrigation.

So far as the question of throwing half burnt human bodies into the Ganga is concerned, I think the bodies which are burnt at the ghats are burnt completely. I do not have details as to how many of them happen to be half burnt.

[English]

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : May I know whether any survey has been carried out to find out as to how many industrial units there are in the entire Ganga basin which are responsible for the pollution of the Ganga water and how many of them have already installed effluent treatment plants ?

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : This question pertains to the first stage of the Ganga action plan in Rishikesh and Hardwar. Certain industries which are creating pollution in the River Ganges have been identified. I do not have the list of those industries at present with me. I can provide the list to the hon. Member.

DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : The Kumbh Mela had taken a death toll of 50 people. It is because some of the VIPs were allowed to visit the Kumbh Mela to take the holy bath..

MR. SPEAKER : How can you bar them ? Irrelevant.

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW : Has Government taken any measures to keep the Ganga purified after first stage cleaning operation of the Ganga is over ? If so, what are the measures ?

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : After the implementation of those schemes, the local authorities will be made responsible to maintain those sewerage schemes. Also they will be regularly monitored by the Central Ganga Authority and the local authorities which will be made responsible for the maintenance of those schemes regularly.

Infiltration of Foreign Nationals into Andaman and Nicobar Islands

*765. **SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any information about foreign nationals entering into the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government are ensuring checks to stop any possible entry of terrorists in the Bay Islands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Entry into Andaman and Nicobar Islands of Foreign nationals, is governed by the Foreigners (Restricted Areas) Order 1963. No foreign national can enter into the Islands without special permission. Special permission can be granted by Ministry of Home Affairs or officials specially authorised to issue permits to foreigners for entering into, or remaining at the specified places in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(c) No such activity has come to the notice of the Government. However, strict vigilance is being maintained.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : First of all, before asking the supplementary I seek your protection...

MR. SPEAKER : Has your entry been banned ?

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : The question asked is very specific. But the Minister has neither accepted nor rejected the points raised by me. The Minister has

simply given some description as to how a foreigner can enter the Islands. But my question is 'whether Government have any information about foreign nationals entering into the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands'. That he has evaded carefully.

So, the point is that I seek your protection...*(Interruption)*

MR. SPEAKER : Do you have my protection ?

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Yes, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Then ask the question.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Answer to all the points in the question should be given otherwise it becomes irrelevant to ask the question. Now I am coming to my first supplementary. In the Andaman and Nicobar Islands—you know its geographical location and its very strategic position—every year 15-16 boats are being captured by the Coast Guards or by the Nicobar Island administration. The foreigners are coming by those boats for poaching in the Island. Moreover, I think one information the Minister might be having...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You ask the question now. You are taking too long.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : I am coming to the point, Sir...

AN HON. MEMBER : That is a backward area also.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : It is a backward area also. Unfortunately, the Speaker has not visited the Island. Once the Speaker visits the Island, I think we will get a little more assistance...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : We have come to an agreement. Prime Minister and myself both will visit.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Thank you very much, Sir. The point is that we have got so many islands unoccupied,

Even in one of the islands named Tilang Chong, 75 foreign nationals were found and births has taken place in that island but they were taken back. So, my question is whether there is any specific arrangement made by the Ministry of Home Affairs to check all those people who are entering the Island and also whether there is any check on those who are coming by ship or by air, to find out whether the foreigners are coming or not. This is my first question.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, it is not correct that I have not answered the question of the hon. Member. He did not ask how many entered illegally. If he had asked, I would have given the correct answer. He says whether the Government has any information about the foreign nationals and I have said that this is the procedure by which they come and enter the Union Territory... (*Interruption*). Coming to the hon. Member's question, he has told us about the types of transgressions that take place. He has mentioned about the trawlers. It is true that many trawlers of the neighbouring countries illegally enter into our waters but due to the vigilance exercised by the Administration and by the Defence Forces, a large number of them are captured, they are confiscated and the persons occupying them are convicted. At present also, a large number of cases are going on and the Government's vigilance in that respect has paid us dividends. As regards the large number of uninhabited islands, it is true that a large number of islands are uninhabited but we are in touch with the Defence authorities. We have Army battalions there, there is a unit of the Coast Guard also and we are in touch with the Defence authorities to see that all possible vigilance to protect the security of the Islands is maintained.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Sir, the Island has got different types of problems and it has a limited capacity for the population. But what happens is that even the ethnic people, like the people from Bangladesh or Sri Lanka, are also coming there and there is no such vigilance on them. That is why the population of the Island is increasing at a very high rate. Consequently, a large number of people are entering the forests, destroying the forests and disturbing the ecology of the Island.

MR. SPEAKER : Now put the question.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : In view of that, I am specifically asking the hon. Minister whether he is going to introduce any kind of check or any kind of permit system or any kind of identity card system so that it is known that no foreigner of the ethnic nature is entering the Island.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, the foreigners, as I said, have to take permission to enter the Island because it is a restricted area. There is a sizeable population of the Tamil speaking people in the Island and we came across two cases of Tamil speaking Sri Lankan nationals coming there. Proper action was taken and they were sent back. We have not come across any such violation since then and I can assure the hon. Member that full vigilance is maintained. The citizens of our country can, of course, go there, there is no bar on it, but the foreigners are rigidly screened before they are allowed to land there. Even in the matter of period of stay and places they can visit, there are restrictions. And I can assure the House, through you, Mr. Speaker, that we are very much conscious of the strategic nature of these islands and we will do everything possible to see that they are properly protected.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : Is it a fact that a large number of Pakistani nationals are staying in some of the Southern States? If so, what is the number of those people and the names of the States in which they are staying?

MR. SPEAKER : What are you asking?

SHRI SURESH KURUP : Pakistani nationals in southern States.

MR. SPEAKER : That does not arise. This is a question relating to Andaman and Nicobar Islands. If you have a question pertaining to that, you put it. You cannot just have fixture all around free for all. You put the question. Then you can get the answer. Unnecessarily why do you go to other subjects?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : How is it different from the southern part of Andaman and Nicobar islands....

MR. SPEAKER : That amended question can stand.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU : The Government instead of preventing the entry of foreigners, actually, what they are doing is this. They are demolishing the huts and houses of the Tamil PWD workers there. Will the Government stop doing it? I want to know it.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : There is no question of demolishing any house, least of all, that of Tamil speaking people.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question at all.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI VIDYAWATI CHATURVEDI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as has been said by the hon. Member who spoke prior to me, Andaman and Nicobar Islands is a sensitive place. It is an Island which is not inhabited by people at many places. Our Navy and Army are stationed at such strategic places. According to the information received, the foreign and anarchic elements are infiltrating into our Bay of Bengal. Such places which are not inhabited by people are very important from security point of view. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he has received information to the effect that such elements are infiltrating there?

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Minister has just now replied to it?

SHRIMATI VIDYAWATI CHATURVEDI : When was it replied to?

MR. SPEAKER : You have not listened to that.

[English]

Alienation of Reserved Forest Area for Yeleru Reservoir Project (A.P.)

* * * * * **SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM :**

Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested the Union Government for alienation of Reserve Forest area for its Yeleru Reservoir Project;

(b) whether Union Government have granted alienation; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Final decision on the proposal could not so far be taken on account of non-submission of essential information by the State Government.

SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM : The information furnished to us by the State Government is that the entire information has been furnished to the Central Government. In spite of this, what he says is not clear to us. I would like to know what sort of information was required from the State Government and when?

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : This is a case which was presented to the Central Government in 1984 and incomplete information was provided by the State Government. Many reminders were sent to the State Government but they did not respond to the correspondence sent by this Department and they did not send the information. So ultimately the case had to be closed down. Again it was reopened. And it was reopened with similar incomplete information. There are certain basic requirements for the clearance. In certain projects, vast area of forest is submerged; then the project should give the scheme about the compensatory, afforestation, cost benefit analysis, rehabilitation plan for oustees especially when large number of oustees are scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people and the feasibility of realigning the left bank canal so as to reduce the use of forest area.

These are the details which we are lacking and till today we are not in receipt of

these details. No scheme for compensatory afforestation has been received. No scheme for rehabilitation plan is received. These are the basic requirements which we have not received and till we receive this information, it is not possible for us to clear the project.

SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM : Sir, the main purpose of this project is to supply 1275 cusecs of water to Visakhapatnam steel plant which you also considered is a very important steel plant; I am surprised to hear that it is now closed. So, unless it is cleared there is no possibility of going further, and out of Rs. 147 crores of total expenditure of the project, the State Government has already spent Rs. 62 crores and the other work could not be proceeded because the Government did not give clearance. Now, you say that the entire file is closed. Then how to get on with this Visakhapatnam steel plant? Unless the water is supplied to the Visakhapatnam steel plant, it could not go further.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : But you must give the information.

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : It is supplied already.

SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM : The information furnished to us by the State Government is that the entire information was furnished to the Centre long back. And now you say that the entire matter is closed. It is surprising.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : Sir, if I may just clarify. Although the hon. Minister has given all the information, I don't think anything new has been asked.

The fact is that there were five points which the Minister mentioned, where adequate information has not been given and I would just like to highlight two of these points to give an example of the type of action that sometimes the State Government take. There are basically two questions. One, and perhaps the most important, is that of rehabilitation of the people who live in that area. In that area which is going to be submerged, there are 1599 families or 10,121 people and these 10,121 people in-

clude 1134 persons belonging to the Scheduled Tribes and 1957 Scheduled Castes. That means, there are around 3000 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people and 10,100 people altogether. Now, the State Government has gone ahead with the plan to submerge these poor people without even arranging their rehabilitation. How can we clear something like this?

Sir, there is a submergence of 1525 hectares of forest land, but no alternative forest has been proposed; I do not have the exact number here, but approximately 30 per cent of the forest has been lost in Andhra Pradesh over the past 7 or 8 years. So, deforestation has been going on very rapidly. We are seeing right across the country the effects of deforestation with the drought and the change of climate. Last year we spent vast amounts on drought relief, amounts which we never spent before. Now, if we are not going to be careful about our forests, how can we survive this? And I would request the hon. Members to pressurise their own State Government to see that the projects are not taken up and money is not spent before all the requirements are fulfilled because otherwise that puts us in a very awkward position. A State spends Rs. 60 to Rs. 70 crores and says, 'Now we cannot rehabilitate these people, we do not know where to give you the forests', and the result is that the project gets delayed. If the States are really serious about a particular project, then we expect that such ideas and such questions will be answered before they actually start working. Of course, if certain States are not worried about where 10,000 people will go, then there is very little we can do, Sir.

SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM : Sir, the answer is beyond the point.

MR. SPEAKER : You have put your second question. I gave you the chance for the second Supplementary. You have put two questions.

(Interruptions)

SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM : For the second Supplementary, the answer is beyond the point, Sir. The total alienation is 1225 hectares. Unless it is cleared, no water can go to the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant.

Sir, unless it is cleared, no water can go to Visakhapatnam Steel Plant. Unless the water is supplied, the Steel Plant...

MR. SPEAKER : Everything is connected with each other. Everything has to be put in the whole. That becomes so.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I may be permitted to ask a question because I would like to clarify certain things which I am not very sure about the question of the hon. Member. Is this the suggestion made by the hon. Member that we should allow 10,121 people to drown because we have to give water to the...

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : No, Sir.. We will rehabilitate.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : The project started much before the Forest Act came into being. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Uttam Rathod.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : All right. Sit down. Mr Rathod.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : It is most unfortunate that the Prime Minister says like this...

MR. SPEAKER : I will give you a supplementary. You cannot do like this. Mr. Raghuma Reddy, you cannot say like this. I will give you supplementary. Why are you agitated about it? Sit down. Let the things proceed according to the rule.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : When the Prime Minister has asked a question, the hon. Member must be allowed to reply.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Sir, when an irrigation project is prepared, there is a provision for rehabilitation of the people who are likely to be submerged. Compensation is given to them. In some of the States, alternative land is also given to them. So, I think, the contention of the Government is not so much correct.

So far as afforestation is concerned, the Government should not be so touchy, as far

as the forest area is concerned. Even for the construction of road, even for construction of electricity lines, even for construction of telephone lines, the Forest Department is coming in the way of construction of these things. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Order please. Don't interrupt.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : I would like to know, how far are we going to stage this point of afforestation.

PROF K.K. TEWARY : Sir, afforestation is very important.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Sir, perhaps the hon. Member is ignorant of the dangers of deprivation of our environment. I would like just to bring some numbers to his notice, just to bring to his notice, the gravity of the problem. These are the levels of deforestation that have taken place in the States. From Andhra, it is 36.5% reduction in the forest area; Assam 35% reduction in the forest area. *(Interruptions)* I am also naming other States. Bihar 31%. I am rounding off the decimals. Gujarat 74%. Haryana 76%. Himachal 67%. Jammu and Kashmir 31%.

Some of the States had very little forest. So, as a percentage, the deforestation will be much higher. But in some States which have more forests, even if the deforestation has been much more, the percentage might appear to be less. But these numbers are 30%, 40%, 50%. In one State, it is 80%, 90%. Punjab—81%, Rajasthan—80.7%. So, these are the levels of deforestation that are going on.

Now, we have to decide what we really want. We from the Environment Department are not putting a stop to any project. We have laid down a number of rules that if you are going to cut so much forest, please give us equivalent amount of forest somewhere else which we can plant or you can plant. We are not saying that you cannot do the project. But we want to see at the beginning, because, now when we look back, this has been asked some years ago. The fact is that not one single State has taken one step towards afforestation on any project that has been cleared from here, with the proviso that afforestation in some

other area will take place—not one State, not one case. Now, we have to decide whether we are really serious about our environment or not. If the country is not serious about it, if we do not want to live for tomorrow and we only want to live today, if that is the decision of our people, then, yes, we can do that. But we must know the dangers that we are letting our country in full, the dangers that we are setting up for the coming generations. I would request hon. Members who have asked this question to ask their own States to see that afforestation of the equivalent area is taken up and I would once again request that “Please do not ask us to clear project when alternative arrangements for people who are being displaced are not being made.” If you do not have the interests of those poor people in mind, we have them at heart. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : It is the habit of the Central Government to say that the State Government is not submitting the information. Whenever irrelevant things are asked, the State Government may not be in a position to submit the information. I request the hon. Prime Minister that he send a senior officer to go to the State, to collect whatever information is needed for not only this project but for all projects. All the information can be collected then and there itself so that things can be solved.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : The hon. Member finds it irrelevant that 10,000 people are going to be rendered homeless. *(Interruptions)*. We think it is very relevant.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : This project was started in 70s.

MR. SPEAKER : It does not matter whenever it is started. It has to be..... *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : There is no question of irrelevancy about it. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I have been asked a question. I may be permitted to answer the question. The hon. Member said —If I am correct—we can just read out the transcript, if you like—that irrelevant questions are being asked by the Centre. The question that we are asking about is the

displacement of 10,000 people. Does the hon. Member think that the displacement of the 10,000 people is irrelevant? We do not think it is irrelevant and we will not allow you... *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : When we are asking about the clearance of the project *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER : You get the answer to the question.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : The fact of the matter is... *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. Please take your seat.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : The fact of the matter is that certain Members of the House and certain State Governments find the displacement of 10,000 people irrelevant. We do not.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : We do not. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : If the State Government does not find it irrelevant, I do not see why we should have to send someone to the State and why the State Government cannot answer the question and give us the scheme for the rehabilitation of these people. It is patently obvious that the State Government does not find this relevant.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question, Mr. Indrajit Gupta. *(Interruptions)*.

Privatisation of Security and Cleaning Arrangements in Government Offices

*767. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA† :
SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to entrust the security arrangements and cleaning work at the Government offices including the prestigious Indira Gandhi International Airport in Delhi to the private sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The anti-hijacking and security arrangements at the Indira Gandhi International Airport which include frisking of passengers, checking of their hand baggage, surveillance, guarding of access points to aircraft, perimeter patrolling etc. are made by the Police and not by any private agencies. In certain areas, such as Cargo terminal, private watch and ward personnel have been engaged under the overall control and supervision of Directorate of Civil Aviation Security. For cleaning work any private personnel who are employed are frisked and checked before entry is permitted.

In some parts of New Delhi zone of CPWD, private agencies have been engaged on a small scale temporarily and as a purely make-shift arrangement for cleaning work. Their entry is permitted after proper check. The security arrangements of Government offices have not been entrusted to any private agency.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The reply given, I think, probably conceals more than what it reveals.

This is a matter with which we are very much concerned, especially in view of the recent spate of the sort of espionage activities and all that which have been revealed in this country, some of them located in some sensitive Government Departments.

First of all, I would like to know specifically—if my information is wrong, he should say so—I am referring to three specific sectors or areas where I would like to know whether non-governmental agencies have already been employed or not. One is in the Department of Electronics and particularly in their new complex here at Lodhi Road which they are going to shift very soon or which they might have shifted already—I do not know. The Electronics Commission and also the Department of Electronics. That is No. 1. Secondly, the International Cargo Complex. Some reference to that is made but it is not very clear. The International Indira Gandhi Airport, the International Cargo Complex there—whether tenders had been floated by the Airport Authority of India for recruiting private security services for this cargo

complex, I want to know and also I want to know whether it is not a fact that at the Trivandrum International Airport, for example, the cleaning operations have already been given to private contractors. So I think it is better to take the House into confidence because these cleaning operations, some people may think, mean some sweepers doing *Jadu Lagav* and all that. It is not like that. This cleaning of international airports means all parts, the different parts of the airport including various computer machines, halls, cup-boards and all that have to be checked and cleaned. So I want to know whether at the International Cargo Complex here at the Indira Gandhi Airport and at the Trivandrum International Airport and at the Electronics Commission premises it has been actually done or is it under consideration that private parties should be given this job and if so, why?

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : As far as the Department of Electronics is concerned, they have recently acquired a new computer. At the moment they are operating from two individual premises. Now they would be shifting into one premise. It will take about for 4 to 6 months. For this purpose they do not want to have a permanent security staff because they will not be required after 4 months. They have only employed 8 or 10 people. So there is no question of giving it to a private agency as it is only a temporary arrangement.

With regard to the cargo complex in the airport, in the cargo terminal for quite some time private Watch and Ward people have been employed. It is not a new phenomenon. This is going on right from 1976 and 1977....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Whose employees are they?

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : They are private contractors. Quotations were asked for. So we were informed by the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

Then I would like to mention here that these jobs are under the overall control of the Director of Security, who is an officer of IG's rank, and a large number of these people who are employed from the private agencies are ex-Servicemen.

They are basically trained in their jobs and we have been informed by the Ministry of Civil Aviation that they have found them extremely useful and they are already trained for this particular function. But they work under the overall control of the security which is there. I have already mentioned that in my reply. So, they work under that and this has been going on. This is not a new phenomenon. It is going on, as I mentioned earlier, right from 1977. And they have recruited people. In regard to Triyandrum, I will have to check from the Ministry of Civil Aviation. We do not have the facts.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I am raising this question, because you may recall from the reports which were available to us in this country at Toronto Airport, before the tragedy which over-took Kanishka, Air-India Plane, it was reported that two officers belonging to some private party had been put on the job of checking baggage before it was loaded on the Plane. Then, later, there was breakdown of X-Ray machine this and that and all those things you remember. But this matter is still, I am told, under investigation. Who were these two officers belonging to the private party who were checking baggage on the conveyor-belt before it was loaded on the Kanishka. Therefore, after all in Toronto also I presume they have got overall supervision and overall administration and all that. In spite of that, these things do happen. We cannot afford to take risks. Therefore, I would like to know whether this Secretariat Security Force, which is in charge here of the security arrangements of most of the Government offices, institutions and so on.....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Parliament also.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Is it sufficiently well trained and is it adequate in its operations and the size of the force to look after all these places including the Airport and so on? Is it necessary to bring in private parties on grounds of economy or what? Or, because there is ban on recruitment? I do not think these considerations should operate where security is concerned. And I am told there is no Apex Body at the Centre which coordinate all these activities throughout the country in all these sensitive areas.

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : As far as Secretariat Security Organisation is concerned, its function is basically to give security cover and access control in all Central Ministries. In fact, even the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Railways have their own security system. So, basically this Organisation is only meant for the Central Ministries. It does not go into individual offices. Now, this particular organisation does not have the strength, or the manpower or the training for the particular assignment of the Airport. As far as the Airport authority is concerned, the Ministry of Civil Aviation are very clear on this that they have found that this arrangement is working extremely well over the past 7 or 8 years. And all the people, before they go into the Airport, are frisked away and checked, as I mentioned earlier, by the normal security staff. So, at this moment, Ministry of Civil Aviation have no particular proposal to change what they have already got.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH : Sir, the Minister, in his reply, has stated that in the Department of Electronics, computer has been set up and when the computer organisation would be in one building, they would be able to control the people who come and look after security. I would like to know from the hon. Minister is it a fact that the Wing of Administrative Reforms has earlier recommended that there should be no photostat machine in certain sensitive Government Departments, specially Department of Electronics, for the reason it handles various information from Department of Space, Department of Atomic Energy and the Department of Defence. If that is so, what has the Department done for security regarding the photostat machine in the Department of Electronics?

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : We will get the information from the Department of Electronics and the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms...

DR. V. VENKATESH : Just now, the hon. Prime Minister has said that this Government is much concerned about the weaker sections of this country—particularly so far as the cleaning business is concerned. The privatisation...

amongst the sweepers in this country. I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister whether the monopoly policy is going to be taken away and see that these sweepers are given job security and other things. This I want to know.

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : Sir, I do not know what monopoly he is talking about. The Ministry of Civil Aviation have advised that they have tenders. They find the system working. There is no firm policy on this. Sometimes they issue on contract basis and sometimes they employ. Where is the question of monopoly ?

[Translation]

Investigation of Serious Crimes through CBI

*768. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a great demand in various parts of the country to get serious crimes investigated through the CBI;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to restructure the CBI; and

(c) if so, the time by which it is likely to be done to meet this increasing demand ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

Statement

Public order and police are State subjects according to the Constitution and investigation of crimes and prosecution of offenders are hence primarily the responsibility of the State Police Forces. The Central Bureau of Investigation is not a substitute for the State Police Force but it is a supplementary organisation, constituted by the Centre, to investigate specified following main categories :

- (i) Cases in which public servants under the control of the Central Government are involved;
- (ii) Cases in which the interests of the Central Government or any public sector undertaking or any statutory body set up and financed by the Central Government are involved; and
- (iii) Cases relating to breach of Central laws with the enforcement of which the Government of India is particularly concerned.

2. However, requests are received, from time to time, from the State Governments for entrusting crimes falling under the jurisdiction of the State Police Force, to the Central Bureau of Investigation. Such cases are entrusted to the Central Bureau of Investigation after considering the merits of each case.

3. The Central Government is conscious of the need to provide the Central Bureau of Investigation with an adequate structure so as to enable it to carry out its functions effectively. For this purpose, proposals are examined by the Government from time to time.

[Translation]

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that law and order is a State subject. However, on the requests of the State Governments, investigation of serious offences is entrusted to the C.B.I. In this connection, I would like to know the number of cases of serious offences received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh during 1984-85 for investigation by the C.B.I. and the present position of these cases ? In how many cases the investigations have been completed and how many of them are pending ?

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, I would not be able to give now the number of cases entrusted by the Government of Uttar Pradesh; but I can say that during the years 1983, 1984 and 1985, the total

number of cases taken up by the C.B.I. at the instance of the State Governments, Union Territories, Supreme Court and High Courts are 60, 40 and 28 respectively. Most of these cases are in various stages. Some of these are under trial and some are under investigation.

[Translation]

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Sir, the answer of the hon. Minister does not make the whole position clear. In my main question I had asked whether there was a great demand in various parts of the country to get serious crimes investigated through the C.B.I. The number of such cases is increasing. I would like to know whether in view of this, the C.B.I. would be expanded or re-structured? The need for such expansion is also borne out by the fact that the number of pending cases in the courts during last few years has been put at 2262. Besides, there are cases which are pending in the courts for the last 4 years and are yet to be decided. I would like to know from the hon. Minister that when even the C.B.I. charge-sheeted cases are pending in the courts for the last 4 or 5 years, how the offenders would be punished and how the Government would be able to check the crimes?

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, it is true that more and more State Governments are requesting CBI to take up more and more cases. But we cannot take all the cases because this is essentially the responsibility of the State Governments and the State Police. But considering the merits of each reference made to us, we do accept some cases for investigation. There are guidelines within the CBI about which cases should be accepted for investigation.

As far as the pendency of trials in courts are concerned, the House knows and you know Sir, that it is not in our control. The pendency of criminal cases is a problem in all the States. It is our effort to ensure that the cases are tried as early as possible. There are so many criminal cases pending in so many criminal courts. Unless special courts are set up for trying cases investigated by the CBI, it would not be possible for us to say with any specificity that the cases

investigated by the CBI will be tried within a particular date or with a particular time schedule.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Sometimes, when, in the court of investigation by a State Police some suspects die under police custody, in such cases normally what happens is that the State Police puts up the case to a higher police officer of the same Department. In such cases public is not satisfied by the report of that finding. So, I would like to know whether the Government will consider enquiring into all such cases by CBI, so that proper investigation is done in such cases.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : It is not in the charter of the CBI. The CBI was up to specifically investigate cases of corruption. But over the years we have taken up certain cases with the consent of the State Government and we are investigating certain offences under certain laws. We cannot take up a case registered by a State Police unless the State Government entrusts to us the investigation and unless we accept it for investigation. It is not possible for the CBI to take up cases of an ordinary crime under ordinary criminal laws for investigation.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Data Transmitted by Insat-1B

*769. **SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the data transmitted by INSAT-1B in different fields is being studied and analysed by any scientific body; and

(b) if so, how the data gathered so far has been utilised in promoting the developmental activities in the country.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC

ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) INSAT-1B is a multi purpose operating satellite for long distance telecommunications, radio and TV programme distribution and networking and meteorology. Of these, the only area where the satellite itself generates data is in meteorological applications, through a Very High Resolution Radiometer (VHRR) which produces cloud imagery data. The VHRR data is received and processed by the India Meteorological Department at a specially set up facility viz. the Meteorological Data Utilisation Centre in New Delhi.

(b) The processed VHRR data has improved the quality of weather forecasts and increased their confidence level. Quicker availability of data enables weather forecasts, storm warnings and flood forecasts to be issued well in advance. Timely and accurate weather information has assisted agricultural operations and helped in reducing damage to life and property due to floods and cyclonic storms.

Expansion of IREPP

***770. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH :**
SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to expand the Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme to other States in the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of the States where it will be implemented;

(c) the States where such programme was taken up earlier; and

(d) the details of the work done under the above programme in those States so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL

SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). A Statement is given below.

Statement

The Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme was initiated by the Planning Commission, as part of a Rural Energy Planning Exercise, in the States of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat in 1981. Subsequently, the Programme was extended to four more States i.e. Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Delhi by 1984-85.

The purpose of the Programme in the 6th Plan was to develop and test the approach for the planning and implementing State Level Rural Energy programmes on a pilot basis, so as to get the feed-back not only on the technologies, but also on the institutional, socio-economic and administrative aspects, for planning and implementing such programmes. For this purpose, State cells for coordinating the programmes with different departments and project cells at the District/Block level for implementing the programmes, were set up.

The main feature of the IREP Programme is the preparation of a Block level Integrated Rural Energy plan through which the optimum mix of all energy sources, conventional, non-conventional, commercial and non-commercial are determined for meeting the subsistence and productive needs of the Block.

During the 6th Plan period 20 Block level projects were taken up in the aforesaid eight States and a total expenditure of Rs. 3.93 crores was incurred on this programme in the selected States from the State's budget for staff and their training in the preparation of integrated rural energy plans and projects; extension; demonstration etc.

On the basis of experience of the pilot IREP programme during the Sixth Plan period in the selected States, the programme is proposed to be activated in all the States and Union Territories during the Seventh Plan period and the number of blocks to be covered under the programme would be progressively increased every year so that by

the end of the Seventh Plan period at least 100 block level IREP projects in all States/UTs would be set up. A provision of Rs. 5.91 crores in the Central Sector and Rs. 41.85 crores in the States Sector have been made in the Seventh Plan.

Survey regarding People Living in Absolute Poverty

*771. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a survey has been conducted by the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) to find out the number of people living in absolute poverty in developing countries;

(b) the estimated number of such people in India according to the FAO;

(c) when the survey was conducted and what are the findings; and

(d) the remedial action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) Planning Commission is not aware of any survey conducted by the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) to find out the number of people living in absolute poverty in developing countries.

(b) to (d). Dq not arise.

Activities of Foreign Institutions

*772. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some foreign institutions have been permitted by Union Government by notification in the Official Gazette to carry on activities in India as per Section 2(e) of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 as amended in 1985; and

(b) if so, the details of such foreign institutions ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

Kamini type Reactor in Andhra Pradesh

*773. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up a Kamini type, U-233-fuelled neutron source reactor in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the location and other details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Kamini type reactor is a neutron source reactor which can *inter-alia* be used for inspection of FBTR fuel pins by neutron radiography. Accordingly, a Kamini type reactor is being set up at Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research, Kalpakkam.

Educational facilities in India for People of Indian Origin in Nigeria

*774. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the people of Indian origin working in Nigeria have sent any representation to his Ministry drawing his attention to the problems being faced by them in the matter of educational facilities in India;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). Some representations have been received from Indian Nationals and possibly people of Indian origin working in Nigeria about the degrees awarded by medical colleges and Universities in Nigeria not being recognised in India. As a result of this Indian students who were studying in these medical colleges/Universities have not been able to transfer to comparable Indian Institutions, or to practise the professions in India for which they have acquired qualifications in Nigeria. This Ministry has contacted the Medical Council of India in an effort to persuade them to recognise at least some of these Nigerian degrees so as to alleviate the anxiety and concern of the students of Indian origin. The Medical Council of India has said that they are examining the matter and that a decision would be arrived at as soon as possible.

Vagrant Children lifted from Delhi Streets

*775. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of teenage boys and girls who were lifted from the streets of Delhi on the ground of vagrancy during the last three years;

(b) their age group;

(c) the nature of action which is normally taken in such cases; and

(d) whether they are given menial jobs in jails after their conviction by courts ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) The break up of the boys and girls lifted from the streets of Delhi on grounds of vagrancy during the last three years is as follows :—

Year	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Boys	2517	1122	1265
Girls	274	273	329

(b) Boys below 16 years and girls below 18 years.

(c) Action is taken under the Children's Act, 1960. Either these children are restored back to their parents/legal guardians or sent to Children's Homes run by the Directorate of Social Welfare.

(d) These children are not sent to jails. They are sent to the Children's Home run by the Directorate of Social Welfare where steps are taken to impart vocational training in useful arts and crafts. Educational facilities are provided to them and other steps taken to rehabilitate them in their lives.

Studies to control Air Pollution

*776. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether studies for determining air pollution and its control have been carried out at the Central Mining Research Station, Dhanbad, Bihar, which clearly indicate presence of dust emission above the prescribed safety limit; and

(b) whether any similar studies have been taken up or proposed for Sikkim in order to ensure that air pollution is controlled to the bare minimum.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

Additional Incentives to Defence Personnel Posted at Border

*777. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that defence personnel while on border used to get benefit of ration allowance (free ration); and this benefit was not available to those at peace stations;

(b) whether benefit of free rations is now being given to all including to those who are posted at peace stations;

(c) if so, whether Government contemplate to give some additional incentives to those at border stations *vis-a-vis* those at peace stations to boost up their morale; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). JCOs and ORs in the three Services have always been granted the benefit of free ration in field and peace areas. All officers are entitled to the benefit of free ration in field areas. The concession of free ration in peace stations was extended to officers upto the rank of Colonel and equivalent in January 1983 and to Brigadiers and equivalent in July, 1984.

(c) and (d). Additional incentives in the nature of High Altitude/Uncongenial Climate Allowance, Separation Allowance, Special Compensatory Allowance are already admissible to Defence personnel posted in field areas. Further incentives can be considered after the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission are received.

Activities of Smugglers in and Around Delhi

*778. PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars about recent cases of unearthing and seizures in Delhi of huge quantities of charas, heroin, gold and foreign currency;

(b) the details of investigations made into these cases; and

(c) the steps being taken to arrest the activities of smugglers indulging in such activities in and around the capital ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) During 1986 and upto 13th April, 86 Delhi Police has seized 1404.868 Kgs. of charas and heroin. The Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance has up to 30th March, 1986 seized foreign currency worth Rs. 61.44 lacs and the Custom Collectorate, Directorate of Revenue and Intelligence, Ministry of Finance has seized Rs. 2.41 crores worth of contraband gold during the same period.

(b) As the cases are in various stages of investigation, it may not be expedient to disclose at this stage the details thereof.

(c) The following steps have been taken to arrest the activities of smugglers in and around the capital :

(i) Some active drug traffickeers/smugglers operating inter-state and also internationally have been identified. Constant watch is being maintained on them and on the drug pedallers/smugglers who are receiving consignments from the traffickeers.

(ii) Special Vigil is maintained at the entry and exit points of the Union Territory of Delhi in order to apprehend the drug pedallers/traffickeers/smugglers and effect seizures. Significant seizures have been made.

(iii) The Narcotic Durgs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 was enacted and enforced from 14th November, 1985, providing deterrent punishment for offences under the Act.

Chinese Arms to TNV through Bangladesh

*779. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether cases of supply of Chinese arms to Tribal National Volunteers through Bangladesh have come to Government's notice:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) steps taken by the Government to check illegal arms supply in the border States ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b). Nothing specific has yet been known to establish any supply in recent years of Chinese arms through Bangladesh to the TNV.

(c) Vigil on the borders has been maintained. Security operations are continuing. Recently the Security personnel engaged the TNV extremists in two encounters and succeeded in recovering some arms and ammunition. Besides, the Security personnel were able to arrest 5 TVN extremists while another four surrendered, during current year (1986).

Recruitment of Women in Defence Forces

*780. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether women are recruited in the Defence Forces of the country;

(b) if so, how many of them are working in the officers grade; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Women are being recruited in the Armed Forces Medical Services. Presently, 3064 women officers are in service, as per the following details :

Army Medical Corps	:	295
Army Dental Corps	:	15
Military Nursing Service	:	2754

(c) Does not arise.

Dissemination of Results of Research

*781. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMAN-GALAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is inadequate communication between the various scientific laboratories in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the Indian Council of Medical Research, the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and other research institutions, the Industry, the users and the public;

(b) whether Government propose to bring out a consolidated directory of all scientific institutions in the country or Ministry-wise list of institutions with location and addresses of their sub-units, giving critical data of scope of work, number of staff employed, annual budget etc.; and

(c) whether an annual publication is also proposed to be brought out giving institution-wise most important findings, with practical application of each of the research made in order to inform the public and other scientists and industrialists etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) While agencies like ICAR, ICMR and CSIR bring out publications from time to time to apprise the industries and end users of their facilities and achievements, it will be desirable to encourage more interaction between them for enhancing mutual benefit.

(b) The scientific agencies have been bringing out Annual Reports and Directories periodically indicating the addresses of their laboratories, area of research work, facilities they have, and their achievements. Such publications are brought out Ministry-wise/Department-wise.

(c) In addition to the publication brought out by the Scientific agencies, the Government has taken several measures to disseminate scientific informations to the public.

Inclusion of Muslim Community in the list of other Backward Classes

7330. SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress in the consideration and implementation of the recommendations of the Mandal Commission on 'Other Backward Classes';

(b) the names of States which have introduced reservation in education and public employment in favour of other backward classes as on 31 December, 1985 with the extent of reservation;

(c) the names of States which have included the Muslim community as a whole or specified sections of Muslim community in the list of other backward classes;

(d) whether Government have received any memorandum demanding *inter-alia*, the declaration of the Muslim community as a whole, as a backward class within the meaning of Article 16(4) of the Constitution; and

(e) if so, the decision of Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) It has been decided to elicit public opinion on the list of Other Backward Classes prepared by the Mandal Commission. The question of considering the recommendations of the Commission will arise only after a final decision is taken on recognising Other Backward Classes.

(b) The following States have introduced reservation in education and public employ-

ment in favour of OBCs : (1) Andhra Pradesh (2) Assam (3) Bihar (4) Gujarat (5) Haryana (6) Himachal Pradesh (7) Jammu and Kashmir (in educational institutions only) (8) Karnataka (9) Kerala (10) Maharashtra (11) Punjab (12) Tamil Nadu and (13) Uttar Pradesh. A statement showing percentage of reservations, based on information furnished by the State Governments during 1985-86 is given below.

(c) Governments of Karnataka and Kerala have included Muslim community as a whole in the list of Other Backward Classes. The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh have included specified sections of Muslim community in the list of OBCs. Haryana has reported having declared sixty six communities as backward irrespective of religion.

(d) and (e). Three representations demanding, *inter-alia*, the declaration of the Muslim community as a whole, as a backward class under Article 16(4) of Constitution were received by Central Government from the Secretary, All India Muslim Majlis-e-Mushawarat, New Delhi, President, Muslim Parishad Calcutta and West Bengal Muslim League Committee, Calcutta for declaring Muslims as backward within the meaning of Article 16(4) of the Constitution. In the light of the position stated in reply to part (a) of the question above regarding Mandal Commission report, no view has been taken in the matter by the Central Government.

Statement

Statement showing percentage of reservation for Other Backward Classes in Educational Institutions and in Services based on information furnished by the State Governments during 1985-86

S.No.	Name of State	Percentage of reservation in Educational Institution	Percentage of reservation in Services
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25%	25%
2.	Assam	15% (including more other backward classes)	15% (including more other backward classes)

1	2	3	4
3.	Bihar	10%	12% (Extremely backward classes) 8% (Backward Classes) 3% (other Economically backward classes)
4.	Gujarat	10% (upto degree courses in medical, Engineering etc.) 5% (post graduate courses in Medicine)	5% (Class I and II) 10% (Class III and IV)
5.	Haryana	10% 6% Backward areas	10%
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Varies from 2% to 5%	5%
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	4% Gujjar and Backwards 2% Other social castes 28% Residents of backward areas	—
8.	Karnataka	50%	48%
9.	Kerala	5% Post Graduate courses in arts and science subjects in colleges 25% Govt. Training Colleges and Technical Edn.	40%
10.	Maharashtra	10%	10%
11.	Punjab	5%	5%
12.	Tamil Nadu	50%	50%
13.	Uttar Pradesh	15%	15% (Class I, II and III posts) 10% (Class IV posts)

N.B. : Reservation for educational institutions shown above do not apply to all categories of educational institutions and apply to only categories specified for the purpose by State Governments.

[*Translation*]

**Eradication of Poverty of Adivasi
Families**

7331. SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON :
Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount spent in Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan under the poverty eradication programme for Adivasi families during 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84;

(b) whether any survey was conducted to find out the extent to which these families have been actually benefited as a result thereof and whether the amount spent is adequate to bring them above the poverty line; and

(c) if so, the out come of this survey and the number of families brought above the poverty line in these States ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) The investments made in poverty eradication programmes in the States of Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan are estimated to be about Rs. 253.70 crores during the period 1981-82 to 1983-84.

(b) and (c). According to reports received from the State Governments 13,44,036 Scheduled Tribe families were provided economic assistance under various family oriented programmes like agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, cooperation, sericulture, small village and cottage industries. No detailed survey has been conducted to assess the extent of benefits and adequacy of funds.

[*English*]

**Progress Reports of CSIR
Laboratories**

7332. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO :
SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has an annual budget

of over Rs. 100 crores and has over 40 Research and National Laboratories;

(b) if so, the names of these institutions, with scientific and non-scientific of each and the annual plan and non-plan budget, indicating one major or significant finding of each one of these during the last three years;

(c) whether it is a fact that neither the names of these laboratories nor their progress reports appear in the Annual Report of Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (1984-85);

(d) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(e) whether this lacuna is proposed to be made up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The list of National Laboratories together with their non-plan and plan budgets for 1985-86 is given in the statements I and II given below. A list giving one significant finding for each of these laboratories during the last 3 years is also given in statement-III below.

(c) Significant results of research and development efforts of National Laboratories appeared in the Annual Report of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (1984-85).

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Statement-I

Council's Establishments

Physical and Earth Sciences

National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi (NPL)

Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute, Pilani (CEERI)

Central Scientific Instruments Organisation, Chandigarh (CSIO)

National Geophysical Research Institute,
Hyderabad (NGRI)

National Institute of Oceanography,
Dona Paula, Goa (NIO)

Chemical Sciences

National Chemical Laboratory, Pune
(NCL)

Central Electrochemical Research
Institute, Karaikudi (CECRI)

Central Salt and Marine Chemicals
Research Institute, Bhavnagar (CSMCRI)

Regional Research Laboratory,
Hyderabad (RRL, H)

Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat
(RRL, Jorhat)

Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehra-
Dun (IIP)

Central Fuel Research Institute, Jealgora
(CFRI)

Biological Sciences

Central Food Technological Research
Institute, Mysore (CFTRI)

Central Drug Research Institute,
Lucknow (CDRI)

Central Leather Research Institute,
Madras (CLRI)

National Botanical Research Institute,
Lucknow (NBRI)

Indian Institute of Chemical Biology,
Calcutta (IICB)

Central Institute of Medicinal and
Aromatic Plants, Lucknow (CIMAP)

Industrial Toxicology Research Centre,
Lucknow (ITRC)

Centre for Cellular and Molecular
Biology, Hyderabad (CCMB)

Regional Research Laboratory, Jammu
(RRL, Jammu)

Institute for Microbial Technology,
Chandigarh (IMT)

CSIR Complex, Palampur, HP (CSIR
Comp. Palampur)

Engineering Sciences

Central Building Research Institute,
Roorkee (CBRI)

Central Road Research Institute, New
Delhi (CRRI)

Central Glass and Ceramic Research
Institute, Calcutta (CGCRI)

National Metallurgical Laboratory,
Jamshedpur (NML)

Central Mining Research Station
Dhanbad (CMRS)

Central Mechanical Engineering Research
Institute, Durgapur (CMERI)

National Environmental Engineering
Research Institute, Nagpur (NEERI)

National Aeronautical Laboratory,
Bangalore (NAL)

Structural Engineering Research Centre,
Madras (SERC-M)

Structural Engineering Research Centre,
Roorkee (SERC-R)

Regional Research Laboratory, Bhuba-
neshwar (RRL, Bhu.)

Regional Research Laboratory,
Trivandrum (RRL, Trivandrum)

Regional Research Laboratory, Bhopal
(RRL, Bhopal)

Information Science

Publications and information Directorate,
New Delhi (PID)

Indian National Scientific Documenta-
tion Centre, New Delhi- (INSDOC)

National Institute of Science, Techno-
logy and Development Studies, New
Delhi (NISTADS)

Industrial Research Associations

Tea Research Association, Calcutta
(TRA)

Electrical Research and Development
Association, Bombay (ERDA)

Statement-II

Name of the Lab. (Full names in annexure)	Final Grant 1985-86 (Rs. in lakhs)		
	Non-Plan	Plan	Total
1	2	3	4
NPL, New Delhi	434.600	269.510	704.110
CEERI, Pilani	222.060	266.590	488.650
CSIO, Chandigarh	240.020	132.220	372.240
NGRI, Hyderabad	246.580	124.840	371.420
NIO, Goa	241.000	242.670	483.670
NCL, Poona	405.620	213.430	619.050
CECRI, Karaikudi	192.652	161.710	354.362
CSMCRI, Bhavnagar	138.880	129.050	267.930
RRL, Hyderabad	389.110	199.890	589.000
RRL, Jorhat	177.388	125.210	302.598
IIP, Dehradun	234.790	132.110	366.900
CFRI, Jealgora	345.558	131.030	476.588
NML, Jamshedpur	286.974	131.820	418.794
CGCRI, Calcutta	201.650	98.570	300.220
CMRS, Dhanbad	165.072	132.630	297.702
NEERI, Nagpur	184.730	103.710	288.440
CMERI, Durgapur	282.363	99.450	381.813
NAL, Bangalore	434.950	282.620	717.570
SERC-Roorkee	43.930	111.000	154.930
SERC-Madras	78.300	173.270	251.570
RRL, Bhubaneswar	110.790	147.340	258.130
RRL, Trivandrum	60.120	80.600	140.720
CBRI, Roorkee	171.110	92.100	263.210
CRRI, New Delhi	144.080	72.460	216.540
RRL-Bhopal	27.970	54.000	81.970
CFTRI, Mysore	293.750	118.240	411.990
CDRI, Lucknow	321.080	165.810	486.890
CLRI, Madras	187.013	144.310	331.323
NBRI, Lucknow	168.870	82.150	251.020
IICB, Calcutta	150.245	125.660	275.905
CFB, New Delhi	34.760	183.070	217.830

1	2	3	4
CCMB, Hyderabad	113.200	361.860	475.060
ITRC, Lucknow	127.317	100.320	227.637
CIMAP, Lucknow	119.510	111.800	231.310
RRL, Jammu	205.650	95.230	300.880
IMT, Chandigarh	58.270	316.100	374.370
CSIR, Palampur	28.260	34.200	62.460
INSDOC, New Delhi	140.950	69.030	209.980
PID, New Delhi	144.760	51.420	196.180
NISTADS, New Delhi	50.956	22.200	73.156
**CSIR Complex, Madras	29.780	8.290	38 070
TRA, Jorhat	82.000	—	82.000
ERDA, Baroda	2.735	5.000	7.735
Total	7719.403	5702.520	13421.923

**Units of various Labs./Instts of CSIR are housed in this Complex.

Statement III

One Significant finding (Per Laboratory) during the last three years.

NPL, New Delhi

—Carbon—Carbon Composites

Process know how for Carbon—Carbon Composites of the following characteristics developed :

Density 1.5 gm/CC

Tensile Strength 140 MN/M2

Tensile Modulus 30-35 GNM2

Two dimensional C-C Composites with density 1.7 gm/CC have been developed for DRDL, Hyderabad.

A precision waveguide used as the primary standard of impedance at microwave frequencies of VSWR 1.004 has been designed and developed at NPL for the XN (5.85 to 8.2 GHz) band.

CEERI, Pilani

CEERI has given a lead to the modernisation of Sugar Industry through the Applications of Electronics Technology. Process Control Instrumentation viz. (i) Automatic Liming and pH Control System and (ii) Panometer developed under the 1st phase of a project financially supported by the Electronics Commission, has started benefitting the Sugar Industry in the country since incorporation of these Instruments in some of the factories has improved the production as well as quality of Sugar.

—Microprocessor based automatic pH controller system (MAP CON)

—Microprocessor based Pan Monitoring System (MPMOS)

—Microprocessor based AUTO-TEIMAC System for temperature monitoring

CSIO, Chandigarh

The design and development of modified AN-2 Plotter fitted with range bearing

graticules for Kamorta Class Naval ships has been successfully completed. The project was sponsored by Indian Navy.

NIO, Goa

Under a major programme on Surveys for Polymetallic nodules in collaboration with Department of Ocean Development, Surveys in the Indian Ocean were carried out. The surveys led to demarcation of prime area of 3,00,000 square Kms. and the claim was filed with the UN in January, 1984.

NGRI, Hyderabad

A three—dimensional interpretative model was derived for the Mahanadi basin using harmonic inversion of aeromagnetic data for the ONGC with the objective of producing a first order model of the basin to illuminate its hydrocarbon potential and choice of exploration strategies.

NCL, Pune

Jalshakti : A water absorbing polymer with an amazing capacity of absorbing upto 500 times its weight of water has been developed starting from indigenously available raw material and equipment. Use of Jalshakti can lead to increase on yields ranging from 15 to 100% depending on the Crop (plant) and climatic conditions.

CSMCRI, Bhavnagar

Reverse Osmosis : Two R.O. plants each of 30,000 lit/day capacity were fabricated and installed in Two villages of Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu.

CECRI, Karaikudi

Under a joint collaborative project with DMRL, Hyderabad, CECRI team has helped in erecting the magnesium plant to set up a captive magnesium unit for its Titanium sponge facility. The plant has been commissioned at Hyderabad in August, 1985.

RRL, Hyderabad

Development of process know-how for a large number of pesticides and fungicides

namely, monochrotophos, quinalphos, diazinon, DDVP and MOC all of which have been commercialized with an annual turn over of the order of Rs. 20 crore.

RRL, Jorhat

New additive used as flow-improver in transportation of waxy crude, namely FIRJ-B suitable for Borholla crude has been developed.

IIP, Dehradun

Development of IIP-EIL aromatic extraction process with sulpholane which has been accepted by Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (BPCL) and Cochin Refineries Ltd. (CRL). Both these units process about 170,000 tonnes each of reformat naphtha feed and will produce about 115,000 tonnes of pure aromatics (banzene and toluene) per annum.

CFRI, Dhanbad

Improved process for production of B-naphthol (Beta naphthol).

CFTRI, Mysore

CFTRI has provided expert help to set up a modern plant (Rs. 20 million) at Abohar in Punjab for processing 10,000 tonnes of Malta oranges and 5,000 tonnes of tomato a year of AGRIVOLT, a joint venture of Voltas Ltd., and Punjab Agro Industries Corporation.

CLRI, Madras

The Syntans—Alcrotan and Alutan—developed by CLRI have achieved consumer acceptability and seven parties have come forward to buy the know-how. A pre-tanning syntan developed has been standardised at pilot plant.

CDRI, Lucknow

The Immunodiagnostic kits for the detection of extra-intestinal amoebiasis has been developed and is presently undergoing trials at the Centre for Biochemicals before it can be released to the industry.

NBRI, Lucknow

In collaboration with the Drug Standardisation Research Unit of the Central Council

for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM), standardization of the following Unani drugs was carried out by NBRI: 'Habbe-Tap-e-Balghami', 'Habb-e-Usara', 'Habb-e-Zehar Mohra', 'Habb-e-Tankar', 'Qurs Habis', 'Habb-e-Ghafis', 'Habb-e-Hindi Mohallil', 'Habb-e-Hindi sual', 'Habb-e-Shabyar', 'Habb-e-Tabashir', 'Banadiq-ul-Bazoor', 'Habb-e-Kattha', 'Habb-e-Momyaee Sada' and 'Habb-e-Surfa'.

IICB, Calcutta

In genetic studies relating to *Vibrio cholerae* with the ultimate aim of developing an effective oral vaccine for cholera, genomic libraries have been constructed for *V. cholerae* and phage genomes.

CFB, Delhi

A number of restriction enzymes and other fine chemicals has been produced. Standard biochemicals and allergens are made available to scientists, hospitals, general public etc.

CIMAP, Lucknow

The Chinese antimalarial drug plant (*Artemisia annua*) has been successfully introduced on experimental scale.

ITRC, Lucknow

Toxicity evaluation of polythene pouches for packaging of ARRACK (Country liquor) was carried out for Kerala Government. On behalf of the Ministry of Industries, Government of India toxicological evaluation of samples of synthetic detergents manufactured in various organised and small sector industries were conducted and safety standards developed. This know-how has been instrumental in formulating consumer safety standards by ISI and Ministry of Industry.

CCMB, Hyderabad

The Parasite Monitored by Photoacoustic Spectroscopy (PAS)

In a novel approach, PAS has been used as in situ probe to study the pathway of haemoglobin degradation and 'Hemozoin'

productions by the malaria parasite (*Plasmodium*) within the red blood cell. The study has provided valuable insight into the mechanism of therapeutic action of hydroxyquinoline class of antimalarial drugs (such as chloroquine); the results support the model that hemozoin released upon degradation of haemoglobin forms a complex with chloroquine, and that this complex is responsible for parasite cell lysis. The study has also severally showed to elucidate at last one method by which a parasite may become resistant to this important groups of antimalarial agents.

RRL, Jammu

Pine needle fibre beard unit of H.P. Fruit packaging Com. (P) Ltd., (a subsidiary of HP Fruit Development Corporation) has been set up (on turn key basis developed by RRL (Jammu) for the manufacture of fibre board from pine needle—a renewable forest waste.

IMTECH, Chandigarh

Rifamycin is the antibiotic of choice for the treatment of mycobacterial infections. An organism has been isolated by the institute from local garden soil tentatively identified as *Curvularia lanata* (strain No. IMT-R-1). This organism produces an enzyme which converts Rifamycin B to Rifamycin-S.

CSIR Complex, Palampur

Intensive field studies for increase of yield of tea in the Kangra Valley.

CGCRI, Calcutta

Glass Reinforced Gypsum—suitable substitute for wood has been developed.

CRRI, New Delhi

Regional transportation and road network planning for Bombay Metropolitan Region for the base year 2001.

SERC, Roorkee

Software packages for structural analysis of high rise buildings, bridges, storage structures, cable structures etc.

CBRI, Roorkee

Systematic scientific studies with instrumented in situ piles leading to revision of existing Indian Standard Codes and design practices.

RRL, Trivandrum

Process to extend the life of coconut thatch.

CMERI, Durgapur

Design and Development of self propelled combine harvester and automatic hand wool knitting machine.

SERC, Madras

Computer software for design and analysis of structure, CAD methods for structural components and CAAM for ships and ship structures.

NEERI, Nagpur

Low cost waste water treatment processes such as :

- (a) Waste stabilisation ponds.
- (b) Mechanical surface aerators for aerated lagoons.
- (c) Oxidation ditch.
- (d) Biodiscs system.
- (e) Anaerobic contact upflow system.

CMRS, Dhanbad

New mining methods have been developed for the extraction of coal underneath buildings, railwaylines etc. which resulted in the conservation of about 4 million tonnes of good coking coal.

NML, Jamshedpur

Development of two new grades of aluminium alloys to replace copper for use as overhead conductors in traction and a high strength aluminium alloy for bush bearings to replace bronze.

NAL, Bangalore

Fatigue life evaluation of Ajcet and MIG-21 aircraft for assessment in the extension of life of aircraft.

RRL, Bhubaneswar

Pan sintering plant of 50 tpd capacity for iron ore fines in A.P. State.

RRL, Bhopal

Development of process for aluminium graphite composite materials for use as pistons, cylinder and bush bearings.

INSDOC, New Delhi

Establishment of National Science Library.

PID, New Delhi

Publishing of 12 (twelve) scientific journals.

NISTADS, New Delhi

The institute completed a number of research studies, notable amongst these are :

- (i) Aluminium Industry in India : Promises, Prospects, constraints and impact.
- (ii) Technology development in the small scale sector and the unorganised sector of Industry through linkages with large scale sector.

ERDA, Bombay

Special testing and analytical facilities to the industry.

TRA, Jorhat

Construction of a compact and effective prototype continuous fermenting machine has been completed by TRA; it is being evaluated in a factory. The tea-break cum stock separator, the Tocklai Tea Breaker, has now been successfully commercialised.

[Translation]

Funds for 20-Point Programme in Bihar

7333. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state the amount spent and surrendered by the

Bihar Government out of the amount allotted to the State under the 20-Point programme during the year 1985-86 along-with the proportionate achievements as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : Outlays for the various items under the 20-Point Programme are not fixed separately and specifically. However, these are derived

from the plan outlays for the relevant developmental heads. For 1985-86 under the various items of the 20-Point Programme an outlay of Rs. 571.69 crores was provided in the Bihar State plan. Against this, the State Government have shown and Planning Commission has approved a revised outlay of Rs. 613.80 crores. Thus, there is no shortfall. A statement giving targets and achievements under various items of the 20-Point Programme in Bihar for the period April, 1985-February, 1986 is given below.

Statement

Implementation of 20-Point Programme—Bihar (April, 1985 to February, 1986)

Point No.	Item	Unit	1985-86 Target	Cummulative Achievement (Apr. 85-Feb.-86)	% age
3.	(a) IRDP	No. of families	517000	321353	62
	(b) NREP	M. days ('000)	31600	25831	82
	(c) RLEGP	—do—	28100	16531	59
4.	Surplus Land Allotted	Acres	20000	12814	64
6.	Bonded Labour Families Rehabilitated	Nos.	501	353	71
7.	Families Economically Assisted				
	(a) S.C	Nos.	300000	198675	66
	(b) S.T.	Nos.	125500	102564	82
8.	Drinking water	No. of Villages	1022	635	62
9.	(a) House sites allotted	Nos.	19000	27523	145
10.	(a) Slum population covered	Nos.	33500	29986	90
	(b) EWS Houses provided	Nos.	10000	10334	103
11.	Rural Electrification				
	(a) Villages Electrified	Nos.	2000	1682	84
	(b) Pumpsets Energised	Nos.	12000	7872	66
12.	(a) Tree Plantation	Nos. (lakhs)	1500	1491	99
	(b) Biogas—States	Nos.	6400	3500	55
13.	Family Planning sterilisations done	Nos.	571000	266062	47
14.	(a) PHCs	Nos.	200	202	101
	(b) Sub-Centres	Nos.	800	400	50
15.	ICDS Blocks Sanctioned	Nos.	25	25	100

[English]

Assistance to Orissa under Social Welfare Schemes

7334. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the proposal received from Government of Orissa under various social welfare schemes during the years 1984-85 and 1985-86; and

(b) the details of allocations of grants-in-aid given by Union Government to Government of Orissa for social welfare schemes during the aforesaid period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

Statement

Details of proposals which have been received from the Government of Orissa under various Social Welfare Schemes during the years 1984-85 and 1985-86 and allocations of grant-in-aid given by Ministry of Welfare to the Government of Orissa.

1. Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship to SC/ST students

During 1984-85, Rs. 130.15 lakhs and during 1985-86, Rs. 21.47 lakhs were given to the State Government. Under this scheme, the entire expenditure over and above the committed liability of the State Government (*i.e.* the expenditure incurred during the last year of each Five Year Plan) is met by the Government of India.

2. Implementation of PCR Act, 1955

Rs. 11.67 lakhs and Rs. 7.87 lakhs were released to the State Government during 1984-85 and 1985-86 respectively for the implementation of PCR Act, 1955. Under this scheme, only matching central assistance (on 50 : 50 basis) over and above the committed liability of the State Government is released by the Government of India.

3. Scheme of Scholarships to Disabled Persons

During 1984-85, a grant of Rs. 6.67 lakhs was released to the Government of

Orissa for disbursement of scholarship to physically handicapped students under the Scheme of scholarship, for disabled persons. There was a saving of Rs. 7,43,117 with the State Government from the grants released to them during 1984-85. State Government was apprised to utilise the saving of 1984-85 in 1985-86. No fresh grant was sanctioned during 1985-86.

4. Setting up of Special Cell in Normal Employment Exchange for physically handicapped

Under this scheme, Rs. 22000 were released to the Government of Orissa during 1984-85. No grant was released during 1985-86 to the State Government.

Contract Labour System in BEL

7335. SHRI MATILAL HANSDA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) number of contract labour engaged in Bharat Electronics Ltd., Ghaziabad; and

(b) steps Government have taken to absorb those workers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND DEFENCE SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) No Contract Labour is engaged in BEL.

(b) Does not arise.

Employment to Ex-Servicemen during Seventh Plan

7336. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Ex-servicemen registered for employment with the Directorate of Resettlement as on 1 April, 1986;

(b) the steps taken by the Directorate to ensure speedy employment and whether the Directorate has not adequate cooperation from the Union Government Departments and the State Governments;

(c) if so, the nature thereof and

(d) whether any extra efforts would be made to ensure the rehabilitation and resettlement of Ex-servicemen including their re-employment during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) The Directorate of Resettlement itself registers only ex-service Officers and sponsors them for re-employment against requisitions made by employers. Other categories are registered by Rajya/Zila Sainik Boards and by employment exchanges. The number of officers registered with the Directorate of Re-settlement on the 1st April, 1986 was 1682.

(b) and (c). To ensure speedy employment of ex-servicemen, the Directorate of Resettlement *inter alia* :

- (a) Sponsors training courses for ex-servicemen/retiring serving personnel to better equip them for employment;
- (b) sponsors officers directly for placement in jobs;
- (c) monitors the actual placement of ex-servicemen by both Central and State agencies;
- (d) follows up with State Governments the question of reservation in posts under them.

Further, the DGR, functioning under the Ministry of Defence, is instrumental in :

- (i) proposing the formulation of appropriate policies for the welfare of ex-servicemen;
- (ii) monitoring the implementation of Central Government policy;
- (iii) overseeing and coordinating the activities of State Government agencies dealing with these.

For discharging its functions, the DGR seeks and receives support and cooperation from the Departments of the Government of India and also to varying degrees from the State Governments. It is the constant

endeavour of the DGR and the Ministry of Defence to improve this level of cooperation.

(d) To ensure rehabilitation and re-settlement of ex-servicemen, including their re-employment during the Seventh Five Year Plan, the implementation of the following measures is being given priority by Departments/PSUs of the Government of India and the State Governments :

- (i) Effective utilisation of the reservations;
- (ii) The equation of Service trades with corresponding civilian educational/professional qualifications to facilitate recruitment in civilian posts;
- (iii) The exploration and identification of new avenues of employment;
- (iv) The extension of the PEXSEM Scheme.

Persons raised above Poverty Line in Andhra Pradesh under 20-Point Programme

7337. SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons raised above poverty line in Andhra Pradesh during the Sixth Five Year Plan period as a result of implementing the 20-Point Programme;

(b) what was the target fixed for the Sixth Five Year Plan in this regard; and

(c) what is target in the Seventh Plan to uplift the poor people in Andhra Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) Statewise estimates of number of persons below the poverty line are not available for the base and terminal years of the Sixth Five Year Plan. By implementation of various poverty alleviation programmes such as the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment

Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) which are covered under the Twenty Point Programme (and also due to the overall growth strategy) there has been substantial reduction in number of persons below the poverty line and their percentage in the population. The poverty estimates are prepared in the Planning Commission on the basis of the Quinquennial Surveys conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) on Household Consumer Expenditure and the Statewise Population figures. The latest 2 surveys conducted by the N.S.S.O. relate to 32nd Round (1977-78) and 38th Round (1983) based on which Statewise estimates of number of persons below the poverty line and their percentage to the total population have been worked out for 1977-78 and 1983-84. It is estimated that the numbers of persons below the poverty line in Andhra Pradesh declined from 217.4 lakhs in 1977-78 to 205.1 lakhs in 1983-84 during which period the percentage of population below the poverty line also declined from 43.6 percent in 1977-78 to 36.4 percent in 1983-84.

(b) and (c). The target of poverty reduction for the country as a whole are fixed by taking into account the growth in per capita consumption and the outlays under anti-poverty programmes. Since Statewise growth targets of consumption are not available, no Statewise targets of poverty reduction are fixed.

Technique to Control Radio-Active Waste

7338. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of steps taken for radioactive waste management in and around Nuclear Power Reactors in India;

(b) whether technological know how for effective Control management of radio-active waste from Nuclear reactors is being imported; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNO-
LOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF

OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Technical and administrative feasibility to ensure a safe and efficient system of radioactive waste management at a particular site is an important consideration at the siting and designing stages of nuclear reactors. On the basis of elaborate and extensive investigation with respect to prevailing environmental conditions at a particular site, appropriate limits are established for safe release of radioactive wastes. Liquid radioactive-effluents are treated so that all the radioactivity is retained in concentrated form and segregated from the environment in order-to-ensure that release to environment is below permissible limits. Gaseous effluents are also subjected to effective treatments before release to atmosphere within permissible limits. All types of solid wastes are suitably conditioned prior to their storage in high integrity engineered containments. In addition there is a continuous programme of surveillance and monitoring in and around nuclear power reactors to guard against unlikely event of any uncontrolled spread of contamination.

(b) No, Sir. India has a very high level of competence in management of radioactive wastes and hence import of know how is not envisaged.

(c) Does not arise.

Development of Integrated Forestry in Kerala

7339. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have sought any assistance from Union Government for the development of integrated forestry project in the State; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the action taken by Union Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND
FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) No,
Sir.

**Guidelines to deal with Communications
from Members of Parliament**

7340. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :
SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any guidelines have been issued to all the members of the Union Council of Ministers as to how to deal with representation in general and representations received from Members of Parliament seeking redressal of public grievances in particular;

(b) if so, the details of the guidelines;

(c) whether the time stipulated for sending replies to the Members of Parliament are adhered to by all the Ministers; and

(d) if not, measures proposed by the Government to effect improvements in speedier disposal of representations from Members of Parliament ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (d). A Statement is given below.

Statement

All the Ministers of the Central Government were requested to take suitable steps in April, 1985 to impart a sense of urgency among the middle level officers in dealing with the communications received from members of public courteously and promptly by the then Minister of State for Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions. This was followed by another communication in December, 1985 by the Minister of State (then Deputy Minister) urging the Ministers to make the administration more responsive and commending the following course of action to deal with letters/representations received from the members of the public :

(a) Each communication from a member of the public should be replied to within 15 days.

(b) Where (i) delay is anticipated in

formation has to be obtained from another Ministry or another office, an interim reply may be sent within fortnight indicating the possible date by which a final reply can be given.

(c) Where the request of a member of public could not be acceded to for any reason, reasons for not acceding to such a request should be given.

(d) As far as possible, requests from members of public should be looked at from the user's point of view and not solely from the point of view of what may be administratively convenient.

2. Measures have also been taken to systematise and strengthen the Grievance Redress Machinery in the departments having large public dealings such as Department of Posts, Telecommunications, Railways, Banking, Health etc. The Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances is also monitoring the effectiveness of the public redress machinery set up by these Departments.

3. The representations received through the MPs seeking redress of public grievances receive attention at highest level. The instructions provide :

(i) for registration of MPs references in a separate register.

(ii) the MPs references are generally acknowledged as an interim measure where it is felt that the information for giving a final reply may take time due to a variety of reasons.

(iii) references pending for disposal received from MPs are reviewed on a monthly basis by the Joint Secretary/Secretary concerned.

4. While every effort is made to give top priority in answering the MPs letters, very often information is to be collected from the subordinate attached offices before a final reply can be issued. Sometimes the issues raised also involve inter-ministerial correspondence/discussions. It, therefore]

becomes difficult to adhere to any specific time frame for answering the MP.

In view of the provisions made in the Manual of Office Procedure to deal with communications received from MPs and as supplemented by issue of general guidelines to all the Ministries/Departments to finalise such communications with utmost urgency, it is not considered necessary at this stage to issue any further instructions.

Destruction of Fishing Nets of Fishermen by Navy's Patrolling Boats

7341. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Navy's patrolling boats destroyed the fishing nets of 16 fisherman on the Malvan Coast of Sindhudurg district of Maharashtra on 9th December, 1985 making the fishermen incur a heavy loss of Rs. 2.50 lakhs;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the custom authorities have already made the investigations and recorded the loss incurred by the fishermen;

(c) if so, whether Government have made any inquiry into the episode; and

(d) if so, whether the fishermen who have incurred heavy losses will be fully compensated for the losses incurred ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) Naval vessels were requested to undertake a salvage task in respect of an Arab Dhow manned by a Pakistani crew which sank off the Malvan Coast and which was suspected to be carrying contraband. To discharge the assigned task Naval ships dragged wireropes along the sea bottom. Although fishing boats operating in the area were warned to keep clear it is possible that some fishing nets might have been damaged.

(b) It has only recently been reported by the Department of Revenue that a complaint had been lodged by the 15 fishermen with the Malvan Custom House claiming that the damage involved was of

the order of Rs. 2.11 lakhs. The Department of Revenue have also state that the Custom Authorities did not further investigate the matter.

(c) and (d). No complaint was received by the Indian Navy in respect of any such damage. Now that matter has come to the notice of this Ministry, necessary enquiries are being made.

[*Translation*]

Reservation for Handicapped Persons

7342. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have made three percent reservation in Government jobs for handicapped persons;

(b) if so, whether Government have made provision for three percent reservation for handicapped persons on Department promotions; also;

(c) if so, whether these facilities are not being provided to the handicapped persons; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The reservation for handicapped persons in Group 'C' and 'D' posts is in respect of direct recruitment posts. There is no reservation in departmental promotions. For departmental promotions, the handicapped are considered alongwith normal persons on merit.

[*English*]

Enforcement of Discipline amongst Coast Guard Personnel

7343. SHRI D.P. JADEJA :
SHRI R.S. MANE :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the action taken against the crew of

attacked Indian fishing vessels on the East Coast recently;

(b) whether it is a fact that intemperate activities of the Coast Guard, vis-a-vis Indian fishing vessels were brought to the notice of Government earlier;

(c) if so, what were the reasons for the inability of the coast Guard authorities to prevent such illegal activities;

(d) whether any action has been taken against the officers responsible for the culpable crew; and

(e) the details of measures being taken to give better training and enforcement of discipline amongst Coast Guard personnel ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) The Board of Enquiry instituted to investigate and fix responsibility in the incident involving firing by the Coast Guard ship 'Ramadevi' on an Indian fishing trawler on 15-2-1986, off Paradip, has concluded that the use of fire arms had to be resorted to by the Commanding Officer of the Coast Guard Ship because the fishing trawler had disregarded requests to stop and permit inspections. The firing was intended to be of warning shots reinforcing the requests to stop. Lack of proper appreciation of the situation on the part of the C.O. of the Coast Guard Ship, and lack of alacrity and awareness on the part of the Indian fishing trawler in responding to the call of the Coast Guard Ship, were factors contributory to the incident. For his error of judgement, it is proposed to 'Censure' the Commanding Officer of the Coast Guard Ship 'Ramadevi'.

(b) No, sir.

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

(d) The Commanding Officer of the Coast Guard Ship involved in the firing incident is proposed to be 'Censured'.

(e) (i) Detailed guidelines for inspection of fishing vessels and graduated use of force and fire arms by Coast Guard vessels are being issued.

(ii) Periodical meetings between Coast Guard authorities and Indian

Fishermen Association will be held to discuss aspects of mutual interest to avoid recurrence of such incidents. One such meeting has already been held on 20-3-1986 at Vishakhapatnam.

Use of Hindi for Conversation with Foreign Officials

7344. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any communication has been sent to different Ministries and Departments of Union Government to use Hindi in their conversations with their foreign counterparts;

(b) whether any provision of interpretation facilities has been made in the countries where there are interpreters having working knowledge of Hindi;

(c) if so, whether the same provision can be made for other languages in the country; and

(d) if not, the reasons for showing favourable attitude towards Hindi only ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). According to the Ministry of External Affairs Indian-based Interpreters in Indian Missions are normally required to translate from English into local language and vice-versa. However, interpretation facilities in Hindi can be provided if required. Sure Hindi and English are the official language of the Central Government interpretation facilities in other Indian language are not required.

Fire in Ashok Vihar, Delhi

7345. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of persons killed and injured so far in the devastating fire in Ashok Vihar, Delhi in February, 1986;

(b) the causes of this fire and names of the persons found responsible therefor; and

(c) whether Government have completed the enquiry into this incident and if so, the details thereof and if not, the time by which it is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) In this incident, 26 persons were reported killed and 90 persons were reported injured.

(b) The real cause of the fire is still not known. A case under Section 336/338, 304-A IPC has been registered at Police Station, Ashok Vihar and is under investigation. 5 persons were arrested in this connection whose names are (i) J.N. Malik, (ii) Binu Rai, (iii) Ram Tirath, (iv) Arun and (v) Matru Mal. The case continues to be under investigation.

(c) A magisterial enquiry was ordered in the case with the following terms of reference :

- (i) To ascertain the causes leading to the fire incident;
- (ii) The extent of loss to lives and injuries to persons.
- (iii) To ascertain the adequacy of fire fighting and rescue measures as well as medical relief afforded to the victims.
- (iv) To examine whether the use of inflammable substances like synthetic materials should be permitted for the construction of pandals/shamianas erected during the public and private functions.
- (v) To ascertain the inadequacies of the existing regulatory mechanism and suggest amendments for ensuring adequate fire safety measures in the construction of such pandals/shamianas such as proper design of shamianas, provision of adequate exit points etc and

(vi) To suggest any other remedial measures so that such incidents do not recur in future.

The magistrate has submitted his report and is under consideration of Delhi Administration.

Common Recruitment Rules in various Departments/Directorates of the Ministry

7346. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether recruitment rules for 'A', 'B', 'C' and 'D' posts in various Departments/Directorates etc. of his Ministry are common;

(b) whether cadre structure/promotional avenues for same categories of workers e.g. storekeepers in different departments under his Ministry differ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the remedial measures proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The cadre structure/promotional avenues for the various categories of staff, including Storekeepers in the different establishments under the Ministry of Defence, depend upon the functional requirements of each establishment. No remedial measures are, therefore, required to be taken. However, the various cadres are reviewed from time to time to introduce changes, as necessary.

US Efforts to get Naval base in Sri Lanka

7347. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that USA is

naval base in Sri Lanka and for militarising the Indian Ocean; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government of India in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Government have no reports to indicate that Sri Lanka has agreed to give base facilities to the USA in its ports. However, Sri Lanka Government has agreed to receive US navy ships at the port of Colombo for port calls and also rest and recreation facilities.

(b) Does not arise.

Separate wing to deal with cases of serious crimes

7348. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation has urged the Government to constitute a separate wing for dealing with cases of serious crimes which are presently handled by the local police;

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

(c) by when Government propose to constitute a separate wing and to what extent serious crimes will be handled by the CBI promptly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The work-study of the Central Bureau of Investigation is being conducted by the Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance. A report of the work-study would indicate additional staff requirement of the CBI, if any. Necessary decision on the proposal of the Central Bureau of Investigation will be taken on receipt of the work-study report.

Steps to curb Addiction of Smack

SINGH : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that few year ago hardly anyone heard of smack but today it has become number one problem; and

(b) if so, the number of tolls taken place due to addiction of smack during the last twelve months—month-wise and state-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). No such survey has been conducted. However, a sample survey in selected Universities/Centres has been sponsored. The survey is likely to be completed by mid 1986.

Shortfall of Technical Manpower in Electronics

7350. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to a study, there will be shortfall of technical manpower required in the field of Electronics during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, what effective steps Government propose to take to train and develop sufficient manpower in this field ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). Department of Electronics has identified various programmes in order to meet the shortfall of technical manpower. These include :

(i) Electronics Manpower Development Programmes;

(ii) Programmes relating to application of electronics education; and

(iii) those relating to manpower development specifically in computer and related areas.

Department of Electronics has initiated a number of programmes jointly with University Grants Commission (UGC)/ Ministry of Human Resource Development and Director General of Employment and Training. The main programmes include :

- (i) 1 Year Post Graduate Diploma in Computer Applications (DCA);
- (ii) One and Half Years Post poly-technic Diploma in Computer Applications (DCA);
- (iii) One and Half Years Post Graduate Diploma in Computer Applications in Hindi Medium.
- (iv) B. Tech.
- (v) M. Tech.
- (vi) 3 years Post Graduate Master in Computer Applications (MCA).
- (vii) Vocational Courses.
- (viii) M.Sc. (Tech.) in Electronics.
- (ix) Crash Scheme of Service Technicians.

The above programmes are already being carried out at various Universities, Polytechnics, ITIs, etc. and will be expanded to more centres in the coming years.

In addition to the above, Department of Electronics (DOE) has supported programmes for continuing education, diploma in computer engineering/maintenance and teachers training courses.

In the following areas educational institutes are being given assistance to undertake R and D projects and to run specialised short term and long term courses to train and develop manpower.

- (i) Navigational Electronics
- (ii) Underwater Electronics
- (iii) Microwaves
- (iv) Microelectronics
- (v) VLSI Devices.

- (vi) Materials development and characterisation.

Education in general and technical education in particular being mostly the responsibility of State Government and to some extent that of the Union Ministries of Human Resource Development (HRD) and Labour. Department of Electronics discussed the above programmes with the States, Union Territory administrations and the concerned Union Ministries of Human Resource Development (HRD) and Labour in a meeting called by Department of Electronics on November 14, 1985. At this meeting the State Governments and Union Territories were requested to draw up crash programme for meeting the gaps in manpower requirement.

The above measures are expected to meet the requirement of technical manpower in the field of Electronics.

[Translation]

Requirement of Artificial limbs

7351. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have estimated the total number of artificial limbs required every year for the handicapped persons in the country;

(b) if so, the number of the artificial limbs required for them;

(c) whether artificial limbs are being supplied according to requirement; and

(d) if not, the steps taken/proposed to be taken to meet this demand ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (d). It has been estimated that about 3.8 lakhs persons become orthopaedically handicapped every year who may need various aids and appliances. The demand for artificial limbs arises when the approach limb fitting centres since qualified staff and equipment are required to fit the limbs. The demand from the centres is being met according to

[English]

Fire Protection Arrangements in High Rise Buildings in Delhi

7352. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN
SINHA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Times of India of 5th March, 1986. Wherein it has been stated that there are 195 high rise buildings in New Delhi which are as inadequately equipped with fire protection arrangements as Gopala Towers;

(b) whether any measures have been taken by Government to avoid fires in high rise buildings in the Capital; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) The Building Bye-laws 1983 make it obligatory to obtain a no objection certificate from the Chief Fire Officer testifying to the installations provided for fire prevention and fire safety.

Adoption of fire safety measures and provision of means of escape in the high-rise buildings which were constructed before June, 1983 have also been recommended to the owners/occupiers. In order to enforce compliance, it is proposed to introduce legislation during the current session of Parliament on fire prevention and fire safety to empower the Delhi Fire Service to take action against occupiers/owners of high-rise buildings which continue to be insecure against fire.

Corbett National Park

7353. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER

(a) whether Government are aware that the Corbett National Park the finest in scenic charm and richly varied life is having adverse effect of the Ramganga Multi-purpose Hydro-Electric Project dam at Kalagarh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A large portion of the low-lying area of the Park has been submerged due to the Ramganga Multi-purpose Hydro-Electric Project dam at Kalagarh. This has driven out a number of wildlife species which inhabited this area earlier. Especially affected have been the hog-deer and chital which prefer the grassland habitat which has been submerged and whose preferred habitat area in the park has thus been reduced. The migratory movements of the mahseer fish and of the elephant have also been affected by the dam and the water body. On the other hand the lake which has been created has helped aquatic wildlife including fish, otters, crocodilians and water birds.

(c) The lake was formed over ten years ago. The extent of the Park, however, with has been extended and greater protection and habitat management the various species of fauna would be able to both multiply and to occupy areas in the National Park which hithertofore had low wildlife populations.

Forecasting of Weather/Monsoon

7354. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any review of the existing technology used for forecasting weather/monsoon and rabi rains to know how far it is reliable and relevant for agricultural planning and for taking preventive measures to fight drought in the country; and

(b) if so, what are the deficiencies, if any and the steps taken by Government to

evolve a technique based on improved technology for a reliable forecasting in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) At present, accuracy of Short Range Forecasts (1-2 days) is of the order of 80% while the accuracy in respect of Long Range Forecasts (monthly and seasonal) for large areas is of the order of 70%. To improve the level of accuracy considerable research effort is in progress. A Technology Mission on Agrometeorological service has been prepared for refining and extending the range of weather forecasting and its application to agricultural planning and operations throughout the country. Under this Mission, techniques for Medium Range Forecasting (7-10 days) will also be developed. This Mission is currently under active consideration of the Government.

Deportation of Tamils from Switzerland

7356. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Swiss Government have decided to deport hundreds of Tamils to Sri Lanka where political situation is so tense that their safety is in danger;

(b) whether Government of India have taken up the issue with Switzerland Government; and

(c) if so, what is their reaction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) There were reports that the Swiss Government has recently taken a decision that the Tamil community in Sri Lanka is no longer "generally persecuted" and that there is, therefore, no danger in Tamils who have sought refuge in Switzerland being deported.

(b) The Government of India had taken up this matter first with the Swiss Foreign

Office and subsequently the External Affairs Minister had raised the issue with the Swiss Foreign Minister during his discussion in New Delhi on 2nd April, 86.

(c) The Swiss Government have since assured us that there is no general decision to deport Tamils to Sri Lanka. They propose to follow a case by case basis in deciding upon applications for asylum from Tamils presently living in Switzerland. They also informed that most of these cases concerned persons involved in various violations of Swiss laws.

Soil Erosion in Konkan Region of Maharashtra due to cutting of Trees

7357. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many traders who utilise wood for preparing coal for sale, indiscriminately cut down trees on the hills of the Konkan region of Maharashtra leading to erosion of soil on the hills;

(b) if so, whether this makes the hills vulnerable to collapse in times of calamity of floods; and

(c) if so, whether the State Government has been advised to ensure strict implementation of environmental policy to prevent collapse of hills due to indiscriminate destruction of trees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) The State Government have reported that no large scale felling of trees has taken place in Government forests of Konkan region of Maharashtra. But large scale felling of trees has taken place in privately owned lands for preparing charcoal, exposing the land to soil erosion.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) States have been advised to identify areas prone to landslides and erosion in the hills, and catchments of river valleys, which require protection from felling of trees, and to afforest them suitably in the shortest possible time.

Development of Backward Areas

7358. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the rural and remote areas are still backward while the country has entered into the Seventh Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, whether backwardness is one of the main reasons for migration of population to the cities and metropolitan cities from the rural and remote areas;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons of backwardness of rural and remote areas; and

(d) the steps taken for the development of these areas in the Sixth Five Year Plan and to be taken in the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) There are different types of backward areas in the country such as hill areas, tribal areas, drought prone areas, desert areas etc.

(b) and (c). Both pull and push factors account for the migration of population to cities and metropolitan centres. The reasons differ according to the regional context.

(d) Many programmes have been undertaken for the development of the backward areas such as Hill Area Development Programme (HADP), Drought Prone Area Development Programme (DPADP), Desert Development Programme (DDP), Tribal Area Development Sub-Plans and Development Programmes for the North Eastern Region. Further, there are poverty alleviation programmes like Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) which are also designed to reduce the backwardness of the areas by bringing the rural masses above the poverty line. The Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) which covers such vital sectors as Elementary Education, Adult

Education, Rural Health, Rural Water Supply, Rural Electrification, Rural Roads, Housing for Landless Workers, Improvement of Urban Slums and Nutrition also tends to reduce backwardness of areas.

Apart from continued emphasis on all the programmes indicated above, the Desert Development Programme has now been made 10% centrally assisted programme in the Seventh Plan. Moreover, the Seventh Plan also visualises decentralisation of planning as an instrument for ensuring development of backward areas.

[Translation]

Jobs in Electronics Industry

7359. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme to provide jobs in electronic industries to unemployed educated persons in rural areas;

(b) if so, the number of the youths likely to be provided jobs in each State under this scheme; and

(c) the arrangements made for imparting them training before they are provided employment there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (c). The various schemes of the Government like CLASS, adult literacy, formal and informal education through audio-visual aids etc. are expected to generate employment opportunities. Some of these programmes will require trained maintenance manpower in rural areas. Department of Electronics in coordination with Directorate General Employment and Training (DGE and T), Ministry of Labour has started a Crash Programme of training service technicians for common electronics products like TV, VCR, Taperecorders, etc.

[English]

Talks with Shri Laldenga to Guerilla Problem

7360. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether talks were recently held with Shri Laldenga to resolve the underground guerilla problem in Mizoram; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b). Talks with the MNF delegation are still continuing.

Ordnance Factory in Andhra Pradesh

7361. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government propose to establish an Ordnance Factory in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the Project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND DEFENCE SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) In connection with the likely setting up of an Ordnance Factory, some State Governments including Andhra Pradesh have been approached for offer of suitable sites. Government of Andhra Pradesh have offered a few sites which will be evaluated along with others in accordance with the prescribed procedure.

(b) Details regarding cost of the project, etc., will be finalised at the time of preparation of the Detailed Project Report.

Production of Electronic Items

7362. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total production of electronic items during 1985-86;

(b) the likely production by 1990;

(c) what is the job potential of electronics industry per rupees one crore of investment; and

(d) the main areas where electronic items will be used ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The actual production of electronics during the calendar year (January-December), 1985 was Rs. 2660 crores. The anticipated production for the Financial year (March, 1985 to April, 1986) is Rs. 2820 crores.

(b) The production target for the year 1989-90 has been fixed at Rs. 10,860 crores.

(c) Every one crore rupee invested in electronics, is expected to provide employment for over 300 persons.

(d) Electronics will find application in all spheres of human endeavour especially industry, commerce, defence, energy, education, medicine, communication, agriculture, etc.

Raids conducted for Seizure of Narcotics in the Capital

7363. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of raids conducted so far this year in Delhi for the seizure of Narcotics;

(b) the variety and quantity of Narcotics seized in these raids;

(c) the number of persons arrested in this connection; and

(d) the measures Government propose to take to check the activities of the gangs dealing with Narcotics in Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) 793.

(b) The details are as under :—

Charas	1385.194 Kg.
Opium	60.373 Kg.
Ganja	392.530 Kg.
Smack/Heroin	19.674 Kg.
Poppy-Head	29.700 Kg.
Methaqualone	0.850 Kg.

(c) 784.

(d) Following measures have been taken by Delhi Police in this regard :—

1. Some active drug Traffickers operating inter-state and also internationally have been identified. Constant watch is being maintained on them and on the drug peddlars who are receiving consignments from the traffickers.

2. Extra efforts have been made by Delhi Police through the Police Stations, Special Staffs and the Anti Narcotic Sections of the Crime Branch to apprehend the drug peddlars/traffickers and effect seizures. The drive which started on 14th November, 85 still continues.

3. Close liasion is being maintained with the other enforcement agencies, specially in the cases wherein the interstate or international trafficking is found or suspected. The traffickers/peddars are being interrogated to unearth the syndicates.

4. Special watch is being maintained at the entry and exit points of the Trafficking.

Development of Rural Areas

7364. SHRI K.V. SHANKARA GOWDA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether several new schemes have been formulated to be launched from the next financial year by various Ministries for improving the life and speeding up the development in rural areas;

(b) if so, details thereof and steps being taken to implement them; and

(c) whether these schemes have been formulated as a result of the Prime Minister's visit to several States and the suggestions that emerged from the spot study of problems ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. No new schemes have been formulated to be launched from the next financial year.

[*Translation*]

Land Building Acquired for Indian Missions Abroad during Sixth Plan

7365. DR. A.K. PATEL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the value of the land, buildings and other properties in each country purchased by Indian Missions abroad or taken them on rent indicating the monthly rent paid by them separately during the Sixth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the expenditure incurred on their improvement or repair etc. separately during this period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) The value of the land, buildings and other properties in each country purchased by our Missions abroad is given at Statement I and II below. Information on rents is being collected.

(b) Information is being collected.

Statement-I

Plots Purchased during 1980-81 to 1984-85

Name of the Mission	Cost of Plot (in lakhs of Rupees)				
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
1. Bonn	—	—	42.029	—	—
2. Islamabad	18.683	—	—	—	—
3. Kualalumpur	—	—	—	92.326	—
4. Lilongwe	1.680	—	—	—	—
5. New York	79.200	—	—	—	—
	99.563	—	42.029	92.326	—
Total : Rs. 233.918 Lakhs					

Statement-II

Building purchased during the period 1980-81 to 1984-85

Name of the Mission	Category/Use	Price in lakhs of Rupees					
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1. Athens	Chancery	—	21.373	—	—	—	
	Embassy Residence	—	—	—	51.124	—	
2. Brussels	Chancery	152.041	—	—	—	—	
	Staff residences	—	—	61.252	—	—	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3. Buenos Aires	Chancery	—	39,060	—	—	—
4. Bogota	Chancery	—	10,884	—	—	—
	Embassy Residence	—	—	—	37,272	—
5. Bonn	Chancery	—	54,079	—	—	—
6. Caracas	Chancery	—	32,293	—	—	—
	Embassy Residence	—	37,755	—	—	—
7. Copenhagen	Officer's Residence	—	7,662	—	—	—
8. Cairo	Chancery	—	—	—	—	127,200
9.	Officer's Residence	—	—	—	—	17,225
10. Damascus	Embassy Residence	—	67,332	—	—	—
11. Dublin	Officer's Residence	—	—	11,400	—	—
12. Hong Kong	Embassy residence	186,400	—	—	—	—
	Chancery	234,700	—	—	—	—
	Staff residence	—	—	30,800	—	—
	Staff residence	—	—	26,200	—	—
	Staff residence	—	—	26,200	—	—
	Staff residence	—	—	18,500	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Staff residence	—	—	17.700	—	—
	Staff residence	—	—	10.500	—	—
	Staff residence	—	—	10.300	—	—
	Staff residence	—	—	10.800	—	—
	Staff residence	—	—	10.300	—	—
	Staff residence	—	—	10.800	—	—
	Staff residence	—	—	10.800	—	—
	Staff residence	—	—	9.700	—	—
	Staff residence	—	—	9.700	—	—
	Staff residence	—	—	9.700	—	—
13. Helsinki	Chancery	—	—	33.292	—	—
14. Harare	Embassy Residence	7.369	—	—	—	—
	Chancery	—	—	10.786	—	—
	Staff residence	9.217	—	—	—	—
	Officer's residence	—	—	—	—	3.409
15. Kandy	Embassy Residence	—	—	—	10.222	—
16. Thimpu	Other Offices	0.001	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17. Khartoum	Chancery	—	—	84,536	—	—
18. London	Officers residence	22,220	—	—	—	—
	Staff residence	64,463	—	—	—	—
	Staff residence	62,081	—	—	—	—
	Staff residence	39,506	—	—	—	—
	Staff residence	46,655	—	—	—	—
	Staff residence	95,568	—	—	—	—
	Staff residence	—	—	—	125,668	—
19. Manila	Chancery	—	38,089	—	—	—
20. Nicosia	Embassy residence	—	28,120	—	—	—
21. Oslo	Officer's residence	8,691	—	—	—	—
	Staff residence	07,620	—	—	—	—
	Staff residence	—	08,320	—	—	—
	Staff residence	—	08,320	—	—	—
22. Ottawa	Officer's Residence	—	—	—	24,959	—
	Officer's Residence	—	—	—	12,462	—
	Officer's Residence	—	—	—	13,096	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23. Paris	Officer's Residence	—	15,746	—	—	—
	Staff residence	—	15,492	—	—	—
	Staff residence	—	13,873	—	—	—
	Officers residence	—	14,238	—	—	—
	Staff residence	—	14,428	—	—	—
	Officers residence	—	16,762	—	—	—
	Staff residence	—	15,603	—	—	—
	Officer's residence	—	—	46,032	—	—
	Staff residence	—	—	15,693	—	—
	Staff residence	—	—	13,680	—	—
	Staff residence	—	—	—	13,092	—
	Staff residence	—	—	—	13,750	—
24. Port of Spain	Staff residence	43,818	—	—	—	—
25. Rabat	Embassy residence	—	35,945	—	—	—
26. Seoul	Embassy residence	—	—	—	84,439	—
27. San Francisco	Chancery	—	75,625	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Embassy Residence	—	—	90.750	—	—
	Officer's residence	—	—	24.180	—	—
	Officer's residence	—	—	27.560	—	—
28. Tunis	Chancery	—	—	—	—	39.500
29. Vienna	Chancery	—	73.529	—	—	—
30. Washington	Officer's residence	36.300	—	—	—	—
	Officer's residence	—	12.705	—	—	—
	Grand total	1016.590	635.860	631.161	386.084	187.334
	Rs. 2857.029 Lakhs (Buildings only)					

[English]

Contract Labour system in BEL

7366. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation/complaints regarding contract, labour system continuing in the Bharat Electronics Ltd., a Government of India enterprise;

(b) if so, the nature of complaints received;

(c) whether Government have taken any action on the representation/complaint;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND DEFENCE SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) to (e). Bharat Electronics Limited, recruits regular employees as per the procedures laid down by the Government, and there is no system of engagement of any labour through any contractor. Some times for certain work requirements in the company, not directly related to primary functions and which are of secondary or temporary nature, the system of awarding job-service contract exists. The company have confirmed that for such jobs prescribed procedure of inviting tenders is strictly followed.

2. During August, 1985, Secretary General, All India Federation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Backward and Minorities Employees Welfare Association (Regd.), New Delhi had forwarded a copy of letter addressed to General Manager, BEL, Ghaziabad, regarding regularisation of appointment of scavengers in BEL instead of their appointment through contractors. A copy of these references was forwarded to BEL Ghaziabad for necessary action. The company had informed that they have 71 Janitors on the rolls of the Company and for additional cleaning work in certain areas of the factory,

job contract was awarded to M/s Sukhmea Enterprises for this purpose.

3. A copy of references from General Secretary, SCs/STs Association, BEL, Ghaziabad was also received by BEL, Ghaziabad through the Commission for SCs and STs, Ministry of Home Affairs. The Company gave a factual reply to the Commission for SCs/STs in the month of November '85 in consultation with this Ministry.

Passports issued during 1985-86

7367. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of passports issued during July, 1985 to 1986, till date throughout the country;

(b) how many visas for U.S. had been issued by the American Consul General during the period;

(c) how many of them are from Karnataka; and

(d) whether it is a fact that persons from Karnataka have to visit Madras or Bombay several times to get visas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) 10,01,765 Passports were issued during the period from 1st July, 1985 to 31.03.1986.

(b) and (c). Information is not available with the Ministry of External Affairs.

(d) There is no U.S. Consular Office in Bangalore and a U.S. visa has to be obtained from the U.S. Embassy in New Delhi or its Consular Offices in India in Madras, Bombay and Calcutta.

Illegal Killing of Snakes

7368. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is indiscriminate killing of snakes for snake skin; and

(b) what steps are taken to prevent such indiscriminate killings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) No, Sir. However, some cases of clandestine killing and trade in snakeskins do come to notice from time to time.

(b) All the species of snakes are afforded legal protection from hunting and trade or commerce under the Wild Life (protection) Act, 1972, and legal action is taken under the Act when illegal, killing of snakes is detected. The states are also not issuing licences to capture snakes for trade. Seven species of snakes whose skins are commercially important, have been included under Appendix III of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (C.I.T.E.S.) as a result of which international trade in them is strictly regulated and illegal consignments, if any, originating from India can be detected and seized in other countries which are a party to C.I.T.E.S.

[*Translation*]

Seizure of smuggled goods in border areas of Punjab and in Bombay

7369. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether smuggled goods have been seized in a large quantity in the border areas of Punjab and in Bombay;

(b) if so, the quantity and details of the smuggled goods seized from therewith, area-wise break-up; and

(c) the particulars of the persons arrested in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b). The details of smuggled goods seized during the period from 1st January to 31st March, 1986 in border areas of Punjab and in Bombay are given in the statement below.

(c) 9 persons were arrested in Punjab and 282 persons in Bombay.

Statement

Area	Description of goods seized	Value of the goods seized
Punjab	(i) Gold	25,000
	(ii) Charas	16,56,000
	(iii) Opium	1,40,000
	(iv) Medicinal Powder	40,000
	(v) Heroin	11,00,00,000
Bombay	(i) Gold	7,53,70,000
	(ii) Watches	78,66,000
	(iii) Synthetic fabrics	2,99,10,000
	(iv) Dangerous drugs	11,52,54,000
	(v) Currency	90,92,000

[*English*]

Micro Projects for Welfare of Tribals in Orissa

7370. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :
SHRI RADHAKANJA DIGAL :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of micro projects functioning in the State of Orissa;

(b) the name of the primitive tribes for whom such projects have been launched;

(c) the number of people in each tribe benefited under the above programme so far;

(d) the amount allocated for implementation of each such scheme during the last three years; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Eleven Micro-projects are functioning in the State of Orissa.

(b) to (e). A statement is given below. During the years 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86, Special Central Assistance of Rs. 52.04 lakhs, Rs. 52.04 lakhs and Rs. 55.00 lakhs respectively was released to the State for all the Micro-Projects. Micro-project wise releases are not made by the Ministry.

Statement

No.	Micro Project	Total Villages covered	Families benefited	Funds provided (Rs. in lakhs)			Schemes undertaken	Remarks
				Out of SCA	Out of ERRP	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Pauri Bhuinya Development Agency (Dhenkanal Distt.)	27	732	14.26	1.25	15.51		Income generating and family benefitting economic development schemes in sectors such as agriculture, horticulture, Soil-conservation, animals husbandry, and infrastructure development like education, minor irrigation, drinking water supply, communication and health.
2.	Bonla Development Agency (Koraput Distt.)	32	685	31.00	1.25	32.25		
3.	Dongaria Kondh Development Agency (Koraput Distt.)	57	656	23.20	2.50	25.70		
4.	Saora Development Agency (Ganjam Distt.)	26	525	27.70	1.25	28.95		
5.	Saora Development Agency, Thumba (Ganjam Distt.)	56	687	10.40	1.25	11.65		
6.	Lanjia Saora Development Agency (Ganjam Distt.)	21	813	31.12	1.25	32.37		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7.	Kutia Kondh Development Agency (Phulbani Distt.)	65	665	12.75	1.25	14.00		
8.	Juang Development Agency (Keonjhar Distt.)	20	632	28.15	1.25	29.40		
9.	Pauri Bhuinya Development Agency (Sundargarh Distt.)	21	620	16.52	1.25	17.77		
10.	Lanjia Soura Development Agency (Koraput Distt.)	8	Details not available	2.88	—	2.88		
11.	Lodha Development Agency, started in 1985-86, details not available (Mayurbhanj Distt.).							

**Upliftment of Backward Classes in
Madhya Pradesh**

7371. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the MINISTER OF WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) what percentage of total population of the country is formed backward classes;

(d) whether any Centrally sponsored scheme has been introduced for the upliftment of the backward classes; and

(c) if so, the details of such scheme implemented in Madhya Pradesh during the Sixth Five Year Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO)

(a) Systematic caste-wise enumeration of population was introduced by the Registrar General of India in 1881 and discontinued in 1931 and therefore figures of caste-wise population beyond 1931 are not available. However, the Commission set up by the Central Government on other backward classes under the Chairmanship of Shri B. P. Mandal has estimated that excluding scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, other backward classes constitute nearly fifty two percent of the country's population, based on assumption that the inter-se rate of growth of population of various castes, communities and religious groups over the last half a century has remained more or less the same.

(b) There is no Central list of Other Backward Classes; no centrally sponsored scheme has been introduced for upliftment of OBCs. Some of the State Governments have their own list of OBCs and have taken up their own welfare schemes for OBCs.

(c) Does not arise.

**Foreign Collaboration to Manufacture
Computers**

7372. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have approved

foreign collaboration proposals for manufacture of 32 megabyte computers;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the percentage of equity participation in each case; and

(c) the programme for manufacture ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) (a) The Government have not approved any Foreign Collaboration proposal for manufacture of 32 Megabyte computers as such. However, two proposals for manufacture of computers with Foreign Collaboration having word length of 32 Bit and above, have been considered by the Government.

(b) M/s. ECIL proposes to manufacture Mainframe computers (Word Length 60 Bit) in collaboration with M/s. Control Data Indo Asia Company of USA and for manufacture of Super Mini computers (Word Length 32 Bits) in collaboration with M/s. Norsk Data As of Norway. In both these cases no foreign equity participation is envisaged.

(c) The programme with M/s. Control Data covers the manufacture of Cyber 180/810 and S30 range of systems and ECIL has proposed to manufacture about 350 such systems over the next five years.

The programme with M/s. Norsk Data covers the manufacture of ND 530/550/560 and 570 range of systems and ECIL has proposed to manufacture 250 such systems over the next five years.

**Scheme for Welfare of Kutia Kandhas
Families**

7373. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have identified and estimated the number of Kutia Kandhas families living in Phulbani and

(b) if so, their population according to the last census and when it was made;

(c) the schemes under implementation for their upliftment through micro projects and other centrally sponsored scheme; and

(d) the details of the steps taken and proposed to be taken for the development of Kutia Kandhas tribes populated areas ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) The State Government have estimated in 1981 the population of Kutia Kandhas as 2101 in Korapur district and 3835 in Phulbani district.

(b) Since Kutia Kandha is a sub-section among main Kandha group, separate census population of Kutia Kandhas is not available.

(c) and (d). Income generating and family benefitting economic development schemes were taken up under various sectors and benefited 665 families till October, 1985. During the Seventh Plan State Government propose to cover all the families of the primitive tribal groups residing in the project area under individual family benefitting scheme. Also, road communication, marketing facilities, irrigation sources, drinking water facilities, health and education facilities will be developed in the project areas.

Vaccine for Control of Pregnancy

7374. **DR. B. L. SHAIKESH :** Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state the financial and technical assistance received from abroad for the development of vaccine for control of pregnancy at the National Institute of Immunology ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : The work on development of vaccine for control of

Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi in 1976 and that Institute received research grants from abroad for this work. On transfer of this project to National Institute of Immunology (NII), New Delhi in December, 1983, the foreign research grants are utilised by NII since then.

Total research grants received from November, 1976 to March, 1986 are as under :

(i) Research grants received from International Development Research Centre, Canada.	Rs. 88.58 lakhs
(ii) Research grants received from Rockefeller Foundation, New York.	Rs. 20.00 lakhs

Total	Rs. 108.58 lakhs
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Since December, 1983, NII has utilised grants of about Rs. 59.27 lakhs out of the total grants of Rs. 108.58 lakhs, rest having been utilised earlier by the A.I.I.M.S.

Action Plan drawn up by National Land Use and Wasteland Development Council

7375. **DR. B.L. SHAIKESH :** Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state :

(a) the broad outlines of the action plan (State-wise) drawn up by the National Land use and Wasteland Development Council at its first meeting held during February, 1986;

(b) the target for providing vegetative cover to wasteland fixed for the current year, State-wise; and

(c) the capital outlay involved and the role assigned to the State Governments, if any, in the implementation of this programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) The broad outlines of the Action Plan, as

approved by the National Land Use and Wastelands Development Council at its first meeting held on 6th February, 1986 is given in the Statement-I below. This applies to all States/Union Territories.

(b) The State-wise targets for wastelands development are given in the Statement-II below. However, the targets are likely to be revised.

(c) For the year 1986-87, funds for afforestation programmes are available from the following sources.

Source of funds	Rs. in crores
1. States/Union Territories plan funds.	200
2. Poverty alleviation and Area Development Programmes of the Department of Rural Development.	250
3. National Wastelands Development Board.	50
Total	500 (Approx.)

Except for the component of the programme which would be implemented by non-Governmental organisations, the afforestation and wastelands development programmes would by and large be implemented by the State Governments.

Statement-I

(i) Identification of Wastelands :

Each State Government needs to identify its wastelands whether they are in forest area, revenue common lands or degraded farm lands. It is suggested that at least 5% of these wastelands should be identified for 1986-87 work plan, and 20% for the 7th Five Year Plan for afforestation, development of pastures and forest-based industries.

(ii) Nodal Agency :

At present various programmes are implemented under different headings. There

is urgent need to deal with them in a coordinated and integrated fashion. The State Governments should set up a Nodal Agency for an integrated approach for implementation of afforestation programme and monitoring and evaluation of such programmes.

(iii) Seeds :

Each State has a State Seeds Corporation. The work of these Corporations should be extended to include production of fodder grasses and legume seeds to supply farmers on a commercial basis.

(iv) Direct Seeding :

Much more direct seedings needs to be taken up. Seeds covered with moisture retaining mulches and hydrogels, if used can ensure a high survival rate.

(v) Leasing of Lands :

The State Governments must clarify the guidelines for leasing forest and non-forest wastelands to the rural poor as well as to forest based industries.

(vi) Urban Fuelwood and Green Belts :

Cities and towns constitute a major market for fuelwood. Development of green belts around major urban centres with fuelwood and fodder plantations needs to be taken up.

(vii) Degraded Forest Areas :

Each State Forest Department must identify degraded scrub forest land to be reclaimed back into forests with some protection and tending and very little cost. These areas could also be broadcast with fodder and legume seeds for use of local communities. Specific plans to recover scrub areas must be included in the Annual Plans of the Forest Department so that an estimated 1.0 million ha. of scrub forest should be annually brought back to green cover.

(viii) Forest Development Corporation :

They should be involved in afforestation programmes to a greater extent than in the

within the degraded forest area and in wastelands outside must be undertaken by the Forest Development Corporations. They should implement bankable schemes in this respect. With 21 Forest Development Corporations, an additional target of 0.5 million ha. of afforestation with fuelwood and fodder species should be achieved.

(ix) Forest Based Industries :

Forest based industries must be encouraged to utilise wastelands for their captive plantations. By the year 2000, paper industry alone will need 21 lakh ha. of captive plantations. This could be done either through joint sector corporations by

the users' industries entering into agreement with small farmers or farmers' cooperative who can be engaged in the raising of raw material for this industry.

(x) Government Departments :

Government Departments, Public Sector undertakings and local bodies like municipal corporations having substantial unutilised areas of land should raise plantation on these lands. They should take direct responsibility for this activity and the parent department should provide separate budget/allocation for this purpose. Forest Department may provide necessary technical guidance.

Statement-II

Proposed Afforestation Targets for 1986-87

(from funds under Forests, Rural Development and Soil Conservation Budgets)

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Afforestation (Seedlings in millions)	Social Forestry (thousand hectares)	Farm Forestry (Seedlings in millions)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	560	70.0	420
2.	Assam	84	10.5	63
3.	Bihar	320	40.0	240
4.	Gujarat	560	70.0	420
5.	Haryana	200	25.0	150
6.	Himachal Pradesh	120	15.0	90
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	80	10.0	60
8.	Karnataka	560	70.0	420
9.	Kerala	120	15.0	90
10.	Madhya Pradesh	800	100.0	600
11.	Maharashtra	480	60.0	360
12.	Manipur	28	3.5	21
13.	Meghalaya	32	4.0	24
14.	Nagaland	40	5.0	30
15.	Orissa	480	60.0	360
		120	15.0	90

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Rajasthan	200	25.0	150
18.	Sikkim	20	2.5	15
19.	Tamil Nadu	240	30.0	180
20.	Tripura	32	4.0	24
21.	Uttar Pradesh	720	90.0	540
22.	West Bengal	240	30.0	180
Union Territories				
23.	Andamans and Nicobar Islands	20	2.5	15
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	20	2.5	15
25.	Chandigarh	8	1.0	6
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	80	10.0	60
27.	Delhi	80	10.0	60
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu.	80	10.0	60
29.	Mizoram	160	20.0	120
30.	Pondicherry	1.9	0.5	0.9
31.	Lakshadweep	0.1	—	0.1
		6468	811.0	4864

equal to
1622 m.
seedlings

6486 m.
seedlings
equal to 3.25 million
hectares

Benefits to Family Members of Defence Officers

7376. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the benefits given to the family members of Defence officers who die in action ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : Families of the Defence Services Officers, who die in action, are

given liberalised pensionary awards. They are also extended certain concessions and facilities for their rehabilitation. A statement showing these liberalised pensionary awards and concessions is given below.

Statement

A. *Liberalised Family Pensionary Awards in respect of Defence Services Officers who die in action.*

1. Special Family Pension

Special family pension equal to 3/4th of pay drawn at the time of death is payable

upto the deemed date of retirement of the deceased or for a period of 7 years, whichever is later, Children allowance and Children Education allowance are not admissible at this stage.

Thereafter, special family pension is equal to the normal retiring pension of the rank last held by the deceased for service upto the deemed date of retirement, plus children allowance and children education allowance subject to the condition that special family pension, together with children allowance and children education allowance, do not exceed 3/4th of last pay drawn.

2. Children Allowance

Upto the age of 23 years, children Allowance is paid at Rs. 150 pm. per child, if the mother is not alive, and at Rs. 100 pm. per child if the mother is alive.

3. Children Education Allowance

Actual expenditure incurred subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 pm per child except those who are in receipt of educational concessions sanctioned by the Deptt. of Education vide their letter No. F. 17-19/71 Schools II, dt. 24.1.72.

4. Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity

- | | |
|--|--|
| (i) If the death takes place in the 1st year of service. | 2 months pay last drawn. |
| (ii) If the death takes place after 1 year but before completion of 5 years. | 6 months pay last drawn. |
| (iii) If the death takes place after 5 years. | 50% of a month's pay last drawn for each year of service subject to minimum of 12 months pay last drawn, limited to a maximum of Rs. 50,000. |

5. Family Gratuity

Lump-sum Family Gratuity, which is in addition to the death gratuity admissible

under the Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity Scheme, is paid at the following rates :

Rank	Amount
2/Lt	Rs. 2000
Lt.	Rs. 3000
Capt.	Rs. 4500
Major	Rs. 6500
Lt. Col.	Rs. 8000
Col.	Rs. 9500
Brig.	Rs. 11000
Maj. Gen.	Rs. 13000
Lt. Gen.	Rs. 14500
Gen.	Rs. 16000

6. Dependants Pension

If the Officer dies as a bachelor or widower without children, dependants pension at 2/3 of widow's pension is given for both parents, and 2/3 of two parents' rate for single parent, irrespective of the means limit of parents.

B. Other Financial Benefits

1. Benefit under Army Group Insurance Scheme

Lump-sum amount Rs. 1,80,000.

2. Army Officers Benevolent Fund

Financial assistance amounting to Rs. 18,000.

C. Other Facilities

1. Dependents of personnel killed in service are entitled to priority in employment in civil posts besides being eligible for the reservations made for ex-servicemen.

2. They are also eligible under the reservation policy to seek agencies for petroleum products and cooking gas, along with other categories of ex-servicemen.

3. Education facilities for dependents include :

- (a) exemption from tuition and other fees;
- (b) full costs of books and stationery;
- (c) reimbursement of hostel and uniform costs, where the latter is compulsory.

31 special War Memorial Hostels are being run at Regimental Centres *inter-alia* for the sons of war widows and other similar categories.

4. Many States recognise their prior claim in the allotment of surplus land.

5. In specially deserving individual cases, financial assistance is also released from the War Bereaved and Disabled Servicemen Special Relief Fund.

**Study conducted by Rockets
launched from VSSC**

7377. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) how many rockets have been launched from Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre of Kerala during 1985-86; and

(b) the main studies conducted by these rockets ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) During 1985-86, 72 rockets were launched from the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre, Trivandrum.

(b) The rocket launches were carried out mainly for meteorological observations and scientific studies of middle and upper atmosphere, such as :

- D-region Ionospheric studies,
- Stratospheric studies; and
- Studies relating to on-set of monsoon.

Defence Spending

7378. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the defence spending continues to be around 4 per cent of the Gross National Product and is one of the lowest in the World (Hindustan Times, 19 March, 1986);

(b) whether it is a fact that defence expenditure does not add to cost and price escalation in the country; and

(c) whether India expects to be totally or nearly self-reliant in men and weapons by 2001 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Defence expenditure being non-plan expenditure is considered inflationary, but no firm conclusion can be drawn in this regard.

(c) India is self reliant in men. It is the policy of the Government to strive towards self reliance in defence equipment. The level of self reliance in weapons by 2001 would largely depend upon factors like developments in future weaponry, weapons inductions by India's potential adversaries at the time, progress in India's scientific and technical know how and institutions and so on.

**Setting up of Electronics Industry
in Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

7379. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that pollution free environment is the ideal location for the Electronics Industry;

(b) if so, whether Government will consider to establish some Electronics Industry in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands to generate employment as well as bring ideal location for the said Industry; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Pollution free environment is conducive to the location of certain types of electronics industry.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The policies of the Government encourage setting up of industries (in all parts of our country) to enable creation of employment. Within the framework of all policies of Government for setting up of industries in Electronics, applications from entrepreneurs will be favourably considered by Government.

Guidelines for Multi-Purpose and Irrigation Projects

7380. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Planning Commission has issued revised guidelines to the States and Union Territories for preparation of multi-purpose and irrigation projects;

(b) if so, the details of the guidelines sent by the Planning Commission to the States and Union Territories;

(c) the steps taken by the Planning Commission on receipt of such reports from the State Government's and Union Territory Administrations; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) Yes, 'Sir.

(b) A copy of the Planning Commission letter No. 16(12)/85-1 and CAD dated 28-10-85 addressed to all the State Governments/Central Administration indicating details of the guide lines sent by Planning Commission to the States and Union Territories is laid on the Table of

the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2702/86]

(c) and (d). The State Government, after preparing the project reports on the basis of new guidelines submits them to the Central Water Commission (CWC) of the Ministry of Water Resources for examination by the concerned Central Agencies such as CWC, Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment and Forest. On completion of the examination by these specialised bodies, a consolidated note is prepared by the Central Water Commission for Consideration of the Advisory Committee on Irrigation, Flood Control and Multipurpose Projects of the Planning Commission. The Technical scrutiny note prepared by the CWC is examined by the Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission on Irrigation, Flood Control and Multipurpose Projects, which on finding the scheme in order from techno-economic consideration as per criteria prescribed by the Planning Commission, recommends the scheme to Planning Commission for inclusion in the Plan. Planning Commission then, examines from investment considerations and issues letter of acceptance of the scheme for inclusion in the Plan.

C.S.D. Canteen at Dehra

7381. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a demand has been received by Government for the opening of C.S.D. canteen at Dehra in district Kangra (H.P.), as Dehra sub-division has a large concentration of ex-servicemen as also serving personnel;

(b) if so, the decision taken in this regard; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which the decision would be taken and the canteen opened ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) to (c). A canteen has been opened at Dehra in November, 1985.

**Railway Projects in Orissa cleared
by Planning Commission**

7382. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased
to state :

(a) the number and details of railway
projects cleared by the Planning Commission
in the years 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86
for different zones;

(b) the names of the railway projects
in Orissa cleared by the Planning Commis-
sion during the above period; and

(c) the names of the railway projects
still pending with the Planning Commission
for clearance and the details of such
projects which have been forwarded by
Orissa Government for seeking clearance
from Planning Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL
SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) A
Statement the list of such railway projects
for which clearance of the Planning
Commission is required is given below.

(b) During this period construction
of a new railway line from Sambalpur to
Talcher in the State of Orissa has been
cleared by the Planning Commission.

(c) Railway projects for clearance are
sent to the Planning Commission by the
Department of Railways. At present no
such project in the State of Orissa is pending
for clearance with the Planning Commis-
sion.

Statement

*Railway projects cleared by Planning Commission during 1983-84, 1984-85
and 1985-86*

Sl. No.	Project	Length (kms.)	Approved cost (Rs. crores)	Year of Works Programme	Railway Zone
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Construction of New Railway Lines					
1.	Mathura-Alwar	120	34.74	1983-84	Central
2.	Jogighopa-Gaubati with rail-cum-road bridge across Brahmaputra	143	87.73*	1983-84	North east Frontier
3.	Eklakhi-Blaurghat	110	42.85	1983-84	North east Frontier
4.	Adilabad-Pimpalkutti	21	15.08	1983-84	South Central
5.	Talcher-Sambalpur	172	57.97	1984-85	South Eastern
II. Gauge Conversions					
1.	Parabhani-Purna and Mukhed Adilabad Conversion and Purna-Mukhed Parallel B.G. Line	248	80.49	1984-85	South Central

1	2	3	4	5	6
III. Electrification					
1.	Nagpur-Durg	265	67.15	1984-85	South Eastern
2.	Bilaspur Katni	317	71.81	1984-85	South Eastern
3.	Katni-Bina	263	63.17	1984-85	Central
4.	Jollarpettai-Bangalore	144	24.01	1984-85	Southern
5.	Tundla-Agra-Bayana	106	15.89	1985-86	Northern, Central and Western
6.	Champa-Gevra Road	45	12.03	1985-86	South Eastern
IV. Metropolitan Transport Projects					
1.	Calcutta Circular Railway	—	35.00	1985-86	
V. Production Units					
1.	Rail Coach Factory, Kupurthala	—	180.00	1985-86	

*Railway portion of the cost.

Self-Sufficiency in Nuclear Fuel

7383. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the fuel mainly used by Nuclear Power Reactors in India;

(b) whether India is self-sufficient in the said fuel; and

(c) which are the States/sites in India where the said fuel is mainly found ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) All the nuclear power stations in operation in the country except Tarapur Atomic Power Station use indigenous natural uranium as fuel. Fuel for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station is fabricated in India using imported enriched uranium.

(b) India is self-sufficient in respect of natural uranium fuel,

(c) The major part of uranium deposits in our country are in the Singhbhum thrust belt of Bihar and also in parts of Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Meghalaya.

Dhillon Committee Report

7384. SYED SHAHABUDDIN :
SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY :
SHRI TARLOCHAN SINGH TUR :
SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER :
SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Report of the Dhillon Committee on the review of relief and rehabilitation measures for the victims of November, 1984 disturbances has been received by the Government;

(b) if so, the major recommendations thereof;

(c) whether the recommendations have been accepted by the Government and if

so, whether they are being implemented; and

(d) whether State Governments are being asked to adopt parallel norms for all situations of social violence ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes.

(b) A statement indicating the list of major recommendations is given below.

(c) Implementation of the major recommendations is in hand.

(d) No.

Statement

1. Uniformity in the scale of relief.
2. Relief to riot victims still returning to their places of residence.
3. Removal of bottlenecks in the disbursement of relief.
4. Specific measures to be taken by Banks in the actual disbursement of relief.
5. Settlement of claims by the insurance sector.
6. Increase in the stipend during training and provision of medical facilities to widows.
7. Rehabilitation of widows in Bokaro.
8. Raw materials on priority basis.
9. Waiving of electricity charges.
10. Waiving of road tax for vehicles destroyed/damaged.
11. Protection to tenants forcibly evicted during the disturbances.
12. Associating voluntary organisations in rehabilitation efforts.

13. Disposal of cases registered during the riots.

14. Adjustment of advance tax by establishments affected by riots and assessment to be completed on the basis of returns already submitted.

British Aid in Attempted Genocide of Tamils in Sri Lanka

7385. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an exhibition of photographs and illustrations on the ethnic crisis in Sri Lanka was held at London University's Institute of Education recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that British aid is still playing an important role in the attempted genocide of Tamils in Sri Lanka;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether it is also a fact that former members of the British special air services are involved in training Sri Lanka's death squad; and

(f) if so, what steps are being taken by Government of India in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An exhibition entitled "Eelam-Tamil Nation Fights for Survival" was organised by the General Union of Eelam students and the EPRLE (Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front) in association with the Ethnic Minorities Committee of the Greater London Council. The exhibition was held at the University of London from 13th March to 26th March, 1986. According to the organizers, the exhibition aimed at outlining the current conflict in Sri Lanka including a historical introduction to the origins of the current situation. The themes dealt with include

"State terrorism", "the threat of genocide facing the Tamils of Sri Lanka" and "the violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces".

(c) to (e). The Government of Sri Lanka have been purchasing weapons for their security forces from the UK. Former members of the British Special Air Services (SAS) are involved in training the Sri Lanka Special Task Forces. There have been numerous reports that the Special Task Forces have been involved in several cases of action which have resulted in deaths of innocent civilians in the Eastern Province of Sri Lanka.

(f) The Government have conveyed their grave concern at the activities of the Ex-SAS mercenaries in Sri Lanka and the continuing arms supplies to Sri Lanka, to the British authorities, most recently during the visit of the British Foreign Secretary to India. The British Government, however, have taken the stand that these are all private commercial transactions over which they have no control.

"Study of Fluoride Toxicity and Fluorosis"

7386. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the problem of fluoride toxicity and fluorosis related to pollution and human health has been studied in 4 projects at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences;

(b) if so, the salient points of these studies and their practical application and implications;

(c) whether fluoride is widely present in water in certain areas of Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) the results of metabolic patients and skeleton disorders specially in children and the new borns ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The all India Institute of Medical Sciences in association with Medical College,

Meerut, and Institute of Preventive Medicine, Hyderabad, has carried out studies on four such projects.

(b) A Statement is given below.

(c) The results of surveys conducted in 1974 indicate that 13 of the 21 districts in Andhra Pradesh have fluoride concentration beyond the limits prescribed for drinking waters. Some areas in Uttar Pradesh have also shown concentration of fluoride beyond the prescribed limit.

(d) The skeletal fluorosis in children invariably accompanies various other metabolic bone diseases. Fluoride accumulated more rapidly in the metabolically active and growing bones of the new borns, infants and children. The other disorders associated with skeletal fluorosis are calcification of ligaments, osteosclerosis involving spine, pelvis, thorax, osteoporosis etc.

Statement

(i) Various tissues of the body have different affinity to fluoride; the highest deposition being in the spongy part of the bone.

(ii) Ingestion of excessive fluoride affects both hard and soft tissues of the body.

(iii) Test for early detection of fluorosis based on ratio of two chemical components has been developed.

(iv) Fluoride concentration from 0.2 to 53 milligrams was found in different groups of crops and vegetables in different villages of Nalgonda districts of Andhra Pradesh depending upon the crop and the place where it is grown.

(v) Concentration of fluoride in water samples in six villages of Nalgonda district varied from 0.4 to 20 milligrams per litre.

(vi) It was observed that the alkalinity and calcium content of water had a role to play on the impact of fluoride and its absorption.

(vii) The fluorosis is predominant in lower nutritional status population.

(viii) The relationship between water quality to fluorosis will largely help in adopting and implementing proper defluoridation programmes.

Disconnection of Water Supply to Armed Forces by Jamnagar Municipality

7387. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Jamnagar Municipality had recently cut off water supply to the three wings of the armed forces;

(b) if so, what were the circumstances leading to this situation; and

(c) whether the water disconnection was resorted to because of non-payment of bills and if so, whether responsibility has been fixed for this lapse ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In April 1983 the Jamnagar Municipal Corporation unilaterally revised the water rate to Rs. 9 per 1000 gallons from Rs. 3.90 which was fixed in Nov. 1979 by the Collector, Jamnagar on 'no profit no loss' basis, in consultation with the local MES authorities. In view of the steep increase in the water rate, the MES authorities requested the Corporation for revising the rate on 'no profit no loss' basis after taking into account the audited expenditure statement. Despite best efforts, the audited expenditure statement has not yet been supplied by the said Corporation. In view of the non-receipt of the audited expenditure statement, the payment at the revised rates was not made by the MES. The water supply has been disconnected by the said Corporation on the place of non payment of bills.

Allotment of Quarters at Chandigarh

7388. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGA-

LA.M : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether 144 quarters for staff built at a cost of over Rs. 70 lakhs at Chandigarh have not yet been allotted resulting in a monthly revenue loss of Rs. 40,000 per month to Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the allotment policy framed by Controller General of Defence Accounts (CGDA) which debars Government accommodation in DAD pool at Chandigarh to staff members having accommodation at Chandigarh and its Suburbs is being followed strictly and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The construction of the quarters has been completed. Water supply and electric connections are to be provided by the Union Territory Authorities. Minor defects which have come to notice have to be rectified. The quarters could not, therefore, be taken over for allotment to the eligible Government servants. Loss of revenue does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Escape of Detainees from A and N Islands

7389. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some foreign nationals, who were detained under certain charges in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands have escaped; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b). Recently two foreign nationals namely Mr. Alec Sander Hohage, Dutch national and Mr. Hynryk Krampitz, German national, who had been released and had been directed to remain in Port Blair, left Port Blair. They were last seen on 11th February, 1986

All possible efforts are being made to trace them.

2. The above mentioned foreign nationals were arrested under the following provisions of law :

(I) Mr. Alec Sander Hohage

- (i) Foreigners Act, 1946.
- (ii) A gnd N Islands (Protection of aboriginal tribes Regulations), 1956.

(II) Mr. Hynryk Krampitz

- (i) Foreigners Act, 1946.
- (ii) 307/114/34/IPC.
- (iii) Section 25 of Arms Act, 1959.

Communal Tension in A & N Islands

7390. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received information about fanning of communal tension in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

(b) if so, action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). A report has been received in this regard recently. Necessary action is being taken by the Union Territory Administration.

Economic Sanctions against Libya

7391. SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the reaction of Government of India to President Reagan's order for freezing Libyan assets and imposition of economic sanctions against Libya;

(b) whether any steps are being taken by India, as Chairman of non-aligned nations, to reduce the tension; and

(c) whether the USA had also imposed such sanctions against Libya in 1981, and what was its effect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Government have viewed with grave concern the various U.S. measures against Libya including, *inter alia*, the threats of and use of force.

(b) With a view to reducing tensions Government have repeatedly on their own and through the Non-aligned Coordinating Bureau cautioned against any precipitate steps and called for a resolution of the situation through dialogue and not through pressure or use of force. Under India's Chairmanship, the Ministerial meeting of the Non-aligned Coordinating Bureau has condemned U.S. aggression against Libya and called on the U.N. Security Council to condemn the aggression and to prevent the repetition of such acts.

(c) In March, 1982, USA banned all imports of Libyan crude oil and made all US exports to Libya except food and medical supplies, subject to special licensing with a view to curtailing high-tech US exports to Libya. It is the general assessment that these economic sanctions had little effect on the Libyan economy.

Fire at Shalimar Bagh

7392. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH :
 PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT :
 SHRI SOMNATH RATH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether two thousand huts were reduced to ashes rendering 12,000 persons homeless when fire swept through a Jhuggi colony at Shalimar Bagh in Delhi on 26 March, 1986; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) In this fire incident about 1000 huts were burnt, affecting about 1080 families.

(b) A case under Section 336/304-A IPC has been registered at Police Station Shallmar Bagh. The investigations carried out indicate that the fire broke out in one of the huts where a woman was preparing food. The huts being made of combustible material, the fire spread rapidly.

Approval of Power Transmission Schemes

7393. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of power transmission schemes submitted by each State for approval during the years 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86;

(b) the number and details of power transmission schemes approved for each State during the said period;

(c) the number and details of power transmission schemes still pending with the Planning Commission for approval; and

(d) the likely time by which clearance would be given to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) The number of power transmission schemes submitted by the States to the Central Electricity Authority during the years 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 is as under :—

Year	Number of Schemes
1983-84	10
1984-85	16
1985-86	24

The Statewise breakup is given in Statement-I given below.

(b) The number of schemes which were approved by the Planning Commission during the said period is as under :—

Year	Number of Schemes
1983-84	4
1984-85	5
1985-86	19

The above include three schemes received prior to 1983-84.

The details of power transmission schemes approved for each State are given in Statement-II below.

(c) The yearwise breakup of power transmission schemes pending with the Planning Commission for approval is as under :—

Year	Number of Schemes
1983-84	Nil
1984-85	4 (out of these one cleared in 1986-87)
1985-86	1

The details of the schemes are given in Statement-III below.

(d) As indicated in Statement-III below.

Statement-I

Number of power transmission schemes submitted by each State for approval during 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86

Sl. No.	States	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	1
2.	Assam	—	—	1
3.	Bihar	—	—	—
4.	Gujarat	—	—	1
5.	Haryana	1	—	2
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	1
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—
8.	Karnataka	—	1	1
9.	Kerala	1	2	1
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1	4	2
11.	Maharashtra	1	—	3
12.	Manipur	—	—	—
13.	Meghalaya	1	—	—
14.	Nagaland	—	2	—
15.	Orissa	—	—	1
16.	Punjab	—	3	4
17.	Rajasthan	1	1	3
18.	Sikkim	—	—	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	1	1	1
20.	Tripura	—	1	—
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1	—	1
22.	West Bengal	1	—	1
Total :		10	16	24

Statement-II

Details of power transmission schemes approved for each State during 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86

Sl. No.	State	Name of scheme	Estimated Cost (Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1983-84			
Northern Region			
Nil			
Western Region			
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Modified supplementary report for transmission system 220 KV and 132 KV works (1983-85)	7280.00
2.	Maharashtra	E.H.V. transmission system in Maharashtra for 6th Plan 1980-85 (Part IV)	6276.40
Southern Region			
3.	Karnataka	Supplementary 6th Plan transmission scheme**	2262.00
Eastern Region			
4.	Bihar	Project Report and cost estimates for additional** Sixth Plan transmission schemes	1834.91
North Eastern Region			
Nil			
1984-85			
Northern Region			
1.	Punjab	Transmission system associated with Ropar Thermal Project Stage-I	3034.00
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Supplementary Sixth Plan transmission and transformation works in U.P. at 132 KV and above	22173.00
Western Region			
Nil			
Southern Region			
3.	Andhra Pradesh	220 KV and 132 KV supplementary transmission scheme report of 6th Plan**	8306.00

1	2	3	4
4.	Karnataka	Transmission works proposed for 7th Plan but advance action taken in 6th Plan	1740.00
5.	Tamil Nadu	Sixth Plan supplementary transmission system	5824.10
Eastern Region			
Nil			
North Eastern Region			
Nil			
1985-86			
Northern Region			
1.	Haryana	Supplementary 6th Plan transmission and transformation works at 132 KV and 66 KV in Haryana during Sixth Plan	2111.00
2.	Haryana	7th Plan transmission works in Haryana at 220 KV	8311.00
3.	Himachal Pradesh	Project Report for 220 KV Khodri-Majri S/C line	368.361
4.	Himachal Pradesh	220 KV sub-station at Majri	519.825
5.	Punjab	Transmission system associated with R.T.P. Stage-II	4327.00
6.	Rajasthan	Supplementary 6th Plan transmission and transformation works in Rajasthan	10672.00
7.	Rajasthan	400 KV sub-station at Jaipur	1638.00
8.	Rajasthan	200 KV Kota-Jaipur S/C line (3rd circuit)	782.50
Western Region			
9.	Madhya Pradesh	400 KV Bhilai-Barsur D/C line	4959.03
10.	Madhya Pradesh	7th Plan transmission proposal of M.P. (Part-I)	6890.00
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Transmission system associated with Bansagar H.E. Project	1495.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Project report for 400 KKV Transmission project between Itarsi-Bhopal	3742.00
Southern Region			
13.	Kerala	Sixth Plan additional transmission system	4687.66
14.	Kerala	Transmission system associated with Lower Periyar H.E. Project	4825.36

1	2	3	4
15.	Kerala	Requirement of reactive compensation in Kerala during Seventh Plan	2030.00
16.	Tamil Nadu	Transmission system for evacuation of power from Tuticorin TPS Stage-III	2536.86
Eastern Region			
17.	West Bengal	Supplementary Sixth Plan transmission project in West Bengal for 400 KV works	3701.00
North Eastern Region			
18.	Meghalaya	Project report for modification, augmentation and extension of 132 KV grid substations, and Power Stations, switchyards and construction of new 132 KV transmission lines	246.00
19.	Tripura	Seventh Plan scheme report of Tripura 132 KV and 66 KV transmission system	1465.00

****Received prior to 1983-84.**

Statement-III

Number and details of power transmission schemes pending with the Planning Commission for approval

Sl. No.	State	Name of Scheme	Estimated Cost (Rs. lakhs)	Reasons
1	2	3	4	5

1983-84

Nil

1984-85

Northern Region

1.	Punjab	Transmission system associated with Mukerian H.E. Project	1133.00	Issue of formal investment approval pending for resolution of inter-state issues relating to Mukerian H.E. Project.
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Southern Region

2.	Tamil Nadu	Transmission system associated with North Madras TPS	1693.33	Since approved on 16.4.1986
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1	2	3	4	5
North Eastern Region				
3.	Nagaland	Project report for 132 KV transmission line associated with Doyang HEP	437.00	There was no provision in the approved Power Sector Plan of the State for 1985-86 and 1986-87. The scheme will be considered in subsequent Annual Plans, if adequate provision is available.
4.	Nagaland	Project report for 132 KV Sub-Station at Kobima and Mokokchung for utilisation of Doyang Power	244.00	There was no provision in the approved Power Sector Plan of the State for 1985-86. There is a provision of Rs. 50 lakhs in 1986-87 for the scheme. Investment approval is being processed.

1985-86**Northern Region**

1.	Punjab	Transmission system associated with Guru Nanak Dev Thermal Project--Stage-III.	1955.00	Approval of the scheme has been deferred pending approval to the generation scheme.
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Utilisation of Plan Allocation by States

7394. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the States have not spent plan allocation fully during the first year of the Seventh Plan, if so, State-wise details thereof;

(b) whether some States have gone over and above the allocation during the first year of the Seventh Plan, if so, State-wise break up thereof; and

(c) whether Govt. of Andhra Pradesh have approached Union Government to grant more funds for the second year of Seventh Plan; if so, the details thereof and extent to which Union Government propose to meet their demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

(c) No, Sir.

Statement**Annual Plan 1985-86—States**

(Rs. crores)

States	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Variation of Col. 3 over Col. 2
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	810.00	959.27	(+) 149.27
Assam	410.00	410.00	—

1	2	3	4
Bihar	851.00	954.76	(+) 103.76
Gujarat	804.00	805.52	(+) 1.52
Haryana	480.00	443.78	(-) 36.22
Himachal Pradesh	177.00	177.17	(+) 0.17
Jammu and Kashmir	260.00	278.14	(+) 18.14
Karnataka	651.00	651.00	' --
Kerala	355.00	380.20	(+) 25.20
Madhya Pradesh	1170.00	1165.68	(-) 4.32
Maharashtra	1700.00	1711.00	(+) 11.00
Manipur	70.00	70.00	—
Meghalaya	75.00	75.00	—
Nagaland	65.00	65.00	—
Orissa	450.00	486.23	(+) 36.23
Punjab	500.00	502.77	(+) 2.77
Rajasthan	430.00	430.00	—
Sikkim	41.00	43.84	(+) 2.84
Tamil Nadu	960.00	1017.46	(+) 57.46
Tripura	86.00	95.48	(+) 9.48
Uttar Pradesh	1642.00	1662.95	(+) 20.95
West Bengal	675.00	675.50	(+) 0.50
Total States	12662.00	13060.75	(+) 398.75

Association of Sikkim with Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat

7395. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat has developed improved varieties of Java Citronella for the North-East Hills;

(b) if so, whether these have been introduced in all areas including Sikkim;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether cottage industries for

Citronella oil have also been developed and set up in these areas;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether Sikkim will be associated with all research work of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research laboratories especially that carried on in Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). These have been introduced in a number of areas in North-East India. Preliminary discussions are going on with an entrepreneur for its introduction in Sikkim.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Total cultivated land for Citronella in North-Eastern Region is over 6,000 acres. The annual production of oil is approximately 400 tonnes and the number of persons fully/partially employed exceeds ten thousand. All these activities are scattered in rural areas of North-Eastern states of the country.

(f) The benefit of research carried out by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) including that of Regional Research Laboratory (RRL), Jorhat is available for utilisation in Sikkim. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research will provide all possible help to entrepreneurs or to the State Government of Sikkim in transfer of any technology developed by it.

Foreign Citizenship Acquired by Indians

7396. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indians who got foreign citizenship during the last three years, year-wise and country-wise;

(b) name of Indian States or Union Territories whose natives got foreign citizenship; and

(c) number of employees of Indian Foreign offices who got foreign citizenship during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) It is not possible to compile this information since most Governments do not inform other Governments about acquisition of nationality of their country. We have been taking up this subject with other Governments. Some foreign countries plead their inability because of their system of due nationality, while others cite their

privacy laws as prohibiting transmission of such information to foreign Governments.

(b) Not applicable in view of position at (a) above.

(c) None. Under the Indian Foreign Service Conduct and Disciplinary Rules, members of the service are not permitted to apply for or acquire foreign citizenship.

Health Hazards to Workers of Electronic Industry

7397. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that workers of Electronic Industry are exposed to various health hazards, as per the report of the Industrial Toxicology Research Centre, Lucknow;

(b) if so, the number of cases noticed by Government so far, action taken to get them cured of the trouble and amount paid as compensation in each such case during the last two years;

(c) steps taken by Government to ensure that the workers in this trade are not involved in the hazard.

(d) whether all manufacturing concerns have been directed to take remedial effective steps; and

(e) if so, the authority which looks into this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (e). According to the press report appearing in the daily 'Swatantra Bharat' of Lucknow dated 7th November, 1983 based on an article entitled "Health Hazards in the Electronics Industry" in the August 8, 1983 issue of *Industrial Toxicology Bulletin* published by Industrial Toxicology Research Centre (ITRC) Lucknow, materials which are adversely affecting the health of workers in electronic industry are : lead, cadmium,

antimony, zinc, etc. A study of that article indicates that it is basically a review of foreign literature on the types of occupational health hazards which arise in the electronics industry of highly industrialised countries like the USA and Canada. As such, these may not be directly applicable to our electronics industry. Further information is being collected.

[*Translation*]

State Planning Boards

7398. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States and Union Territories having Planning Boards or similar bodies with different nomenclature, and the number and names of their members and the criteria adopted for their selection;

(b) whether any guidelines have been issued by Government in this regard; if so, the details thereof, and if not whether Government propose to issue such guidelines;

(c) whether Government consider it necessary to include people's representatives e.g. Members of Parliament in the Planning

Boards of the States; if not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether the State Planning Boards call for an outline of the Plan from the district councils functioning at district level before framing their plans ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) A statement giving the composition of State Planning Boards is given below. These Boards are set up by the States and represent various interests.

(b) In 1972, while advising the State Governments to strengthen their planning apparatus, it was suggested to them that there should be an apex planning body at the State-level with the Chief Minister, the Finance Minister, the Planning Minister and technical experts representing various departments and disciplines.

(c) Some of the State Governments have included peoples' representatives in the State Planning Boards.

(d) The State Governments call for the plans from the district-level, wherever these are prepared, and integrate them into the State Plan.

Statement

State Planning Boards—Composition

As on 20.9.1985

State/Chairman	Dy. Chairman/Vice-Chairman	Member-Secretary	Members		Representation of MPs/MLPs/ Others	Constitution (Dt. of)	
			Whole-time	Part-time (excluding Col. 1 and 2)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Andhra Pradesh/ Chief Minister	Official (whole-time)	Secretary (Plg. and Finance)	—	5	5	—	5.11.83 Validly functioning
2. Assam/Governor	Principal Adviser to Governor	Planning and Dev. Commissioner	—	6	6	—	
3. Bihar/Chief Minister	Minister, Planning is Vice-Chairman with a full-time official as Dy. Chairman	Member (Social Services) as whole-time Member Secretary	4	8	12	—	
4. Gujarat/Chief Minister	Minister, Finance and Planning is Vice-Chairman	NA	Not indicated	13	—	—	Reconstituted on 12.9.80 stopped functioning from 31.3.85 Recon. under consideration.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5. Haryana/Chief Minister	MLA (With the status of a Cabinet Minister (Full-time)	Dy. Secretary (Planniag)	Not indicated	16	Yet to be nominated	Reconstituted in 1984. Vaidly functioning.		
6. Himachal Pradesh/Chief Minister	Nominated MLA	Commissioner-cum Secy. (Plng.)	—	18 + all Ministers + all MPs.	18 + all Ministers + all MPs.	All MPs.	Reconstituted on 6.11.84. Vaidly functioning.	
7. Jammu and Kashmir/Chief Minister	Dy. Chief Minister	Commissioner Planning	—	5	5	—	Constituted on 15.1.85. Vaidly functioning.	
8. Karnataka/Chief Minister	—	Commissioner and Secy. (Plng.)	—	10	10	—	29.1.83. Vaidly functioning.	
9. Kerala/Chief Minister	—	Whole-time Member-Secretary	—	8	8	—	Reconstituted on 30.7.82. Vaidly functioning.	
10. Madhya Pradesh/Chief Minister	Official	Secretary (General Administration)	7	4	11	—	1972. Vaidly functioning.	
11. Maharashtra/Chief Minister	Minister (Planning) as Dy. Chairman.	Secretary (Planning)	—	6	6	—	Reconstituted on 12.4.82. Vaidly functioning.	
12. Manipur/Chief Minister	—	Principal Secretary (Dev.)	—	12 + all Dy. Comms.	12 + all Dy. Comms.	—	Reconstituted on 12.7.85. Vaidly functioning.	
13. Meghalaya/Nominated non-official	Nominated MLA (Non-official as Dy. Chairman)	Jt. Secy. (Plng.)	—	14	14	—	Reconstituted on 12.7.85. Vaidly functioning.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4. Nagaland/Chief Minister	(a) Planning Minister (b) Finance Minister	Not indicated	—	13	13	—	Reconstituted on 31.5.84. Validly functioning
15. Orissa/Chief Minister	—	Spl. Secretary (Planning and Coordination Deptt.)	—	7	7	Not indicated	Reconstituted on 30.5.85. Validly functioning
16. Punjab/Governor	Adviser to Governor	Secretary (Planning)	—	18	18	—	Reconstituted on 9.8.84. Validly functioning.
17. Rajasthan/Chief Minister	Planning Minister	Spl. Secretary (Planning)	—	11	11	6	—
18. Sikkim	There is no apex planning body in the State.						
19. Tamil Nadu/Whole-time (Ex-Chief Secretary)	Non-official	Member Secretary	4	12	16	—	Reconstituted on 30.7.82. Validly functioning.
20. Tripura/Chief Minister	Nominated MLA	Secretary (Planning Deptt.)	3	9	12	—	Reconstituted in Nov. 84. Validly functioning.
21. Uttar Pradesh/Chief Minister	Planning Minister as Vice-Chairman and whole-time Dy. Chairman.	Secretary (Planning)	—	24	24	3	Reconstituted in Dec., 84. Validly functioning.
22. West Bengal/Chief Minister	Adviser to Chief Minister as Vice-Chairman.	Not indicated	Not indicated	5	5	—	19.6.82. Validly functioning

[English]

Setting up of Software and Computer Application Projects

7399. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-NAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to implement a number of software and computer applications projects in the country with French aid;

(b) whether Indo-French ties have been established for this purpose;

(c) if so, the number of such projects proposed to be implemented; and

(d) the steps taken in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes Sir. The Indo-French Working Group on electronics and informatics, set-up in the framework of the 1983 protocol for co-operation between India and France in Electronics and Informatics held its third meeting in New Delhi, on 20-21 January, 1986. The two parties agreed that the Indo-French cooperation in Electronics and Informatics should focus on transfer of technology from France to India and joint efforts for export of knowhow, hardware, software and services to third countries. Both parties outlined that they were seeking cooperation on a long term basis, and that the concrete projects designed by the Working Group/with short and medium term objectives should be understood in that frame work.

(c) Twelve projects have been identified in the area of Software and Computer applications.

(d) To implement the recommendation of the Working Group specified projects have been worked out and Steering Committee consisting of the concerned representatives of implementing agencies and

expert from India and France have been constituted with reference to each project to monitor the progress of the project regularly.

Compensation paid to Departments of Officers Killed in Indian Embassies

7400. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many officers were killed and how many were injured in Indian embassies during 1985 and 1986 till date; and

(b) the compensation given to such officers and their dependents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) One security guard in High Commission of India, Kampala received superficial injuries when a bomb exploded in front of the Chancery on 28.5.1985.

No official has been killed or injured in 1986 till date.

(b) No compensation was given as the injuries were minor.

Survey of Flora

7401. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether status survey of the flora and vegetation of Port Blair, eco system of Great Nicobar has been completed recently; if so, the salient features thereof;

(b) whether as a result of the study, rare, endemic, endangered and economic plants will be re-introduced and preserved as a Gene Bank for the country; and

(c) what are the other important findings and observations which will find practical application and follow up action ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes Sir. The salient findings are :

—There are at least 300 rare species of flowering plants in Great Nicobar.

—Wild relatives exist of cultivated plants (such as wild arecanut, lichi, betel vine, banana and mango) which can be used as valuable gene resources.

(b) Some of the valuable and rare species have already been introduced into the botanical garden of the Botanical Survey of India at port Blair.

(c) The findings suggest that the flora of this island should be preserved. Introduction of the rare species into tropical botanic gardens in the mainland needs to be worked out.

Scheme for Welfare of Prisoners

7402. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :
SHRI N. DENNIS :

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has drawn up a new scheme for the welfare of prisoners in consonance with the objective that jails should really be correctional homes to reform and rehabilitate the offenders;

(b) if so, the proposed new scheme; and

(c) to what extent the proposed new scheme will help in the economic rehabilitation of prisoners ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Yes, Sir. A proposal for introducing a new scheme for the welfare of prisoners under the Seventh Five Year Plan has been accepted by the Planning Commission.

(b) and (c). The details of the proposed new scheme are being worked out.

Dialogue with Pensioners on their Problems

7403. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Central Council of Pensioners Association has appealed to the Prime Minister to initiate a dialogue with the pensioners;

(b) if so, whether Government have since initiated any dialogue with the pensioners;

(c) if so, details thereof;

(d) the difficulties experienced by pensioners in the country presently; and

(e) steps contemplated by the Government to look into and solve their difficulties ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (c). No, Sir.

(b) While there is no formal dialogue with the pensioners, the Minister of State and Officials of this Department, meet with representatives of the pensioners on request and as often as possible, to hear their representations/grievances.

(d) and (e). The difficulties stated to be experienced by pensioners are attributable to sudden drop in living standards due to reduced income, housing problems, lack of medicare in areas not covered by the Central Government Health Scheme, loss of facilities like concessional travel etc.

The examination of the pension structure, including death-cum-retirement benefits, for all pensioners both present and future, has been referred to the Fourth Central Pay Commission. This is the first time since independence that the pension structure is being examined in depth by a High Level Commission. Further action would be considered on receipt of the recommendations of the Commission.

Protection of Frogs

7404. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the two species of edible frogs *Rana Hexadactyla* and *Rana Tigrina* are now considered as endangered species;

(b) if so, the reasons for such a situation; and

(c) steps Government propose to take to protect them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c). The two species of fresh-water edible frogs, *Rana hexadactyla* and *Rana tigrina* are exploited because of the great demand for their legs, which are considered a delicacy abroad. With a view to controlling their indiscriminate exploitation, the fresh water frogs belonging to the *genus Rana* have been included under Schedule IV of the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 which necessitates a trapping licence to be issued according to the prescribed procedure before the frogs can be collected from nature, as also a dealership licence for any one to process and deal in them. Besides, the two species of frogs are also listed under Appendix II of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (C.I.T.E.S.) which strictly regulates international trade in the species and their derivatives.

Indo-USSR Protocol in Computers and Electronics

7405. SHRI K.V. SHANKARA GOWDA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state by what time the implementation of the five year protocol and a working programme of cooperation in computers and electronics agreement signed recently between India and the Soviet Union is to take place ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE

(SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : An Annual Protocol and a Five Year Working Programme of Cooperation in the field of Computers and Electronics between India and the Soviet Union was signed on 19th March, 1986. Implementation of the various provisions is an ongoing and continuous process. The progress will be reviewed in the next meeting of the Working Group to be held in 1987.

Production of T.V. in 1986

7406. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of television sets manufactured in the country in 1985;

(b) the names of manufacturers who produced more than one lakh television sets in 1985; and

(c) the expected production of television sets in 1986 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) 2.46 Million TV sets were manufactured in the country during 1985.

(b) The names of manufacturers who produced more than one lakh TV sets during 1985 are given below :

1. M/s. Electronics Consortium Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
2. M/s. Jupiter Radios (Reg.), New Delhi.
3. M/s. Television and Components Pvt. Ltd., Naroda (Gujarat).
4. M/s. Ralectronics Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore.
5. M/s. Weston Electronics, Ltd., New Delhi.

(c) The production of TV sets during 1986 is expected to be around 2.5 to 3 million numbers.

**NAM's efforts to Solve Ethnic Problem
of Sri Lanka**

7407. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the leaders of NAM countries have made any proposal or made any specific efforts to solve the ethnic problem in Sri Lanka;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to use forum of NAM more effectively for finding a solution to the Sri Lankan problem; and

(d) if so, the efforts being made in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no such proposal.

(d) Does not arise.

**Acquiring F-16 Planes by Pak for use
against India**

7408. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Governments has been drawn to the press reports quoting a disclosure made by the Iranians who seized certain documents from the American embassy there to the effect that a Pakistani official had confessed that F-16 war planes acquired by Pakistan are intended to be used against India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) The documents from the US Embassy in Teheran which were seized and published by the Iranians indicate that at the Foreign Minister-level talks held between USA and Pakistan

in Washington on October 16-17, 1979, the Pakistanis had made it clear that India remained the principal threat against which Pakistan must plan its defence, and suggested that the absence of a good fighter aircraft, such as F-16s was their key weakness.

(b) This confirms Government's views that the arms acquired by Pakistan from USA could be used against India. Government continues to maintain a constant vigil over all developments having a bearing on the country's security.

**Regularisation of Casual Employees
in Cochin Naval Base**

7409. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many casual employees in Cochin Naval Base have completed 240 days service; and

(b) how many of them are made regular ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) 334 as on 17th April, 1986.

(b) 80 as on 17th April, 1986.

New Railway Line during Seventh Plan

7410. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to refer to the Unstarred Question 1484 on 5th March, 1986 regarding projects languishing for want of adequate fund allocation and state :

(a) the nature of priority given to each one of the 14 new Railway Lines Ongoing projects during the Seventh Five Year Plan and whether it would be ensured that all these projects are completed by allocating liberal finances before more projects are taken up; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken to avoid the further escalation of the costs of construction in these projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). For the purpose of investments in the Railways' Seventh Plan the on-going projects for construction of "New Railway Lines" have been prioritised as project linked and strategic lines, lines for the North-Eastern region, lines nearing completion and other railway lines. Of the 14 "NEW LINE" projects taken up in the Sixth Plan the following 5 are more important being in the nature of project oriented and/or strategic lines :

1. Motumari—Jaggayapetta
2. Bhuj—Nalia
3. Kota—Neemuch
4. Talcher—Sambalpur
5. Koraput—Rayagada

The need for completing essential ongoing projects which add to the transport capacity in critical areas before undertaking new starts so as to prevent time/cost overruns is recognised. The availability of funds for such "NEW LINE" project would, however, have to take into consideration other essential requirements of the railway system.

Setting up of a Parliamentary Committee for the Welfare of Ex-Servicemen

7411. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have accepted the recommendations of the High Level Committee for the welfare of ex-servicemen for appointment of a Parliamentary Committee for the welfare of ex-servicemen on the Committee for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes/Tribes; and

(b) if so, the likely date by which Government propose to move for such a Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE RESEARCH

AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The question of establishing a Parliamentary Committee to oversee the implementation of the statutory provisions to be made in terms of the recommendations of the High Level Committee was examined. As the need for enactment of a statute has not been accepted, a Parliamentary Committee to oversee their implementation is not considered necessary.

As for the need for the establishment of a Parliamentary Committee to oversee non-statutory provisions, and its precise charter of functions if the need is accepted, the position is under examination.

[*Translation*]

Plantation in Hilly Areas of Uttar Pradesh

7412. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that coniferous trees alone form 90 per cent of the tree plantation that is being done under the social forestry programme in the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and the steps being taken by Government to increase the planting of moisture-absorbing broad-leaved species of trees like Oak in these areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Information from the field indicates that coniferous trees form a large part of the seedlings planted under Social Forestry Programme in the Hill Areas of Uttar Pradesh. However, details of the percentage of such seedling are not available.

(b) Some of the reasons are that some coniferous species like pine are comparatively faster growing, and coniferous trees are not so much susceptible to damage from grazing as broad-leaved species in general. The exposed rocky slopes which constitute bulk of the areas are not suitable for planting broad-leaved species. Government of India have issued Guidelines to the Stat.

Governments to emphasise raising of trees like oak and other broad-leaved species which are more desirable from very many angles.

Approval for Construction of College Building in Almora District of Uttar Pradesh under Forest Act

7413. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry of Environment and Forests has received a proposal for approval of the construction of college building at Syalde (Almora U.P.) under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980;

(b) if so, when this proposal was received;

(c) whether necessary approval has since been accorded to this proposal; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay and the remedial steps proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A proposal was received in this Ministry on 4th October, 1985.

(c) and (d). The Government of Uttar Pradesh was requested to furnish certain essential information related to the proposal on 16th October, 1985, to enable this Ministry to take a final decision on the proposal. The requisite information is still awaited from the State Government and hence a decision cannot be taken.

Uranium Found in Plateau and Hilly Areas of UP

7414. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether uranium and allied minerals have been found in some plateau and hill areas of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the names of places where these minerals have been found and the

estimated quantity thereof and the measures taken to exploit them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Uranium anomalies have been located at the following places in Uttar Pradesh :

(i) Plateau Region :

—Senari area of Lalitpur District.

(ii) Hilly Region :

(a) Timli area (Sakumbari Rao, Naugajiya Rao, Panav, Satyani Rao and adjoining Tract) of Saharanpur District.

(b) Kathaul, Danaur, Kholgarh and adjoining Tract in Nainital and Pithoragarh Districts.

(c) Hilly-Tract near Mussourie, Dehradun Dist.

(d) Ingedinala-Brijranigad - Baleshwar-Budha Kedar-Tract, Tehri and Uttar Kashi Districts.

(e) Pokhri-Tunji Tract, Chamoli District.

(f) Lamai-Champawat-Tract, Pithoragarh District.

Investigation of uranium anomalies in all of these localities is in an exploratory stage and has not yet revealed any significant reserves. Consequently, no exploitation of the mineral has been taken up.

Setting up of the Unit of B.E.L. in Kotdwar (UP)

7415. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether land etc. has since been acquired for the setting up of the proposed

unit of Bharat Electronics Limited in Kotdwar (Uttar Pradesh);

(b) if so, whether the construction work on this project is expected to be started during the current financial year; and

(c) if so, the total amount allocated for this purpose this year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND DEFENCE SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) Approximately 65.9 acres of land have already been acquired for the new unit of BEL, Kotdwar (UP). An additional requirement of 40 acres of land is in the process of acquisition.

(b) Construction work for the factory has already started.

(c) Adequate provision has been made for this purpose this year.

[English]

New Schemes for Welfare of Tribals

7416. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the main reasons for the lack of expected progress among the tribals;

(b) whether Government have introduced some new schemes after recognising the importance of bringing the tribals into the national life; and

(c) if so, the details regarding these new schemes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Since the tribal sub-plan strategy was introduced during the Fifth Five Year Plan, there has been considerable progress in tribal development. Certain aspects and groups require further attention such as primitive tribal groups, tribal women and children, shifting cultivators and displaced tribals. The degradation and denudation of the tribal environment needs attention.

(b) and (c). Government has taken the following initiatives amongst others for tribal development during Seventh Plan—

- (1) Identification of tribal clusters to increase the coverage of tribal population under the Tribal sub-Plan strategy.
- (2) Programmes for the rehabilitation of vulnerable tribal groups such as shifting cultivators, forest villages and development of tribal women.
- (3) Schemes for the upgradation of tribal skills and technology.
- (4) Special housing programmes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
- (5) Distribution of foodgrains at concessional rates in ITDP areas.
- (6) The establishment of a Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation (TRIFED).

Steps to save Tribals from Exploitation

7417. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to save tribals from exploitation in different parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken in this regard in Bastar, Jagdalpur, Raigarh and other tribal areas in Madhya Pradesh during the last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) To prevent the exploitation of tribals in the country, laws have been enacted on various subjects such as land alienation, moneylending and debt relief etc. The Ministry of Labour in Government of India has passed Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1975 which is applicable to all states in the country. Guidelines on the excise policy for tribal areas have been issued by the Ministry of Social Welfare to save the tribals from exploitation by private liquor vendors. Some States...

nationalised the minor forest produce items and have taken steps for their marketing through the state owned Corporations or Tribal Development Corporations.

(b). In Madhya Pradesh, the Government has taken various steps to save the tribals in Bastar, Jagdalpur, Raigarh and other tribal areas from exploitation. LAMPs have been established to protect them from economic exploitation. Auctioning of excise shops on contract has been stopped. The state has enacted Madhya Pradesh protection of Aboriginal Tribes (Interest in trees) Act, 1956 to save their interest in trees. A complete ban on transfer on tribal lands to non-tribals has been imposed. Minimum Wages Act is implemented to ensure adequate wages to tribals. Various development schemes including educational schemes have been taken up to generate an awareness amongst the tribals to fight the forces of exploitation.

Recommendations of Jail Reforms Committee

7418. SHRI T. BALA GOUD :
SHRI N. DENNIS :
SHRI MULLAPPALLY
RAMACHANDRAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the working of jails in India especially the Central Jails needs improvement in the field of jail security and maintenance of prisoners;

(b) whether the Jail Reforms Committee set up earlier by the Government of India had recommended measures for improving the working of jails and also for preventing jail breaks;

(c) the steps taken by Government to implement these decisions; and

(d) whether there is any periodical shifting of jail staff with a view to reduce corruption and the possibility of jail staff getting close to the criminals lodged in jails ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS
AND INFORMATION

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN

THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (d). The Committee on Jail Reforms have made comprehensive recommendations on improving jail administration, including prison security and institutional discipline. Prisons being a State subject the States and U.Ts. have been advised to implement the recommendations.

Recommendations of National Workshop on Minorities Women Workers

7419. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a 'National workshop on Minorities women workers' under the Chairmanship of Chairman, Minorities Commission, was held in New Delhi on 21 March, 1986;

(b) if so, the number of delegates participated alongwith the number of representatives from States; and

(c) the details of the recommendations of the workshop submitted to Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (c). National Workshop on Minorities Women worker's was held at New Delhi on 20th and 21st March, 1986, under the Chairmanship of Chairman, Minorities Commission. 46 delegates from 13 States and Union Territory of Delhi participated in the Workshop. Minorities Commission has not yet sent the recommendations to the Government.

Fencing of Indo-Pakistan Border to Check Illegal Infiltration and Smuggling

7420. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a large scale of infiltration and smuggling on the Indo-Pakistan border;

(b) whether Government propose to provide fence on the entire Indo-Pakistan border to check illegal infiltration and smuggling;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and the time by which it is likely to be completed; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Government do not consider it necessary to provide fencing on Indo-Pak border. Measures have already been taken in hand to strengthen surveillance along the Indo-Pak border by strengthening BSF, establishing additional border out-posts, construction of observation post towers and providing increased mobility to border patrols.

Liberation of India through Islam

7421. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Union Government that posters by the Student Islamic movement of India instigating communal tendencies like "Liberation of India through Islam" has appeared all over Kerala; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Apart from preventive arrests, three cases were registered in Trichur district and one case in Wynad district by the state Government authorities.

Anti-National Activities in Jammu and Kashmir

7422. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons arrested after the imposition of Governor's rule in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) whether the persons arrested are involved in anti-national activities; and

(c) the action Government propose to take against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Legislation on Procedure to Handle Cases of Rape

7423. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a suitable law is proposed to be enacted to provide for the cases of rape and physical assault on women only by women police officers and women judges; and

(b) whether proposed enactment would also include provision for the cases of rape being conducted in courts in camera only ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) There is no such proposal.

(b) Section 327 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 was amended by the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1983 (43 of 1983) to provide that the inquiry into and trial of rape or an offence under section 376, section 376A, section 376B, section 376C or section 376D of the Indian Penal Code shall be conducted in camera, provided that the presiding judge may, if he thinks fit, or on an application made by either of the parties, allow any particular person to have access to, or be or remain in, the room or building used by the court.

**Setting up of Standing Committee for
Andaman and Nicobar**

7424. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a joint publication entitled "Managing Tropical Moist Forests—Endangered Andamans" of the Environmental Services Group, World Wildlife Fund, India and the Department of Environment which had recommended a standing Committee on new developments in the Andaman and Nicobar group of islands because these islands represent a unique and tremendous ecological heritage and the richest expression of life; and

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

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to stop environmental threat and destruction of forests in the Andamans ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Realising the importance of biological wealth and diversity of the Andaman Islands a Joint Committee under the chairmanship of Member (Science) Planning Commission has considered questions relating to integrated development of the Islands compatible with ecological conservation. The development projects proposed to be taken up would be scrutinised from the environmental angle before a decision for their implementation is taken. Conservation of the forest wealth is being given top priority.

Water Pollution in Kalyani Reservoir

7425. SHRI D.N. REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a study on Monitoring and Surveillance of Environmental Pollution and biological methods of detoxifying the pollutants pesticides contamination in water etc. in rural areas of Rayalseema has been completed at Tirupati;

(b) if so, the salient practical findings thereof;

(c) whether water of Kalyani reservoir near Tirupati has been found to be high in Calcium, Potassium, etc; and

(d) if so, whether it indicates need for suitable water treatment through ion-exchange methods etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The salient findings are :

(i) The amount of organo-phosphorus and organo-chlorine residue in paddy straw samples collected from village farms in Chittoor and Nellore Districts exceeded the amounts recommended by the Codex Committee and the acceptable daily intake value.

(ii) The pesticide residue survey of three irrigation tanks and one (abandoned) pond showed very low levels of residues.

(iii) Parthenium leaf extract is found to cause mortality with test insects.

(iv) Certain biochemical experiments for studying the dose/time related response of tissues of fish and mice vis-a-vis their enzyme status were also carried out.

(c) Hydrochemical survey revealed that Kalyani reservoir water contains high calcium, sodium, chloride, acidity and lesser O₂ concentrations.

(d) The concentration levels mentioned above are generally observed in waters of this nature. There is no necessity of any special treatment through the expensive ion-exchange methods.

**Setting up of Institute of Guerilla Warfare
by Pak at Allabad**

7426. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT :
PROF. RAM KRISHNA MORE ;
SHRI T. BASHEER :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has set up an institute of guerilla warfare at Aliabad in Pak held area of Kashmir;

(b) if so, the number of such Institute set up by Pakistan so far; and

(c) whether these Institutes pose threat to Indian security ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). Government have seen press reports to this effect. However, no confirmation is available about any institute having been set up in Aliabad in Pak for the specific purpose of imparting training in guerilla warfare.

(c) Does not arise.

Piracy in Software Export

7427. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Hard on Software" regarding plagiarising the software industry appearing in the 'India Today', New Delhi dated the 31 March, 1986;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter; and

(c) the steps being taken to check the piracy in software exports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In India, computer software is legally protected under the Copyright (Amendment) Act, 1984. Therefore, the foreign firms should have no hesitation in placing orders for software exports on Indian firms, as the software developed in India is covered under the aforesaid act against piracy.

(c) As in (b) above.

Reservation for Backward Classes

7428. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether reservation for appointment in services under Government of India is given to the backward classes in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, taking into consideration the backwardness of these sections of people, whether Government propose to give them reservation in appointments to Government services ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (c). There is at present no Central list or reservation for other backward classes for appointment in services under the Government of India. The question of considering instituting any such reservation will arise only after a final decision is taken on recognising other backward classes.

Pension to Freedom Fighters in the Country and Andhra Pradesh

7429. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether complaints have been received that the Hyderabad Screening Committee of Freedom Fighters is recommending bogus cases for grant of pension to them;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon;

(c) the total number of applications received from all over the country (State-wise) for sanction of pension to the freedom fighters in the first scheme of 1972 and in the Scheme of 1980;

(d) number of applications considered for sanction of pension all over the country (State-wise) and sanctions made; and

(e) number of sanctions made in respect of applications received from Andhra Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Such of the complaints as contain specific allegation about bogus claims are being enquired into, and action will be taken according to rules laid down for the purpose. (c) to (e). A statement containing the information is given below.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the State	No. of applications received		No. of applications considered	No. of Cases sanctioned
1	2	3		4	5
		Under 1972 Scheme	Under 1980 Scheme		
1.	Assam	16445	8453	19537	4078
2.	Orissa	7555	7053	13300	3772
3.	Tripura	1911	440	2331	694
4.	Meghalaya	124	142	151	72
5.	Manipur	125	57	135	62
6.	Nagaland	15	4	19	3
7.	A. and N.	34	59	93	38
8.	Mizoram	3	1	4	3
9.	Chandigarh	99	41	127	81
10.	Delhi	2199	701	2810	1838
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	40	41	2
12.	Goa	1908	1002	2894	684
13.	Pondicherry	1051	775	1794	280
14.	West Bengal	28062	47506	49020	15820
15.	U.P.	24229	2740	25254	17008
16.	Punjab	9680	2729	11691	6013
17.	Haryana	2029	504	2304	1399
18.	J. and K.	1653	1412	2888	1627
19.	Rajasthan	1091	454	1499	678
20.	H.P.	773	401	1116	434
21.	Bihar	47894	46677	79884	21329
22.	M.P.	5877	2300	7851	3096

1	2	3	4	5
23. Kerala	9332	20737	24865	2396
24. A.P.	13679	7327 + 4759* = 12086	19324 + 1775* = 21099	6176 + 1137 = 7313
25. Tamil Nadu	7070	4551	11514	3829
26. Gujarat	5636	1132	6660	3419
27. Maharashtra	18247	9270 + 5215* = 14485	26109 + 1283* = 27392	12957 + 1194 = 14151
28. Karnataka	12911	4817 + 991* = 5808	16041 + 529* = 16570	9096 + 436 = 9532
29. INA	29561	5104	31643	18701

*Border Camp Cases.

[*Translation*]

**Investigation into the Mystery of A
Secret Mission to China**

7430. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government
has been drawn to the news item appeared
in the "Jansatta" dated 25 February, 1986
wherein it has been reported that the
Government of India are investigating into
the mystery of a secret mission of three men
party from India to China in which one
American national is involved;

(b) whether Government have found
out the identity of the American national
who accompanied that mission; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the
action taken by Government in the
matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes.
Sir.

(b) and (c). According to available
information, no American national travelled
from India to China as part of the delega-
tion referred to in the "Janasatta" item of
25th February, 1986.

[*English*]

Rann of Kutch turning Desert

7432. DR. B.L. SHAILESH :
SHRI SRIBALLAV PANI-
GRAHI :
SHRI MANIK REDDY :
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased
to state :

(a) whether the Rann of Kutch, once
known as Asia's biggest pasture is fast
turning into a desert because of indiscri-
minate felling of local species of trees,
unscientific exploitation of meagre water
resources and steady saline ingress from the
Kori creek; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken
at the Central level to check this and
whether any long-term plan has been
formulated in this behalf ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND
FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a)
The Rann of Kutch has since long been
saline land on which trees do not grow.
Only the islands in the Rann have trees and
sometimes fresh water.

(b) The little Rann of Kutch is a
wildlife sanctuary assisted financially

by the Central Government and under which the Rann and the islands in it receive protection. The Central Government has also advised the Government of Gujarat to declare Khadir Island and a portion of the Great Rann in which it is situated, as a wildlife sanctuary as well. If such a sanctuary is established, financial assistance for its better protection could be provided by the Central Government.

Freedom Fighters Pension for Arya Samajists of Hyderabad

7433. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the persons who participated in the movement launched by Arya Samaj against Hyderabad Nizam, have been included under freedom fighter pension scheme (Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme);

(b) if so, the complete details thereof, and the last date fixed for sending applications for this; and

(c) the number of such applications received so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Conditions of eligibility for grant of pension for those who participated in the Arya Samaj Movement are the same as under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme. The last date fixed for receiving applications in this regard has been fixed at 30th June, 1986 and a Press Note is being issued in this regard.

(c) No fresh application has so far been received pursuant to the decision of the Government. However, applications received from this category of freedom fighters but rejected earlier are being reopened on the requests from individual freedom fighters.

Employees in Ordnance Factories

7434. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will

the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employees in the defence ordnance factories;

(b) whether there is any proposal to retrench a certain percentage of these employees, if so, what are the guidelines for such a retrenchment;

(c) how the productivity performance and efficiency of these factories is judged; and

(d) whether the products of ordnance factories are sold at armed forces, if so, how prices are arrived at or their total costs debited to the armed forces account ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND DEFENCE SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) The total number of employees in ordnance factories as on 1-12-1985 was 1,91,155.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The performance is judged by comparing achievement against targets wherever set. Based on performances productivity index is determined in respect of each year's production and the efficiency is judged relatively by comparison of the index with that of past years.

(d) The budget of Ordnance Factories forms a part of Army budget. So the question of selling products of Ordnance Factories to Army does not arise. Issues to Navy and Air Force are costed and book adjustments are made between the accounts of Army on the one hand and of the Navy and Air Force on the other.

Link of Tribal National Volunteers with Bangladesh

7435. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :
PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned

"Chinese arms through Bangladesh to TNV" appearing in 'Hindustan Times' dated 31 March, 1986 stating that officials in Agartala have confirmed that there is a link of the underground Tribal National Volunteers (TNV) with Bangladesh authorities and that highly sophisticated foreign made arms were finding their way to the rebel groups since late last year;

(b) whether reports have also been received that weapons were transferred to TNV from the store of the 24 Bangladesh Army Division based in Chittagong after their landing at Chittagong port around Dec. 26; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Union Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (c). Government's attention has been drawn to press reports mentioned at (a) and (b). According to reports Tripura (Tribal) National Volunteers are operating from bases across the border. The attention of Bangladesh Government was drawn to such reports. The Bangladesh Government have denied existence of any such bases.

As for the supply of highly sophisticated foreign-made arms by Bangladesh to TNV and transfer of arms by 24 Bangladesh Army Division to TNV, nothing specific has been known to establish this report.

Construction of Hostels for SC/ST Students

7436. SHRI AMARSINH

RATHAWA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry have been providing funds to different States for construction of hostels for SC/ST students;

(b) if so, State-wise allocation of funds made for construction of hostels for SC/ST students during the Sixth Five Year Plan, year-wise, with details thereof; and

(c) the details of provision made for the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) Yes, Sir. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Girls Hostels, Central assistance is provided to the State Governments on 50:50 basis for the construction of hostel buildings for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes girls. There is no such scheme for boys.

(b) A statement giving the requisite information is given below.

(c) A total provision of Rs. 281.22 crores has been made for the Centrally Sponsored Schemes during the Seventh Five Year Plan including the scheme of Girls Hostels for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe girls. The Scheme-wise break-up of this allocation has not been finalised by the Planning Commission so far.

Statement

Statement showing the amount released to the State Governments/U.I.s. for the construction of Hostels for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the Sixth Five Year Plan

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the State	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83		1983-84		1984-85	
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	40.00	7.00	100.00	13.75	100.00	14.00	86.77	58.00	50.00	10.00
2.	Assam	2.00	2.00	—	2.00	3.00	2.00	3.50	3.25	3.50	2.25
3.	Bihar	1.75	3.00	3.45	11.00	1.37	11.00	1.878	10.50	—	—
4.	Gujarat	2.50	6.00	1.06	6.65	3.47	8.15	—	—	3.00	2.00
5.	Haryana	1.00	—	—	—	0.4168	—	0.483	—	—	—
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.45	0.50	—	0.50	—	0.35	—	0.35	—	—
7.	J. and K.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.287	—	—	—
8.	Karnataka	1.38	0.75	3.95	0.75	28.822	0.50	—	1.68	24.006	9.42

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9. Kerala	—	2.00	5.50	4.00	—	2.00	—	4.00	—	2.34	2.08	—
10. Madhya Pradesh	102.60	5.50	26.50	5.00	—	10.00	17.16	8.50	—	—	—	—
11. Maharashtra	—	2.75	—	6.75	—	11.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Manipur	1.00	1.00	2.00	1.00	—	1.00	—	4.70	—	0.426	—	—
13. Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Nagaland	—	2.00	—	2.00	—	2.00	—	2.00	—	—	—	—
15. Orissa	4.00	3.50	9.74	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.26	15.00	10.98	9.00	—	—
16. Punjab	0.75	—	0.75	—	0.75	—	1.00	—	0.78	—	—	—
17. Rajasthan	1.725	2.00	1.74	2.00	0.58	2.00	1.158	3.11	1.95	6.25	—	—
18. Sikkim	—	—	2.225	—	—	—	—	—	1.575	3.90	—	—
19. Tamil Nadu	50.00	1.50	50.00	1.00	15.862	2.00	42.22	3.38	—	—	—	—
20. Tripura	—	1.50	—	2.50	0.926	2.00	2.072	1.50	2.03	—	—	—
21. Uttar Pradesh	6.00	0.50	100.00	1.60	—	2.00	—	2.00	40.56	—	—	—
22. West Bengal	5.00	2.00	10.00	2.85	5.32	10.00	—	2.00	—	5.75	—	—
Total :	219.555	43.50	316.915	73.35	170.8838	90.00	166.788	119.97	140.367	50.65	—	—

S.No.	Name of the U.T.	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83		1983-84		1984-85	
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.00
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	0.50	—	0.20	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.	Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30.	Mizoram	—	0.50	—	0.06	—	—	—	—	—	—
31.	Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.13	—	2.52	—
Total :		—	1.00	—	0.26	—	—	4.13	—	2.52	5.00
Grand Total :		219.555	44.50	316.915	73.61	170.8838	90.00	170.918	119.97	142.887	55.65

**Negotiations with Tribal National
Volunteers**

7437. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the intensified violent activities of Tribal National Volunteers (T.N.V.);

(b) whether Government propose to open negotiations with them; and

(c) whether any proposal with a five point charter of demands from T.N.V. has been received by Government and if so, reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) Government are aware of violent activities of TNV.

(b) and (c). The Government have not received any proposal or charter of demands from TNV. There is no question of negotiation with TNV which has been indulging in violent activities apart from advocating secessionism.

**Killings by Guerrillas of Tribal National
Volunteers in Tripura**

7438. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleasee to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the killings by guerrillas of Tribal National Volunteers in Tripura;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether any arrest has been made so far in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a)

and (b). Government are aware of violent incidents, including killings, by TNV in Tripura, which are mainly aimed at terrorising people, snatching arms, extorting money and creating ethnic tension.

(c) 5 TNV extremists have been arrested in this regard during the current year.

**Amount Utilised under Special Compo-
nent Plan**

7439. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the total allocation of the amount earmarked for Special Component Plan for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the Sixth Five Year Plan, year-wise;

(b) what was the percentage from Union Government in such total allocation for each State and the Union Territory; and

(c) the amount utilised during each year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (c). Special Component Plan is only for the development of Scheduled Castes. As such a statement in regard to the Special Component Plan is given below.

(b) The Special Component Plan is entirely out of the State Plans and there is no share as such from the Union Government. However, Special Central Assistance which is 100% grant and is additive to the States' Special Component Plans and programmes for the development of Scheduled Castes, is made available by the Central Government. During the Sixth Five Year Plan the Central Government released Rs. 600 crores to the States/Union Territories as Special Central Assistance.

Statement

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83		1983-84		1984-85	
		SCP	Expdr.	SCP	Expdr.	SCP	Expdr.	SCP	Expdr.	SCP	Expdr.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	44.10	36.71	51.84	40.11	63.67	54.00	139.51	101.32	127.51	102.47
2.	Assam	1.74	2.08	3.17	2.94	4.31	4.23	5.67	5.51	7.72	7.75
3.	Bihar	38.18	33.16	50.35	45.99	58.77	30.58	43.58	35.08	76.77	45.94
4.	Gujarat	23.82	13.52	25.06	18.40	17.58	20.66	19.08	22.72	26.90	26.90
5.	Haryana	28.51	22.97	34.71	27.43	24.63	21.24	28.14	27.33	31.07	22.18
6.	Himachal Pradesh	6.79	5.39	11.70	10.67	10.16	15.34	15.40	13.87	15.75	15.75
7.	J and K	SCP not prepared	SCP not prepared	SCP not prepared	SCP not prepared	0.86	N.A.	6.14	N.A.	9.50	9.25
8.	Karnataka	59.93	44.00	52.45	48.69	63.39	50.75	53.14	44.69	70.20	70.07
9.	Kerala	17.28	13.36	21.08	16.16	15.59	15.55	20.75	22.55	28.74	20.74
10.	Madhya Pradesh	40.29	34.77	43.77	33.28	48.71	46.55	46.98	43.02	59.10	60.04

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11. Maharashtra	22.76	20.86	42.65	27.82	31.01	32.30	30.81	28.56	43.91	43.91	43.91
12. Manipur	0.49	0.36	0.89	0.60	0.90	0.46	0.78	0.60	8.12	8.12	1.00
13. Orissa	15.09	18.59	28.62	22.59	11.57	20.99	27.25	34.73	31.81	31.81	31.58
14. Punjab	28.57	21.62	21.48	17.98	20.50	17.84	23.47	22.84	23.33	23.33	23.33
15. Rajasthan	40.10	27.55	32.07	37.33	30.73	27.43	40.31	44.08	53.62	53.62	48.54
16. Sikkim	—	0.04	0.27	0.07	0.41	0.31	0.44	0.02	0.74	0.74	0.05
17. Tamil Nadu	67.75	36.22	80.91	74.85	103.41	88.23	76.01	64.97	123.01	123.01	N.A.
18. Tripura	1.90	1.95	3.20	3.22	4.61	3.66	5.78	5.85	8.04	8.04	8.11
19. U.P.	61.12	55.04	103.31	86.49	121.00	61.78	117.60	122.51	135.90	135.90	162.99
20. West Bengal	38.51	10.43	43.85	9.43	29.17	9.29	36.44	34.89	57.00	57.00	57.06
21. Delhi	10.44	5.09	9.82	9.84	11.92	28.75	12.87	13.25	21.35	21.35	21.35
22. Chandigarh	SCP not prepared	SCP not prepared	0.64	0.50	0.99	0.85	1.52	1.24	1.54	1.54	1.55
23. Pondicherry	1.55	1.44	2.34	2.01	2.60	2.50	2.93	2.92	4.82	4.82	4.04
24. Goa, Daman and Diu	SCP not prepared	SCP not prepared	SCP not prepared	0.30	0.17	0.26	0.34	0.34	7.67	7.67	0.43
Total	547.84	394.71	664.23	536.42	675.76	559.28	754.86	692.89	974.12	974.12	783.05

Note : 1. There may be slight variation in the figures furnished in table above.

[*Translation*]

Implementation of 20-Point Programme

7440. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment in regard to implementation of the 20-Point Programme, National Rural Employment Programme and other schemes during the past one year (1985-86);

(b) if so, the state-wise details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government to speed up implementation of these schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) Yes Sir. The various items of the 20-Point Programme including National Rural Employment Programme are being monitored regularly on monthly and quarterly basis.

(b) A set of statements giving the State-wise and Pointwise performance during April '85-February '86 for the items covered under the Monthly Progress Reports, laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2703/86]

(c) From time to time Government of India take up the matter with the States for speedy implementation of the Programme.

[*English*]

Working of Wakf Boards

7441. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Wakf funds to belie Government hopes" appearing in the 'Indian Express', New Delhi of 13 March, 1986;

(b) if so, the facts of the case; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to ensure effective working of the Wakf Boards in the country, particularly in the

capital, and also to improve their financial working ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). While the comments on the finances of Delhi Wakf Board are not well founded, the fact remains that there is room for improvement in the operations of the wakfs and the Wakf Boards. Under the Wakf Act, 1954, the State Wakf Boards are set up by the respective State Governments/Governments of the Union Territories who have the powers to supervise the functioning of Boards. The powers of the Central Government, under the Wakf Act, 1954, are limited to issue of directions on questions of policy to be followed by a Board. However, the Central Government have been taking interest in assisting the Wakf Administration in solving matters of common concern.

The Primary source of income of a Wakf Board is the statutory contribution it receives from individual Wakfs out of their net annual income. If, therefore, the resources of individual Wakfs could be made more productive, it will result in corresponding increase in the income of the Board. In this context the Central Wakf Council, an advisory body set up by the Government of India under the Wakf Act, 1954, has been advancing loans to various Wakf Boards institutions for the development of their urban wakf properties on the basis of annual grants-in-aid received by it from the Central Government for this specific purpose.

Portuguese Laws and Decrees in Force in Goa, Daman and Diu

7442. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are a number of Portuguese laws and decrees in force in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu;

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

(c) reasons for not replacing these by Indian statutes so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) The matter relating to the review of Portuguese laws in force in the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu and extension of corresponding Indian laws is under consideration of the Committee set up by the Union Territory Administration. The recommendations of the Committee for retention of the existing Portuguese laws or otherwise are still awaited.

Statement

Statement of Portuguese Laws in Force in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu

1. Estatute Dos Funcionalismo Ultramarino.
2. Code of Comunicades.
3. Portaria No. 7012 dated 17-9-57 regarding Transportation of Dead Bodies outside the District of Goa and Exhumation of the Corpse.
4. Regulamento De Mazanias Diploma Legislative No. 645 dated 30-3-1933 (as Amended by Diploma Legislative No. 1898 dated 19.5.1959.)
5. Regulamento De Contrubicao Predial Legislative Diploma No. 1785 dated 7.4.1958.
6. Legislative Diploma No. 1789 dated 15-4-1958 Regulamento De Imposto Complementar Sobre Os Rendimentos.
- 7.Codigo Do Registo Civil.
8. Decree No. 473 DTE 20.12.1899 Licence Para Espectaculo Teatral.
9. Decree LEI No. 41077 Art. 7 (1) only regarding Issue of Identity Cards to Private Persons for the purpose of Public Employment.
10. Legislative Diploma No. 1452

regarding Poisons Controlled by the Directorate of Health Services.

11. Decreto No. 3461 regarding Marriage in the Union Territory.
12. Convencao De 12-6-1912 regarding Conflicts in the matter of Marriage.
13. Decreto dated 3-11-1910 Lei Do Divorcio.
14. Legislative Diploma No. 1847 dated 6-11-1950 regarding Services of Civil Registration.
15. Decreto No. 43899 dated 3-9-1961 regarding Reorganisation of the Several Services of Registration of Overseas Provinces and Protaria No. 18714 dated 6-9-1961 regarding Classification of the Offices of the Land Registration, Commercial Registration 'Propriedade Automovel' Registration Civil Registration and Notary Offices.
16. Codigo Civil Portuguese.
17. Decreto No. 2 dated 25-12-1910 regarding Lei Do Protecao Das Filhas.
18. Codigo Da usese E Contumes De Habitantes Nao Cristaos De Damao Modified by Portaria Codigo Do Registo Civil Approved by Decreto dated 9-12-1912.
19. Codigo Da uses E Costumes Indus Gentios De Goa dated 16-12-1880.
20. Legislative Diploma No. 743 dated 18.7.1934 regarding the Right to Collect Royalty by River Navigation Deptt. from Canoeman for Transportation of Passengers by Canoes or Country Crafts at the River Crossings when the Ferry Services are run Departmentally.
21. Legislative Diploma No. 790 dated 4-6-1935 which Empower River Navigation Department to Introduce New Ferry Services with Mchanised Crafts where these are

- leased out by the Municipalities for Carriage of Passengers by Canoes or Country Crafts.
22. Decree No. 37570 dated 3-10-1949 regarding Election of Managing Committee of Devasthan in cases not provided in the Devasthan Regulation.
 23. Sections 653 to 765 of reforma Administrative Ultramarina which have not been replaced by section 10 of Administrative Tribunal Act, 1965.
 24. Section 169 of Legislative Diploma No. 178 Dtd. 7-4-58 R/W Section 3 of the Legislative Diploma No. 1835 regarding appeals relating to Assessment of Land Tax.
 25. Section 31 of the Legislative Diploma No. 1635 regarding appeals relating to Assessment of the Complementary on Land Tax.
 26. Section 1 and 2 of the Legislative Diploma No. 1650 Dtd. 13-9-56 read with Section 663 of reforma Administrative Ultramarina regarding accounts proceedings of institution and approval of receipts and expenditure.
 27. Legislative Diploma No. 1884 dated 14-4-1960 regarding Governing of Provedoria.
 28. Protugues Water Supply Bye Laws as regulated by Portaria No. 6802 dated 10-2-1956 and Portaria No. 704 dated 10-10-1957.
 29. Portaria No. 1988 Pertaining to Prohibition of construction of permanent nature within certain distance from high tide line.
 30. Portaria No. 340 dated 1-6-1923 regarding observance of 100 Mts. from the boundary wall of cemetery in cities and villages of Goa, as free zone.
 31. Regulament Da Capitnia Dos Portes (Captain of Port Regulations) approved by Decree dated 9-11-1912.
 32. Portaria No. 4749 dated 30.9.1948 as amended by Portaria Nos. 5191 and 5510 dated 18.1.52, and 13-6-1952 respectively regarding table of fees for construction registration, licence of vessele port clearances, examination of masters and Drivers and licencing of fishings nets etc.
 33. Diploma No. 644 and 144 regarding legal claim of forests.
 34. Notarial Code (Codigo no Torial) Decree No. 8373 Dtd. 18.9.1961 Diploma Legislative No. 2095 Dt. 26.6.1961.
 35. Land registration code (Codigo De Registo Predial) approved by Decree to LE No. 4256 Dt. 8.10.1959.
 36. Diploma No. 1842 regarding recoveries of old mining cases.
 37. Diploma legislative No. 1701 Combate Filapia.
 38. Diploma legislative No. 1468 regarding regulations of Medical and Nursing Profession.
 39. Codigo Dentologico Portaria 5882.
 40. Portaria 6326 Tableade Honararies Medicos.
 41. Codigo Dos usese Costumes Das Inhabitants Nao Cristaoes De Diu (code of the usuges and costumes of the non-Christian Inhabitants of Diu, approved by Portaria No. 24 dated 10.1.1894.
 42. Decree No. 2607 dated 7-7-1960 regarding sharing of pension among government and these Autonomous Bodies.
 43. Montepio DE Decree No. 24046 dated 21.6.1934.

[*Translation*]

Steps to Rehabilitate Destitute Children

7443. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey in regard to the number of destitute children in the country and if so, number of such children; and

(b) the amount of expenditure to be incurred on making these children literate and on their rehabilitation during Seventh Five Year Plan period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) There is no separate literacy programme exclusively for destitute children. For their care and protection, an outlay of Rs. 20 crores is provided in the Seventh Plan.

[*English*]

Legislation for Welfare of Employees of Business/Commercial/Industrial Establishments

7444. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating any legislation for the welfare of employees in the business/commercial/industrial establishments which employ less than 10 persons in the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) if so, the nature of the legislation likely to be introduced, and when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken/proposed by Government for ensuring the welfare of these employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). The Government has been contemplat-

ing a proposal to extend the Bombay Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1953 (Bombay Act 40 of 1953) as in force in the State of Maharashtra to the Union territory of Delhi by a notification under section 2 of the Union Territories (Laws) Act, 1950. The Act when extended to the Union Territory of Delhi would provide welfare measures to the workers employed in business/commercial/industrial establishments in the Union territory of Delhi. It aims at creation of fund from the contributions to be raised from the employees/employers and the Government. It also envisages setting up of a Welfare Board for supervising the schemes envisaged under the Act. The funds will be utilised for defraying the costs of measures to be carried out to promote welfare activities of the workers and their dependents.

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I want to raise a very important question of propriety.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Ramashray Prasad Singh.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I have allowed Mr. Ramashray Prasad Singh. How can you bar him ? Can you do it ? Mr. Ramashray Prasad Singh, what is your point of order ?

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, my point of order is this that in my constituency.....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Is it in connection with your notice of Adjournment Motion ?

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Yes, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Please give it in the form of a Calling Attention or discussion, then I shall ascertain the facts and also give you an opportunity. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have raised a question of propriety.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Propriety differs from man to man.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let us not be shunned down like this.

MR. SPEAKER : No question of shun.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You do not even listen to us.

MR. SPEAKER : Why ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We are here to raise matters of public importance—the question of propriety and adjournment motion. You must listen to us.

MR. SPEAKER : Listen to me. What is your point of order ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let me clarify that. Sir, in violation of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act.....

MR. SPEAKER : One minute. Before you proceed on this subject which you are taking up, I would like to say that we must have a specified data and some facts on which to place these things. We get certain things from the Press and we just come in the Parliament.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Government should tell us.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Please listen to me now.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : We do not want to reply on the Press. We want the Government to tell us the facts.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Kurup, when I am on my legs, you have to listen to me. So simple it is. This is the rule. You cannot violate it.

I have to say a simple thing. If we

have certain things against certain Members or a Minister, there is a certain rule and the facts which you are to state must be based on certain documentary proof. We cannot just do like that. Professor, it might be against you, it might be against me tomorrow in the Press. No, I am not going to go by that. If there is anything basically which you can.....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : When I am on my legs, how can you say ? You are violating the rule. Don't do that.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We have given you the Court proceedings.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no Court proceedings. I am on my legs.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will you kindly take your seat, so that I can make a submission ?

MR. SPEAKER : I will do it if you do it. You have certain other rules under which you can do it, so that I can get the information and then put the subject before you.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have a submission to make.

MR. SPEAKER : No question of submission.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, in the Court, it has been stated that the Kirloskars had taken a German Company of which ** is a director.

MR. SPEAKER : Might be.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : There are two failures.** cannot continue to be a director when actually certain illegal operations are taking place. The Directorate of Enforcement has not prosecuted the Minister. That is another failure.

MR. SPEAKER : If the Directorate does not proceed against him, if the Directorate does not prosecute him, I cannot prosecute him.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The Directorate of Enforcement has not prosecuted him.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know, take it to the Court.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Then, the Directorate must be taken to task. I cannot do anything about it.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : There are two failures. There is impropriety by a Minister.** must resign.

MR. SPEAKER : No, not allowed. It is upto him. I cannot force him.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Secondly, the Directorate of Enforcement must prosecute him. They have not prosecuted him.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No name is to be recorded.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, 10 or 12 persons of D.D.A. Workers' Association are on fast unto death. I had invited your attention earlier also. But...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Fifty thousand Peerless workers are in Delhi

to ask the Central Government...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have allowed Kumari Mamata Banerjee. You cannot gag Members. I have allowed her.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, may I know whether you are...
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : If you give me something and if I find there is a *prime facie* thing I will ask for information, get the facts and then come to you. *(Interruptions)*

I have allowed Kumari Mamata Banerjee. How can I allow you? Can you over-rule me, Sir? I have allowed her. If you have given notice that does not give you permission to do like this. Does it allow you? It is my privilege.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Fifty thousand field workers of Peerless Investment Corporation have come to Delhi to ask the State Government...

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You give notice for discussion or Calling Attention. I shall do the needful.

[English]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : I have given notice.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Now why should you say anything? I shall listen to you.

[English]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : I have already given the notice.

MR. SPEAKER : Okay I will get it done. Let me get the facts.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : My point of order is Prof. Dandavate, after you allowed him, has made some submissions.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : I have already done that.

[*English*]

That is already finished.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The submissions made by Prof. Dandavate on the issue relating to the Minister must go on record.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot allow any names to go on record.

[*Translation*]

All other things are there.

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Designation may go on record. Name need not go on record.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Besirhat) : The matter we are trying to raise is strictly a question of propriety.

MR. SPEAKER : Might be.

[*Translation*]

That is for him to see.

[*English*]

I cannot force it.

[*Translation*]

Propriety may be on anybody's part.

[*English*]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Mr. Unnikrishnan, a senior Member of this

House has already supplied you with copies of his letter to the Prime Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : The propriety of the Member belongs to the Member. It is upto him to keep that propriety. To the Minister it is there.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : No. No.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : That is not what happened in the case of ** Those were also questions of propriety.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Kindly excuse me. If a Member commits a breach of propriety it is the duty of the Speaker to say you have committed the breach of propriety. It should not be left to the Minister. If the Minister does not observe the propriety it is the duty of the Speaker to tell him so.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The procedure which was followed by the hon. Prime Minister in the case of two other Ministers is it not to be applied in the case of any other Minister.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, Tewaryji, what have you to say ?

[*English*]

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : Mr. Speaker, it is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER : You are always on a serious matter.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : The trouble is that you consider only Mr. Dandavate important in the House and he wastes the time unnecessarily.

MR. SPEAKER : Why do you get entangled with him all the time ?

[*Translation*]

Professor Saheb, what are you doing all this ?

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I do not take his criticism seriously. Let it go on record. Let irrelevant things go on record because his record will be safe.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : What I want to raise is the recommendation of the Bachawat Committee award on the interim relief of journalists and non-journalists. It is scandalous.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : I had told you that discussion on this subject took place day before yesterday.

[*English*]

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : This should be rejected by the Government.

MR. SPEAKER : We had day before yesterday full day debate for this very purpose. The Demands of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting were discussed on the Floor of the House. You could have taken it up then.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Kindly tell us how do you want us to proceed in this matter regarding the Minister ?

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : You have got rules on this subject. There is the Rule 353. There are other rules also.

[*English*]

SHRI SURESH KURUP : Sir, the evidence regarding the Minister of State for Railways was given in the Poona court by an official of the Enforcement Directorate.

MR. SPEAKER : That is already replied. It is irrelevant.

DR. V. VENKATESH : Sir, deaths due to vaccination have been increasing in the country.

MR. SPEAKER : You give me something. I will find out the facts.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sir, I have given an adjournment motion. You have not admitted it. It is a very very serious and urgent issue. After the judgement of the Calcutta High Court, the fate of 4000 field staff of the Peerless Company...

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : I have already told you. What is this again ?

[*English*]

You give me something.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Government should come out with a statement.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : I had already said that I would do that.

[*English*]

We will get it done.

(*Interruptions*)

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Sir, hon. Dronacharji, Prof. Madhu Dandavate...

MR. SPEAKER : Is it a point of order for Prof. Madhu Dandavate ?

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Now, he has raised the question about ** But first he should ask** to resign.

[*Translation*]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a Temple of Rangji in Pushkar near Ajmer. The president had not visited this Temple, because Harijans are not allowed to enter this Temple. Even now-a-days such incident are taking place.

MR. SPEAKER : Please see me in my chamber. It will be useful for you also. You come to me. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Please give it in writing. Otherwise by speaking in this manner no useful purpose would be served.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : I have given in writing.

MR. SPEAKER : All right.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : I lay this paper on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot lay it like this.

(Interruptions)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : You unnecessarily misuse it.

(Interruptions)

12.12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Programme Implementation

THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Programme Implementation for 1986-87. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2537/36]

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Urban Development

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Urban Development for 1986-87. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2538/86]

Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1986

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI

H.K.L. BHAGAT) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1986 (No. 5 of 1986) (Hindi and English versions) promulgated by the President on the 19th April, 1986, under article 123 (2) (a) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2539/86]

Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Rules, 1986

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Rules, 1986 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 506 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 1986 under sub-section (2) of section 19 of the Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2540/86]

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Departments of Posts and Telecommunications

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Posts for 1986-87. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2541/86]
- (2) A copy of the detailed for Grants (Hindi and English versions) for the expenditure of the Central Government on Department of Telecommunications for 1986-87. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2542/86]

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Labour

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the

Ministry of Labour for 1986-87.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2543/86]

Annual Report. Review on the working of the Repatriates Cooperative Finance and Development Bank Limited, Madras for the year 1984-85

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Repatriates Cooperative Finance and Development Bank Limited, Madras, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Repatriates Cooperative Finance and Development Bank Limited, Madras, for the year 1984-85.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2544 86]

Notification under Customs Act and Central Excise Rules

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 607 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th April, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 57/85-Customs dated the 17th March, 1985 so as to modify the description of three of the items mentioned therein, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-545/86]
- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English

versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :

- (i) G.S.R. 612 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th April, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 198/86-CE dated the 14th March, 1986 so as to allow credit of the duties paid on polyvinyl chloride resins used in manufacture of PVC compounds if used in the manufacture of electric wires and cables to all units in the MODVAT scheme manufacturing electric wires and cables.
- (ii) G.S.R. 617 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th April, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to tea waste from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon.
- (iii) G.S.R. 618 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th April, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to snuff from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon.
- (iv) G.S.R. 619 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th April, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to natural rubber latex from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon.
- (v) G.S.R. 620 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th April, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 109/75-CE dated the 30th April, 1975 so as to indicate the classification of fabrics of narrow width.

(vi) G.S.R. 621 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th April, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification Nos. 171/70-CE dated the 21st November, 1970, 208/83-CE dated the 1st August, 1983, 45/86-CE, 61/86-CE and 64/86-CE dated the 10th February, 1986 so as to restore the position prevailing prior to the introduction of the new Central Excise Tariff.

(vii) G.S.R. 571 (E) to 576 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd April, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum issued in the context of changes in the excise-duty exemption scheme for small scale units and exemption for captive consumption in the case of excisable commodities and other changes.

(viii) G.S.R. 581 (E) to 602 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd April, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum issued in the context of certain modifications of the budget proposals announced by the Finance Minister in the Lok Sabha on the 3rd April, 1986.

(ix) G.S.R. 604 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th April, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding Notification No. 105/86-CE dated the 27th February, 1986.

(x) G.S.R. 606 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th April, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification Nos. 71/68-CE dated the 1st April, 1968;

189/83-CE dated the 8th July, 1983 and 183/84-CE dated the 1st August, 1984.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2546/86]

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Industry

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Industry for 1986-87. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2547/86]

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Transport

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demand for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Transport (excluding Railways) for 1986-87. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2548/86]

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Environment and Forests

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z R. ANSARI) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests for 1986-87. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2549/86]

12.13 hrs

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

[English]

Twenty-ninth Report and Minutes

SHRI CHINTAMANJ PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : I beg to present the Twenty-ninth Report (Hindi and English

versions) of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs (Banking Division)—State Bank of India—Social Banking and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

12.14 hrs.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT

[*English*]

Second Report

KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI (Palamau) : I beg to present the Second Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit.

12.15 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[*Translation*]

(i) Need to introduce a train between Delhi and Kanpur keeping in view the difficulties faced by the passengers

SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI (Bithaur) : Thousands of passengers travelling between Delhi and Kanpur daily are facing great inconvenience due to the discontinuance of 85 UP and 86 DN Assam Mail train w.e.f. 1st April, 1986, as no other alternative train is available for them. It has resulted in great resentment among them. 921 UP and 922 DN North East Express super fast train has been introduced in place of Assam Mail, but there is a restriction of 400 kms. for journey on this train. Besides this, there is restriction in case of Neelachal Express, Kalka Mail trains also. It has resulted in overcrowding in the 7 UP Toofan Mail which runs *via* Agra. Similarly, after 12 DN Express train passing through Kanpur in the morning there is no train for Mughal Sarai till the evening and after 7 UP Toofan Ex-

press, there is no train for Delhi for the passengers of intermediary stations.

12.16 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the chair*]

I would, therefore, request the hon. Railway Minister to pay attention towards it without delay and make arrangements for introducing a new train or make some alternative arrangement for the railway passengers so that their difficulties and the resentment among them could be removed.

(ii) Need to allow M/s Singhal Super Phosphate to set up a Unit in Khanpur Shah Salempur village of Faizabad district of U.P.

SHRI R.P. SUMAN (Akbarpur) : At present the development of a region is not possible without promoting industries. Besides the Central and State projects, the expansion of small and cottage industries is very essential. In addition to this, the Khadi and Village industries should also be given incentives, so that the educated unemployed youth could get employment.

In this context, I would like to submit that a prominent industrialist of Faizabad district in U.P. Singhal wants to set up Super Phosphate Unit in the private sector. In this connection correspondence is going on for quite a long time. The then Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers had intimated me in reply to my letter that decision had been taken to encourage such persons and that decision would be taken on this matter after looking into it. If the Government adopt liberal policy in the matter of granting licences to the local entrepreneurs, a number of industries can come up in the rural areas and this can help in removing unemployment along with the development of that region. Industries can be set up in Khanpur Shah Salampur, which is a little distance away from Akbarpur and is near Kurki bazar, where sufficient land is also available. I, therefore, strongly urge the Government to kindly allow Singhal Super Phosphate Unit to be set up there in the private sector in village Khanpur Shah Salampur which is situated near Akbarpur in Faizabad district of Uttar Pradesh so that the area could make rapid progress.

[English]

- (iii) Need to adopt protective measures to safeguard the interests of farm workers in incapacitated in thresher accidents

SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL (Phulbani) : Sir, every year more than 300 farm workers are incapacitated during the wheat harvesting season in Punjab. A majority of these accidents occur while working on what threshers. Last year alone nearly 1000 farm workers in Punjab, Haryana and western UP lost their limbs in thresher accidents. Most of the victims were migratory workers to the wheat belt. It has been estimated that upto now more than 10000 farm workers from Bihar, UP and Orissa have been maimed while working on wheat threshers. But the farm workers falling victims are not getting adequate help, compensation and rehabilitation facilities despite the existence of many Acts in those States. Unless some suitable measures to protect their interests are taken, the migrant workers will continue to suffer. Therefore, it is necessary to adopt some protective measures by the Central Government to safeguard the interest of these farm workers. The Government of India should direct the concerned State Governments to insure the entire migratory labour force working in these States. Suitable compensation should be paid to the victims of threshers accidents. The selling of sub-standard threshers should be totally prohibited. At the same time, I request the Central Government to devise methods to prevent the farmers from using threshers in an unsafe mode. Since this issue concerns the question of life and death of several thousand workers engaged in the farms in the country, I demand immediate action by the Government of India to protect these workers.

[Translation]

- (iv) Need to develop piparhawa village as a tourist centre

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalilabad) : The place 'Lumbini' in Nepal bordering India has been regarded till now the birth place of Lord Buddha, apostle of peace and humanity in the whole world.

In the excavation operations carried out in recent years by the Archaeological Survey of India, some remains of palace have been found in Piparhawa village inside the Indian territory which confirms the fact that the capital Kapilvastu of king Shudhodhan, the father of Lord Buddha was situated in Piparhawa itself. In view of the importance of that place, discussions on the blueprint to develop that area have been held from time to time with the Government, but the Government have not taken any step to implement the scheme to develop this area of international importance.

I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister of Tourism that tourist bungalows and an airport should be constructed there to develop the area of historical importance as a tourist centre. Immediate steps should also be taken to construct a museum for preserving rare and authentic objects found in the excavations.

- (v) Need to give early clearance to the proposal for the setting up of a Cement plant at Jeypur in Orissa

*SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS (Jajpur) : The Orissa Industrial Development Corporation has a proposal to set up a cement plant at Jeypur in the State of Orissa. All the infrastructural facilities to establish a cement plant are available at the proposed site. A railway siding is there near the proposed location. But it is regrettable that the Railway authorities have not yet given clearance to set up the cement plant at that place. It is unfortunate that the proposal is still pending with the railway authorities.

The proposed cement plant is going to be set up in a backward district, Koraput in Orissa. It is mostly inhabited by tribals. Therefore, it will go a long way in providing employment to the local educated youths if the cement plant is established at that place. But the cement plant cannot be established at that place without the clearance of the Ministry of Railways as the proposed site is located near the railway station.

As such, I request the hon. Minister of Railways to minutely review the proposal

and give early clearance to set up a cement plant at the proposed site at Jeypur in Orissa.

[English]

- (vi) Need to treat revenue village as 'defined area' instead of Taluk/Block for crop insurance and to include cotton, tobacco, sugarcane and chillies also in the crop insurance scheme

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada) : The comprehensive crop insurance scheme introduced from Kharif 1985 in several States could not really come to the rescue of the farmers who lost their crops. The scheme envisages "Define Area" in each State in which the scheme operates. District, Taluk/Tehsil, Block or other small contiguous areas will be indicated by the Union Ministry of Agriculture in consultation with the State Government concerned. This "Defined Area" is responsible for the farmers not getting insurance. When the damage is confined to some lands in a village or entire lands in a village when the average yield in the Defined Area is not affected much, the affected farmers in the affected village cannot get the insurance. So if the intention of the Government is really to help the affected farmers, it should treat revenue village as Defined Area instead of Taluk/Block. Present scheme covers rice, wheat, millet crops, oilseeds, and pulse crops only. The scheme should cover cotton, tobacco, sugar cane, chillies, etc., crops also.

- (vii) Need to supply Alcohol (Rectified Spirit) to West Bengal for manufacture of Homoeopathic medicines

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : Manufacture of Homoeopathic medicine in West Bengal is facing serious crisis due to irregular as well as non-supply of alcohol (Rectified spirit) for the last few years. Manufacture of Homoeopathic medicine is solely dependent on availability of Alcohol. West Bengal is a pioneer in the field of Homoeopathic treatment and industry and employs a large number of workers and employees in the different undertakings and establishments. More than one lakh people are directly and indirectly engaged in

the industry, including doctors, employees, workers and suppliers. It is essential that the Government of India should assure regular and adequate supply of alcohol for the Homoeopathic industry. Otherwise, a large number of establishments will be forced to close down rendering jobless not only a large number of workers, employees, doctors, etc. but would also seriously hamper treatment by Homoeopathic Doctors. Hahnemann Laboratory Employees' and Workers' Union and Economic Homoeo Pharmacy Employees' Union have already sent telegrams to the Minister for Petroleum and I request the Hon. Minister to take immediate action for supply of alcohol vitally necessary for preparation of Homoeopathic medicines.

[Translation]

- (viii) Need to issue a commemorative stamp in memory of Shri Ram Prasad Bismil

SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV (Morena) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Shri Ram Prasad Bismil, who was a freedom fighter, belonged to Morena district. His father was in the Police Service at Shahjahanpur, Uttar Pradesh. Shri Ram Prasad Bismil fought bravely against the British rule. He was arrested in the Kakori case and, thereafter, he was hanged. The Government of India have not so far honoured such a great freedom fighter. The Government should issue a commemorative stamp in the memory of this great freedom fighter.

12.25 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL)
1986-87—Contd.

- (i) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting—Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we shall take up item number 15—further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. Hon. Minister, you can start now.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : Sir, as I was saying day before yesterday, I am grateful to the House for its critical appreciation of the working of my Ministry. Sir, when I was listening to the debate, I felt like a student whose annual report is being examined.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is a master now.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : Headmaster.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : After learning, as a student, he can become a master.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : To change the metaphor Sir, I would like to present the Balance Sheet to the people of India who are the shareholders in this and with this House as the Auditor. It is said that good Auditor is not a blood-hound but a watch-dog and the level of the debate showed that, in my humble view, the House has performed very efficiently the function of the watch dog. I am very grateful to the various suggestions and in the time allotted to me, it will not be possible to reply to each and every point because about 28 Members spoke, if you take five points on an average, it makes about 140 points and it will be impossible to reply to each and every point. So, with the indulgence of the House, I will confine myself to the general points raised by various Members

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Reply to Doordarshan.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : That is precisely the first point I want to make. In the popular mind today, this Ministry is nothing but Doordarshan. In fact at some functions, I am addressed as Doordarshan Mantri. There is Publication Division, Song and Drama Division, A.I.R., Field Publicity and various other Divisions which in my view are doing good, work which I shall presently point out. But the situation is such that, today, everybody thinks only of Doordarshan, a very little of anything else. Before, I present the Balance Sheet, I would like to state at the outset that I welcome all criticism, well, I also have to learn. And may be that many things are not taught. I will learn from my colleagues here whether

on this side or that side. I would also like to say that, I like criticisms not only from Parliament, but from the Press and the people. I regard the Press as important but perhaps more important are my colleagues here because you represent the people. You know the pulse of the people and I would be guided very much by peoples' reaction to various activities of my Ministry which you have conveyed to me. That is why, I have made a small attempt. I have sent a questionnaire to all of you, soliciting your views, your suggestions, where we are going wrong, in what way we can improve it and I am confident that you will respond.

I propose to send a similar questionnaire to all the peoples' representatives; MLAs and MLCs in the country, so that we will get a feed-back from all over the country.

Now before, I present my Balance Sheet, I would like the House to appreciate the limitations within which I function, the constraints within which I operate and the various problems that I have to face. Finance is not so much a problem, now. I am grateful to the Prime Minister for the interest he takes in this Ministry and this is perhaps the only Ministry which has got its Budget doubled. Annual allocation doubled largely because of the Prime Minister and also the efforts of some of my colleagues. I would first present the plus side. I am conscious of the shortcomings which I myself will point out. I would like first to point out the achievements and let me start with All India Radio because I take the view that T.V. has glamour, but Radio is more effective. It reaches the remotest parts, now 91% of the population. It is more accessible. It is more affordable. Today, you see the worker in a factory listening to music while he works—on a transistor; a school or college student listening to cricket score with his transistor; and what is a more pleasant sight, a peasant ploughing the field, with a transistor on his shoulder.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Listening to the forecast.

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : For many things—also for enjoyment, Weather forecast, yes; but also for enjoyment. I would

claim that this is the Ministry which reaches all strata of society, all corners of India, wherever you go, whichever part you go. Whether prince or pauper, politician, journalist, school teacher, doctor, or lawyer, everybody knows or has heard of three things...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
Gadgil is omnipresent.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : No; I am talking of AIR. Everybody has heard of three things : *nam Indira Ji ka; Awauz Lata ki, aur Samachar Akashvani ke.* Wherever you go, these three things they have heard. Radio has reached the remotest part of India. Therefore, I would say that we should not look at radio as some kind of a Cinderella with the arrival of TV; and due importance must be given to AIR in the educational and development activities of this country.

I will not mention the hardware side of it. It is all mentioned in the Report: how many new transmitters, how many new radio stations and a that. But I would like to mention about what we are trying to do on the software side, on radio. The first thing introduced last year, of which I am proud, is the hourly bulletin. Now every hour on radio, there is a bulletin, Hindi and English, from 6 o'clock in the morning till 12 o'clock in the night, every hour. The second thing I would like to claim as an achievement is this : when the Punjab elections took place, it was pointed out to us by the Election Commission that with the situation prevailing there, it may be difficult for political parties to hold large public meetings and asking whether AIR can be used. The normal procedure, as you know, was to allot, from one particular station, a certain number of minutes to each political party. They asked us whether it can be done district-wise or tehsil-wise, so that every candidate, every political party will be able to reach the people. I am proud to mention that we arranged everything, 100% to the satisfaction of the Election Commission, so that the propaganda of all political parties, their point of view, their policy, their ideology and all the rest of it could reach the maximum number of people in the difficult situation of Punjab. This was the achievement of AIR.

Then, in the news bulletin now you must have noticed that we have introduced voice cast. It is not enough to say that so-and-so said such-and-such a thing. People would like to hear in person what he has said. That has been introduced.

Again, you will pardon a personal note : as the son of a freedom fighter, I am proud that I have introduced oral history of freedom movement on AIR. I have written to all the Chief Ministers saying that they should indicate 10 to 15 people from each district : their memoirs, their feelings will be recorded by AIR; they will be preserved in archives, so that 100 years later if anybody wants to write a history, just as he would rely on documents, he will rely on the oral history. That project is going on; and a number of people's memoirs, feelings etc. will be recorded.

Another thing I introduced, both on TV and Radio is; you have the cricket match, hockey match, football match; their live telecasts, commentaries and so on. For the first time, live telecast of Indian games was introduced, and live commentary was introduced for *Kho Kho, kabaddi* and wrestling.

And I think the Indian Olympic Association has taken note of it. Then we introduced a series called *March Towards 21st Century*, and various discussions, Programmes on various aspects of population, education development, have been continuously arranged. From all centres, we are organising 93 programmes of community singing. We are told that in foreign countries thousands of children come together and sing with one voice. Now, it is not possible in India to have that kind of machinery. So we thought it can be done by radio which will reach school children. From all centres, it is being done. To 65 countries we send now various orchestra compositions connected with Republic Day and Independence Day and they are played in 65 countries.

Another important thing to be proud about is that we are the only organisation which has rare archival material. Fiaz Khan, a great singer—like this, I can read out the list, but, we do not have the time—the finest singer Abdul Karim Khan; these

[Shri V.N. Gadgil]

are archives available, and we have now taken a decision that we will retain the master copy and allow people to have copies made so that more number of people can enjoy that music which is not available. The great speech that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru made at the stroke of mid night hour—*When the Whole World Sleeps India Awakes to Freedom; (i) Tryst with Destiny*—we have the master copy and we will make copies available to the people. Then there is Mahatma Gandhi's speech before assassination. We are the only organisation which has the master copy. So, these are archives available. There are about 2,800 archives which are preserved, taped, and we propose gradually to release them, whosoever wants commercially or otherwise.

Then we introduced computer in the AIR Organisation, frequency arrangements, tapes, archives and various other things. I am also proud to say that in the Asia Pacific Broadcasting Union, AIR Entry called "Five days marriage of those bygone days", one special certificate in the competition organised...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I would just suggest that you have a speech, memorable speech of Jayaprakash Narayan before declaration of the emergency, irrespective of party consideration.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL: As I said at the outset, I am willing to consider and suggestion made by the hon. House. Now we have External Services which broadcast every day 57 hours in 25 languages reaching 54 countries. Later on, I will read out to you the reaction of the people; it will tell you how people abroad receive it.

With regard to Doordarshan, I realise that it has made a tremendous impact. One of my friends yesterday made a mention how it has affected almost every aspect of life, politics included. I do not have the time; otherwise, I will read out from the publications of BBC where various politicians were interviewed; and one of the sad things they have noticed is about T.V.A. member of the Labour Party. We become little nostalgic and says, there were days when we addressed public meetings during

elections and the hall over-flowed. Recently, when he addressed a meeting he found when he entered the hall there was only Chairman of the Local Party, the local agent and three ladies present. He asked them, who are these three ladies. On enquiry, it was found that they have come on the wrong day; they have come for the bridge party and the day was different. They thought it was a day for the party. So, hardly anyone comes to public meetings.

About the bad side of TV, I am conscious. It is said that it may kill the art of conversation; it may affect the habit of reading; it may destroy social intercourse. Indeed a recent book has come, the title of which is 'Amusing ourselves to death'. I know the dangers, not merely consumerism. But even greater danger than this. There was a seminar in England in which various political parties participated and one of the best contributions was made by Sharley William, who was a Minister in the Labour Government. She has mentioned three bad things of TV—TV has personalised politics; issues become unimportant; ideologies become less important; policy nobody bothers; everything is presentation. So TV has personalised politics. Secondly, it has led to politics of confrontation, because nobody wants a speech being delivered by a politician. They want some kind of an entertainment—two politicians fighting. And the description given is—what the people do not like is two old politicians with false teeth uttering or babbling. They want some fight. So some kind of confrontation they want. No discussion of ideologies or policies, etc. The third bad thing she has mentioned is that TV interview has become very peculiar. What she calls accusatory interview." So you are to be like an accused in the box. Unless a politician is treated as an accused and asked questions and made to answer, then it is said that TV is ineffective; TV is not professional. So, I realise these dangers, what TV can lead to. But the reality is that people want TV—not only Members of Parliament but people want it. When I was the Minister of Communications I went to a village in north. There was a meeting of kisans. After the meeting was over, like a good Minister I asked them what would you like me to do for your village. I thought that they would demand a post office and I would immedia-

tely announce its sanction. There would be applause and in glory I would walk back to Delhi. But nothing of that kind happened. One old man of about 70 years, a kisan, stood up. I am pretty confident that he was illiterate.

[Translation]

I asked as to what that gentleman wanted. He replied that they wanted TV in their village. I told that this was not under my Department. This Department was under Shri Bhagat. On this he stated that he merely formulated the programmes and that lines were given by me.

[English]

This hunger for development and this hunger for TV is welcome. But we must be conscious of the bad effect it can have. And I fully realise, as pointed out by many of my friends about consumerism and the rest of it.

SHRIS. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : We are victims of the bad effects namely, the politics of projection that Doordarshan pursues consistently.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : I will reply to this later on. I will point out briefly the achievements of TV during this year. We have introduced teletext for the first time in India in Delhi. We expect to introduce it in other metropolitan cities later on. We have introduced second channel in Delhi. The philosophy of it is reflected in the Joshi Committee report. And we propose to introduce second channel in Calcutta and Madras later on. I will not mention about various hardware part of it. It is all mentioned in the report—how many HPTs and how many LPTs.

Various Members have asked me about their constituencies. If they come to me, I will show them the whole chart where what will be done. I do not think I should trouble you with all that. I should go to more basic criticism about the quality of the programme. It is said that we are not doing enough for educational development and that they are all commercialised, all sponsored. I want to remove that misconception. The policy of the Government allows ten

per cent of the transmission time for advertisements but I have frozen it at five per cent and it will not be increased. Secondly, the sponsored programmes are only eleven per cent of the total programmes. Again that percentage I have frozen and it will not be increased. Thirdly, before the hon. Members criticise, let me, in all humility, say that I myself realise that some of the programmes are urban-oriented, some of them are not very good. Therefore, the whole concept of sponsored programmes requires to be reviewed and I propose to review it very soon. At this stage I cannot spell out what alternative form or what modification we will make but I can say at this stage that the whole concept of sponsored programmes, as it stands today, requires to be reviewed so that the bad things that have crept in or are supposed to have been crept in can be removed.

Hon. Members will not take it ill please if I say that some of the hon. Members based their criticism perhaps on what appears on T.V. from 6 O'clock onwards. T.V. does not start at 6 O'clock, T.V. starts much earlier. There is a school T.V., educational T.V. which provides two to five programmes per week from Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Srinagar, roughly ranging from 80 minutes to 8 hours 40 minutes per week. Then, through INSAT also 45 minutes programme everyday is shown in the following languages :

Telugu —Morning 9 a.m. to 9.45 a.m.

Hindi —Thereafter, which is relayed to U.P., Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh.

Oriya —10.30 a.m. to 11.15 a.m.

Marathi —11.15 a.m. to 12.00 noon

Gujarati —12.00 noon to 12.45 p.m.

This is because the INSAT programmes are launched by the Space Department which is utilised for this purpose and educational programmes are provided. In addition, there is a UGC programmes which is telecast by Doordarshan in the National Network via INSAT 1-B on all college working days between 12.45 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. and the

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programme is again repeated from 4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. So, this much educational exposure is given on TV, on Doordarshan from various places.

Now I come to the sponsored programmes. I would request the hon. Members to pick out what is technically called 'fixed-point chart' of any week and see for yourself whether there is too much entertainment. I have just picked up one—last week's. Sunday morning is shown "Ek-Do-Teen-Chaar". This is a children serial, "Pankhon Se Panjon Tak". This is a serial based on compassion towards animals—nothing urban nothing consumerism. About *Rajni* you know. *Lena-Dena* is a social serial with a message of communal harmony, integration, particularly linguistic harmony. "Chhoti Badi Baaten" a social serial exposing superstition. *Khazana*—this is based on folk stories from various places. "Kahan Gaye Voh Leg" is based on freedom struggle. I agree with one hon. Member that in one particular instance, historically it was not correctly depicted and it has been pointed out to the producer. "Azadi ki Kahani"—This is a graphic based on freedom struggle. Then "Vikram aur Baital"—this again is typically Indian, nothing foreign, nothing consumerism, nothing urban. Then "Dada-Dadi ki Kahani".

It is again a children's film.

Then 'India Alive' is a cultural magazine in English.

Then, Monday, "Nukkar".

Now the criticism was that we are not only showing the urban life, but we are reflecting upper-middle class Malabar-hill-Bombay-like serial. I concede that as far as Khandan was there, it may be so. But, "Nukkar" reflects the life of the under-privileged and urban poor. Therefore, it cannot be said that it has no relevance.

Then, "Ajubey" is a serial which is based on Molia's dramas.

Then, on Thursday, we have Satyajit Ray's presentation.

If you ask my opinion, I will say this. I am not an expert. But that was one of the finest presentations I have seen in Door Darshan in the recent years.

"Katha Sagar" again is based on various stories of eminent writers.

"Rishte Naate" is against superstition in rural areas. Then you had "Ek Kahani"—based on best stories which have rural background.

Then, "Darpan" is there. Most of these stories have rural background. There are Munshi Prem Chand's stories. There are Rabindranath Tagore's stories. There are Sarat Chandra's stories. So, with all these, how can it be said that it is too much urban or too much high-class. I do accept about Khandan or our broadcasts from New York Philharmonic Orchestra or Soviet Ballet or some such things. But, that thing is also necessary. We have to provide and satisfy as many people as possible, all strata of society. But one decision we have taken. It is this. Since only 4% of our people in India understand English, there will be only one English serial in the week. The rest will be in Hindi or other languages.

I am aware of the criticism of consumerism. I have got a list of 6 or 7 advertisers whom we have asked to change their advertisements. When we received representations from Consumers, Protection Societies or Women's organisations, we asked these producers to change the advertisements. We have asked them—including the one which was mentioned about soap yesterday—to revise their advertisements.

Then again I have asked Doordarshan to revise their advertisement code, particularly in view of what was said yesterday and what is mentioned in the Joshi Committee's report.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : Why did you allow Union Carbide to advertise ?

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : I have noted your suggestion. At this stage I will only say this, because, I have also thought about it. If there is no legal complication, your suggestion will be considered. I say

this because I do not want that Door Darshan should go into litigation.

Then about News...

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : About advertisements, have you looked into the Advertisement for Usha Fan where the lady say—"this was presented on behalf of my family during the marriage" ?

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : It does not mention 'dowry'...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is presentation, Madam.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : Whenever we receive complaints about any advertisement it may not be legally possible to stop. About that legal question, I have not gone into. But we can certainly ask them to revise and in fact in 9 cases we have asked them to revise, particularly about soap, which you mentioned yesterday. If there are certain other similar cases I am prepared to do it.

Now, there were criticism about serials, saying, serials are not of a high order, etc. This kind of criticism is there everywhere. It is not possible to satisfy all.

I would like to refer to a book which is a collection of letters written to BBC about various programmes. I will read out one or two lines. Their serials are supposed to be the best. But even about those serials what is the people's reaction ?

One letter says :

'I would just like to say how disappointing I've found the new series of *Butterflies*. Not only has the subject matter been in very poor taste, but also has become far too serious and has therefore spoilt much of the enjoyment that was present in the previous series.'

This is very mild.

The next is...(Interruptions). This is more interesting :

"As a mere man who has to sit through a great deal of rubbish on TV or go out and dig the garden, I was pleased to say 'Goodbye' to that doleful serial called *Angels*, where twice a week neurotic so-called nurses argued, wept and screamed abuse at each other till we the viewers dreaded the thoughts of ever being ill enough to go to hospital."

This is a comment on one serial.

Then another is :

"About that dreadful series *Traingle*. both my wife and I think it's the most boring thing the BBC have put on the tele for years. This programme has about as much life as a deceased parrot and much less colour."

This is a comment about their serial. And the letter writer adds :

"If we are lucky enough, maybe the crew of the serial will kill themselves off..."

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Has that book been published by BBC itself ?

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : This is a book published by one author, I do not know where and by whom it is published.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You must also publish such a book.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : I hope you will appreciate that considering the merit of our serials, our criticism has been much more mild compared to the criticism that you are reading now.

(Interruptions)

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : Let me receive letters.

Now, one of the most important criticisms made is about news. Here I am aware of the usual criticism—"Opposition being ignored, somebody being over-exposed". I am familiar with the criticism. In the last debate...

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : You are never over-exposed. You are not referring to you !

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : You will not succeed in what you are trying to do ! I know your game, but you will not succeed.

What I am saying is, as I quoted in the last debate and Mr. Reddy immediately got up there and said 'You are juggling', I have got the statistics, but I do not propose to give. But I still maintain with the help of statistics that if you take the number of lines, the number of readers mentioned, the number of headlines, you will find that Opposition altogether get nearly double the time in news than the Congress (I). (*Interruptions*). You can count.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : This is the result of the computers or...

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : I have given the figures last time, Mr. Reddy knows. I have given all of them.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : This exclusive the time given to the Ministers and the Prime Ministers. Then how can that be ? (*Interruptions*). Sir, it is only a problem of definition.

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : The problem is really your arithmetic. I have said at that time also that the Prime Minister is not included in this because he is the Prime Minister,

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Hamlet is without the Prince of Denmark here !

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : When he speaks, he speaks as Prime Minister, not as a Party member and, therefore, it is not counted. When the Congress people make statements, how much time is given—that is all mentioned.

3.00 hrs.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Who are the other Congressmen Left, Sir ? If the Prime Minister is excluded, where are other Congressmen ? He is the President of the Party also.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If he has made a statement as the President of the

Congress Party, it may be included. If he is speaking as the Prime Minister, that will not be included.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Then, what remains in the Congress ?

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : You have not understood the history of the Congress of 100 years.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : History will repeat again.

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : A more serious thing was raised and that was about Ram Janma Bhoomi. Here, I want to make only factual statement without comment, except this, that if somebody says that tension grew as a result of this, I say, I have my doubts. It is because, you see the facts. The decision of the court to remove the lock was announced on 1st of February. So, the picture presented as if the TV crew was present there, when the lock was opened, it was totally false. It was shown on 5th of February, 4 days later. How long, it was for 35 seconds.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : What was shown ?

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : I am prepared to show it to you. I will read out. It is 35 seconds, 30 words. What are the words ? I will not give my opinion, You judge for yourself. This is the text :

"A large number of devotees have been going to worship at the Ram Janma Bhoomi Temple, Ayodhya, U. P. The temple had remained closed for a long time and was opened last Saturday under the orders of the District Court."

Nothing more. This is the text.

SYED SHAHABUDDIN : This itself pre-judges the issue. You do not call it a disputed premises and you called it by a specific name. That is what the whole controversy is about. Your Department is taking a partisan view, one-sided view.

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : I am not commenting. I am only factually presenting. 30 seconds, 30 words—I am only saying this, that you try to appreciate Doordarshan's

problem. When this is shown, they ask, why it is shown. When they were asked to be cautious on delicate communal things and when the *New Delhi Times* had two scenes of communal riots, the director was requested to delete but he refused. Then, we said, we will postpone it till the situation becomes normal. And then, we will show it. Then the criticism is, why did you postpone it. One says, why did you show and the other, why did you not show.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : You just cannot compare these two things.

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : Therefore, it is not very easy to exercise editorial judgement in such cases.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Many times, the supporters of the Muslim Women's Bill are getting publicity. But there is great opposition. That is not being covered. That is communal, I tell you. It is becoming communal now-a-days. It is very bad.

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : I have checked it. Let me state the facts. I do not want to hide anything. I say that visuals of neither were shown. But you are right that hard news of one side was given and hard news of another side was not given. I am sorry for this omission. I have told them that in future they should take care of this. So, I am not hiding.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : We appreciate it.

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : Yesterday, what I said was, no visuals were shown of either side. Where there is omission, in another case also, I am sorry. It was pointed out by Mr. Balmiki. The AIR did give the news which he mentioned, at 8 O'clock. Now, the facts are that that particular information was supplied by a local officer. Relying on that, a news was given at 8 O'clock morning bulletin. When subsequently it was learnt it was not a fact, from all subsequent bulletins it was dropped. So, the error was corrected, I am saying that I am fallible. Doordarshan and AIR is fallible. Everybody is fallible and liable to commit a mistake.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : What about the escape of Charles Sobhraj ?

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : I have already given the reply. The reply was given, if you want the details, on the Creed of PTI the news was received. You know Doordarshan acts only on PTI, UNI and AIR correspondents. It has no correspondent of its own. PTI news came at 5.35, confirmed at 6.35 on the Creed. 7 O'clock AIR bulletin which was the first available bulletin, it was given. Subsequently, in AIR it went on. Then photographs came. Because of technical problems, it could not go into the 8.40 Hindi news. But, immediately after the programme, before the English news, a special announcement was made, showing the photograph, the police telephone number and that he has escaped. They should have repeated it in 9.30 news. That was a lapse. But what the person there thought was, as a special announcement was already made, immediately after the Quiz or whatever programme was going on, a special announcement with photograph, police number and all the rest of it, it was not necessary to repeat in 9.30 news. You can say it was an error of judgment. I am prepared to concede. It would have been better if it would have been again repeated at 9.30 news. As I said, we are fallible, most of all; I am fallible. I do not claim to be infallible. I would only like to say this, as somebody said, only two people do not commit mistake, the God above and the Editor below. (*Interruption*) I do commit mistakes. Everybody commits mistakes.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : We do not have an opportunity to commit mistakes !

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : Now in the news, please try to understand, as I try to understand, the difficulties of presentation of TV news. You have only 20 minutes. It cannot be a repetition of AIR. Therefore, visuals must be there and I do claim that in the last year round about January, there used to be average two to three visuals. Today, on an average there are 10-12. We have engaged outside agencies, Stringers and all the rest of it. We want to be really visual media. But the time is so short, 20 minutes, so many things to come in, that many things happen and how TV news has to function, because of the difficulties of time ?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : What about the number of disarming quotations ?

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : You will have plenty.

This is a study made by Glasgow University.

If I can find it quickly...

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : By that time, you can say something about another thing. One day with much expectation, it was announced that the proceedings of the National Integration Council will be telecast. It was supported by all parties because integration of the country was involved. To my dismay I saw only the Prime Minister...

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : Which one ? I have not followed.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : The National Integration Council meeting. Prime Minister spoke. He must be given publicity—I have no doubt. But the meeting was on Punjab. Different Opposition Parties and the Chief Ministers spoke and they supported the initiatives jointly undertaken and I expected something of that will be shown also. That will also be in the national interest, but that did not come. I cannot just tell you how disappointed I was.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : I will just get the facts....How much exactly was shown I will try to get.

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIKAGI (Mandsaur) : If you do not find anything in this book, you could say that 'sorry for the interruptions'.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The title of the book appears to be interesting.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : Now about this criticism that the Opposition is not getting enough time or that somebody is over-exposed, my submission to the House is that any political executive of any country

—almost everything that he says or does is news. Today 20% of political news in America is about the President. De Gaulle was on the French TV everyday. I will not say about the Soviet countries or the eastern countries where I have seen for six hours telecasts and broadcasts...

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : In America and Britain politicians of other parties also have near equal opportunities,

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : If you think so, it is all right.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : By some other means they can get into it. But here you have the monopoly.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : You think Opposition gets their time in America ? I will read out this to you...

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : America may not.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : I will satisfy.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : It is not one channel.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : This study is called 'Media, Power and Politics'. This study shows that last year 45 times the American President asked for TV coverage. All channels gave him and the conclusion is this : "Conducive to President's advantage is the inability and unwillingness of the network to provide a comparable opportunity for his opponents to reach the public." Then "Even when the network consents to grant time it is invariably at a less desirable hour than that granted to the President." This is about America.

About England I quoted last year during the budget discussion. So I will not repeat...

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Some time was given there but no time was given here.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : Here I have told you how much time was given.

SYED SHAHABUDDIN : That we are suffering from the same malady as the Americans is no consolation.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : These arguments are going to be repeated again and again. There is no point in going on repeating.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : Please accept it.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : As I said at the outset, I am more concerned to give more importance to the views of the Members of Parliament. Not that I regard others of less importance. The TV has now become in every country a favourite target of the Press and, therefore, I am not very much worried about the criticism. I welcome criticism by the Press. But I would like to narrate only one incident when Mr. Salve was the Minister for Information and Broadcasting.

Acharya Vinobha Bhave died and Mr. Salve gave a condolence message. A leading national English newspaper on its front page published a story that Mr. Salve's mother rang up the Director-General of the Doordarshan saying, 'You have broadcast condolence message of everybody. Why have you not broadcast the condolence message of my son who is your Minister?' Doordarshan contradicted the story that no such telephone came. But the story was reiterated that the threat was given by Mr. Salve's mother. Then Mr. Salve wrote a beautiful letter, the whole of it I cannot reproduce. He said to the Editor so and so.... "I have great regard for the ethical standard of your Newspaper. I know how much regard you have for truth. But, unfortunately, for you, my mother died 8 years back". Everyday there is something or the other either in the TV or in some other newspapers, something about me figures.

(Interruptions)

I said it is all in the game. I do not grudge. I am not annoyed. I am not angry with any newspaper. It is all in the game.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : Only the Prime Minister found fault with them. We never found fault....

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : He has also not found fault. Again I want to correct. I am thankful you have given me the opportunity. Unfortunately, you have not read the full

text of the letter. The very first part of that letter is...

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Obviously, you want to put a very charitable construction.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : I am not putting any construction. I am stating what is in the letter. In the letter, it is stated that the first part refers to the two meetings he had with me and what review was taken. And in connection with that, certain things follow. It must be read in that context. It is about coverage also. I would like to point out, because many people have misunderstood. A girl from Nagpur wrote to him a letter and the reply I want to read, which is published in 'Nagpur Times'. "Dear Col. Sahni, I have your letter of so and so and it is true that I have asked the Doordarshan not to focus on all my doings, some of which are pretty routine. Politicians should be heard more often than to be seen. When anything important happens, I promise to see you on the network". So, it is not as if the construction you are trying to put is correct. I concede that at one point possibly you could say that there was not proper exposure and as you must have noticed, routine things we have stopped. But as I said at the outset, I stand by this that any political executive of any country, almost whatever he says is the news and it is the job of TV to give news.

Much was said about the professionalism. I agree that professionalism is necessary in Doordarshan. I would go one step further and say without blaming any one that AIR, over the years, because of historical developments, has acquired certain traditions, certain personality. Doordarshan has not yet acquired that personality. That is why the Joshi Committee Report. So, I have proposed, I am proposing to change the new set up in Doordarshan with bringing more and more professionally talented people with a news sense who will function with functional autonomy within the guidelines laid down by the Media Advisory Committee, long years back.

Now, with regard to other departments, not much has been said. But I would like to mention a few things about the publication division...

SMT. GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : What about the Joshi Committee Report ?

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI (Satna) : Sir, I got a case. Mr. K. Abbas's script was rejected by the Doordarshan people. I want to know what are the reasons? Whether the Minister will kindly agree to send that script to a person like Shri Mulkraj Anand, Shri Satyajit Ray or Shri Harwansh Rai Bachhan or to any other person of eminence? What are the reasons for the rejection of the script ?

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : It is not the practise to reply to individual cases...

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI : He is not an individual. He is a man who has been rendering yeoman service to the country for the last fifty years. He is a great progressive man.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : I have great respect for such names and I enjoy his film. But at this stage, what can I say ?

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI : Money was demand....(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : It is a serious charge.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No interruptions please; take your seats.

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI : Let it be given to a Judge of the Supreme Court.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : That is right. Why don't you accept that ?

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : About corruption in general I will say. I am not denying; there may be corruption, I do not know. But the difficulty is, and I have come across myself one case, that there is a general reluctance to come forward and give in writing or any evidence. When one particular producer made an allegation, I said : "Give in writing; I will not disclose your name; I will hand it over to CBI or any other agency and you will be protected."

He said : "I myself do not know, but 'X' told me." Eminent lawyers are sitting opposite. If I act on suspicion, my order is liable to be struck down by the courts. Unless there is some evidence forthcoming, it is not possible to act... (Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Do not interrupt. Please wait; let him finish first. Nothing will go on record. I cannot allow you to speak like this.

Please continue.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : If the hon. Member agrees to give evidence, I am prepared to hold an enquiry.....(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You provide him evidence; he will look into this. He has told you. No interruptions please.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : You give evidence and I agree to your enquiry. I cannot act on suspicion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please take your seat.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : Being a small lawyer, I know that I cannot act on suspicion unless there is some evidence.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : What about the Joshi Committee's report ?

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : Geetaji, you know how much respect I have for you. I will not ignore your points.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : I want respect for Joshi Committee's report.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : I will tell you what happened to the Joshi Committee's report. The Committee's report was presented. I myself directed that it should be placed on the Table of the House. Then, NAMEDIA with Nikhil Chakravorty and others held various seminars all over India. The idea was that some feedback or consensus would come. They have promised to send it now. The Media Advisory Committee has also given its opinion. And as soon

as the feedback comes from the NAMEDIA, I am myself interested in taking action on Joshi Committee's report, because it is one of the good reports I have come across. There is no difficulty about that. (Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No interruptions please. It is not a debate. I cannot allow anybody to speak. Nothing will go on record.

13.25 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI SURESH KURUP : Sir, I want to know about Kundan Shah's 'Police Station'.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : As regards individual cases, I have requested the hon. members to contact me and I will go into it, because there is hardly any time left now. I only wish to make last two or three points.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Throw some light on 'Rajiv's India' Sir.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : I have already replied in the House. There is no final decision yet.

As I was saying, the prime difficulty about news is time. Mr. Reddy will be interested to know as to how difficult it is to cover everything in just 20 minutes, by seconds. And this is what some expert has written as to how TV has to meet with the time limitation :

"If Moses came down from Mount Sinai with 10 Commandments in the era of television, he would certainly be greeted by camera crews.

"What do you have ?", they would ask.

"I have the 10 Commandments", replies Moses.

"Tell us about them, but keep it to a minute and a half", they would say.

Moses complies and that night on the news in still more abbreviated form, the story is told. The newscaster begins, "Today at Mount Sinai, Moses came down with 10 Commandments and the most important three of which are as follows..."

This is TV news. So, you appreciate the difficulty of presentation of TV news. In just 20 minutes you have to crowd in every thing, by seconds.

Lastly, I want to make two points. Regarding the Publication Division, Field Publicity and the rest, certain points were raised, but I would seek the hon. members' indulgence. I will convey the details to them later because I have to finish by 1.30.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Please tell us whether the DAVP is really going to be privatised.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : Some wrong reports have appeared in the newspapers that we are closing down the DAVP. But I may tell you that there is going to be no privatisation or no closing down. I may tell you all that has happened. I cannot hide and I do not wish to hide anything. We are holding a review of various Divisions of the Ministry as to whether they can be streamlined. One of the guidelines given is that some activity which was started 30 years back, if it is no longer relevant it can be conveniently modified or it can be given some other assignment. That is the only guideline. There is no privatisation nothing of the kind.

The last point that I want to mention is about the INSAT. It was mentioned somewhere here. I have made inquiries. I cannot make an authoritative statement, but I am given to understand that the life of the present INSAT-1B is seven years and in spite of the Challenger's destruction, alternative arrangement will be made. At this stage, I can say only this much.

But in this connection, I can usefully mention my last point. You remember the

[Shri V.N. Gadgil]

last years's debate. I said that the Charter to me, the guideline to me is not only education, not only development, information or entertainment. The basic guideline to me is in the Preamble of the Constitution—'Sovereign, Democratic Socialist Republic'. How to preserve it? The basic problem today is unity and the task of the AIR, Doordarshan and my Ministry is to highlight it. In this connection, I am proud to tell you that during this year we launched as many as 62,000 programmes on national integration and freedom struggle. On freedom struggle alone, we have 400 programmes. Thousands of exhibitions were held and particularly in Punjab alone 900 exhibitions were held and on an average 5000 to 8000 people have seen them. These are on the theme of national integration, my country, my people, on nation. because this is the basic need of the hour. And I would like to conclude by saying that perhaps we can learn something from the scientists who created INSAT 1B with Pandit Nehru's scientific temper and Indiraji's contribution to scientific development. That is why she was described by the famous magazine 'Nature' as the Queen of Indian science. Our engineers and technicians made wonders. Perhaps we are the only developing country who launched a Satellite. Today a boy sitting in a remote corner of India watches Kapil Dev hitting a century at Lords in London; he jumps with joy without realising what kind of machinery is created, what kind of machinery is behind all this. Whose achievement is this? We can see it because of INSAT-1. I would like to remind the House where it is. It is 22,000 miles above. Who created? You see the significance of it. Number (1) Dr. Dhawan, a Punjabi, (2) Pramod Kale, a Maharashtrian, (3) Aslam, a young boy of 32, a Muslim with Kannada as his mother tongue. When Punjabis, Maharashtrians, Karnatakas, Assamese, Bengalis, Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Parsies, they all join together, India rises 22,000 miles. That is the secret of it. It shall be my endeavour to use my Ministry, particularly the A.I.R. and Doordarshan to that great national effort of national integration.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : My point has not been touched, about the Wage Board for journalists. It has been the burning issue.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :

It was raised in the Zero Hour also, and you said that...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Interim Relief is recommended...

(Interruptions)

SMT. GEETA MUKHERJEE : The hon. Minister has agreed that, you only referred to the Labour Ministry and said that it will take it up. Kindly tell us about that...

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : I had suggested to make provision for housing and pension to the journalists of even the rural areas.

[English]

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : About the Wage Boards, I have forgotten to mention. I have accepted his suggestion and I will be writing to all the Chief Ministers to introduce on the pattern of Kerala a scheme of housing and pension for the journalists. I will be writing to the State Governments.

As far as Wage Boards are concerned, I would request you not to press me to make a statement just now. You can only rest assured that I am in touch with the Labour Ministry. More than that at this stage, I can't say anything just now.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to vote.

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 31st day of March, 1987 in respect of the heads of

Demands entered in the second column there of against Demand Nos. 66 to 68 relating to the Ministry of Information

and Broadcasting.”

The Motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants (General) 1986-87 in respect of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting voted by the House

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 13th March, 1986		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the Lok Sabha	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4		
66.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	32,32,000	—	1,61,60,000	—
67.	Information and Publicity	8,26,14,000	49,03,000	41,30,68,000	2,45,17,000
68.	Broadcasting	39,11,88,000	34,42,26,000	1,95,59,39,000	2,22,70,50,000

MR. SPEAKER : Thank you for whatever you gave us as a theme for the national integration. I would like you just to project and erase the communal bias out of this body politic of India. Make it like this. When you finish this cancer, we shall be very helpful.

(ii) Ministry of Agriculture

MR. SPEAKER : Now, the House will take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 1 to 8 relating to Ministry of Agriculture which may be discussed till 6 P.M. today only when guillotine will be applied.

Hon. Members present in the House whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. Those cut motions only will be treated as moved.

A list showing the serial numbers of cut motions treated as moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table without delay.

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 31st day of March, 1987 in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1—9 relating to the Ministry of Agriculture.

List of Demands for Grants (General) 1986-87 in respect of Ministry of Agriculture to be submitted to the vote of the House

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 13th March, 1986		Amount of Demand for Grant to be submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
Ministry of Agriculture					
1.	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	81,49,000	—	4,07,45,000	—
2.	Agriculture	42,07,07,000	2,53,44,09,000	2,10,65,34,000	12,67,20,46,000
3.	Fisheries	4,38,32,000	1,48,69,000	21,91,62,000	7,43,46,000
4.	Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development	23,52,26,000	7,70,11,000	1,17,90,30,000	38,50,53,000
5.	Cooperation	3,46,67,000	39,53,33,000	17,33,33,000	1,97,66,67,000
6.	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	15,76,000	—	78,81,000	—
7.	Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research	26,31,12,000	—	1,31,55,62,000	—
8.	Department of Rural Development	4,43,13,58,000	5,33,000	14,16,22,96,000	26,67,000
9.	Department of Fertilizers	2,89,16,30,000	73,07,50,000	14,45,81,47,000	3,65,47,50,000

MR. SPEAKER : Before we start, may I draw the attention of this august House and say that somehow we have been able to come to, and take up this discussion on the Demands for Grants for Agriculture? It is now 1.35 p.m., and 6 p.m. is the time limit, which cannot be extended. It has to be guillotined. We have about 3½ hours left till 5 o'clock, when the Minister would like to reply. So, within three hours I would like as many Members as possible to participate in the discussion, and make their points, and not lengthy speeches,

I know one can speak for hours together. But I would like you to make it not more than seven minutes, in any case. So, that will be the time limit, and that will be the guillotine time for each Member's speech. By that watch, I will see and I will not allow any Member to have more than seven minutes...

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : It is unfortunate. We should have allotted maximum time to Agriculture,

MR. SPEAKER : The time has been gobbled up by other Departments. It is we who are to blame. Naturally, I think that it will be possible to make points. You can say : "These are the specific points. I want the Minister to reply to them."

I think it is agreed. Now Mr. Ramachandra Reddy. He may please note the time limit.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY (Hindupur) : I am initiating. Within the time given to me, I will try to adjust.

MR. SPEAKER : Then you can have ten minutes.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Make it fifteen minutes.

MR. SPEAKER : No; then you will lose. I have got examples from various Parliaments, where they are allowing only three minutes. That is all; nothing more. If they whole House agrees in a consensus, then they can increase it. Otherwise, only three minutes they give. You can summarize and capitalize on the time available.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Sir, it is a very very important Demand. Because of the constraint on time, I have been asked to finish within ten minutes. I would like to make it through points, as far as possible.

This Demand concerns 76% of the population in India. Most of this population is under-fed. This is the rural population which is residing in about 6 to 7 lakh villages spread cover the length and breadth of India, and it is semistarved and half naked. They do not have any roofs over their heads.

This Demand pertains to poor people, and these people have been exploited by the urban rich, the village tyrant, the bureaucracy, the industrialists and the petty politicians.

Even though nearly four decades have elapsed since independence, not much has been done to banish poverty from this

country. The efforts which the Government have made to banish poverty have not borne fruit. Government has failed very miserably to remove poverty from this country.

It has been admitted by Government that the percentage of people below the poverty line has been reduced to 39%. Even if we take these facts as they are, without disputing them, it means that the percentage of persons lifted above the poverty line is only between ten and fifteen, during these 30 or 40 years. If so, how many years will we take to lift these 39% people above the poverty line? I don't think we will even be able to imagine it. So, the conventional welfare approach has had the opposite effect of perpetuating and reinforcing the powerlessness of the poor people.

We may have to think, under these circumstances, of something different, because the difference between the urban rich and the rural poor is expanding. For example, a rural man is able to earn only Rs. 10 per day, and out of this Rs. 10, he will be able to spend Rs. 5 or Rs. 6 for his food and shelter. Compare this with an industrialist or the urban rich. He is a man who is able to spend about Rs. 2,000 per day, for his stay in a five-star hotel. That means the difference between the two is 50 times and 400 times. So, the gap has to be closed. But the effort made by the government is that the gap is widening; actually it did not result in closing the gap; it has only resulted in increasing the gap.

As far as consumer statistics are concerned, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. House this fact. This is apparent from the consumer pattern. The urban rich man consumes 427.7 grams of cereals and pulses whereas the rural poor consumes 168.7 grams per day. The urban rich consumes 34.3 grams of edible oil and at per day and it is 2 grams in case of rural poor. The urban rich consumes 51 grams of sugar and gur per day whereas the rural poor consumes only 1.7 grams. Like this in each and every aspect of life, the rural man has been curtailed; and now in order to show that the rural man has prospered, the government has resorted to these

[Shri K. Ramachandra Reddy]

jugglery statistics. Now, here I would like to submit that the carrot of development is simply dangled before the poor. He is taken for ride by the Government. He is deceived and jugglery of figures and statistics are resorted to by the government to create an illusion of development only.

I would like to draw your attention to NREP. Here the government claims in the NREP fund that they have allotted only Rs. 230 crores in 1985-86. Now, they have raised it to Rs. 442 crores. That means they have raised it by 93 per cent, and the government is trying to take credit for it; probably it is well and good. Now you please see these figures. Why don't you put the facts before the people? In 1983-84, for NREP Rs. 536 crores were given; in 1984-85, it was Rs. 600 crores. When it comes to 1985-86, it has been slashed down to Rs. 230 crores. That means 65 per cent has been reduced. Why do you hide these facts? Why don't you come forward and deal with the people fairly and say this is our fate?

The government just before the Parliament Session had imposed taxes to the tune of Rs. 2000 crores; they said that these taxes were imposed in the name of administered prices, because they wanted to improve the economy of the rural poor people; they wanted to improve the lot of the rural people. What has happened to Rs. 2000 crores? What is the amount you have allotted for them? You are not able to allot the same amount which was allotted in 1983-84; and in the budget in 1983-84 and in 1986-87 which you considered, there was a rise in the budget allotment for about 30 to 40 per cent. You have imposed taxes to the tune of about Rs. 2 to 3 thousand crores but allotment has been cut by about Rs. 440 crores from Rs. 600 crores in 1984-85. So, my request to the government is to please see the fate of the rural poor. You are simply giving them illusory figures and try to take them for a ride. You come forward with actual facts and say this is what we are able to do. Please don't deceive us; don't deceive those poor people. They are hard working people; they do not know these facts. Why do you resort to

these jugglery of figures? Why don't you come forward with clear facts and say what you can do and what you cannot do.

Whenever I see I feel that there are two types of persons; two types of citizens. One type of citizen is 24 per cent and they are residing in towns; the other type of citizen is 76 per cent and they are residing in villages. Now, I feel that this government is only for 24 per cent of the citizens and not 76 per cent of the citizens. The whole administration is just geared up only for the sake of 24 per cent of the citizens. Who are 24 per cent of the citizens? On one side we have got people who are cared and pampered and on the other side who are uncared and neglected. The first category is privileged articulate, organised and advantaged comprising of affluent sections of people, industrialists, industrial workers, businessman, officials and politicians. The second category consists of people who are underprivileged, inarticulate, unorganised and disadvantaged consisting of residents of rural areas. Why don't you try to do something for those people also? Here I would like to give you an example. For 1982-1983 and 1984 8 million tonnes of foodgrains have been imported. Do you know that our procurement was 49.73 million tonnes and the offtake from the public distribution system was only 44.40 million tonnes? There was a surplus of five million tonnes in procurement and still you resorted to importing 8 million tonnes of foodgrains within three years. That is why, during this period you were able to restrict the prices of agricultural produce to the detriment of farmers. Whenever you import these things you say that it is done in the interest of the country in order to see that food is given to the poor people at low prices. And you forget the swadeshi movement. But when it comes to the import of farm machinery, irrigation system like solar pumps, you place restrictions on them on the ground that liberalised import of these would kill the swadeshi industry.

Heavy import of vegetable oil has resulted in bringing down the price index of vegetable oil from 359.5 to 281.5. Thus this acted as a positive deterrant for high production. I have gone through these

annual report very carefully. In one place some truth has come out. It is stated on page 8 of the annual report that development of dry land agriculture through micro-watershed technology could not make much headway due to inadequate financial support. What is this financial support? It is very meagre. It is only 4 per cent of the whole Budget. 80 per cent of the oilseeds are grown on dry land. Still you do not bestow any interest in dry land cultivation.

As far as small and marginal farmers are concerned, at page 9 of the annual report it is mentioned that two-thirds of the land-holding class are small and marginal farmers and they cultivate only one-fourth of the cropped area.

It is because a very high percentage of the land is with a few farmers. You are suggesting land ceiling. Why do you not have the same yardstick in the case of urban property? Why do you not impose ceiling on urban property?

SHRI RAJ MANGAL PANDEY (Deoria): The nation owes its gratitude to the agricultural scientists who have brought the green revolution which not only made us a matter self-reliant of food-grain production but we are also producing so much that we need an international market. If our planners could have given top priority to agriculture from the First Plan itself, then the situation would have been all the more brighter. But the agriculture was not given priority until the Third Five Year Plan. It was the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and the beginning of the Seventh Plan that we have been having brighter results of our planning due to our agricultural knowhow and technology. But I would like to remind our Minister that our approach in sugar and edible oil has not been so rational as it ought to have been, because it is these two items which will be needing about Rs. 1000 crores in foreign exchange for imports. This is a huge amount affecting our national economy.

13.50 hrs.

[**SHRI ZAINUL BASHER** *in the Chair*]

We are finding that the International Monetary Fund is very very reluctant to

grant further loans. Even the loans that we have already taken are at such a high rate or percentage that I do not think the developing countries can afford to pay.

For many years there has been a long debate on whether priority should be given to industry or to agriculture. There were certain parties which were very much reluctant and were not recognising the use of heavy industry but subsequently they realised that it is through heavy industry, which compels us to use modern techniques, that we can produce the maximum as we have seen from the results in Punjab and Haryana. Unless our industries coped up with our national demand and given us the impetus or the inputs like fertilizer which needs heavy industry, like tractors which need heavy industry, our agricultural economy could not have been as bright as one could envisage. It is good that we are having successive good crops and that has boosted our economy, but the difficulty is that even after 38 years of our economic independence, our assured irrigation is hardly 38 per cent, our forests are about 35-36 per cent and 26 per cent of our land is unirrigated. We could have raised the underground water through scientific methods so that our dry farming land could be cultivated or could be cultured into beautiful culturable land.

Our animal husbandry stocks, which are the base of our agricultural economy, have not improved that much as they should have. Even pisciculture and fishery have not developed that much as they have developed in other countries in a very short span of time. So, I would like to remind our Minister and the Department that very great attention has to be paid to pisciculture and fishery.

Besides these, there are many schemes with regard to the production of sugar-cane. Sugar-cane production in our country has been so freak that sometimes we have bumper crop. We produce so much that our factories run even beyond July-August, but in the next year we find that there is hardly any cane for the sugar factories to crush even for two or three months. It shows that either there is something lacking in our planning or there is some difficulty somewhere which should be mended.

[Shri Raj Mangal Pandey]

Now I come to the international marketing. Our economy, as we are finding it today, is not so good. We have to depend on agriculture and the agriculture demands that for finding an international market we have to make our commodities less cost-productive. If that is not done, we shall not find an international market. The whole difficulty is that in this Department also, although we have been praising it, the inputs that agriculture is using for production, are over-weighted than the other cost of production. Therefore, the tenant or the peasant does not get the benefit that he should get. And since it is not coming forth, the condition of our rural folk is not as good as it should have been and the benefit of the plans, has not reached him to that extent as it should have. It is true that we have prospered very much. Our *per capita* income has increased but the benefit has not passed on to the rural agricultural folk who have been doing the hardest labour and who have been going through all kinds of sufferings. This has to be looked into by the Ministry concerned.

There are many things to be improved upon but all the same, the Department that has been functioning, has brought such a Green Revolution that we are proud of and we congratulate the Ministry for that.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi) : Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants of the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development. After independence we paid less attention towards agricultural development and foodgrains production and keeping in mind the situation prevailing in the nineteenth century, we decided to industrialise the country, like Britain. This country being an agricultural country, when we did not become self-reliant in agriculture, our leaders very wisely paid attention to agricultural development. The result is that today we are self-reliant in the matter of foodgrains. But, Sir, it is a matter of regret that justice is not being meted out even today to that very peasantry who have made the country

self-dependent in the matter of foodgrains and brought about green revolution in this country.

Sir, the farmer produces the foodgrains. He has to buy all the inputs at high prices. Fertilisers, seeds and other inputs have to be purchased at very high prices, whereas his produce is sold on cheap rates. In spite of a very able Agriculture Minister like Shri Buta Singh at the helm of affairs, our farmers do not get their hard work and investment compensated fully. The Government should pay attention to this aspect. Sir, last month, through a supplementary question, the Finance Minister was asked the reason for lower price when the foodgrains are purchased by traders from the farmers and the proportionately higher price for the same foodgrains are paid by the farmers when they purchase them from the traders. That is why we regretfully say that injustice is being meted out to the farmers. Therefore, I request that the Agriculture Minister and the Finance Minister should discuss the issue together and formulated a policy when which the farmers should not get lower price when they sell their produce to the traders. For this, I suggest that proper arrangements should be made in the villages, in the surrounding areas of the village and at the district level to store the foodgrains.

Sir, we have encouraged the grain markets very much, but we feel that the farmers have not been benefited from these grain markets to the desired extent. I can say this particularly in the case of the eastern region of Uttar Pradesh that from these grain markets the farmers have benefited very less. These grain markets merely collect the taxes and the farmers are not being benefited from them in any way.

Sir, I have heard that a Rs. 500 crore World Bank Scheme for agricultural marketing is going to be implemented. Several officers concerning agriculture and rural development are present here and the hon. Minister himself is also present here, Shri Makwana is also present. I want to tell all of you that in the matter of foodgrains, Uttar Pradesh stands first, but there is dearth of industries there, particularly in the Eastern U.P. where there is so much population that no part of the world can match this region in this respect. People

are illiterate and they depend on agriculture and labour. Therefore, I will request the hon. Minister to select Eastern Uttar Pradesh for implementing the World Bank agriculture marketing scheme. This region badly needs this scheme. Sir, if you do not pay attention towards this, Eastern U.P. cannot make progress. Eastern U.P. is not having its due. It has not seen the ray of progress. Therefore, you must implement this World Bank Scheme in Uttar Pradesh, particularly in eastern part of it.

Sir, another thing I want to submit is that there is a Central Scheme to provide subsidy to the farmers on fertilisers and seeds. But I regret to say that in spite of endless requests by the Department of Agriculture and the Government of U.P. for providing funds for subsidising fertilisers and seeds, the same has not been released to Uttar Pradesh, the biggest State and a State which has helped, like other States, in making the country self-reliant in the production of foodgrains by bringing about green revolution. Sir, in this connection I have met the Agriculture Minister also, but the funds are not being released and even if these are released, they are so meagre that they are just a drop in the ocean. In this way, Uttar Pradesh is being resuscitated drop by drop.

Sir, through you, I would like to request the hon. Agriculture Minister to pay attention towards this. Shri Makwana has recently visited the area. In this connection one long interview of his has also been published in the newspapers.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Makwana visits only those districts which are outside Delhi.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : I would urge him to kindly release the funds demanded by Uttar Pradesh. Sir, this money is to go to the farmers, the poor and the backward people. I, therefore, request that the money may kindly be released immediately.

Sir, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru had conceived the schemes for setting up agriculture science centres and poultry farms and in big places like Bangalore and Chandigarh, where-

ever these schemes have been started, these are in operation successfully. In Eastern Uttar Pradesh where there is a dense population, you get the foodgrains produced without providing full facilities and assistance, but in spite of this we grow foodgrains though there is not a single agriculture science centre in the East of Faizabad, nor there is any research centre for helping poultry farming. Therefore, Sir, through you, I request that efforts should be made to open these centres in that region. For this, I had requested the Standing Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development of our Parliamentary Party, but I was told that the land was not available for the purpose. Sir, for this I have arranged 50 to 55 acres of land in Vardah tehsil Mohammada. I got one resolution passed by the Panchayat Samiti of the village. This will not only benefit that area, but it will be beneficial to Azamgarh, Ghazipur, Balia, Western Bihar, Deoria and Basti areas also. Therefore, I request that a research centre in poultry farming and an agriculture science centre should be opened in Eastern Uttar Pradesh. With the setting up of these centres people will come to know about all the things which are produced there and they will be benefited. Sir, once the hon. Minister had made an announcement also that they would provide one agriculture science centre in every district. But that commitment has not been fulfilled and now when this issue is raised in the House, the hon. Minister states that this will depend on the availability of funds. It is just like this that first you ask some one to bring 'thali' and to serve him with food, but when the person brings 'thali', you tell him that the food will be served when cooked. It is not good. Therefore, I request that the funds should be got sanctioned by the hon. Finance Minister and one agriculture science centre and one poultry farming centre should be opened there.

Sir, recently in Mathura... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You may now conclude in one minutes

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Sir, I am going to finish in two minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, you may finish in one minute.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : All right, Sir, I will conclude in one minute. A proposal is being considered that the poultry breeding centre at Mathura may be shifted to Haryana. I had recently gone to Mathura and found that there is great resentment among the people there. When I enquired about this from the hon. Agriculture Minister, he replied that he was looking into the matter. Sir, the poultry breeding farm is functioning very efficiently there. Therefore, it is not proper to shift it from there. The people there have struggled much to get that facility. Their demand is genuine. I, therefore, want that it should be retained there and should not be shifted from there.

Of course, in Eastern Uttar Pradesh sugar mills are being opened.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now you may conclude. Shri P.C. Sethi.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : I am concluding, Sir, I want to say only this that there is only one centre in Kanya for promoting and adopting new techniques in sugarcane farming. There should be one more centre in Eastern U.P.

I also wanted to submit that the poor farmers and labourers are not getting full benefits under NREP.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Rai, you may please now resume your seat. You may speak sometime else.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : As you direct, Sir, I resume my seat.

[English]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up soil testing and fertilizer quality control laboratories by the Central Government in Gaya district, Bihar.](6)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to start a rice minikit-cum-community nursery in Gaya district, Bihar.](7)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to protect crops from epidemics.](8)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prevent decline in production due to adulterated seeds being supplied by the National Seed Corporation.](9)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prevent huge losses in the State Farms Corporation due to mismanagement.](10)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prevent damage to the crops in the country due to adulteration in fertilizers.](11)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to formulate schemes by Central Government for small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers in Masaudh sub-division of Patna district of Bihar.](12)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reclaim lakhs of acres of land by Central Government in Gaya district of Bihar.](13)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check adulteration in seeds.](14)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to implement the proposal of setting up an enforcement cell for

plant protection and to collect samples of agricultural insecticides.] (15)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to accelerate the reclamation of barren land for agricultural purposes.](16)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to develop the country's resources in the field of agriculture.](17)

"That the demand under the head Fisheries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to include Masothi in Patna district and Khijar Sarai division of Gaya district of Bihar in Fisheries Development Project.](60)

"That the demand under the head Fisheries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to include Arbal division of Gaya district in Bihar in Fisheries Development Project.](61)

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to cover Gaya district of Bihar under Operation Flood Scheme.](64)

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give clearance for setting up a Dairy Development Corporation at Masaudhi in Patna district of Bihar.](65)

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

"Need to set up a Centre for cattle breeding and fodder production in Masaudhi sub-division of Patna district of Bihar.](66)

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up fodder Production Centres at Masaudhi in Patna district and Jehanabad in Gaya district of Bihar.](67)

"That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to develop country's resources in the field of animal husbandry.](68)

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY :
I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the average yield of foodgrains, groundnut and sugarcane per hectare.](57)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the production of pulses.](58)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to evolve drought resistance variety of groundnut.](59)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to declare agriculture as an industry.](78)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to evolve methods for development of agriculture and agricultural produce.](79)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve marketing of agricultural produce.](80)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri K. Ramachandra Reddy]

[Need to evolve a scheme for promotion of agricultural operations in dry lands.](81)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to evolve a separate plan for export of agricultural produce.](82)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to conduct survey of agricultural landless labourers in the country.](83)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give a support price of Rs. 220 per quintal for groundnut.](84)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to fix a support price of Rs. 350 per ton for sugarcane.](85)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to devise ways and means to reduce dependence of agriculture on rains.](86)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to assist the people of Andhra Pradesh suffering due to chronic drought conditions.](87)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reimburse the losses suffered by farmers due to supply of rotten seeds by National Seeds Corporation to them.](88)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the yield of Jawar, Bajra and groundnut in rain fed areas.](89)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reimburse the losses suffered by farmers due to power shortages and failures.](90)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the procurement prices of agricultural produce.](91)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give higher support prices to all farm produce.](92)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish a National Corporation for perishable agricultural Commodities.](93)

"That the demand under the head Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reduce the interest rate to 4 per cent on all loans to agriculturists.](94)

"That the demand under the head Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to develop agriculture by expanding Co-operative credit structure.](95)

"That the demand under the head Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give clearance to the single-window system scheme in all the districts of Andhra Pradesh.](96)

"That the demand under the head Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the limit of farm credit at a low rate of interest.](97)

"That the demand under the head Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to proclaim moratorium on all rural indebtedness to save them

from the clutches of money-lenders.]
(98)

“That the demand under the head Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to provide liberal amount for Institutional credit to the farming communities.](99)

“That the demand under the head Department of Agricultural Research and Education be reduced by Rs. 100”

[Need for processing of agricultural products, by-products and wastes.]
(100)

“That the demand under the head Department of Agricultural Research and Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need for setting up of a new centre for advanced studies in agriculture in Andhra Pradesh.](101)

“That the demand under the head Department of Agricultural Research and Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to set up regulated markets for all agricultural produce.](102)

“That the demand under the head Department of Agricultural Research and Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need for steps to remove the stagnation in Green Revolution in farming.](103)

“That the demand under the head Department of Agricultural Research and Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need for large scale soil testing in the country.](104)

“That the demand under the head Department of Agricultural Research and Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to educate the farmers about the latest technology in Agriculture.]
(105)

“That the demand under the head Department of Agricultural Research and Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to open more agriculture universities in Andhra Pradesh.](106)

“That the demand under the head Department of Agricultural Research and Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to develop advanced technology for the improvement of dry-land farming.](107)

“That the demand under the head Department of Agricultural Research and Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to develop seed which is capable of resisting a dry spell of 3 to 5 weeks.](108)

“That the demand under the head Department of Agricultural Research and Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to evolve agricultural technology for the benefit of common cultivators.](109)

“That the demand under the head Department of Agricultural Research and Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to devise ways and means to narrow the gap in demand and supply of agricultural inputs.](110)

“That the demand under the head Department of Agricultural Research and Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to improve the poor performance of agricultural scientists.](111)

“That the demand under the head Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need for quarterly review of various rural development programmes.]
(112)

“That the demand under the head Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to appoint persons who are sympathetic dedicated and have experience rural conditions for the implementation or various rural development schemes.](113)

[Shri K. Ramachandra Reddy]

“That the demand under the head Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to formulate a plan for rural industrialisation.](114)

“That the demand under the head Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need for additional funds for Andhra Pradesh for providing sanitary facilities in rural areas.](115)

“That the demand under the head Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to set up a Ministry at the Centre exclusively to deal with drought and floods.](116)

“That the demand under the head Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need for a plan for permanent eradication of famine in Rayalseema in Andhra Pradesh.](117)

“That the demand under the head Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to allot more funds to Andhra Pradesh for the supply of safe drinking water to villages.](118)

“That the demand under the head Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to allocate more funds for Minimum Needs Programme in Andhra Pradesh.](119)

“That the demand under the head Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need for impartiality in allotting funds for famine to Andhra Pradesh.](120)

“That the demand under the head Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100.”

ment of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to send a central team to assess the severe effects of famine in Andhra Pradesh.](121)

“That the demand under the head Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to allocate more funds for DRDP, DPAP, NREP, and RLEGP schemes in Andhra Pradesh.](122)

“That the demand under the head Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to evaluate the progress of the various anti-poverty programmes in reducing poverty among rural people.](123)

“That the demand under the head Department of Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to supply fertilizers to farmers at cheaper rates.](124)

“That the demand under the head Department of Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to meet the increased demand of fertilizers by increasing the production of fertilizers.](125)

“That the demand under the head Department of Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to devise way and means to attain self-sufficiency in fertilizers.](126)

“That the demand under the head Department of Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to examine the impact of hike in petroleum products in the prices of fertilizers.](127)

“That the demand under the head Department of Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to reverse the trend of reduction in the use of fertilizers in the country.](128)

“That the demand under the head Department of Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to educate the farmers about the quality of fertilizers to be used after soil testing.](129)

“That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to revise the support prices of agricultural inputs to ensure remunerative prices to farmers.] (130)

“That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to give remunerative prices to farmers for their produce.](131)

“That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to regulate the agricultural markets to help farmers to sell their produce at a remunerative price.] (132)

“That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to remove restrictions on movement of agricultural produce from one State to another.](133)

“That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to develop agroforestry in hilly areas and drought prone areas.] (134)

“That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to establish agro based industries in the areas where they are produced.](135)

“That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to increase per hectare yield of all agricultural produce.](136)

“That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to bring all the districts of Rayalaseema in Andhra Pradesh under intensive agricultural development programme.](137)

“That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to consider decline in the growth rate of agriculture.](138)

“That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to boost the export of all agricultural produce.](139)

“That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to consider the decline in agricultural production particularly in Eastern States.](140)

“That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to stop the import of agricultural produce.](141)

“That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need for Central assistance for providing pension to agricultural labourers in Andhra Pradesh.](142)

“That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need for Central assistance for implementing the welfare schemes for landless agricultural workers in Andhra Pradesh.](143)

“That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to supply adequate modern implements to farmers for improving dry-land farming.](144)

“That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Shri K. Ramachandra Reddy]

[Need for adequate supply of groundnut seeds to farmers.](145)

“That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need for a thorough study of agricultural input *vis-a-vis* output.] (146)

“That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to allot funds for the development of dry-land farming.](147)

“That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to enact laws to fix the minimum wages for agricultural workers at Rs. 30 per day](148)

“That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to evolve a procedure to bring out uniformity in the prices of agricultural produce throughout the country.](149)

“That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to step up the production of coarse grains like millets, maize, bajra, ragi and cholam which is a staple food of the poor.](150)

“That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need for a scheme to give pension to agricultural workers throughout the country.](151)

“That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to investigate into the low progress of agricultural extension programme in the country](152)

SHRI P.C. SETHI (Indore) : Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Agriculture.

Agriculture occupies a key position in the Indian economy because of its contribution to overall economic growth through supplies of food, raw materials and exports. It is a source of livelihood for a majority of our population and it provides a large market for non-agricultural goods and services. It is on account of the overwhelming importance of agriculture to this country that the successive Plans have laid top-most priority to the agricultural sector. As a result of this an all-round improvement in the agricultural field has been achieved and in fact in respect of some of the products like jute, mesta and cotton, the production now exceeds demand. This has been made possible by the accelerated increase in area under irrigation and increased use of high yielding varieties of seeds and fertilizers. Apart from the provision of infrastructure, the factors mainly responsible for these achievements are the extension of new technology and procurement of foodgrains at remunerative prices. As a result of these developments, not only self-sufficiency in foodgrains has been achieved but also significant possibilities have opened up for further growth of agriculture through modernisation and even for export which we are doing even now.

However, there is no evidence, as yet, of a decline in the amplitude of annual fluctuations in the output of foodgrains in the country, because a large proportion of foodgrains continues to be produced under conditions of uncertain rainfall, and even a good part of minor irrigation including the so-called controlled irrigation through wells is vulnerable to the vagaries of monsoon. The persisting fluctuations in agricultural output suggest that there is no basis for complacency and slackening of developmental efforts in agriculture in the wake of a succession of good harvest and consequent accumulation of stocks. It also suggests the need for regional dispersal of output growth through the expansion of assured irrigation in areas where the proportion of area irrigated is low and through the development of dryland farming where irrigation is either not possible or is uneconomical. In a large country like India with significant spatial variations in agro-climatic conditions, a regional dispersal in the growth of foodgrains output is likely to even out annual fluctuations in aggregate output and reduce the costs of distribution

on account of carrying stocks from year to year and transportation across the regions.

Another feature of agricultural performance is that the bulk of increase in output particularly foodgrains, has been concentrated in a few regions which are well-endowed with infrastructure like surface irrigation, rural electrification, roads and markets and where farmers are resourceful in terms of their capacity to invest and bear risks.

It has been estimated that such developed areas accounting for less than 15 per cent of the area under foodgrains in the country contributed as much as 56% of the increase in foodgrains production in the post-Green revolution period.

But a more balanced growth of agriculture as between different regions and classes of farmers can lead to a rise in the purchasing power of the rural poor through the rise in employment and incomes of small and marginal farmers in the less prosperous areas.

Another aspect of imbalance in Indian agricultural sector concerns crop-wise disparities in growth, between foodgrains and non-foodgrains on the one hand, and among different foodgrains themselves on the other. Part of this inter-crop imbalance derives from regional imbalances. For instance, a breakthrough in rice output in the Eastern region where the yields are low and where there is a significant potential for growth, can be redress part of this inter-crop imbalance. Similarly, a breakthrough in dryland farming by raising the output of millets, pulses and oil-seeds can also correct these inter-crop imbalances. Since small and marginal farmers predominate in these regions, they can benefit a great deal from such development. Fixation of prices of crops at appropriate levels to ensure inter-crop parity and procurement of output would also be necessary for promoting optimal use of agricultural resources by correcting inter-crop imbalances.

It, therefore, follows that broadening the base of agricultural growth and moder-

nisation through infrastructure development e.g., irrigation, drainage, roads, markets, and credit institutions in the less developed regions, extension of new technology, particularly breakthrough in dryland farming, afforestation and appropriate price and procurement policies for crops as are essential for accelerating the growth of agricultural output, reducing annual fluctuations in output and for correcting inter-regional, inter-crop and inter-class disparities. Such a pattern of growth can also provide the necessary impetus to rural development through the dispersal of agro-industries. This is how agriculture can contribute more effectively to the fulfilment of the national objectives of self-reliance, removal of poverty, increase in productivity and eco-preservation.

Before I conclude, I would wish to lay emphasis for increasing production of such of the commodities as oil seeds, pulses and sugarcane for which the demand far exceeds the supplies. Special plans should be evolved for increasing the output of these products to meet the demand and so also to save the foreign exchange outgo.

I am happy to know just now from the Minister of Fertilisers that the production of fertilisers has increased. The demand for fertilisers has also increased and we are happy because the best fertiliser plants are coming up. The hon. Minister himself is sceptic about Namrup getting improved but I hope that the other plants will come in time but for this the completion of the pipeline is very necessary and I hope the Ministry will pursue that the pipeline which has been started and complete it in time so that these fertiliser plants where huge amounts have been invested come up for production in time.

[Translation]

*SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN (Jangipur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, after 35 years of economic Planning the Government claims that they have achieved maximum success in the field of agriculture. This is because our agricultural production has increased, and we have achieved self sufficiency in foodgrains, we have a huge buffer stock of

[Shri Zainal Abedin]

foodgrains and we are today exporting foodgrains to other countries also.

But on the other hand what is the real picture that we see? We find that in the rural areas the number of agricultural labourers is fast increasing as more and more farmers are getting landless continuously. Their miseries, starvation wants and other misfortunes are increasing rapidly, and the land and other rural wealth is getting concentrated in a few hands. Sir, in India a family of five persons require $8\frac{1}{2}$ quintals of foodgrains per year. If we had proper irrigation facilities and if we could use other inputs at the right time and in the right quantity and if we could raise two crops in a year, then the required $8\frac{1}{2}$ quintals per family could be produced from only 33 to 34 decimal of our land. The average size of the land of our marginal farmers is 0.37 hectares *i.e.* it is more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ times of what is needed by him to become self sufficient in food. That means, every marginal farmer of our country can turn into a producer of surplus foodgrains if he gets the required facilities. But in spite of that lakhs and lakhs of our small and marginal farmers, share croppers and agricultural labourers are passing their days in starvation and semi-starvation conditions. Why? Who is responsible for this? Sir, our total agricultural production has increased to some extent. But productivity has gone down tremendously. The 7th Five Year Plan documents have accepted that. It has been stated therein that, "The growth of agricultural output in the recent past has not been commensurate with the increase in inputs indicating a decline in the productivity of input."

Sir, in the opinion of some experts the productivity has declined by 23% in the last decade. This means that the quantum of inputs used by the farmer in his land to produce additional quantity of foodgrains is not proving remunerative to him. That is, whatever he is getting by producing foodgrains is not compensating him for the cost of his inputs. For producing every ton or every quintal of foodgrains he has to incur extra expenditure. Side by side, the price of farmers' crops are not increasing, rather they are declining. Because of that the farmer is not only

unable to make any capital formation out of his land, rather he is faced with the problem of making up the loss. In this process the farmers are becoming landless.

Sir, the States in the eastern region of India are terribly backward in the field of agriculture. The productivity of agriculture in this region is also very little. The Government claims that in the 7th Five Year Plan, the agricultural productivity of this region will be increased. In this way the regional imbalance and disparity will be removed and that a special programme for paddy production is also being launched in the eastern region in this respect.

Sir, irrigation is the key for increasing production and productivity. If we look at the allocations made for irrigation in the eastern States in the 7th Five Year Plan, it will be clear how much increase in productivity will come about in those States. In the 7th five year plan the allocations made for increasing irrigation facilities in five years is as follows. For West Bengal it is Rs. 400 crores, for Assam it is Rs. 334 crores, for Orissa it is Rs. 696 *i.e.* the total allocation for these three eastern States for irrigation purposes is Rs. 1430 crores. On the other hand the allocation made for Maharashtra alone is Rs. 1890 crores, for Gujarat it is Rs. 1676 crores. Therefore I feel that far from reducing regional imbalance in the 7th Five Year Plan, it will further increase and aggravate it. The benefits of the so-called green revolution has not reached the States in the eastern region of our country. The people of this region are deprived of the good results of the green revolution. The per hectare production in this region is the lowest in the country. In spite of that the Centre's contribution in the 'Teesta irrigation project' which is of national importance, is only Rs. 5 crores out of a total expenditure of Rs. 50 crores on this project.

Sir, for increasing agricultural productivity in the eastern States, the S.R. Sen Committee had made several recommendations. I will urge upon the hon. Minister to accept those recommendations. One recommendation specially was that for the irrigation projects in the eastern region, a definite amount should be allocated in the Central budget. If this is not done then

the eastern region will not be able to increase its agricultural productivity. The regional imbalance of this region cannot be removed merely by announcing good intentions and pious wishes. Sir, the pricing policy of agricultural produce has appeared as a challenge before the farmers of the country.

Last year the Government fixed the minimum price for jute. But the experience of the farmers is that what he got from the sale of his jute crop, was much less than the cost of his production. Most of the poor farmers did not get even the minimum price fixed by the Government, because the JCI did not enter the market at the right time. As a result, they were forced to sell their jute crop to the agents and stockists at a price lower than the minimum price fixed by the Government. The Government says that, that is the just and reasonable price. The same situation prevails in the case of other agricultural products also.

On 8th January last, a conference of the Chief Ministers of the eastern States was held at Patna. There the hon. Minister of Agriculture was also present. In that conference the Chief Minister of Bihar also commented that the price of wheat and paddy as fixed by the Government was unrealistic. This news was published in various papers. If the Government wants to save the farmers, if the Government wants to increase the purchasing power of the farmers, then they will have to change their pricing policy. Moreover the Agricultural price and cost commission will have to be revamped into an organisation that will command the confidence of the farmers. The farmers must have faith in it. To achieve that, the representation of actual farmers must be ensured in that commission.

Sir, I want to say a few things about rural development. At present various schemes and projects are being implemented for removing the poverty and unemployment among the rural people. According to Government estimates, 37% of our people are at present living below the poverty line. The Government hopes that in the coming decade *i.e.* by 1994-95 it will be possible to reduce their number to 10% of the population. In U.S.A. the number of

people living below the poverty line is at present 15% of the total population.

Now, Sir, according to Government's announcement we will improve upon USA in this respect in the coming 10 years. This is very encouraging to hear no doubt. But what is the reality? When the sixth Five Year Plan started, about 48% of our people were living below the poverty line. Today we claim that it is 31%. That means, during the sixth five year plan the number of people living below the poverty line has come down by 11%. Now this 11% means about 8 crores of people. The number of beneficiaries under IRDP programme during the 6th five year plan is 16,56,727 families. That comes to 8 crores and 28 lakh people. From that we can conclude that all the beneficiaries of IRDP programme in the 6th plan have been lifted above the poverty line. But from the performance budget of the Department of Rural Development for 1986-87, it is seen that according to a Survey of RBI, only 17% of the beneficiary families have come above the poverty line. According to the survey of NABARD it is 47% and according to PEO survey it is 49.4% some time back Shri Nilkanta Rath has shown with figures that number of those who have come above the poverty line cannot be more than 3%. Now there is such a wide disparity in the estimates running from 3% to 49.4% which figure is to be taken as correct? I would like to know from the hon. Minister himself. What was the actual number of people living below the poverty line and how many of them really were able to come above the poverty line? Does he have really any correct account of that! What after all is this poverty line. So far there was the yardstick of IRDP beneficiaries, according to which the yearly family income was Rs. 3500. Now it appears that the annual family income limit will be Rs. 4800. The poverty line has been fixed at Rs. 6000. Now those who are claimed to have been raised above the poverty line, what poverty line they have crossed? Is it the income ceiling of Rs. 3500 or those with Rs. 4800 or those with Rs. 6000? Sir, with the present system of feudal exploitation it will not be possible to remove the poverty and unemployment of our village people. If you want to remove poverty and unemployment then you will have to implement the

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'land to the tiller'. From the 1950's although the Government accepted in principle the question of giving land to the tiller, but in the absence of political will, they have failed to take any firm steps in this regard. That is why no progress have been made in the field of radical land reforms even today. Sir, in our country till this date only 73.56 lakh acres of land has been declared as surplus. Out of that the various State Governments have taken possession of only 58.37 lakh acres. Out of that again only 45.09 lakh acres has been distributed. If the landless farmers could get possession of land, then numerous farmers could build a permanent asset base. As a result, through land based production or other auxiliary works, their purchasing power can increase, and he can come above the poverty line. Sir, the second land reform Bill passed by the West Bengal Legislative Assembly in 1981 has at long last got the hon. President's assent and has become law now. The purpose of this legislation is to take away the surplus land from the possession of the big zamindars, big jotedars etc. who illegally transferred land through benami transaction etc. and to distribute the same to the lakhs of poor landless agricultural labourers, sharecroppers, etc. If other States also follow suit and pass similar legislation there, then lakhs and lakhs of acres of land can be taken away from the control of big zamindars etc. and the same can be distributed among the landless. I will request the hon Minister to persuade other States also to enact similar legislation so that the landless may be given possession of land.

[English]

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Demands of the Ministry of Agriculture. Agriculture accounts for half of the revenue of the Central Government and maintains 70 per cent of the population. Therefore all importance should be given to this subject. We have been saying that there has been a steep increase in production and we are self-sufficient. But the figures that have been released show that our production does not support the claim. Even the current year production will be around about 148 million tonnes, almost 6 million tonnes less

than the target. I said, Sir, the current year's production will be 148 million tonnes which is less than the targeted figure by 6 million tonnes. The population is increasing and is expected to go upto a billion by the turn of the century and the requirement of foodgrains will be 240 million tonnes as per one estimate. Therefore, it is a matter of anxiety for us whether it will be possible for us to reach that target of 240 million tonnes in order to be self-sufficient.

Sir, for the Seventh Plan it is suggested that 4 per cent annual increase will be achieved in the foodgrains production. That was not the position during the Sixth Plan and the figures that have been released from time to time also show that whatever statistics have been released later on belied the claims made by the Government.

Now, Sir, I am glad that the Government have realised that the Eastern sector has been completely neglected and has not been affected by the green revolution. We should not depend only on major irrigation projects. On the contrary we should concentrate on minor irrigation and we should try to catch the annual rainfall into ponds and tanks to be able to irrigate. In the Eastern sector mostly rice is grown. I would suggest we should also try to develop pulses and oilseeds in those areas because we are short of that.

Now a word about fertilisers. The consumption of fertilisers is likely to go upto 90 lakh tonnes and still we will be importing fertilisers from abroad. My submission is that this use of fertilisers has also eroded the quality of soil. So we should also develop organic manure and bio-fertilisers. I know the Government is giving attention to that and use of bio-fertilisers and organic manure is being encouraged. My personal experience is that where there is no irrigation facility we cannot use this chemical fertiliser and where there is no rainfall it is all the more difficult. Therefore, we should give more emphasis on organic manure and bio-fertilisers for which the technology is there with the Government and if it is lacking they should develop it.

Now I come to the question of soil conservation. From the figures we find half the cropped area is subject to soil erosion. When I had asked question about this on

the Floor of the House I was given the reply that Government were taking usual measures for soil conservation. I had suggested that energetic measures have to be taken for soil conservation because half the cropped area is under soil erosion. I want to emphasise this point again.

Then, Sir, dry land farming has to be adopted. You are aware that a question was put in this House when it was brought to the notice of the House that a person from Delhi had gone to Jodhpur area and has started dryland farming there and he is able to earn about a lakh of rupees in a year in cultivating only a hundred acres of land. So, this holds out a good prospect for dryland farming. I know that the Government is aware of the fact and Government would energetically pursue these measures for dryland farming.

Now, I will take the case of rural development because this Ministry has been reorganised. It is no longer the Ministry of Agriculture. It is the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation and under it the Department of Rural Development is working. It is a very important Department. The Prime Minister has also been giving full attention to this subject and he has been visiting those areas where the adivasis live, where the Harijans live, where poor people live in order to find out whether the benefits are reaching them. Many distortions had been discovered by him also. The other day I was attending the Seminar under the auspices of PAD1 in Vaishali where a bank representatives were also present, the village level workers were also present. They were giving their experiences from which it appeared that a lot of corruption at that level has crept in. I am aware of this fact that the Government in the Finance Ministry has issued the instructions that now the money should directly be paid in cash to the beneficiaries if they are going to buy any bullocks, cows, buffaloes or anything like that, it will now be their responsibility to select the quality of the animal and they should submit cash receipt for the same. Secondly, for the ordinary work, cash amount of Rs. 3000 is to be paid to the individual beneficiary for which utilisation certificate has to be submitted. I think even today, the Estimates Committee has submitted a Report on Social Banking and has said that the banking sector has not

done so much and the new recruits are not prepared to go to the villages for which a very great training programme has to be undertaken.

With regard to TRYSEM, the Central Bank itself is imparting training. But only 30% of those trained came forward to start industries. The others did not. The IIM at Ahmedabad is also running this programme. But this programme has failed to make any dent. Now, I would submit that the Government should make a study of the situation and find out why is it that those young men who have been trained under TRYSEM are not coming forward to start industries of their own and not going to utilise their skills? This is one point on which I wanted to emphasise.

Then, in regard to the selection of beneficiaries, it has been stated in the Report that has been circulated that the beneficiaries are now selected in the Gram Sabhas. I do not know whether Gram Sabhas are really active. As far as I know nowhere the Gram Sabha is working. I may submit that the Gram Sabhas never met and the selection of beneficiaries is not made in the Gram Sabhas. It is only during 1978 when this Food for Work Programme was started that the villagers were collected in a place and the beneficiaries were selected. In the presence of all those people, the right type of persons were selected. If the elected Gram Sabhas meet and the beneficiaries are selected in the meeting, then there will be no scope for selecting wrong type of person; those who do not fall in the targeted group. In many areas, Gram Panchayat Elections have not been held. I know about my State of Bihar where Panchayat elections have not taken place for a number of years. Now, you are trying to activate the cooperative movement in the villages. My experience is very sad on this point and I think, the hon. Minister knows it. What is to be done? It has to be rescued out from the stranglehold of a coterie of people who are monopolising the cooperative sector and all those who are interested in the movement should have a chance to participate in its functioning and organize cooperative societies and run them properly without any kind of allegations being made against those societies.

Then, I have been toying with one idea which I want to submit to the hon. Minister.

[Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha]

The other day during the debate on the Ministry of Energy, it was said that an Urjagram was being started and the village was being made fully self-sufficient in rural energy. I would suggest to the hon. Minister that he should concentrate on a few villages in every block to make them self-sufficient in regard to industries, skills, roads, irrigation, drinking water supply, electricity etc. If you are able to create such villages, which are self-dependent to a large extent, it will catch up and the kind of atmosphere which is prevailing in the countryside, of frustration, of suspicion and of desparation, which is leading to clashes will disappear. It will create hopes and aspirations in those people. In this way, the Government would be able to create new units of self-sufficiency and every person in the village will get benefit out of it. This idea has to be worked out. I have also spoken to the representatives of the PADI, whose branch is working at Vaishali. I hope they will also be able to take it up. For that necessary technology and administrative skill is needed and I am sure, apart from money, Government will also provide requisite technology and administrative skill.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH (Chapra): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is the general impression in the country that the production of foodgrains has increased. I agree to it. But this increase in the production has not benefited the people at large in the country who are living below the poverty line. They have no capacity to buy foodgrains to feed themselves. So with the increase in the production of foodgrains, we shall have to bring changes in the present ownership of land in the villages. Then only capital will be formed in the villages and industries will be set up there. It will bring prosperity to the people of the villages and the people living there below the poverty line will be able to get two square meals a day.

In our country, crops are grown on 143 lakh hectares of land which is called top soil. But, out of this, 85 lakh hectares of land is being damaged for one reason or the other. It results in the damage of 30 to 50 lakh tonnes of foodgrains worth Rs. 45 crores to Rs. 75 crores.

The Forest Department has reserved 67 lakh hectares of land on the plea of afforestation under one law or the other. But, out of it, only 30 lakh hectares of land is actually under forest. The rest of the land is lying barren in the name of afforestation. Again there is 40 lakh hectares of land which is cultivable, but is laying unattended. Then 16 lakh hectares of land is earmarked for horticulture and pastures, out of which 3 lakh hectares of land is earmarked for horticulture and 13 lakh hectares for pastures. In this way, we can use 266 lakh hectares of land for agriculture, horticulture and pastures. But, out of it, about 175 lakh hectares of land is being eroded due to water, wind, waterlogging and indiscriminate use of fertilizers. If the Government takes steps to check it, the present production can be doubled or tripled. Mr. Chairman, Sir, the prerequisite for increasing production is irrigation. Government have created irrigation potential for only 30.50 lakh hectares of land, but that has also not been fully utilised. We have been able to provide irrigation facility for only 25.30 lakh hectares of land. So I would like that the irrigation potential should be utilised fully.

I would also like to say that the farmers are being exploited in the matter of price for their produce. There is no one to give ear to their complaints. The farmer grows crops, brings them home and has to resort to distress sale of his produce. He has no other means to solve his problem. He is constrained to sell his foodgrains at throw-away price, but he has to pay more when he goes to the market to buy them again. India is the only country in the world where the farmer is so hapless that he has to purchase foodgrains at high price whereas he is compelled to sell them at lower price. On the other hand, the manufacturers of those goods which are produced in the factories, charge arbitrary prices for their products. In manufacture of fertilisers, the cost of urea comes to 52 to 56 paise per kg. This fertiliser is sold in different parts of the country. Some time back it was being sold at Rs. 1.12 or Rs. 1.13 per kg., but even then you have increased its price by Rs. 200 per tonne. Similarly, salt is a small item which is needed by the common man everywhere in the country. The cost of production of

one kg. of salt and its transportation to every part of the country comes to 21 paise per kg., but it is being sold at a price of 80 paise per kg. in the market. Similar is the case of cement. In the production of cement the cost comes to Rs. 26 to Rs. 28, but in the market it is being sold at Rs. 67 to Rs 68 per bag. The prices of goods manufactured in factories are skyrocketing, but the produce of the farmer is being sold at a very low price. Unless you fix the price of the agriculture produce, the farmer will not be motivated to work sincerely in his field. It is necessary that the prices should be fixed with a view to increase the agricultural production. Besides this, I would like to caution you that irrigation facility should be provided and problems like water-logging, floods, erosion of land should be solved. The prices of agricultural produce should also be fixed. But unless the ownership of land is not changed, peace cannot be restored in the country and everyone cannot be provided with two square meals a day. It will result in the agitation in the country and disorder will prevail everywhere. What is the situation today? The Land Reforms Act is on paper only. The Land Reform Act, which was enacted in 1962 is there only on papers. In Bihar, even today, 10000 cases under the Land Ceiling Act are pending in the courts for the last 15 years. Under this Act land of many persons becomes surplus, but the people have held land in the form of *benami* land and in the fake names. Maths and Temples have been exempted from Land Ceiling Act. In Bihar, there are 5,000 such maths and temples which have land measuring 100 acres to 10,000 acres in their possession. In that State there are 10,000 farmers who own land between 500 acres to 15000 acres and do you know who those farmers are? A majority of such farmers are sitting on that side of the House. The need of the hour is that this Act is implemented sincerely. When you hand over surplus land to the landless labourers, a condition should be attached with it and that is that they will have to undertake co-operative farming. The fallow land should also be made cultivable. A land army should be constituted for this purpose and the Government should bear its expenditure. It should be made obligatory that the landless labourers who are settled on the fallow land,

will have to undertake co-operative farming. In this way co-operative system would also be propagated. As a matter of fact, land is a common property of all. Co-operative farming should be the ideal. The ownership of land should vest in the entire village community. Ultimately the ownership of land will have to vest in the village panchayats for the fulfilment of the dream of Gandhiji to establish *Ram Rajya*; of Vinabaji to make land a common property of all; of Jaya Prakash Narayanji to establish *gram swaraj*; of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohiaji to establish *chankhamba rajya*. Then only peace can be established in the country in the real sense and a new society based on equality and prosperity can be established.

I shall conclude after saying a few words about the panchayats. A lot is said about the panchayats, but have you ever delegated adequate powers to the panchayats? No, you have not delegated powers to them. You can withdraw at any time whatever powers you have delegated to them. Under the Constitution, powers should be allocated to the Central Government, State Governments, zila parishads and village panchayats. If panchayats are to be made strong and self-reliant, then powers will have to be delegated to them under the Constitution. Panchayats and the people will have to go to hand in hand to undertake developmental work in the country. If the schemes and plans are carried out from the grass root level, it will accelerate the pace of development. Only then the dream of Gandhiji will be fulfilled. With these words, I oppose the Demands for Grants, because only verbal importance is attached to strengthen villages. Although agriculture is very important, yet you have reduced the allotted time from 8 hrs to 3½ hrs. This shows that you attach no importance to agriculture. You give verbal importance and no importance is attached in actual practice.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : See what can we do, because already we have taken a lot of time for other demands.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : We are willing.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Already we have taken a lot of time for other demands. We are going to guillotine this also now—this debate. Shri Gholap.

SHRI S.G. GHOLAP (Thane) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Demands for Grants for the Agriculture Department. Sir, I am requesting the Opposition Parties that instead of giving Cut Motions, they should have moved the Plus Motions for this Department because at least we can save the work of this Department. We know we were importing milo, but within this 30 or 35 years, we have increased our production especially in the case of rice, every year, we are producing 11 lakh tonnes more. As regards wheat, we are producing 12 lakh tonnes more every year. We are producing much more. Therefore, I must thank the scientists, the agriculturists and also the Department. Sir, this is the position of India, that we are becoming stronger in food production.

But what about the position of the agriculturists. The average income in 1980 of an average person in India was Rs. 1968. The latest income of an average person is Rs. 2348.

As regards the income of an average person in other countries it is as follows :

Australia	77,775
Canada	70,972
France	80,637
Germany	87,474
Indonesia	3,344
Pakistan	2,799

That means comparatively, there is a very big gap in comparison with other countries. The average income is too much in other countries while in India it is very low. So we must think what will be the average income—especially the average income of rural and urban put together 1918. In the Department of Agriculture, every year they are conducting a survey. And why separate income of rural mass is not given? It is not good. If it is given, it will be

less than Rs. 1,000 per person. Therefore, I would request the Department that there should be a separate survey regarding the rural and urban incomes.

As regards the loan on agriculture, in India, 60 per cent are dependent on agriculture. The world average is only 43%, and in some countries it is 8%, 9%, 10% or 12%. So, how to reduce the load on agriculture, is also the problem of India. Agro-industries such as sugar factories, spinning mills and horticulture should increase in number.

Normally, bonus is given to workers; but nowadays, bonus is given to Central Government servants also. But what about the agriculturists? What do they get? Their average income is only about Rs. 900. We have to consider how they can get more. More price should be given for their produce. More incentives should also be given to them. In the rural areas, it is said that it is better to be a Peon than to be an agriculturist, because definitely the former gets more money, while the agriculturist is getting much less.

As regards crop insurance, you have introduced it recently. But it is limited to the loan given to the agriculturist. Whether it is the insurance of the loan, or insurance of the crop, it is limited to one-and-a-half times the loan given to him. Why should this limit be there, I do not understand.

As regards interest on the loan given to the agriculturist, as we are not able to give him a proper price, we should at least give him concession in the rate of interest. In Maharashtra we decided before the elections—*i.e.* in the manifesto itself we said—that interest payable by the agriculturist will be only 6%. The Maharashtra Government has asked for permission from the Central Government to give loan to the agriculturists at 6%. The interest above 6% will be given as subsidy by the State Government. Reserve Bank has not allowed it. Similarly, even the Central Government has not given permission. I request that this permission be given, so that they will get the loan at 6% interest.

In the villages, it is said that plant protection has become difficult, and there

are more of insects, because Government is exporting frog legs. Frogs protect the plants. But Government is exporting frog legs to the extent of 3,000 tonnes per year. Because of this difficulty in protecting plants against diseases, there should be a ban on the export of frog legs.

Regarding natural calamities, from Maharashtra we have asked for a grant of Rs. 561 crores, but we have got only Rs. 52 crores. This is so, because we have not changed our norms for giving advance grants, or for giving loans to the States.

As regards the Fisheries Department, we are exporting fish worth near about Rs. 382 per year. Deep sea fishing is there. Deep sea fishing vessels are exempt from Excise duty on diesel oil. Small fishermen using mechanized boats are not getting this subsidy. Why this difference? In Maharashtra, we have given exemption from Sales Tax on the diesel to these persons if they purchase diesel oil through cooperative pump. The same practice should be followed in respect of Excise duty also.

As regards the Department of Rural Development, I request the Prime Minister through the Department of Agriculture : to consider this request. In the backward areas, especially where 90% of the people are Adivasis, and 90% of the land is also forest land, no land is made available for schools, roads or tanks. So, no such development work is undertaken. Even electricity is not given. If this is so, how can these backward areas be developed? If the need is for a small piece of land, i.e. upto 50 acres, Government should give it immediately for development and other public purposes.

I conclude my speech with thanks to the Chair, and I support the Demands in respect of Agriculture.

[Translation]

*SHRI M. MAHALINGAM (Nagapattinam) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party the AIADMK, I rise to say a few words in support of the

Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation for 1986-87

At the outset I would refer to the rural indebtedness in the country. It is a recurring feature in our country that one part of our country is afflicted by floods and the other part by drought. The farmers of the country are faced with this twin natural calamities year after year. How do you expect them to liquidate the loans taken by them in this circumstance of adversity? They are not able to pay even the interest accruals on such loans. You will be surprised to know that on short term loans the rate of interest is 11% to 14%. This rate is too exorbitant for them to pay. I take this opportunity to suggest that the rate of interest on loans to small and marginal farmers should not exceed 5%. Then only they will be deriving some benefit from such loans.

Our State Government headed by the enlightened leader Dr. M.G.R. has passed a law liquidating the indebtedness of small and marginal farmers from non-institutional sources, i.e. from the money-lenders. All the States in the country should emulate this example. Our Chief Minister, whose commitment to the welfare of farmers is beyond words of description, has also arranged to supply electricity at a very low rate. I suggest that the farmers who are the backbone of the country should be given loans etc at a very low rate of interest.

The Reserve Banks of India has ordered that no branches of commercial banks should be opened in rural areas. In order to ensure assured flow of credits to the farmers, in each District headquarter there should be one Regional Rural Bank. In Tamil Nadu there are only two Regional Rural Banks. Our hon. Minister of Agriculture should use his good offices in having one Regional Rural Bank in each district headquarters of the country with its branches in each Taluka headquarters.

In my constituency of Nagapattinam, there are several thousands of fishermen. The World Bank is assisting the Fish Seed

[Shri M. Mahalingam]

Farms scheme being implemented in Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. In Tamil Nadu having the longest coast line there is not even a single Fish Seed Farm. Similarly the Fish Farmers Development scheme is also not being implemented in Tamil Nadu. The Reservoir Fisheries Development for Small and Medium Reservoirs has been assured World Bank Assistance. But this project is still in draft stage. The Indian Fisheries Act was passed in 1897. No effort has so far been made to substitute this archaic law. I understand that a draft Bill is ready to replace this Act. I want this Bill to be enacted soon for the good of fishermen. There is also another scheme called Beach Landing Craft for Small Fishermen. This scheme is being implemented by the National Cooperative Development Corporation. So far Tamil Nadu has not derived any benefit from this scheme also. It is stated in the Annual Report of the Ministry that the NCDC has been requested to prepare a set of norms for release of funds to the State Governments for this scheme. Though this scheme is said to be under implementation during the past two years, no guidelines have been formulated so far. All these schemes meant for the welfare of fishermen should be implemented without any delay. There is the Group Insurance Scheme for Active Fishermen, under which so far 5 lakhs of fishermen have been covered. In Tamil Nadu alone there are 20 lakhs of fishermen. I want that the word 'active' should be removed and the scheme of Group Insurance for Fishermen should be implemented for good of all fishermen. A National Fishermen Housing Finance Corporation should be constituted so that financial assistance can be given to the fishermen for constructing houses nearer to coastal area which is safe and secure for habitation.

Even today the cattle driven cart is the main mode of transport of foodgrains from our 5.5 lakh villages to the nearby mandis and markets in the towns. At least 10% of the outlay on agricultural implements and machinery should be spent on the welfare of cattle in the rural areas, as we all know that cattle is the best friend of the cultivators in our country. The carts should be modernised. The

simple traditional agricultural implements should be produced in substantial quantities. The traditional plough should be made more effective. The cattle maintenance should also be scientifically done. The farmers should be helped with their age-old assets.

Sir, Thanjavur district in Tamil Nadu occupies the pre-eminent place in producing agricultural products. The farmers here are dependent on the supply of water from Mettur reservoir. They do not get adequate quantum of water from Mettur reservoir. Even when they get some water from here, it is not given at the needed time. Naturally they are suffering for want of wats. Whether it is a small farmer or a big farmer, I suggest that all the farmers in Thanjavur District must be given loans for digging and installing tubewells so that they can have assured supply of water for irrigation. They should be given grants or loans at subsidised rate of interest. They should also be helped financially to have modern irrigation canal-system here. Similarly, the insecticides and fertilisers should be supplied to them at a subsidised rate so that they are not hard put to find funds for purchasing them. With these words I conclude my speech.

15.00 hrs.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : I am very unhappy and speaking with much pain while participating in the debate on the Demands for Grants relating to my Ministry.

This year has proved to be very bad and very difficult for us. The nature was very unkind. Not only the nature but you have also become very unkind to us as you have given only three or four hours for discussion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Many of the things were discussed under rule 193, calling attention, etc. Lok Sabha allotted most of its time for agriculture.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Nearly 12 States and two Union territories have suffered from drought and 22 States

and four Union territories have suffered from hailstorm, fire, avalanche, cyclone, etc. Therefore, I said that the nature was very kind. I said that you were also very unkind because you have given only three to four hours for a Ministry which represents 70 per cent of the population of the country. This is not one Ministry. There are three Ministers sitting here—fertiliser, Agricultural and Rural Development. This trio has got four. So, we have to be very brief and confine to some aspects of the Agriculture Ministry. We cannot go into details. And in depth we cannot discuss it which I and my colleagues would like to do so that we can tell the hon. Members about our programmes, about the increase in foodgrains so that it will benefit our farmers and the poor people at large in the country.

Four or five speakers have participated so far in the debate. We were hearing their speeches. I will reply to some of the points made by hon. Members.

Sethi Sahib has said about increasing the production of oilseeds, sugar and pulses. Our Prime Minister is very keen to see that the production of oilseeds and pulses is increased. Therefore, he said that it should be taken up as a mission and with a missionary zeal our scientists should work on the research in these areas. The technology mission on increasing oilseed production is, therefore, established. It has started functioning. We are sure that with this mission and with the zeal and enthusiasm of our scientists who are working in the field of development of oilseeds and pulses, we will achieve breakthrough and we will be able to produce a variety which may be disease free and high yielding and of short duration. That will help our farmers a lot. There will be more production of oilseeds and pulses in the coming days. He mentioned about the production of sugarcane also. Sugarcane is also an area which has attracted the attention of our scientists and they are working on it for a better variety, free from disease and, as I said, high yield also, so that there will be more production. Our scientists have also worked on some diseases like pyrrilla in Uttar Pradesh and in other areas of the country and they have also found out the solution to it.

Shri Satyendra Narayan Ji mentioned about the production of rice, pulses, oilseeds in Eastern States. On 8th of January 1986, my senior colleague Shri Buta Singh Ji took a meeting of the Chief Ministers of Eastern States at Patna and this was discussed at length in that meeting. They discussed about the production of rice in the Eastern States, and the development of pulses and oilseeds also. This was discussed at length and a project is made for the development of paddy varieties which can suit the soil and the area and can give high yield. There was a seminar organised by ICAR—an international symposia which was organised with the help of International Institute of Rice Research in Philippines—and there also they have discussed a number of problems which our farmers are facing in the production of paddy.

There are certain points made regarding the small and marginal farmers. We have a number of schemes which help our small and marginal farmers. We want that our agriculture should develop and, therefore, we have introduced a crop insurance scheme, and I am happy to say that eleven States and one Union Territory have accepted it. They have insured the farmers in their States for cereals, particularly rice, wheat, paddy and millet. For cereals there is two per cent premium and for oilseeds and pulses, it is one per cent. In the case of small and marginal farmers, 50% of the premium is given by the Centre and the State on the basis 50 : 50. In the *Kharif* season of 1985, 23.25 lakh farmers were covered under this scheme involving an area of 41.80 lakh hectares. The total sum insured was Rs. 540.81 crores and the premium collected was Rs. 9.33 crores. During 1985, fifteen States and Union Territories have taken action to implement the Scheme. This Scheme is insuring the farmers who have taken loans. So, there is some criticism about it. Some Members want that it should cover even those farmers who have not taken loans. But this scheme is at an initial stage, on an experimental basis we are doing it and we wish that it should be extended even to dry farming, even to the areas where the farmers have not taken loans, because we want to assure our farmers about their harvest and if it fails, then we want to compensate them

[Shri Yogendra Makwana]

by way of insurance. That is why the scheme is introduced and in the near future we can change it, and it may be extended to other areas also.

Sir, in the case of Fisheries also, number of steps have been taken to increase the catches as well as for the development of inland fisheries. A novel idea of fishery estate is developed and we have fishery estates in U.P., in Madhya Pradesh and in Gujarat also. We are creating such fishery estates which will help the farmers, particularly the small and marginal farmers, to get added income. By this pisciculture he will be able to earn a little more. So, this will help the small and marginal farmers.

So far as Dairy development is concerned, we have completed Operation Flood-I and Operation Flood-II. The results are quite good. Today we have got bumper milk production and it has become a problem for our dairies to process it. Earlier, when we started dairies in this country there were lot of criticisms. There were complaints and people asked us: What are you going to do? Where is the milk to process and convert it into SMP butter oil, butter etc.? That was the criticism which was made earlier. But today we have only limited capacity of processing the milk. Therefore we are not able to accept all the milk which is coming to us. The milk producer has to convert it into ghee and sell it in the market. Ghee price has also come down because of this—more availability of ghee and butter in the Market. So, this programme has helped farmers—particularly the small and marginal farmers and the landless labourers. This scheme was sanctioned in March 1975 and then for some years this was in the initial stages. But now there are more than 40368 milk cooperative societies in the country. We have 154 numbers of milksheds covered. 42.46 lakhs of farmers are members of the societies. 25321 dairy cooperative societies are covered under animal health. 8241 dairy cooperative societies are covered under artificial insemination. We have received Skimmed milk powder, butter oil and butter from the EEC and through re-combination we provide milk to metro dairies and we generated funds and we created more facilities for the processing of the milk. What we received from the EEC was converted

into fresh milk for the metro cities and this led to the establishment of feeder dairies as well as metro dairies. This programme has done really good work in the area of dairy development and for the development of animal husbandry.

Now we are planning for Operation Flood III and we expect that this Operation Flood III scheme will minimise the need for gift commodities. The time will come when we will not want any more gift commodities and we will do all these things on our own.

So far as horticulture is concerned, we have a Horticulture Board. It is developing fruits, vegetables, cashewnut, spices, etc. Number of steps have been taken in this regard. The Commissioner of Horticulture is looking into all aspects of diseases in respect of fruits, vegetables, etc., and for the development of new varieties for more production. So, a number of steps are taken in this area also. As I said earlier, the time is very limited and the field to be discussed is vast because this Ministry is just like a big empire. There are Ministries which can be clubbed together; if five Ministries are clubbed together, this Ministry can be formed. That is the dimension and the size of the Ministry and that is why a number of things are to be discussed, my colleagues will discuss about other points which are raised here, and there are some areas which I have not entered into particularly fertilizer, and other areas which I have not discussed. But I can assure you, Sir, that we are doing our best to help our farmers and we expect that in the coming days not only the food will be surplus, today it is surplus, but the pulses and oilseeds which are short today will also be available in plenty and there will be no difficulty for our poor people.

Sir, I can also assure you that our scientists and our extension workers who are working in the field and who are taking the research from the laboratory to the fields, all will help our farmers and there will be no difficulty so far as the food front is concerned. Even though there is drought and floods, cyclones etc. have hit a number of States, almost every State, not a single State is left out, as I said, 22 States and four Union Territories in the case of floods

etc. and every sort of calamities have affected this time—floods, cyclones, hailstorms, avalanche and fire, which is included newly in the Eighth Finance Commission Report. Fire took place in one State and earthquake also took place in another State. So, all sorts of natural calamities have hit one or the other State. Even then, we expect that production will be nearly 150 million tonnes and there will be no difficulty so far as food is concerned.

With these words, Sir, I thank you for giving me some time to intervene in the debate, and I can assure you once again that we all, including my colleagues and myself and our officers, will do all the best for the farmers of this country. Thank you very much.

SHRI K. MOHANDAS (Mukundapuram) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, India is an agricultural country and almost 80 per cent of the population are farmers. Naturally agriculture contributes the largest share to the Gross National Product. Although agriculture is the backbone of India's economy, it still remains more or less a gamble of monsoon. That is why the total production of foodgrains have come down to 146.22 million tonnes in 1984-85 as compared to 152.47 million tonnes in 1983-84. We have not been able to irrigate our fields to the fullest extent. If we could provide irrigation facilities to at least 60 per cent of our fields, the yield would have been almost twice as much as it is today. We had green revolution because there were irrigation facilities available in Punjab, Haryana and other States. Green revolution has certainly changed the food situation in the country and we could move towards a state of self-sufficiency in the production of foodgrains. From an importer of foodgrains India moved into the position of an exporter of foodgrains

15.19 hrs.

[**SHRI SHARAD DIGHE** *in the Chair*]

This became possible because of the excellent research work done by our scientists and the hard work put in by our farmers. I am happy that the Prime Minister is attaching great importance to research in various fields. By useful research in producing high yielding varieties, pest

control and other plant protection measures, soil conservation and other areas connected with agriculture, we will be able to increase our production many times over.

However, the Green Revolution has remained confined to certain States in the North. Nothing was done to take it to other regions, notably in the South. What is required is to have a wider base for Green Revolution. A perspective plan is required for that.

It has been a longstanding complaint that the farmers are not getting remunerative prices for their produce. The farmers say that while fixing the procurement prices for different cereals, the actual cost of production is not being taken into account. The prices of inputs have gone up many times over the past one decade. But the procurement prices have been raised only marginally. In a State like Kerala, for example, where the labour charges are very high, the cost of production of paddy is still higher. I am happy that the Government is in the process of formulating a long-term pricing policy for agricultural produce. It should be expedited and before giving final shape to this policy, the Government should take the farmers into confidence and their demand for a fair and remunerative price should get proper recognition in the new pricing policy.

There are certain commercial crops which play a vital role in the economy of a State or a particular region. Coconut is an example. Sir, coconut is the backbone of Kerala's economy and a decline in the price of coconut will adversely affect the economy of State. This is precisely what has happened. Last year, there was a real crash in the prices of coconut. A nut selling at Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 in 1984 is getting sold at Re. 1. The entire economy of the State has suffered. On the one hand, the farmers suffered on account of the severe drought which destroyed a large number of coconut trees, on the other they are facing a serious economic crisis due to the steep fall in the prices. As a matter of fact, Kerala's coconut growers have always suffered because they don't have a lobby here just as there are wheat lobbies, or rice lobbies, which are very powerful. Even fruit growers have a lobby here. When apple was affected by a disease,

[Shri K. Mohandas]

it was declared a national disease and all protective measures were taken. But this concern was not even when large areas of coconut plantation was destroyed due to the fatal root wilt disease. Some research is going on and some amount was spent. But we could not find a satisfactory solution to this problem so far.

Same is the case about fixing a floor price for coconut. Numerous representations were made to the Agricultural Ministry for fixing a floor price for coconut. I don't know why it still remains undecided. If a floor price had been fixed, certainly the coconut growers would have got some relief. But it has not been done so far. I would take this opportunity to request the Government to fix a floor price for coconut immediately and save the coconut growers most of whom are small and marginal farmers.

Sir, the anti-poverty programmes under the 20-point programme have been implemented satisfactorily in Kerala. I don't want to go into the statistics. Kerala's performance in this respect has been impressive. I would request the Government to increase the allocation to Kerala for the RLEGP programme and other anti-poverty programme. In this connection, I would make one request. Under the Rural Employment Programme, half of the wages are paid in foodgrains. The Centre allocates wheat for this purpose. Actually the people in rural areas are not used to eating wheat and so they do not accept wheat. Thus, the whole quantity of wheat remains unused. If rice is supplied in place of wheat, this problem could be solved and there will be greater impact of this programme.

I hope the hon. Minister will kindly consider the points I have raised. With these words, I support the Demands and conclude my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Sriballav Panigrahi. Not more than 7 minutes, in any case.

15.24 hrs.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants relating to

the Ministry of Agriculture, and Rural Development.

At the outset, I would like to congratulate the Government, the Union Government, the agricultural scientists, and more particularly the peasantry of the country on having brought about successfully the green revolution in the country. Sir, it is no less creditable achievement because at the beginning of the 1st Five Year Plan, our food production was of the order of about 55 million tonnes, whereas it has touched 151.34 million tonnes in 1983-84. That means, during the 22-23 years, we have gone so high in the field of food production inasmuch as it has also received appreciation in different world forums.

But I feel that although there is every reason for us to feel proud of this achievement, there is no room for self-complacency because the task ahead of us is quite challenging. We have a Himalayan task on the food front ahead of us because by the turn of the century, we will be having 100 crores of population and the food requirement will be of the order of 240 million tonnes of foodgrains. Now we are at 150 million tonnes and unless our annual production of foodgrains is accordingly increased, we will not be able to meet this requirement. What is the problem? In the field of agriculture, our problem is two-fold. We have twin objectives. One, to make our country self-sufficient on the food front so that we do not go for asking food from other countries and instead we can supply food to other needy countries as we are doing now. Secondly, the lot of the agriculturists, the cultivators and all those who depend on agriculture, the landless labourers, the agricultural labourers, has to be improved. Then there is no room for complacency.

Improved technology has been the sheet-anchor of our progress.

Now we are doing a lot to eradicate the poverty of our people. So many anti-poverty schemes are being implemented. We must be able to provide irrigation to as much area as possible. We must grow more than one crop, two or three crops, in different areas. That will take care of the poverty of the people. It will automatically help in eradicating poverty from this country. Therefore, irrigation has to be

provided, good seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, modern techniques, all those things will have to be provided to the peasants at their door-steps and well in time.

Research is going on but the outcome of the research is not flowing to the rural areas, to the cultivators of all the areas equally. This is regrettable. Therefore, what is required is establishment of Agricultural Colleges and research Centres also at different places. There should be co-ordination between Extension and Research Wings so that the research benefits really flow to the cultivators and our food production goes up rapidly so as to meet our requirements. It is quite a challenging task that we have to produce about 240 million tonnes so as to meet the requirement of about 100 crores of population by the turn of the century.

We must introduce a changing crop pattern in our agricultural areas. Only 25% of the cultivated land is served by irrigation. 70% of the cultivated land is dry land and it contributes about 50% to our production. Therefore, there should be a regular and proper planning. Proper crop pattern should be there and as you know, we go to our areas and our constituencies and we meet our cultivators and we feel their pulse and we see how discontented they are because of the price factor. They always complain that the price is not properly fixed for agricultural products and that their representatives are not taken in that body which fixes the prices of their produce. Again it does not have any relationship with the prices of the manufactured industrial goods. There should be parity and there should be an integrated price structure so that there is some kind of parity between the agricultural produce and the industrial goods. It is an irony of fate that whenever there is good production, in industry they get bonus but the reverse is true on the agricultural front. When there is a lot of production or when there is a bumper crop, we hear complaints of distress sale. In my State of Orissa there is power shortage and there is no milling during lean shedding and naturally procurement has slackened. Therefore, I would appeal to the Minister to look into this aspect and the FCI should procure directly from the agriculturists and not through their agents, the miller and the businessman who in many cases exploit the producers.

Then, coming to crop insurance, it is a welcome feature that crop insurance has been introduced. But it is high time that it should be objectively reviewed and some changes brought in. There is a lot of confusion prevailing among the cultivators. It is limited to the irrigated areas. It should be extended to dry areas because our agriculture is linked with the vagaries of nature. It is still a gamble on the monsoon as it was during the British time. Then there is some confusion and misunderstanding also as to what will be the extent of loss on which the producers will get the benefit. It is calculated according to the Bandobust or settlement records which are pretty old. At that time modern technology was not introduced. Per acre yield was quite low which was recorded in those days. When the loss is calculated on the basis of old records, naturally they do not get anything. So a practical view has to be taken and this crop insurance should be objectively reviewed.

Coming to natural calamity, as our hon. Minister of State has said, large areas in our country are visited by natural calamities every year. Some areas like Orissa perpetually suffer from natural calamities. They are visited every year by natural calamities—either cyclone, drought or floods. In such cases the central assistance that is given should be not by way of loan or advance but it should be grant. It should be 100% grant. In Orissa what was asked for has not been given; only a fraction of it has been given. I would request the Minister to do something about it.

About the anti-poverty scheme I will submit that proper selection should be made about the beneficiaries. It should be strictly monitored and stern measures should be taken against those found guilty because it is seen from experience that the anti-poverty scheme implementation has been paradise for corrupt officers and some middle political men. Therefore, stern measures should be taken about it.

Then one welcome feature of the Seventh Plan agricultural programme is giving more attention for increasing rice production in the eastern India and also the shortfall has to be made up. That should be done in right earnest because now there is a lot of gap between pen and paper

[Shri Sriballav Panigrahi]

and the real implementation in the field. This gap should be closed and it has to be ensured by the Ministry. Then the present problem in the field of agriculture is enhancing production and productivity without raising the cost of production. This has to be kept in mind by our planners and scientists working in the field.

With these words I conclude supporting the Demands of the Ministry which is a very important Ministry and 70% of our people are connected with this Ministry. I support these Demands.

[Translation]

SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA (Chhota Udaipur) : Sir, while supporting the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture, I would like to raise some points. Our hon. Agriculture Minister belongs to a poor agriculturist family. That is why he has formulated schemes to help the poor farmers. However, I would like to speak about the condition prevailing in the areas inhabited by adivasi farmers.

The adivasi and the backward areas lack irrigation facilities. Lift irrigation schemes should be formulated for such areas and tubewells should be installed there. Only then there can be development in the agricultural field.

Sir, the land in the hilly region and especially in the tribal areas, which is tilled by the farmers in an unauthorised way, should be allotted to the farmers for undertaking plantation on it and the Government should bear the entire expenditure on plantation. This will accelerate the growth of plantation and the farmers, who till the land in an unauthorised way, will also be able to earn their livelihood. 50 per cent of the income thus earned from the plantations should be given to the farmers engaged in the plantations and the rest should be taken by the Government. It should also check the illegal realisation of money by the Forest Officers.

Sir, there is desert area in Gujarat, there is Kutch coast and there is sea coast also. It is necessary to undertake the plantation work there.

The farmers do not get remunerative prices of their produce. Just now Shri Makwanaji has said that foodgrains are stored in the godowns and they are eaten away by insects. We try to protect foodgrains from the insects. We have also formulated a scheme in this respect. But we should formulate some National Price Policy in respect of those middlemen who exploit the farmers by manipulating the prices of oilseeds, cotton and other agricultural produce. This year there was distress sale of cotton. The condition of cotton growers has become very pitiable. Oilseeds and cotton are the main crops in our area. I was very much pleased when Rajivji declared that a National Price Policy would be formulated in respect of cotton.

Sir, sometimes our area is affected by floods and sometimes by drought. Nowadays our adivasi areas have been affected by famine and drought. With the visit of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, the Messiah of Adivasis and backward classes in that area, some arrangements for livelihood of the famine-affected people have been made. Now their condition has improved to some extent. However, it needs some more attention. The farmers of these drought-affected areas are given agricultural loans. The Ministry of Agriculture should adopt a liberal attitude in regard to the recovery of loans given to them. Banks and co-operatives also provide loans to them where the area is affected by drought. Special consideration should be shown in matter of sanctioning loans to the farmers of such areas.

Sir, it has been said that the pace of development of roads in the tribal areas is very slow. I would like to tell that roads cannot be constructed through the forests. Roads can be constructed on the land belonging to panchayat only and not on forest land. So, the law should provide exemption in such cases or the present law itself should be amended. Otherwise, the tribals will have to face difficulties in carrying goods from one village to another because neither roads can be constructed there nor any railway line exists there. Diesel engine should be provided for Chhota Udaipur narrow gauge line. Attention should be paid to this also.

Sir, the Narmada Project is under execution in our tribal area. It is a very big

project which will change the face of the country. In this project some land of the adivasis will be submerged. Attention will have to be paid to that. These people should be allotted some alternative land and cent-per-cent subsidy should be provided to them for the development of that land. It will be a welfare scheme for those people who have been rendered homeless and landless.

Similarly, the people in the tribal areas have remained backward in the agriculture sector. Their agricultural production is not satisfactory. So, some diploma course or agricultural camp course should be undertaken so that these people may be trained in the improved system of agriculture and thus development of agriculture could take place there.

There is one more problem in our area. There are two tribes, *i.e.*, Rathwa and Rathwakholi in our area. But only the people belonging to the Rathwa tribe enjoy the benefits of tribal schemes. The people belonging to Rathwakholi tribe are deprived of these benefits. I would suggest that both the tribes should be recognised as such and provided benefits equally. Therefore, Rathwakholi caste should be included in Rathwa caste, the Adivasi caste.

One more last point I would like to make. Most of the T.V. Centres have been set up in the cities but the development of the country depends on the development of agriculture and that of the rural areas. The people living in the rural areas are deprived of the programmes concerning agriculture telecast on T.V. More attention should, therefore, be paid towards setting T.V. centres in the rural and adivasi areas. In this way these areas will be helpful in the development of agriculture as well as the country. By opening T.V. Centres there, programmes concerning agricultural development could be shown to them.

SHRI SHAMINDER SINGH (Faridkot): Mr. Chairman, Sir, today, like God you too have imposed cuts. I want to thank you that the Almighty sometimes sweeps away everything in the floods, etc., but you have provided us at least 4 hours.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Ministry is directly concerned with 75 per cent of the population of the country and in this way it is a very important Ministry. Taking part in the discussion I want to give some suggestions to the hon. Minister and the Members. Crop insurance has been mentioned here. This scheme has been started only in a few States at present and it is not yet in a very good shape. Out of the 2 per cent premium demanded by the insurance companies, one per cent, of course, can be charged from the farmers, but the remaining one per cent should be shared equally by the Central Government and the State Governments so that the poor farmers are able to take full benefit of the Insurance scheme.

Secondly, this Ministry should neither adopt a partisan attitude nor it should indulge in politics. It is for the entire nation and 75 per cent of the people are affected by it. Of course, the Government have undertaken many schemes and it is being said that the country has become self-reliant, but, I think, at present people's purchasing power is quite low, because many people are unable to buy foodgrains at the present rates. I want to give you one example. USSR produces more foodgrains than us and her population also is lesser than us. Even then she imports foodgrains. This means that the people in our country do not have sufficient purchasing power, and as such, they do not get the full quantity of foodgrains. Another thing I want to say is that if the prices of the inputs continue to spiral as at present, then the price hike in the foodgrains will be so much that the poor will have no purchasing power at all. If he is able to purchase only 25 per cent of his requirement, then he will not have purchasing power to purchase 75 per cent of his total requirement. Therefore, I request that the prices of the inputs should be brought down. For quite a long time I have been observing that every year Agricultural Prices Commission is appointed and it fixes the prices a new every time. The Agricultural Prices Commission is unable to give any decision even till the harvesting season starts. The Government should convene a meeting in which representatives of the farmers should take part and there after taking into account the investment made on the inputs and other aspects concerning the yield, the margin of

[Shri Shaminder Singh]

profit, even if it is half of what industrialists earn or five to eight per cent, should be fixed. A price index should be formulated so that issue of fixing prices is not put forward before the Price Commission every year, and the farmers are able to get the inputs and sell their crops on a fixed price for 10 to 15 years and in this way they are able to chalk out their programme for a long time. I am a farmer and work with my own hands. Therefore, I may be allowed to speak for sometime more. I come from Punjab, I would like to bring to your notice a major defect. Punjab and Haryana have a large stock of wheat. The system of supplying it to other States is not correct. In Punjab even 4 year old wheat is lying. Similarly two lakh tonnes of sugarcane is sent to Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh and we remain busy in arranging only transport. I want that a sugar mill should be set up in Punjab and foodgrain schemes should be given to the South. Within the country crores of rupees are spent on transport and we go on transporting sugar, goodgrain and other commodities from one part to the other.

One thing more. The Central Government has formulated several schemes in respect of oilseeds and pulses and the Indian farmer always welcomes such schemes. Whatever scheme you will formulate for the farmers, they will implement it, be it oilseed scheme or pulses scheme. That is why I am insisting that he should be given proper profit. If that is done, the Indian farmer will welcome all the schemes wholeheartedly and implement them and achieve all the targets. If you do not pay attention to my request, you will see that crores of rupees being spent on bringing about green revolution and white revolution will go waste and put the farmers under heavy debts and gradually one day they will breakdown totally. At that time neither the Government nor the country will be able to do anything for them. With these words, I thank you for giving me time to speak.

[English]

SHRI K.H. RANGANATH (Chitradurga) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful

to you for the time given to me to speak on this Demand. Since there is paucity of time I will make only two or three points.

No doubt we have made quite a successful improvement in agriculture but you have to take the overall position. It is only in a few States that we have been able to make a mark while there is considerable backwardness in other States. So my point is we have not been able to identify the areas which are suffering for want of irrigation facilities of which are drought affected and also areas where crops like pulses, oilseeds, etc. could be grown.

Further there has not been sufficient storage facility also. The agriculturist is making a big cry for providing him an advantageous price. I still remember the agitation which was there in 1983 in Karnataka—a big movement by agriculturists—in respect of foodgrains and sugarcane. Central Warehousing Corporation is doing some work to provide go down facilities. Cooperative societies have also been doing some work in this respect but there has not been scientific thinking on this matter. Centres of foodgrains production and marketable areas have not been identified and the warehousing facilities have not been provided there. Agriculturists have not been able to keep their produce in the warehouses. As a matter of fact today it is the merchant that makes use of the Warehousing Corporation godowns. The merchant purchases the produce from the agriculturists during the harvesting season and stores it in the godowns. He is able to take 50 per cent money from the banks. Then he sells it at his own convenient time. Why should not the Government think of these things and plan for the whole of the country instead of leaving these things to the mercy of the States? The godowns which had been started in 1972-73 are yet to be completed in the cooperative sector. You have included them in the Plan. You have provide some subsidy also. But the State Governments do not complete them on time. So much so, the warehousing facilities are not available to the agriculturists. If the warehousing facilities are there, the agriculturists can pledge their produce and get 50% of the cost of their produce from the banks and meet their immediate needs and

then dictate the market. They can never be under the mercy of the merchants at all. This is one of the suggestions which I wanted to make.

Sir, in respect of irrigation, I should be pardoned if I say that there has been considerable regional imbalance. As far as Karnataka is concerned. The other hon. Member was making a reference in this House this morning about the irrigation facilities. In this connection, I may point out that the emphasis was given to the agriculture only during the Third Five Year Plan. In the First and the Second Five Year Plans, we did not think about food at all. But from the Third Five Year Plan onwards, we have been laying much emphasis on food production. But the Fourth Plan was never a Plan. There was a Plan holiday and the annual plan was pursued during that time. During the Fifth and the Sixth Plans we made sufficient progress. But as far as Karnataka is concerned, the irrigation projects that were taken up some time in the Third Five Year Plan are yet to be completed. They are yet to see the light of the day. In the meanwhile, our friends from Andhra Pradesh have raised the slogan of Telugu-Ganga project. This has come in the way of Karnataka executing the irrigation projects. Sir, I come from a district which is very close to Rayalaseema districts in Andhra Pradesh. It is chronically a drought-affected area. Have you thought about it? Has there been any scientific approach in this respect? We have spent a lot of money either on flood control or on meeting the drought situations in the country. But if we have spent these monies on irrigation projects, by now we would have completed many of the projects and we would have solved the problems. We must identify the major rivers so that we may plan irrigation projects and provide for them money. If the State Governments want, they can give grants, loans and see that the projects are completed on time and there should be no spill-over of the projects. Today, in the Seventh Five Year Plan, all the works are continuing projects from the Third Five Year Plan. But we say that we have achieved the plan targets. Input facilities like water, seed and needed credits needs to be provided to agriculturists to improve the agriculture. Moreover, the cultivators will have to be provided with

cash facilities in order to enable them sustain till they get the crops in addition to the crop-credit.

Further, Sir, there has been research work going on. The research has also come to the help of the agriculturists. Research facilities will have to be provided all over the country taking into consideration the crops grown in that area that too, the surplus produce. For example, if production through horticulture can be increased in a particular area, research in that direction will have to be undertaken there. So also in respect of cereals, oil seeds, cotton, research institutions will have to be established in those areas. Our work in respect of dairy and animal husbandary is not encouraging. A lot of thing will have to be done in this direction. Unless we come to the help of the agriculturists who contribute nearly 60% of the national income, probably I think our future seems to be very very dim. I know both the Ministers in charge of this Ministry are very much interested in agriculture. But if they were to concentrate only on Delhi, Haryana, Panjab and some of the surrounding areas, it is not just sufficient. They must come down to the South. South requires a constant attention in this respect.

SHRI M R. SAIKIA (Nowgong) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, agriculture is the backbone of our country. Nearly seventy five per cent of our people live in the rural areas and out of that seventy per cent people depend on agriculture. If we really want to eradicate poverty of the common people, we shall have to develop our agriculture. Agriculture significantly is the most important factor for reducing poverty of the common people in India. Therefore, if we really want to increase the growth of our economy and also develop our economy, we shall have to adopt some measures to develop this sector of our economy. Our Seventh Five Year Plan has been guided by the considerations of foodgrains, works and productivity. By developing agriculture we can support the largest number of people, and it is here that the largest number of productive employment can be created. I, therefore, urge upon the Minister to take all possible measures to develop agriculture,

[Shri M.R. Saikia]

16.01 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the chair*]

We find that our country is self-sufficient at present in foodgrains, specially wheat and rice. But there are certain areas, where we have been suffering from deficiency, particularly in respect of edible oils and sugar. In order to fill up the gap between demand and supply, we have to spend significant portion of our foreign exchange on the import of edible oil and sugar. Therefore, in order to make our country self-sufficient and also to reduce the burden of payment of foreign exchange, we have to encourage domestic production of such goods. We shall have to take some measures for increasing the growth rate of our existing production and also to encourage the farmers to produce more, we shall have to adopt some measures such as offering remunerative price for their products as also adopt some other measures to bring home to the small farmers the benefits of the Crop Insurance Scheme through wide publicity. We shall have to encourage them and try our level best to reduce the risk and uncertainty about the fate of their products. We also have to encourage the farmers to adopt both intensive and extensive methods of cultivation to increase their agricultural produce. We shall have to take measures for extension of improved technology for more areas.

Further, we shall have to make provisions for easy availability of credit facilities to the poor farmers. We should also arrange to supply them with high yielding varieties of seeds, fertilizers, manures and chemicals.

In addition to these things, the Government should come forward with adequate funds and elaborate provisions for better irrigation facilities, and for construction of major, medium and minor irrigation works to provide required quantity of water to agricultural fields and also to increase the irrigated areas for cultivation.

While thinking of improvement and development of our agriculture, we shall have to bear in mind the effects of high

floods, which are significantly associated with agriculture. Unless we control floods, our very purpose will be defeated. We have seen that every year almost in the entire country except a few limited areas, flood creates havoc. Just at the beginning of the cultivation of kharif crops, flood comes and it causes huge damages to our crops, washes away dwelling houses and thousands and thousands of people and cattle are shifted to high areas. Millions of hectares of land in the country are submerged under water for months together and it totally eliminates the possibilities of Monsoon kharif crops. Therefore, the Government should come forward with adequate funds for the implementation of the flood control programmes.

In my State of Assam, we have seen that every district of this particular State is submerged under water for months together. There is one fertile area in our State, namely Majuli, which is the largest river island in the world. This area has been completely ruined by floods. Actually, this particular area is the granary of Assam and it is also the seat of Assamese culture. Therefore, my humble suggestion to the hon. Minister is that instead of taking some piecemeal measures here and there by constructing bunds which are again washed away by the floods, leaving no trace of their existence, long term projects should be taken in order to control the floods. Unless we can control floods, we shall not be able to develop our agriculture. Such long term measures should be considered not as regional projects. These should be considered as national projects because the problem of flood is not a regional problem. It is a national problem. Therefore, I would like to submit that long term projects should be taken up, such as construction of big dams across the snowfed rivers. Only these dams shall be able to control the floods and these dams shall also be able to provide ample facilities for irrigating the agricultural lands. Therefore, my humble submission to the Minister is that the Government should come forward with adequate funds to take up some long term projects and not short term ones. We have found that crores and crores of rupees are spent in the name of relief work. All this type of spending and investment are very unproductive, India is a poor

country and we cannot afford to waste such large sums of money for unproductive purposes. Therefore, I would request the Ministry to come forward with adequate funds for the construction of big dams across the snow-fed rivers in order to control floods and also to provide facilities for irrigating cultivable land. With these words I thank you.

16.08 hrs.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : Thank you Mr. Chairman. I would first of all agree with my colleague here on my left that if you had given us a little more time, we could have dealt with the most vital subject of agriculture at a greater length and in greater detail.

It is also a sad commentary that a discussion of this importance, on this particular subject which affects the vast majority of the people of our country should arouse the kind of interest it has, in the Press and in the Chamber.

Now Sir, my duty first is to speak about the fertilizer industry, which for the first time, is a part of the Ministry of Agriculture as a full Department. What steel is to industry, fertilizer is to agriculture. The development and expansion of the fertilizer industry in India is a success story. Fertilizer today is a growing industry. The post-tax return on the investment in the fertilizer industry either in the public or private sector is 12 per cent.

Now, let us look at the history of the fertilizer industry in India. In 1950-51, we consumed 0.70 lakh tonnes of fertilizer. By 1990 we shall be consuming 14 crores and 40 lakh tonnes. In 1951-52, we produced 27,000 tonnes of nutrients. By 1990, we shall be producing 91 lakh tonnes. Our overall growth will be 11 per cent throughout the Seventh Plan. How have we achieved this? Twenty years ago, India was written off as a bad case, as far as feeding its population were concerned. It was considered beyond saving. But in 1967, when we had some of the worst droughts in many parts of India, Mrs. Indira Gandhi took up this challenge to

make India self-sufficient in food and we invested vigorously in the fertilizer industry. Our farmers and our experts have proved that there is nothing that they cannot achieve, if we decided to do so. The fertilizer industry is a good example of that. Today, the entire world acclaims our achievement in this particular field. Why does it do so? The simple reason that we have done this is on our own, on our own farmers, on our own workers and labourers who have achieved this. To organise any programme, any undertaking which involves 70 per cent of the people of this country is not a small task. It is not a minor achievement. It is a major achievement for this country and for the people of this country.

Now, let me give you some figures which speak for themselves. Production of fertilizer in 1985-86 was 100.5 per cent of the target, growth over 1984-85 was 11 per cent and as I said earlier, this will be maintained throughout, the Seventh Plan. But it is not enough as I should tell you in a few moments Mr. Chairman. The capacity utilisation will be 82.3 per cent in 1986-87 which is acceptable and we would like to improve it further. We hope to, but some of our plants are little old, they have to be revamped. They have to be modernised and the funds are being made available. New plants are coming up. Fifteen new plants are coming up. They include eight nitrogenous fertilizer plants and seven phosphatic fertilizer plants. I do not want to give you the names because they are available in the Report and the figures of the Seventh Plan are in the Annual Report which Members will no doubt have seen.

Now what about the future? The demographic projections of India by the end of the century are that we will be in the neighbourhood of 900 millions. For feeding 900 millions people, we will be requiring 235 million tonnes of foodgrains. For producing 235 million tonnes of foodgrains we shall require over 20 million tonnes of fertilizers. That means from 14 million tonnes in 1990 we have to go upto 20 million tonnes in the next ten years. We have to do this on our own. To maintain this a 12 per cent annual use of fertilizers is absolutely essential. It is the minimum. If our production falls below 12 per cent,

[Shri K. Natwar Singh]

we get into the danger zone where we will not be able to produce enough to feed our people. So, it is the endeavour of this Ministry, under the guidance of my senior colleague S. Buta Singh and my colleague Shri Makwana that we shall take every conceivable step to ensure that the production of fertilizer in this country keeps on going up. So, the 12 per cent growth rate is maintained.

Now, we are among the largest producers of the fertilizers in the world. And at the sametime, we are also one of the largest importers of fertilizers. We produce about 60 per cent of our requirements and import about 40 per cent and now we hope that when all the new plants that are coming up in the next four years or five years, these 15 plants are gas-based, some will use fuel, others will use coal this will be achieved. And now the coal technology is very new, to India, that is why some of our coal plants are not doing well. But we are looking into this. But given the determination and will and the finance, there is no doubt that we shall be able to cater to the demands of our vast market in India, and the Green Revolution will not be confined to 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 States. We shall extend it to all the States of the Union, and Union Territories. So, we can look forward to the growth, with satisfaction and with cautious optimism.

Now I would like to close on this note : This Ministry of Fertilizer is not only involved in large plants, but is making sure that services are available to the farmers all over the country—in small villages, large villages and in urban areas—at reasonable prices. Compared to the prices that have gone up in the last few years in other areas—whether it is steel, coal or electricity—the price rise in fertilizer has been something that we can accommodate, and it is reasonable; and since 31st of January, we have been monitoring this. We have put the prices back to 1983. There has been no appreciable difference in the off-take. It is marginal, which we can adjust, and we can live with it.

We have demonstration groups; we have Kisan Melas; we have training camps where seeds are distributed, I myself have

attended one recently. IFFCO and KRIBHCO have adopted villages, where we give them all the facilities available. We give them knowledge, we show them films, and answer questions. We are also extending our services to the dryland areas. As several Members referred to this, special attention will be paid to this.

One distinguished hon. Member mentioned that the completion of these plants, particularly the ones which are based on gas, is dependent on the completion of gas pipelines. Government have absolutely no doubt—neither I nor my colleagues in the Ministry—that this pipeline will be completed in time. It is our hope that some of our plants will be completed not only in time, but before their time.

SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY (Midnapore) : Since the time is very short, I will only put a few points before the Minister. First I would like to know : Why has the implementation of land reform been tardy, as yet ? You had a plan to complete land reform by 31.3.1983. Why has this not yet been completed ?

The planners had placed much emphasis on land reform. But I am apprehensive that on our Governments, particularly the Governments in such States where the Congress Party is ruling, the pull of the landlords is so great, that land reform is not being implemented.

Government has taken possession of only 5.6 million acres of land, as yet; and the actual distribution is 4.4 million acres, of which more than 50% goes to West Bengal and Kerala. This is the first point I want to make.

It is a very good thing that Government is going to reclaim 40 million hectares of culturable wasteland in the 7th five year Plan. It is a very good thing. But then, the Government has not mentioned whether this land will be given to the landless agricultural labour, or not. Are they going to bring in these big houses in the matter of reclamation, in the name of production; or, are they going to include landless labourers also—who are land-hungry ? This is my second question.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : It should not be put to sale.

SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY : I too agree with you. You convince your Government.

Thirdly, the Green Revolution is operative only in Punjab, Haryana, Western U.P. and a portion of Andhra. The South is neglected; not only the South, but the eastern region is also neglected. Government itself admits these things. Assam, Orissa, West Bengal, Bihar—all these places are left out. I would like to know what is the plan of the Government to see that these areas also hope for a Green Revolution? What are you going to do about these things?

In the meantime, I beg to submit that all the hon. Members have stated that there is stagnation in the production of oilseeds, pulses, etc. We are hearing that plans are being taken, but the figures do not show whether your plans have brought any results or not. In future if you do like green revolution, if you can produce more wheat, people will applaud you. But if you cannot produce pulses and oilseeds, etc. then people will definitely go against you. People will ask, why shall we import oil and sugar costing several thousands of crores of rupees of our fund? So, you have to answer this point.

Just now I was hearing from the Minister regarding fertiliser. Yes, the progress, as mentioned, is really impressive. But here I would like to ask Shri Buta Singh also whether this Haldia Fertiliser Plant, after spending Rs. 450 crores, has been able to produce 450 tonnes even. You will kindly answer this point. There is a colossal wastage and we, Members from West Bengal, have been shouting for the last 6-7 years; I do not know what you are going to do about that. All the Ministers know about these things. It is going on for the last long number of years. So, the remedy for the Haldia Fertiliser Plant has to be brought about.

About irrigation, yes, in irrigation also some advancement has been made. But even then today 70 per cent of our cultivable land has no irrigation facilities; only 30 per cent of our land has got irrigation facilities. In Punjab, Haryana and other places, we will cover more. Regarding eastern region, again West Bengal,

Bihar, Assam, and Orissa, they are suffering from irrigation. In my constituency, there are areas where irrigation facilities are only 6-7 per cent. So, the Government of West Bengal has moved the Centre for Subarnarekha Dam at Midnapore. It is lying with the Planning Commission for years together; some loopholes, some faults are being found and it is being delayed. I would submit that this Dam should be taken up at the earliest.

On all sides it has been stated regarding the disparity in prices between the industrial goods and the agricultural goods. The least said the better. Last year, the jute procedure had suffered; this year also they are going to suffer; cocconut growers are suffering; cotton growers are also suffering. By what plan the government has got to see that the producers who produce these things do get the proper prices and this disparity between material produced by industrial sector and the agricultural sector should be finished? How do you want to remove this disparity between the two?

With these words, I again thank you and I hope that Minister will reply to my all questions.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI (Bilhaur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demand for Grants presented by the hon. Agriculture Minister. As has been stated by several hon. Members, ours is an agricultural country and it is very necessary that to remove the hunger of the people of this country, agricultural production is increased. It is true that since we achieved independence, the agricultural production has increased enormously but there is still great need to increase it further.

16.24 hrs.

[*MR. SPEAKER in the chair*]

The biggest irony is that the farmer in spite of his best efforts is unable to get the fruits of his hard work and toil due to calamities like floods, drought, hailstorms etc. at different times. Then, he does not get fair price also for his produce.

[Shri Jagdish Awasthi]

All the hon. Members expressing their views have stated this and the hon. Minister himself realises that the farmer does not get the price which he should get keeping in view the hard work he puts and the money he invests. As against this, the industrialists fix the prices of their products keeping in view the cost they incur. But, unfortunately, in the case of the farmers yield, it is the intermediaries who fix the prices. Though you have constituted the Agricultural Prices Commission, yet the farmers are not getting the benefits. I request the hon. Minister that these things create resentment among the peasantry, so a permanent solution of the problem should be found out so that the farmers are able to get remunerative prices for their produce and unremunerative farming is converted into remunerative farming.

Along with it, it is also necessary that the declining agricultural production is increased. There are two types of farming—intensive farming and extensive farming. Production should be increased through intensive farming. Also, under the National Rural Development Programme small and marginal farmers are provided with loans and grants from the banks in order to lift them above the poverty line under 20 Point Programme, but large scale bungling takes place in it. The touts indulge in bungling in the matter of payments made to the beneficiaries for purchasing goats, cows, buffaloes or pigs. Without taking much time, I would like to say that you should review this Programme. The Government of India releases crores of rupees to the State Governments for providing benefits to the beneficiaries, but in reality these people are not being benefited in any way. Through you, I would like to submit that instead of making direct Payment to these beneficiaries, if you open small industries etc. in the villages and employ them there, then these people will definitely be benefited and will be able to come above the poverty line. At present, they are going below the poverty line even after administering them first and second doses and resentment is increasing among them. I, therefore, urge that you may consider such type of Programmes and employ the poor in the vocational centres. There is a great need of such a measure today.

I also want to submit that though you provide large sums of funds through the cooperative societies, yet it is not received in time. You are increasing the number of fertiliser depots, but the subsidy you give on fertilisers is not made available to all the farmers. The result is that when they do not get fertilisers, the agriculture suffers. I may also submit that in the Department of Cooperatives, specially in Uttar Pradesh, fake loans worth crores of rupees have been shown against the farmers. Many a time it has been stated that these loans are fake, even then the same loans are shown against farmers names and 'Amins' harass the farmers. Therefore, you should reconsider that when it has been decided several times that money cannot be recovered, why then it is being shown as loans against the farmers. There are hundreds of crores of rupees which are being shown as loan against the farmers. The result is the banks are burdened with outstanding loans and they are unable to provide money to the farmers. I want that you may consult the State Governments and prepare a programme so that those hundreds of crores of rupees which cannot be recovered now are written off and the farmers feel relieved of this burden. This burden should be shared equally both by the centre and the State Governments. You must take action in this regard.

One thing more I want to say. You take many steps to check floods and droughts. In Kanpur district, the flood problem is not there, but the problems of waterlogging and inundation do exist. Waterlogging creates problem there. Every year thousands of acres of land gets submerged and the farmers suffer heavily. To save the land from submerging, the Centre and the State Government should formulate schemes under which drainage system is provided for the submerged land. Also, steps are taken after the floods have occurred. My request is that steps should be taken beforehand so that the farmers are able to take benefits and have not to suffer losses which they suffer due to the floods.

In the end, I would like to make one more point. I had made this submission last year also. The Government is taking measures to encourage fisheries.

Fishes, particularly big fishes, are being exported. It gives good returns and Foreign exchange is earned thereby. But no help is provided to the poor fishermen and boatmen. My submission is that they should be provided with financial assistance. They are also not getting any benefit from the Welfare Board constituted by the Government. I would, therefore, like to request that fishermen and the boatmen living along the rivers should be given assistance so that they may enjoy the benefits.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants presented by the hon. Minister.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA (Salempur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture after making great efforts.

I would start my speech in the voice of a sad farmer. One farmer says to another in Bhojpuri :

*Abhaga hamare deswa ke bhele kisaan
Gaji mian murga mange,
Kali mai mange chlrki awokau,
Abhaga hamere deswa ke bhele kishan
Government pot mange,
Neta Log vote mange
Amla-vakil kahen chod de eman,
Abhaga hamere deswa ke bhele kisaan.
Sab kol haman se mange,
haman ka kaise mangi
hamani Abhangwan ke duta sia Ram bane
Abhaga hamare deshwa ke bhele kisaan.*

[Pot means land revenue]

I shall start my speech on this point. Agriculture is such a subject which is related to everybody. Fertilisers, water, diesel for tractor are needed for ensuring good agricultural production. Sir, a professor or a scientist need food to eat. If he does not get food, his mind cannot remain sound. Because "*Bhuvakshitam Krimano Karogi, Papam Chidda Janani niskaruna bhawanti*" It means that a starved man tends to commit crime. So, he needs food. What does a farmer do? He produces wheat, rice, ghee, butter, vegetables for the scientists and professors. He produces better things for us to sustain life. The rich and the urban

people have big houses to live in. At least, he should also have a small house to live in and a cot for his use. This is a glaring disparity and he is living in such a condition. This is the reason that the people in Bihar are being shot dead. I would congratulate the agricultural scientists for it is only due to them that the production of agriculture has increased from what it was 10 to 15 years ago. The agricultural scientists have developed new varieties of wheat and rice. The farmers in villages say that they would not take to cultivation as the cost of production has gone up very high. This has broken their backbone. 6 to 8 or 10 quintals of wheat is grown in one acre of land, but he has to sell it at a very low price. The farmer has to pay more for harvesting and threshing his crops. Government have fixed the rate of wheat at Rs. 165 per quintal, but he gets very less. In Uttar Pradesh the same thing is purchased from the private dealers at a reasonable rate, but the farmers are given very low price for it. Sir, good quality wheat is purchased from the farmer after sieving it, but the same wheat is purchased from the private dealers without sieving it. The hon. Members may be aware of the quality of wheat which is available at the Fair Price Shops. If this is how the farmer is treated, how can he get remunerative price? In other words, the farmer is getting very low price for his produce. He is not getting remunerative price. He is only able to make both ends meet. He should get fair price for his produce. Whenever we raise this demand, the Government gives plea that they have to provide foodgrains to the Government servants and to the people living in the cities at low price. Sir, the prices given to the farmers for their produce are very low.

Government imports edible oil from other countries. In a meeting held under 20-Point Programme, it was decided that the farmers, having half or one acre of land, should be given subsidy to grow tori and mustard, as they are not able to grow it. Only farmers having 8 acres or 10 acres of land can grow it. They should be encouraged to grow oilseeds by providing them subsidy. If subsidy and fertiliser are provided to such farmers, the production of oilseeds can increase. Instead of importing oil from other countries on higher rates, it

[Shri Ram Nagina Mishra]

would be better if farmers are encouraged to grow more oilseeds by ensuring them its fair price.

Similar is the case of cotton as well. The farmer is not getting fair price for cotton. Earlier the matter was raised in this House. Remunerative price should be given for cotton so as to increase its production. The condition of farmers is very miserable and disparity is increasing. In the cities, huge multi-storied buildings are coming up and on the other hand villages are being deserted. This disparity should be removed. The ancestral land measuring 50 to 60 acres has been brought under Land Ceiling Act, but in the cities there is no restriction whatsoever on multi-millionaires. The multi-millionaires are constructing multi-storied buildings having 20 to 40 storeys and there is no check on them. They construct buildings by taking billions of rupees as loan. On the other hand billions of rupees are outstanding against the sugar mill owners. Last year billions of rupees remained outstanding against them. The farmer does not get immediate payment of his wheat and sugarcane. Is anything available in the market free of cost or without making the payment on the spot. Only the sugarcane and wheat are such items of the farmer which are purchased in advance without making payment on the spot. In the area from which I hail, crores of rupees of the people due to the sale of the sugar-canes are outstanding and the Government is doing nothing for its payment. If public money or the bank money remains outstanding against some villager, he is immediately put behind the bars in the tehsil, but in big cities crores of rupees as taxes remain outstanding against the people, but they are not put behind the bars. Can you give any instance where some multi-millionaire in the country, against whom crores of rupees are outstanding as taxes and income tax, has ever been put behind the bars.

The Government provides loan to the small farmers through co-operatives, but the interest thereon is charged at the rate of 14 per cent per annum. If they are not able to repay it in time, interest at the rate of 25 per cent and 10 per cent surcharge thereon is realised from them and in case of non-payment they are put behind the bars in the tehsil.

The farmer has to pay Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per litre for the kerosene oil. We had asked as to why such thing is happening: the reply was given that there was no method to colour it. The farmer has to pay more for the salt, the item for which Gandhiji had launched an agitation. The Government is not able to provide even kerosene oil and the salt at the low price.

With these words I would request the hon. Minister to remove the snags in the supply of electricity. Arrangements should be made to provide electricity to farmers at appropriate time. Power is not available at the time of thrashing of wheat. He gets power at 12 O' clock in the night. I want that you should supply power to him in time so that wheat could be thrashed. With these words I support the Demands for Grants of this Ministry.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, due to paucity of time I would draw your attention towards only a few things.

Firstly, so far as Green Revolution is concerned I am sorry to state that Jammu Kashmir State is not producing foodgrains to the desired extent. That is why we have to get supplies of wheat from Punjab and Haryana. During winter our farmers have to migrate to Haryana, Punjab and Western Uttar Pradesh to earn their livelihood.

MR. SPEAKER : You grow for us and we grow for you.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : I wanted to submit that so far as agriculture is concerned there is great potential to produce foodgrains in the hill areas of Jammu and Kashmir, but the main reason for poverty in our area is that we are neither able to produce for ourselves nor for sending foodgrains to you. In the entire country two crops are grown every year, but in our State only one crop is grown. In whole of the country, Agricultural Research Centre have been opened, but in Jammu and Kashmir not even a single such Centre has been opened.

Ours is a cold and snowy region, but the climatic conditions there and in the neighbouring Himachal Pradesh are not worse than Russia, America and Europe,

These countries experience more severe cold than us, but because of the advanced science and technology, the agricultural yield is quite high there. The reason why our State is not progressing in agricultural production is that it has not got the benefit of scientific and technological experiments. Therefore, I would request that one Agricultural Research Centre should be set up in Jammu and Kashmir which should engage itself in research as to how the maximum food-grains could be produced in cold and snowy regions and should make available the results of the research to our State. I think there should be no difficulty in setting up such a Centre there. So far no Research Centre has been set up in Jammu and Kashmir, because you have not paid any attention towards this. If production can be increased by agricultural research in countries like America, Britain, Germany and Russia, where severe cold is experienced, there is no reason why production cannot be increased in Jammu and Kashmir. I hope you will pay attention towards this and will open an Agricultural Research Centre in our State.

We have a very big problem. Apple is grown in our State in abundance, but it gets affected by a disease named 'scab'. This is destroying and ruining our apple industry. Growers there are facing a big difficulty due to this disease. The private sector has found out a medicine 'Dythene' to protect apple from this disease, but in the use of this medicine scandal and embezzlement of crores of rupees has been committed. This medicine has not only not protected apple from 'scab', the production of apple has also suffered due to this. Therefore, I request the Government to embark upon a research scheme to protect the yield of apple from this disease. The apple industry has not only been affected in Jammu and Kashmir, but it has been affected in Himachal Pradesh also. Lakhs of people in these two States depend on this industry. Therefore, you should establish your own plant to manufacture medicine which may be used in protecting the apple crop so that the efforts to earn crores of rupees by the private sector in this field could be put to a halt.

We also produce saffron. About this commodity I would like to submit that this has not only a domestic market worth

crores of rupees, it has a big foreign market also. Earlier, saffron used to be grown only in certain patches like Pampore in the State, but now, as a result of the latest developments in science and technology and the hard work done by the scientists in the State, it is being grown in other parts of the Valley of Kashmir also. At present it is being produced in several parts of the Valley of Kashmir and the earlier concept that it cannot be grown in other than Pampore area has changed. If efforts are made to increase the production of saffron I can assure you that the country can earn foreign exchange worth crores of rupees. It has a market in Paris, Berlin and other big countries of the world. When visitors from those countries visit Kashmir, the most sought after commodity by them is saffron.

Through you, Sir, I want to submit one thing more. There is not a single State in the country where fertiliser plants have not been set up. The hon. Minister has spoken much on this aspect; Shri Natwar Singh has also dwelt on the subject. This has given us the encouragement that lot of things are happening in our country and we are producing so much that we are even going to export. But in Jammu and Kashmir, till date no fertiliser plant has been installed. It is badly needed there. Keeping in view the peculiar geographical and climatic conditions of the State, one plant must be set up there.

I am grateful that you have provided me with an opportunity to speak and I want that these problems should be solved.

SHRI M.L. JHIKRAM (Mandla) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to express my thanks to you for allotting me time to speak on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Sir, Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy of the country and majority of the people depend on it. It gives employment to the large number of people. Our country has made much progress in the last few years. In the 7th Plan we have fixed a target of 4 per cent of increase in agriculture per year, but it is for those areas where irrigation and other agricultural facilities are available. I would request you that hill areas should also be developed

[Shri M.L. Jhikram]

in the matter of agriculture. The hill areas are not making progress to the desired extent in so far as agriculture is concerned I have been elected from a hill area. I definitely know that plain and even land is required for cultivation, but no thought has been given in this respect in the hilly areas. Even if this matter has been discussed, nothing has been implemented. Secondly, irrigation is very important for the development of agriculture. But in hilly areas neither dams, nor big ponds can be constructed. However, small lift irrigation schemes from the nullahs can be formulated, but nothing has been done in this regard. In my district at least twelve schemes are lying pending, which are aided by foreign countries. But it is a matter of regret that administrative approval has not been given so far whereas we want speedy development of agriculture in the backward areas, but no attention is being paid even to such useful and welfare projects. In this connection I have written to the State Government in respect of Kota Sangya Dam that it is very useful project for this District and which is foreign aided and if it is completed, the percentage of irrigation in this District would go up. Just now only 3 per cent irrigation facility is available there. The State Government have intimated that another proposal has been lying pending in the Planning Commission which has not been approved as yet. I would request that the Schemes formulated for this area should be considered sympathetically and immediately approved on priority basis so that hilly areas also enter 21st century with good expectations. I request that whatever schemes are submitted for the progress of such backward areas to the Planning Commission particularly in respect of agricultural sector, which is backbone of our economy should be approved without any delay so that hill areas could make progress expeditiously.

In this context mention has been made about the Agricultural Laboratories and taking Labs to the Land. In this connection I would like to say that coarse grains like Kodo, Kutaki, ramtala etc. are grown in hilly areas. Research should be conducted in respect of high yielding varieties and

good quality seeds for the aforesaid cereals, invariably so that the farmers of the hilly areas may take benefit of it and they may make progress. In the hilly areas, no land lease has been given to the farmers of forest villages. Hundreds and thousands of such cases are lying pending, with the result the people are not able to cultivate properly. Although they are interested in development, but they are under the constant fear of their land being taken away by the Government, and their labour being wasted. I would request that land should be given on lease to the people in hilly areas. The crops of those farmers who are living in forest villages, should not be seized.

I would like to submit to the hon. Minister through you. Sir, that the officers of Forest Department have declared cow dung as a national wealth in Khargone district of Madhya Pradesh which is astonishing and a matter of regret. The officers of the Forest Department have declared cow dung as a national wealth and it has been seized. If such a thing goes on, the problems of the villager will increase. I would submit that this should be looked into and the cow dung should not be treated as a national wealth. It is the asset and wealth of the farmer. As regards afforestation I would like to make some points. The trees are being felled and the Forest Department is planting new trees. What is the use of it? It will also increase pollution as well as affect rains adversely. I would submit that where there are denuded hills, where there is not even a single tree, afforestation should be done there. Similarly a huge chunk of land belonging to the big landlords in lying unused and cultivation is not being done on it. The Government should issue strict instruction that such land should be put to use. With these words, I convey my thanks to you for giving me time to speak.

[English]

SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI (Sikkim) : Mr. Speaker, I am grateful to you for giving me time to speak on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture.

I would like to mention the following few facts about my State of Sikkim in this regard.

The Central Ministry has directed all the State Governments to introduce crop insurance scheme from Kharif 1985. I feel this scheme is a good one, if properly implemented, as it helps farmers to insure their crops so that they may not suffer losses in case of crop failure due to natural calamities and incidence of diseases and pests. But this the crop insurance scheme covers only cereals, pulses and oilseeds and it will not be of any advantage to Sikkim unless cash and commercial crops are also included. Sikkim grows some of the important cash crops, such as large cardamom, ginger, seed potato, orange and off-season vegetables and these crops have great importance and significance for improving the economic condition of local farmers. Further, considering the peculiar topographic and agro-climatic situation of Sikkim, priority should be accorded to growing cash and commercial crops. The State Government has also laid great stress for promoting the cultivation of crops like spices, fruits, tuber crops and off-season vegetables. The idea is to produce high value and low volume crops so that the farmers could make good income even from small land holding.

Keeping these facts in view, it would be of great advantage to local farmers if cash and commercial crops are also included in crop insurance scheme so as to enable them to take full advantage of such a good scheme introduced by the Central Government.

Large cardamom is the foremost commercial crop of Sikkim, the area and production are 23,000 hectares and 3,000 tonnes respectively. This crop has immense potentiality and fits in very well under agro-forestry system of land use. Further, there is ample scope for increasing the area and production. The biggest constraint in the development of this crop has been the tremendous fluctuations of prices as a result of which many a time the farmers have to encounter distress sale. It is, therefore, desirable to explore the possibility of exporting large quantities of cardamom so that the farmers will be assured of remunerative price.

Sikkim also produces ginger and the total production is around 10,000 tonnes of ginger per annum. The area and production of ginger has gone up considerably during the last five years whereas the price has been decreasing. This has greatly discouraged the farmers and the area under this crop is likely to come down in the near future if the price for ginger does not improve. In order to find new markets for ginger there is an urgent need for ascertaining the feasibility of exporting the same or marketing for domestic use of the same.

The Central Government has been doing a lot for the socio-economic development of tribals. In Sikkim also the tribal population constitute about 23% of the total population and the North district has the largest concentration of tribals in one pocket, although the tribal population in three other districts is more than the tribal population of North district. The tribals in districts other than the North are scattered and concentrated in large number of pockets. Their economic situation is far more worse compared to those in North district. The State Government has been making all efforts to improve their economy with very limited resources, but it is not possible to assist such farmers with the available funds under Plan programmes...

MR. SPEAKER : Mrs. Bhandariji, you give it, he will add it.

AN HON. MEMBER : A good ruling, Sir.

SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : This makes it necessary to cover the tribal farmers of East, West and South districts under Special Central Assistance Programme so that they may also get the same benefits as has been given to farmers of North district. These farmers have been costantly pressing for such benefits and they have already started feeling neglected. The objective of the Special Central Assistance programme is to help tribals to improve their economy and it is desirable to include all the tribal farmers residing throughout Sikkim rather than concentrating only in one district. If this is not done then the tribal farmers of other districts will lag behind in economic development.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduar) : Everybody in this House including yourself calls himself a farmer....

MR. SPEAKER : I do not call, Sir, but I am.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : We say we represent the farmers in this House. Still the farmers' plight is very sorryed in this country. The reason is : what the Government should do first is the land reforms. Land reform is a must because those who are actual tillers have very little land. Those who are holding lands are not at all farmers, they are so-called farmers. They have a good number of lands. That is why in agriculture we are still lacking...

AN HON. MEMBER : Culture.

MR. SPEAKER : Demand reforms in other places also.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Then connected with land reforms is irrigation. So these two Ministries—Irrigation and Agriculture should get together and think over it as to how to provide the facilities for irrigation to the farmers.

Secondly, we should have a need based agriculture. We know in every block how many people are there. Then we should calculate how much rice, how much eggs, how much meat, how much pulses, etc. we need. That should be calculated and the production should be diverted on that line. Then we can know how much our country needs. Now our living standards are very low compared to other countries. Very few people get milk, eggs and other essential foods which a person needs every day. It has become a medicine for a big percentage of our people. Indian people are not getting so much calories a human being should get every day. It is below the scale. Though we have achieved self-sufficiency in food production, still what a person needs in terms of calories we are still not getting. So our living standard is very low. So that has to be improved.

Then agriculture, in our country, is reserved for those who do not know any kind of profession or who does not have

any business or service or any other work. Then he is pushed into agriculture. That means only illiterate or those who have no other means come into agriculture. In that way, if such sort of people are put to agriculture, then how can expect improvement in agriculture? Most of the members have spoken about the fixation of price for the agricultural produces and they highlighted that the farmers are not getting the reasonable price for the same. In this connection, I would like to suggest that the farmers should be taken into consideration; their representatives must be asked as to how much price the agriculturists should get for their produces.

As far as the industry is concerned, the Management and the Government sit together, while fixing the price of the industrial products, and they fix the price accordingly. On the contrary the farmers are not even consulted as to how much price they should get for their produce like jute, rice and wheat. Here, the Minister and the officers sit together and they fix the price for the agricultural produce arbitrarily. So, the grievances of the farmers remain unresolved. In this connection, I would suggest that the farmers or their representatives should be given an opportunity to sit together and fix the price. Then, they can get some justice. In the industrial field, the industrialists are very much involved in fixing the price for their products. So, I would like to ask as to why not the farmers should also be involved while price is fixed like other people? They are very much neglected.

Further, there is one demand which I would like to go on record. My demand is that every Block should be provided with at proof storage facilities where the farmers can keep their produce.

MR. SPEAKER : Why you are repeating it? He has already covered it.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : If it is so, it is all right. Then, one more point I would like to make. Every block should be provided with cold storage facilities for the perishable items which agriculturists produce.

MR. SPEAKER : Transportation for perishable fruits and vegetables from one place to another is also necessary.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Finally I would like to make one suggestion. Food processing in the small scale industry and poultry and in the like fields, there should be training facilities for them. The Police need training; the cricketeers need training. So, every block must have a training centre to educate the farmers about the new technologies that are available. That is my request. I hope the hon. Minister, perhaps, will think over it.

[Transition]

*SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM (Arakkonam) : Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, in support of the Demand for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation for 1986-87, I wish to make a few suggestions.

For the terminal year of 7th Five Year Plan, the target of food production has been fixed at 180 million tonnes. But for 1986-87 no target of production has been fixed for oil seeds, cotton, jute and sugarcane. The production of oil seeds and sugarcane should be given as much importance as the production of foodgrains. Then only we will be able to avert the import of oil seeds. We will be able to produce more sugarcane, which in consequence will result in higher yield of sugar. We can then export sugar in substantial quantity. I want that adequate attention must be paid to the production of oil seeds and sugarcane. Another important issue is the existence of malpractices in the sugarmills, whether they are in the private sector or in the cooperative sector. The management of sugarmills do not give the scheduled prices to the sugarcane cultivators. They owe several lakhs of rupees to sugarcane cultivators. I would like to refer to my personal experience with a sugarmill in the cooperative sector.

There is a sugarmill in cooperative sector in Ambur in Tamil Nadu. This is

being exploited fully. The members have not got any dividend for several years. The Special Officers appointed by the State Government to manage the cooperative sugar mills under supersession also behave in an autocratic manner. In Ambur sugar mill recently 1 lakh bags of sugar has been sold at a price which is 30% below the prevailing market price. Naturally the sugarmill runs under a loss. The Special Officers do not take any interest to run these mills effectively.

There is no meaning in continuing with this kind of aimless behaviour of sugarmill owners. Several years ago the Central Government appointed Bhargava Commission to investigate into these malpractices and make suggestions for improving the sugar industry. This Bhargava Commission recommended the nationalisation of sugar industry. In this House also there were several discussions about the recommendations of Bhargava Commission. So far this recommendation of Bhargava Commission has not yet been implemented. I am sure that our competent Minister of Agriculture, Shri Buta Singh, will nationalise the sugar industry as recommended by the Bhargava Commission. Then only the sugar industry will become profitable.

In Tamil Nadu there are only two Regional Rural Banks. I demand that a Regional Rural Bank should be set up in Pallipattu, which is in my constituency. Before I conclude, I would point out that in many States the cooperative societies are under supersession. There are also many loopholes in the State Cooperative Acts. The Central Government has recently appointed a Committee to look into these loopholes and suggest guidelines for the amendment of State Cooperative Acts. I request that the recommendations of this Committee should be implemented by the State Governments and the State Cooperative laws must be made potent instruments of action. I would take this opportunity to suggest that the cooperative institutions must be entrusted to well-trained professional management.

With these words I conclude my speech.

*The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we feel elated after seeing photos in the report which has been given to us by the hon. Minister. When the women and farmers return their homes bringing grains from their fields, they feel great satisfaction. But when they take their foodgrains to the market for sale, they return from the markets virtually in tears...
(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : They look good in veil.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Sir, you are perfectly right. They look beautiful in veil. We are pained very much when we see them weeping. The farmer has to suffer loss in every respect. So, attention should be paid towards his sufferings.

I would like to submit through you, Sir, that the Government fixes a lower price for sugarcane, but imports sugar from other countries. Similarly oilseed is also imported at cheaper rates, but it is sold here at higher prices. The money which is used for importing these commodities should be utilised for the production of these things in the country itself so that the farmer may prosper and also all these things could be grown here.

Sir, we spend Rs. 700 crore for the import of sugar and other commodities. Sugar is imported at the rate of Rs. 225 per quintal and is sold here at the rate of Rs. 600 per quintal. In this way the money which is used for importing these commodities should be spent for improving the lot of the farmers. We import oil worth Rs. 1300 crores from other countries, but you say that you have no money for dry farming to be undertaken in the country. Then you say that the country is self-sufficient. You import coconut oil, edible oil, sugar etc. What is the reason of it? The reason so far I have understood is that the farmer does not get remunerative price of his produce so he is not taking interest in the agricultural work. It is, therefore, necessary that the money, which is spent for importing all these commodities, should be spent here for the betterment of the farmers in our country so that they may be encouraged in their work.

Sir, the National Seeds Corporation purchases seed at the rate of Rs. 5 per kg.

and sells it at the rate of Rs. 7 per kg. Its cost comes to Rs. 7 per kg. and then you give subsidy on the seeds at the rate of Rs. 3 per kg. I fail to understand that when the Seeds Corporation purchases seed at the rate of Rs. 5 per kg. and sells it at the rate of Rs. 10 per kg, whether this increase of Rs. 5 per kg. is due to bringing it to the godown and then taking it out of it. This is wrong and such thing should not take place. You call it a economic price. You say that subsidy is being provided on this item, but you are increasing its rate from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10. In this way money is being wasted. This should not happen. We should provide benefit to the farmer. I would request that our hon. Minister, Mr. Speaker and eighty per cent of the Members have agricultural background. So sufficient time should be allotted for discussion on the problems of farmers. We sit here from 11 o'clock in the morning till 9 o'clock in the night. But when discussion on this issue is taken up, we find that we have no time for it. The hon. Minister has no time whereas there is sufficient time to speak on other demands for grants.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I should like to know from the hon. Minister as to what is his policy in regard to ground nut and cotton? Cotton is sold at a lower rate, but the cloth made from cotton is sold at higher rates. The potatoes are sold at cheaper rates, whereas chips made from potatoes are sold at higher prices. Similarly tomatoes are sold at cheaper rate, but Ketchnp etc. made out of it are sold at higher rates. I would like to know as to what steps the hon. Minister has taken or he is going to take in this regard? When the agricultural product turns out from the factory in a changed form, it is sold at rates which are 150 to 200 per cent higher than the prices paid to the farmers. What is the reason of it? The main reason is that there is no co-ordination between the commerce and Food Ministries. You do not think about the interest of the producer and the consumer, but you take care of the interests of industrialists only.

I would like to tell the House through you, Sir, that not even one per cent of the total outlay is being spent in rural areas and

the farmers are not getting even 20 per cent of what they should have got. This anomaly has to be removed. Only then the condition of farmers and agriculture could be improved.

Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me time to express my views.

***SHRI B.N. REDDY (Miryalguda) :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, since the time at my disposal is very limited, I will be very brief and confine myself to a couple of points. I will conclude my speech before you ring the bell.

Sir, there is a saying in Telugu which means that there is no food for the one who provides food. Farmer is the man who provides food. Ours is the country of farmers. Majority of our countrymen are farmers or farm workers. It is a pity that the farmers who toil round the clock throughout the year to grow food in order to feed the countrymen have no food to eat. So poor they are. The main reason for the poverty of the farmers in the country is that the 37 years of Congress rule in the country has done virtually nothing for their benefit. No remunerative prices were offered to the agricultural produce. As though this is not sufficient the Government imposed various levies and taxes to break the back of farmers. The Government had concentrated only on industries and provided good prices for industrial products to enrich the already rich industrialists. The Government policies favoured the capitalists. These wrong policies of the Government have reduced the farmers to the bone and marrow. Now the position is that farmers are facing starvation. Sir, the Government had come out with some statistics regarding generation of employment in rural India. The Government claims that it is spending huge amounts for creating jobs in our rural areas. Similarly, the Government says that it is spending huge amount on poverty alleviation programmes. But how about the results? How far did the Government succeed in creating employment and alleviating poverty? Can this Government claim any success in this regard? Similarly can this Government claim any success in its efforts to reduce unemployment in the

country? Sir, the Government has, in fact, failed miserably to tackle these problems. There is no decrease in the poverty in our villages. In fact, the living standards of our people in rural areas are falling down considerably. The small and poor farmers are now turning into agricultural labourers. It shows how much affected our farmers are by the poverty. In reply to my question No. 7180 dated 21st April, 1986 the hon. Minister for Labour has stated that :

“One of the major objectives of the Five Year Plan is employment generation. (Employment means major employment like rural employment) Full details of the funds allocated for the purpose are not available.

That is one answer. The other answer is : According to the 6th Five Year Plan document, about 12 million persons in the age group of 5+ were usually unemployed in March 1980. In the 7th Plan document, the usual status of unemployment estimate in the same age group has been indicated as 9.2 million in March 1985.” It means that the figure has come down from 12 m. persons to 9.2 millions in 5 years of time. Sir, this is not a major achievement. There has not been much improvement in providing employment to the unemployed. It also indicates that there is no improvement in rural employment. The unemployment is increasing day by day in our countryside. The Government claims to be spending huge amounts to generate rural employment. But instead of decreasing, the rural unemployment has been on the increase.

The claim for employment generation from 1985 to 1986 was 1.65 million man years to 2 million man years. But now almost 5 million man years are unemployed. That means 5 million man years of unemployment is there. Majority of these unemployed are the rural unemployed. This we have to keep in mind. Has the amount spent for generating employment yielded any fruits? Has the unemployment come down as a result of the efforts made by the Government? What is the present ratio between these two? The

*The speech was originally delivered in Telugu.

[Shri B.N. Reddy]

Government is not able to clear the position. To say that the Government is spending huge amount for generation of employment is just an eye wash and a camouflage to cover the failures of the Government.

Sir, now I will come to the last point. It is about IRDP programme. It is said that as much as Rs. 6000 crores had been distributed through banks as loans during the period between 1980 and 1986. But, Sir, 30% of the beneficiaries have no permanent assets. Permanent assets had not been created in the case of these 30% beneficiaries. Either they had disposed off these assets or abandoned. This is the position today of the assets created by Banks loans. Without providing them with livelihood on which they can rely on, the Government believes in distributing cattle etc. and claims of providing livelihood. It is an illusion if the Government thinks that it will succeed in alleviating poverty in rural India by distributing a few goats and bufallows here and there.

The implementation of radical land reforms is necessary. It is also necessary to provide employment. Land reforms can create lot of employment potential. But land reforms have become a disgraceful failure under the Congress regime. I would declare. It has become a disgraceful drama. It is in fact strengthening the capitalist land lordism, I would say, Sir, this is all that I want to say.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we always avail of the guidance that you provide to this august House and to the country from time to time. Today especially, Sir, I wish to place on record our gratitude on behalf of the millions and millions of farmers and peasants of this country to this august House for having taken at last the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture. I was not very sure that these Demands will be taken up because the way we were proceeding it had become almost impossible but I realise with your indulgence and with your personal efforts the Demands and Grants have been taken up.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Sir, we protest against this kind of allotment of time. Agriculture is the most important thing.

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Ranga, the boot is rather on the other leg. The time allotted was much more. The time was misused for unproductive things.

S. BUTA SINGH: Sir, I am thankful to you for providing this opportunity to this august House to discuss the most important aspect of our national life. Agriculture is not only an occupation for the farmers and the peasants but also is the very source of sustaining the life our country. The kisans provide food not only to our human population but also to all the other beings, namely, animals, birds etc. Anything which is living is fed by the farmers. Therefore, this is the most important aspect of our national life and I am thankful to the hon. Members for having given their suggestions on the most important issue that sustains life in our country.

Sir, I will be very brief in my reply. I would first of all like to place the balance sheet of the achievements of agriculture in the country which has been described in the Annual reports pertaining to Agriculture, Rural Development, Fertilisers and other allied subjects which are covered and served by the Ministry of Agriculture. But, Sir, some of the hon. Members raised certain basic issues on which I would like to touch while presenting the balance-sheet of the achievements made by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Sir, a very significant change has been made in the allocation of sources. In the Sixth Plan the allocation of the sources for agriculture was more in the Central Plan than in the State Plan. In the Sixth Plan the total allocation was Rs. 4900 crores out of which Rs. 2900 crores were in the State Plan and Rs. 2000 crores in the Central Plan whereas in the Seventh Plan out of a total allocation of Rs. 7214 crores, Rs. 4514 crores have been allocated to the State sector and only Rs. 2700 crores to the Central sector. This shows that we are trying to place more and more reliance on the efforts of the States. We are allocating more and more of funds to

the States so as to enable them to increase the agricultural production in this country. This is a very significant change so far as giving priority to the agricultural development in the States as well as in the Central Sector is concerned. Along with this, I would like also to take a little pride in presenting before this august House some of the facts. The hon. Member from Bihar raised a question that nothing has happened in the field of agriculture. He was questioning the very idea of agricultural development. The States know about this; the whole country knows it and the world over it is known that it is an established fact that we have made tremendous progress in the field of agricultural development. If you look at the per hectare yield of some of the crops, this will go a long way to establish that we have really revolutionised the method of cultivation in our country.

In 1950, the per hectare yield in rice was 600 Kg. This has now touched near about 1500 Kgs. or round about the figure. It is an average. If you look at some of the progressive States which have done very well, like Haryana, Punjab, and Andhra Pradesh you will find that in Punjab, rice yield has risen from 608 Kgs. to 3063 Kgs. Does it not show that this is a real revolution? Similarly, in the case of wheat, the per hectare yield was about 663 Kgs. and it has now reached 1873 Kgs. taking the average of the whole country. Again in Punjab, it is 3284 Kgs, perhaps it is the record which has been established by the country. Some hon. Members were very much concerned about the regional imbalance, inter-crop imbalance. Yes, it has come to our notice. These imbalances will have to be removed and we are making special efforts to see that some parts of our country specially the Eastern side, the Southern side and the Western side will also get due attention. But it is not true that if you look at the cropping pattern, in the case of certain crops, the Northern region has done well and in certain other crops, Southern region has done well. Take for example cotton. Now, in North-East, cotton yield is about 185 Kg. per hectare. But in Andhra Pradesh, it is 363 Kgs. per hectare. Similarly, I would like to refer to the progressive State in the case of sugarcane. In the North, it is about 62.25 Kg. per hectare. But in Tamil Nadu, it is 104.2

Kg. per hectare. In maize production, it is about 1830 Kgs. in Punjab whereas in Karnataka, it is 2719 Kg. per hectare. This also shows the efforts made by the Agriculture Ministry, by the State Governments, in attempting to increase the yield of our crops which have been evenly distributed although certain crops are specialised in certain States. For example, Maharashtra specialises in sugarcane, Tamil Nadu specialises in sugarcane and Karnataka specialises in maize. Therefore, there has been an attempt on the national scale to see that this progress is evenly distributed. But it is also a fact that we have now recognised that in certain parts of the country, specially the Eastern Sector—Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Assam and other States—has not done so well as they should have done. Therefore, we are having other projects for increasing the yield in that sector. Now, having done that, I would also like to mention that some of the hon. Members have raised certain points. I would like to start with the first hon. Member, Shri Ramachandra Reddy who initiated the debate. He was very critical about the NREP programmes. He was not correct in giving the figures for allocations for NREP programmes. I would like to inform the House that in the 6th Plan, the outlays were Rs. 1620 crores; it was including the State share. In the 7th Plan, it is Rs. 2487 crores. In the very first two years of the 7th Plan, the outlays have been Rs. 565 crores in 1985-86 and Rs. 670 crores in 1986-87. Therefore, this also goes to establish that we are giving much more importance to the poverty alleviation programmes in the country.

Then, we have also drawn special plans in specified areas, as my colleagues Shri Yogendra Makwana and Shri Natwar Singh have very successfully explained some of the highlights. I would not like to repeat because those subjects have been covered by them. Shri Makwana gave the information on dairy farming, fisheries, about mitigating the difficult conditions by the natural calamities and other things. I would like to confine myself only to some of the thrust areas in which the Government of India is very much keen to see that the overall improvement in the rural development and in the agriculture is achieved within a specified period.

[S. Buta Singh]

We have made both these programmes under the rural development and agriculture complementary to each other. Earlier, they were being taken independently, but now we are trying to dovetail the schemes under rural development with the agriculture, whether it is soil conservation or it is poverty alleviation, or it is creating more jobs in the rural areas. They will now be based more on the agricultural extension schemes so that the benefits go to the development of agriculture through the rural development schemes.

It is a question of using the available technology within our country. A very little of the technology available which has been created through the hard work of our scientists and research institutes, has been transferred to the rural areas. I was told by our scientists that about forty per cent of the technology that we have been able to achieve within the country is applied at the moment; sixty per cent of the technology available is yet to be transferred to the farmers so as to make them capable of increasing the productivity in their fields.

There has been some criticism about producing the results of the modern methods of cultivation. If you want to see the effect of it, Punjab or Haryana is a case in sight, Punjab, which is leading the country in modern cultivation, has established that more and more moderanization, applying more and more technology to the field brings more and more jobs. Look at the number of people that we are now seeing being deployed in the farmers' fields; the people from Bihar, UP, Rajasthan etc. Tremendous opportunities of employment are thrown. It is only through the efforts that you bring in the latest technology, job opportunities are widened.

There is another impression which I would like to dispel, and that is that certain people believe that smaller the size of the farm, the lesser chances of using modern technology. This is not correct. In Punjab, as you know, more than fifty five per cent of the farmers have less than five acres of land and look at the achievement of the Punjab farmers. It is not only the size of the farm. If you look towards the neighbouring countries, Korea

which is an advanced country, Japan, the size of the farm in some cases is less than two hectares, less than one hectare. It is the scientific approach, application of technology to the unit that is under your occupation, that makes it possible to increase the per hectare yield from the area.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Lab to Land campaign must be made permanent.

S. BUTA SINGH : That is right and we are doing it.

As I was mentioning, progress in the agriculture field has been quite encouraging. But for these drought years which have intervened and which are continuing for the last four or five years, we would have overshoot the targets that we have fixed for ourselves. But unfortunately, we could not do so because of the difficult conditions created by the weather, whether it is floods or droughts. And mostly it is because of drought. As my distinguished colleague, Shri Yogendra Makwana just now mentioned, a large number of our States are reeling under drought and that too for the last four years, with the result that the underground water table has almost disappeared and it is impossible for our kisans to draw on the water because they do not have the implements. Through traditional methods they cannot reach to the level to which water has disappeared. Therefore, we are supplying special rigs to those States which are now suffering from drought.

Even then, the most heartening feature of this whole development is that our farmers whether they are under rain-fed conditions or when they are facing droughts of very very severe nature, are able to produce enough. The fall in production as compared to the earlier periods is not much because our scientists have made it possible to develop certain kinds of seeds and to have better management and application of inputs and usage of water *in situ*. That is why our kisans are able to sustain even in the most difficult areas. In the earlier years, when there was drought, production had fallen by 22 million tonnes because of just one year's drought. Now we are having drought for more than four years. The production has fallen in one instance by about 3 million tonnes and in

the second instance by about 6 million tonnes. This shows that through the application of science and with the initiative of our scientists, we have been able to sustain and even under the most difficult conditions our farmers are able to produce enough.

At the same time, there is no doubt that this time in the irrigated areas we are going to have a record production, an all time high record production of wheat and rice. This is another thing on which I would like our kisans to be congratulated by this august House because they are the real ones who are sustaining life in our country.

Now these are some of the areas in which we must continue our efforts. Hon. member Shri Sinha has raised a very important question about soil conservation. No doubt, this is a most important aspect of our farming. We are, at the moment, devoting our attention to maintain the quality of our soil. Soil erosion and soil degradation in our country are colossal. Upto the end of the Sixth Plan, a total of about 29.38 million hectares was attended to and an expenditure of Rs. 1,212.29 crores has been incurred. All types of soil have been treated and water conservation measures both under the Central and State sectors have been taken. This covers about 17 per cent of the total problem area. Now Sir, in the total Plan, we are also having our plan to treat the degradation of soil. A target for treating about 22.71 million hectares was proposed in the Seventh Plan. This would require huge amounts of money. But, because of the constraints of funds, it has been possible to allocate only Rs. 740.19 crores. And about seven million hectares of land will be treated during the Seventh Plan period. Therefore Sir, our continuous endeavour will be to improve the health of the soil because soil and water are the two natural assets.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : What about Water-Shed Management ?

S. BUTA SINGH : At the moment, I am talking about soil, I will come to water also later on. So, this is a natural asset, which cannot be stretched. We have to see that the health of the soil is not allowed to deteriorate. Therefore, all the programmes, whether it is from the Ministry of Forest or from the Ministry of Water Resources or from the Ministry of Agricul-

ture or from the Wasteland Board are to take care of this. The Wasteland Board has been established and our hon. Prime Minister personally has taken interest in these two natural resources. He himself has headed the panels for preserving these two natural resources—water and soil.

About water, the hon. Member had asked...

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY : He has asked for Water-shed Management. It is a soil conservation.

S. BUTA SINGH : 'Yes', there is an all-India Board for Watershed Management which is taken up special for dry land areas. Now, Sir, we are trying to increase every year, the irrigation facilities in the country and we are adding about 2.5 million hectares of irrigation potentials every year. This itself is more than the area—irrigated area—in Australia and a few other South-Asian countries put together. However, the unscientific and indifferent manner of the reservoirs and the canals led to extensive water-logging and inefficient use of precious water. Look at the extent of the problem. We are only able to utilise the 10 per cent of the precipitations in all the aspects, whether it is agriculture, industry, drinking water, ground water replenishment. This is a huge colossal wastage. 90 per cent of the precipitations is going waste, which should be engaging our attention and we are doing it. Therefore, we shall have to prepare a national plan for taking care of these natural resources and the Government of India, in collaboration with the Ministry of Water Resources, are very keen to see that this very scarce, very valuable resource is put to the best use. Also, at the same time, we are trying to optimise the land use under cultivation. Our efforts is to increase the cropping intensity from 118 per cent to 130 per cent in the dry land areas and 150 per cent to 200 per cent in the irrigated areas through National Crop Planning, Water Management as well as extension of marketing. Sir, my distinguished colleague, Shri Yogendra Makwana, has dealt with the activities in the animal husbandry field. We are trying to see that in the Seventh Plan, we are able to produce our target of 160 million tonnes of foodgrains, as mentioned by my distinguished colleague Shri Natwar Singh. We have drawn a plan

[S. Buta Singh]

towards the end of the century also and we have geared ourselves, whether it is inputs like, fertilizers, programme for producing high-yielding variety seeds, pesticides, irrigation facilities. We are improving ourselves to see that our people, do not have to look for foodgrains and our country is not only self-sufficient, but we are able to produce surplus enough. Sir, the agriculture export itself is a remarkable record. In the last year, our export performance has been 10 per cent over the previous years. Whereas the total export in the country is forecast to have increased by 3 to 4 per cent or so, agriculture export itself has recorded 10 per cent increase, which is quite appreciable, and we will continue to double it in the years to come.

MR. SPEAKER : I know that you can do it and much more can be done about it. By your efforts, you can just multiply it. What about fruits and other products ?

S. BUTA SINGH : Sir, I am coming to that. For future of agriculture exports, we are looking towards horticulture, which is again a very rich field we have not been able to make a major break-through but we are looking forward for making a major break-through in that field.

As I mentioned, the irrigation potential will have to be increased. Therefore, we are giving much more importance to the problems of irrigation; and the total assistance is of the order of Rs. 470 crores, of which about Rs. 410 crores are towards minor irrigation—which means that the weaker sections among the Kisans, the poorer Kisans, will get much more assistance—as compared to major irrigation which is very heavily capital-intensive.

Similarly, about Rs. 240 crores on national dairy development projects will prove how special attention to moisture conservation and careful choosing of crop combinations would increase production. So, we are trying to see that the comprehensive crop insurance scheme is extended. Already, the hon. Finance Minister has agreed to extend the scheme to some of the crops under horticulture, cotton crops and some of the crops which are now grown in the dryland sector.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA
RAO : Tobacco and chillies also.

S. BUTA SINGH : We will put it up to the Finance Ministry, naturally, because we want funds.

For the first time, cotton, sugarcane and fruits are proposed to be covered under the scheme, from Kharif, 1986.

We are also trying to amend the laws relating to seeds and insecticides, to ensure not only efficient supply, but also to see that the quality is maintained, so that the farmers get good service from the inputs.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : That is where adulteration has to be prevented.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY
(Nalgonda) : The defaulters should be treated on par with adulterators in food products. The present Act is not good. It should be on par with the Food Adulteration Act.

S. BUTA SINGH : That is why we are trying to amend the laws, to make them more stringent. Your suggestions will be available at the time the amendment comes, so that the guilty is brought to book, and the farmers are not cheated; whether it is pesticides, fertilizers or insecticides, we are going to make the laws more stringent, so that the kisan is not exploited.

As mentioned by some of the hon. Members, we are also proposing to bring a long-term policy for agricultural prices. So far, there has been a policy from crop to crop. But the Prime Minister has given us a direction that we must bring a long-term policy, so that the farmers are also able to plan their crops much in advance, and also they are able to work out the economy for crops that they would like to grow.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : It should cover the costs.

S. BUTA SINGH : That will be basis. It will be an Agricultural Prices Commission on Costs and Prices.

Hon. Members Narayan Chaubey, the last Member and some of the hon.

Members were very critical about land reforms. Land reform is not only a question of social justice, but it is the major vehicle for removing poverty from rural areas. It has been agreed by almost all the Ministers in charge of Revenue Departments in the States; in the last meeting that I had in Delhi, they had agreed to give the topmost importance to the issues relating to land reform. There was a consensus on some of the issues, and on the point that land reforms would be taken up for implementation more vigorously.

I will not like to join issue with Shri Chaubey and the hon. Members from West Bengal, because they were not only vociferous, but they extended their support to me, and it is for this reason that I would not like to place certain very inconvenient statistics in this House, before those Members. We had expected from a party which professes to be Marxist, that they would implement the land reforms; but unfortunately, their picture is no different. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : Most of the 50% of distributed land is in West Bengal. *(Interruptions)* More than 50 per cent of the land is in West Bengal. That should go on record. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Mamataji, please sit down. I would like just to add one thing. Land reform is well, but there should be some wealth reform also. Everywhere it should be applicable, not in one place.

(Interruptions)

S. BUTA SINGH : The nation has accepted the land reforms as the guru mantra for the real amelioration of the millions and millions of landless people in this country; that is why there is always a question that why an issue like this has not been vigorously implemented in this country so far. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : You have to tell us. *(Interruptions)*

S. BUTA SINGH : I was going into the question of implementation performance. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Why are you giving urban property? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Land was given to the tillers in Jammu and Kashmir as early as in 1948. Why did not the other States do it?

S. BUTA SINGH : Having said that, I was trying to only highlight what has been declared surplus under various laws. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Please don't waste my time.

(Interruptions)

S. BUTA SINGH : What has been declared as surplus area, has not been distributed. A question regarding a large portion of this area is still hanging in various courts including the Supreme Court; and every effort has been made to see that, somehow or other, this very important programme is circumvented. There are States where land records are not available and in very very big States, States bigger than any number of countries; land records are not available; land records are not allowed to be entered. *(Interruptions)* If I name all the States, then the time left at my disposal will be finished. Therefore, I would urge upon the hon. Members and seek full cooperation of all the political parties which have agreed to this national programme to see that this programme is given a serious thought and due importance. We will go a long way. Here there is no question of Congress Party or this party : it is a question of nationally accepted policy programme for which there is no political gain. This is one policy. There is no political difference upon which we have to see that the tillers of the land, Poorer kisans, the small farmers, peasants are also given a right to own the land which they till; on this there cannot be any question.

Now, Shri Kabuli wanted to know something about apples. So far as apple scab is concerned, we had a meeting only last week of the specialists from Jammu and Kashmir, from Himachal Pradesh and all the scientists available with the Government of India, here top officers, they have been able to assess the situation; they have been able to see the dimension of the problem and the team will be visiting Jammu and Kashmir soon with a package of schemes to undertake, and all out attack on this scab... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI :
It is serious.

S. BUTA SINGH : It is serious in Himachal Pradesh; it is serious in Jammu and Kashmir. It is serious in Uttar Pradesh. Therefore, we have already identified areas; we have also identified the solution; there is no dearth of solution; and this disease is curable. Therefore, we will make an effort to see that the apple crop is very important both for the national economy as well as for the health of the people. The germ plasma of the apple crop in our country is very very old and we are trying to get some of the best german plasmas from anywhere in the world and we will try to see that this plantation is replaced gradually so that our farmers, growers can also have the best germ plasma available in the world.

The issues that some hon. Members have raised are of the nature of certain problems in their respective States. No doubt, we have got the suggestions made by the hon. Members and we will take all steps to see that their suggestions are given due attention and we will try to implement the suggestions made by hon. Members.

One hon. Member raised a very important issue so far as the development of the rural areas is concerned and that is panchayati raj and cooperative system. No rural development or agricultural development for that matter, can take place unless the involvement of the people through their elected representatives, whether through panchayati raj or through cooperative system, is assured. I have been writing to the Chief Ministers. The hon. Prime Minister himself has written to all the Chief Ministers about these two vital issues of our national life *i.e.* panchayati raj and cooperative system. But unfortunately, the response has not been matching with the urge that we have been placing before the States. In certain States the panchayat elections have not been held for quite a number of years. And in certain States the system itself is so deficient that there are hardly any powers with the panchayats. Therefore, if there is any panchayati system there, it is only a farce. Therefore, in the interest of the overall development of rural areas and well being of the rural society it is just essential that we should be giving due importance to these institutions which are the very hub of

bringing any kind of social changes in our country. If the panchayati raj system is strong it can help us in identifying beneficiaries for rural development. They can help us in implementing some of the very important schemes which we have evolved for developing the rural economy.

Similarly, in the cooperative sector, again, unfortunately the health of the cooperative is worse. Over 80 per cent of the primary cooperatives societies are not in a position to stand on their own, Prof. Ranga has given a very good suggestion that we should organise service cooperatives which should serve the agriculturists by giving them loan service, etc. Similarly Shri Awasthi was very keen that we should be channelising the major input *i.e.* loan through cooperative societies. If you look at the health of the cooperative societies at the moment, in some of the States, the State level cooperative societies are not in that position. They are even disqualified for getting any loan from NABARD because their performance, has been very bad in the past. Therefore, it is high time that our Chief Ministers and State Governments address themselves to this in order to see that the cooperative societies are given their due share and they are able to play their role in the development of the society.

These were some of the issues which the hon. Members had brought forward. I am sure, the august House will appreciate the achievement that the Agriculture Ministry has been able to make. But as I started my remark, we are trying to share more and more financial resources and other powers with the State Governments. So primarily it is the responsibility of the State Governments. Whether it is agriculture or rural development, hon. Members must exercise their influence and try to involve themselves with the implementation of the schemes under agricultural and rural development. Only and only then our country can prosper and our poor peasants and farmers can be saved from exploitation from those vested interests which have been a heavy burden on our rural society.

With these words I commend to the House to pass the Demands for the Ministry of Agriculture.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Buta Singh Ji, I will like to take up discussion with the

Transport Ministry and the Railway Ministry for the easy movement and for some refrigerated van for the perishable so that it would help in the implementation of more productivity in the fruits and perishable products.

S. BUTA SINGH : Sure, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : That will be a nice step because if other countries have, then why don't we.

S. BUTA SINGH : Already the hon. Prime Minister has given us the direction to see that the horticulture and specially the perishable fruit, vegetables, flowers should be given due importance and we are trying to see that specially in the big cities, the cosmopolitan cities, the prices of these essential commodities are not allowed to go up, and this can be done only through the efficient transportation. Our farmers who are growing grapes in Maharashtra, in Karnataka, in Andhra Pradesh, are finding it difficult to sell their commodities and, Sir, we have gone to the extent of requesting the Civil Aviation Minister to provide us cheaper transportation for this highly perishable commodity and he has given us a very sympathetic reply.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put all the cut motions moved to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Agriculture to vote together, unless any hon. Member desires that any of his out motions may be put separately.

All the cut motions were put and
Negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Agriculture to vote.

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 31st day of March, 1987 in respect of the heads

of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 9 relating to the Ministry of Agriculture."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : Now I have got two minutes left.

[Translation]

If the House agrees, I will put the remaining Demands to the vote of the House.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes Sir, you may do it.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : O.K. If the House says.

OUTSTANDING DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL) 1986-87

*Ministries of Communications, Environ-
ment and Forests, Finance, etc. etc.*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put the outstanding Demands for Grants relating to the Ministries/Departments to vote.

The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts of 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, 1987, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against—

- (1) Demands Nos. 13 to 16 relating to the Ministry of Communications;
- (2) Demand Nos. 26 to 28 relating to the Ministry of Environment and Forests;
- (3) Demand Nos. 30 to 41 relating to the Ministry of Finance;

- (4) Demand Nos. 44 to 46 relating to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare;
- (5) Demand Nos. 57 to 62 relating to the Ministry of Human Resource Development;
- (6) Demand Nos. 63 to 65 relating to the Ministry of Industry;
- (7) Demand Nos. 69 to 70 relating to the Ministry of Labour;
- (8) Demand Nos. 71 and 72 relating to the Ministry of Law and Justice;
- (9) Demand Nos. 73 and 74 relating to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and Tourism;
- (10) Demand No. 75 relating to the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions;
- (11) Demand Nos. 77 and 78 relating to the Ministry of Planning;
- (12) Demand No. 79 relating to the Ministry of Programme Implementation;
- (13) Demand No. 86 relating to the Ministry of Textiles;
- (14) Demand Nos. 87 to 91 relating to the Ministry of Transport;
- (15) Demand Nos. 92 to 96 relating to the Ministry of Urban Development;
- (16) Demand No. 98 relating to the Ministry of Welfare;
- (17) Demand No. 105 relating to Lok Sabha;
- (18) Demand No. 106 relating to Rajya Sabha; and
- (19) Demand No. 107 relating to the Secretariat of the Vice-President."

The motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants (General) 1986-87 in respect of Ministries of Communications, Environment and Forests, Finance, etc. etc. voted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 13th March, 1986		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
Ministry of Communications					
13.	Ministry of Communications	1,01,73,000	6,00,00,000	5,08,66,000	9,00,02,000
14.	Overseas Communications Service	60,25,000
15.	Postal Services	1,45,86,67,000	6,05,50,000	7,29,33,33,000	30,27,50,000
16.	Telecommunication Services	2,45,41,66,000	1,52,83,17,000	12,27,08,34,000	7,64,15,84,000
Ministry of Environment and Forests					
26.	Ministry of Environment and Forests	27,13,000	...	1,35,65,000	...
27.	Environment	13,30,32,000	...	66,51,60,000	...
28.	Forests and Wild Life	8,19,50,000	2,000	64,84,49,000	10,08,000

1	2	3		4	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
Ministry of Finance					
30.	Ministry of Finance	2,47,33,000	...	12,36,67,000	...
31.	Customs	15,63,11,000	9,73,50,000	78,15,55,000	48,67,50,000
32.	Union Excise Duties	17,73,46,000	...	88,67,32,000	...
33.	Taxes on Income, Estate Duty, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax	19,39,63,000	...	96,98,17,000	...
34.	Stamps	8,98,29,000	1,30,12,000	42,28,31,000	3,28,48,000
35.	Audit	24,43,26,000	...	1,22,16,30,000	...
36.	Currency Coinage and Mint	37,99,22,000	29,60,83,000	1,89,78,13,000	98,25,16,000
37.	Pensions	35,31,31,000	...	1,76,56,52,000	...
38.	Opinion and Alkaloid Factories	26,19,21,000	1,19,17,000	18,04,71,000	95,85,000
39.	Transfer to State Governments	8,14,94,17,000	...	17,29,43,87,000	...
40.	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	3,32,94,47,000	8,91,09,14,000	8,14,10,76,000	6,77,75,71,000
41.	Loans to Government Servants, etc.	...	29,23,67,000	...	1,46,18,33,000
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare					
44.	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	35,62,000	...	1,78,08,000	—
45.	Medical and Public Health	53,33,76,000	19,19,80,000	2,66,92,78,000	95,98,99,000
46.	Family Welfare	95,63,58,000	89,83,000	4,78,17,87,000	4,49,17,000
Ministry of Human Resource Development					
57.	Ministry of Human Resources Development	1,18,01,000	...	5,90,04,000	...
58.	Education	1,09,73,28,000	4,24,000	5,48,85,39,000	21,18,000
59.	Youth Affairs and Sports	11,00,23,000	50,65,000	60,03,17,000	2,53,25,000
60.	Women's Welfare	25,51,58,000	...	1,32,57,93,000	...
61.	Art and Culture	9,50,99,000	...	47,54,93,000	...
62.	Archaeology	3,27,93,000	...	16,39,67,000	...
Ministry of Industry					
63.	Ministry of Industry	2,28,04,000	8,000	11,40,23,000	42,000
64.	Industries	17,78,36,000	71,42,83,000	91,52,25,000	3,04,94,17,000

1	2	3		4	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
	65. Village and Small Industries	42,89,47,000	23,43,51,000	2,14,47,33,000	1,17,17,55,000
	Ministry of Labour				
	69. Ministry of Labour	31,00,000	...	1,55,90,000	...
	70. Labour and Employment	27,18,74,000	15,17,000	1,35,93,72,000	75,84,000
	Ministry of Law and Justice				
	71. Ministry of Law and Justice	5,21,41,000	...	26,07,04,000	...
	72. Administration of Justice	17,27,000	...	86,32,000	...
	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and Tourism				
	73. Department of Parliamentary Affairs	10,49,000	...	52,46,000	...
	74. Department of Tourism	2,90,97,000	1,84,33,000	14,54,84,000	9,21,67,000
	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions				
	75. Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	4,12,81,000	...	20,64,06,000	...
	Ministry of Planning				
	77. Planning	1,43,39,000	...	7,36,93,000	...
	78. Statistics	4,47,76,000	...	22,38,77,000	...
	Ministry of Programme Implementation				
	79. Ministry of Programme Implementation	7,63,000	...	38,17,000	...
	Ministry of Textiles				
	86. Ministry of Textiles	52,41,43,000	35,68,32,000	2,62,07,12,000	1,78,91,62,000
	Ministry of Transport				
	87. Ministry of Transport excluding Railways	1,34,18,000	...	6,47,40,000	...
	88. Roads	40,88,86,000	56,23,91,000	2,04,44,32,000	2,81,19,52,000
	89. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	23,55,94,000	45,79,85,000	1,12,87,74,000	2,60,92,26,000
	90. Road and Inland Water Transport	2,36,42,000	21,51,05,000	11,82,10,000	75,55,28,000
	91. Aviation	10,33,64,000	11,30,67,000	44,82,19,000	31,53,35,000

1	2	3	4		
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
Ministry of Urban Development					
92.	Ministry of Urban Development	38,24,000	...	1,91,20,000	...
93.	Public Works	21,21,24,000	12,51,84,000	1,06,06,21,000	62,59,22,000
94.	Water Supply and Sewerage	32,66,000	...	1,63,34,000	5,00,000
95.	Housing and Urban Development	5,90,95,000	12,39,21,000	29,54,72,000	74,96,04,000
96.	Stationery and Printing	10,37,42,000	...	51,87,07,000	...
Ministry of Welfare					
98.	Ministry of Welfare	44,01,65,000	11,67,000	2,09,28,24,000	58,33,000
105.	Lok Sabha	2,01,85,000	...	10,09,25,000	...
106.	Rajya Sabha	84,35,000	...	4,21,78,000	...
107.	Secretariat of the Vice- President	2,25,000	...	11,28,000	...

18.02 hrs.

[English]

APPROPRIATION (NO. 3) BILL

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1986-87.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1986-87."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I introduce the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1986-87, be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1986-87, be taken into consideration."

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have now the Appropriation Bill before us. At the stroke of six, you applied the guillotine and there was a general massacre.

MR. SPEAKER : Unfortunately from such a man who is just non-violent himself !

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : So many Departments could not come up for discussion. I will just mention briefly one or two points. The Labour Department could not come up. Sir, in this connection, there is a great discontent with respect to the wages of the Journalists and I would urge upon the Government that in the matter of Interim Relief, the necessary attention should be paid.

Similarly, there is the problem and the miserable plight of the employees of Peerless Company and I must urge upon the Government that the matter should receive their due to consideration and necessary intervention so that their miserable plight is removed.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is also a general feeling of great insecurity among the Government employees because of the decision of the Supreme Court giving unbridled powers to disciplinary authorities to either dismiss or reduce in rank any officer without giving him any hearing at all. The consequences are repugnant to democratic norms. The consequences are an affront to principles of natural justice. Therefore, I must urge upon the Government that this discontent that is there among the Government employees and this feeling of insecurity which is bound to affect the efficiency of the employees be taken into consideration. I would urge upon the Government that there should be an appropriate amendment of the Constitution.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Urban Development Department also could not come up for discussion. Here I have one particular point to make, Mr. Speaker, and that is, that the problem of the housing of the Urban poor...

PROF. N.G. RANGA : What about rural poor.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I will come to that also. I would like the cooperation of the entire House and I would continue to make those points.

I agree with the problem of rural housing, but at the same time the question of the urban housing is also there and that

is not only of the poor but also of the middle-class, the professional class and the employed class. They also feel the problems of housing equally. Of course, our Prime Minister, as far as Bombay is concerned, was good enough to announce a sum of Rs. 100 crores. *(Interruptions)*. Therefore, I am saying that the problem is acute in the urban areas, everywhere, in Bombay also, it must be appreciated, in all these urban areas. As has been pointed by a Position Paper given by the Tata Institute of Social Sciences that it is the lopsided development of our economy as also the pressures on the urban places which has resulted into this great problem. Therefore, there is need for a very comprehensive planning for this particular purpose. I must say that instead of there being a policy of forcible eviction, we must have a policy of re-location based on planned development providing the necessary infrastructure for the housing of those displaced and of those who need to be rehabilitated. In Bombay specially these days there are so many forcible evictions that are taking place, they must stop and the necessary re-location of the places which are genuinely needed for the public purpose should be there. The term 'public purpose' should be defined properly through properly laid down guidelines.

A final word, Sir. In the case of Central Government lands and the lands of the public undertakings also, the same policy of allowing the re-location or allowing the people to develop the sites on which they are staying should be followed. I hope that these matters will receive due consideration of the Government.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Mool Chand Daga.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want two minutes.

MR. SPEAKER : You know, you cannot. You have to give in writing, Sir.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Just one minute, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : No.

(Interruptions)

PROF. N.G. RANGA : The self-employment scheme for artisans...

MR. SPEAKER : It is against the rule, Sir.

(Interruptions)

PROF. N.G. RANGA : The rural self-employed people...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Sir, it is against the rules.

[Translation]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to bring to your kind attention one thing. At present major part of our Budget is being spent on the Government employees and it has gradually reached upto 39 per cent of the total Budget outlay. Whereas we spend so much on them, do we expect that these officers will help us in fulfilling our hopes and aspirations? If we look at their work and their way of working, we feel disappointed. They have no contribution in any of the poverty alleviating programmes being run at district level by us. I want to say that whatever economy we may bring in the expenditure, even after 5 per cent cut in expenditure, the attitude of the Government employees continues, to remain disappointing. Whenever the concerned Minister is a weak person, they dominate and get their work done. These Government employees have neither any accountability nor any responsibility. If we do not gear up the administration and do not make it more vigilant and loyal, then the administration will not allow our schemes and programmes to succeed in future. Therefore, this point should be pondered over deeply. The hon. Member, who spoke before me, said that even today after the adoption of the Constitution for such a long time, we have not been able to frame a law under Article 311(2). These bureaucrats have ruled the country with the help of rules and the way Opposition is supporting the bureaucrats in the matter of removing them from service is not correct. The question is that it will not be improper if a person who is guilty and dangerous and against whom an enquiry is to be made, is removed from

service under Article 311. The step which has been taken and the decision which the Supreme Court has delivered are acceptable. Will you believe that at present there is a loss of Rs. 660 crores in the National Textile Corporation and our subsidy is increasing constantly? Will any one tell us as to why 10 to 15 thousand extra labourers have been engaged? Has any one been able to check child labour system under labour laws? It is a matter of shame for all of us. Today when we see the small children, who are the future hope of India, working as labourers, we feel that the labour laws remain confined to the papers only; these are not implemented. I want to say that we opposed to contract labour, but a law banning contract labour has not been passed till date. We have passed child labour law, but that has not been implemented.

As you will not allow me to speak for longer time, I am not speaking much. Otherwise I wanted to submit many things. During the discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Human Resources, you have stated in the Education Policy that model schools will be opened. Do you hope that this will serve your purpose? The condition of the schools in India is alright. It is only the teachers, who used to be considered the medium of imparting education, are missing. They have become knowledge-seller businessmen. They cannot educate us. And you are thinking that by setting up one model school in each district, proper education will be imparted, but that is not going to happen. Who is responsible for the pitiable condition prevailing in the schools today? So, these are aspects on which we should brood over.

Regarding availability of justice, even today 15 lakh cases are pending in the courts. When will the people get cheap and easy justice and when will you be able to provide justice to the people sincerely? Have we ever thought about this? These are our problems and you should think about them. I have only one suggestion in this regard that these are public services. Once the Hon. Prime Minister had said that in the States 50 per cent services should be manned by persons from outside the State. Even today 50% services are not being manned by the persons from outside

[Shri Mool Chand Daga]

the state. Services too are sometime influenced by the politicians after violating the laws. We cannot achieve our desired goal of establishing a Welfare State with such types of services and we should achieve this goal. With these words I conclude.

[*English*]

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Sir, Mr. Banatwalla has finally raised these points. He mentioned about the guillotine. But he and Mr. Daga have escaped the guillotine.

One point was made about Peerless. That matter is under consideration and...

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : They have named it very thoughtfully.

[*English*]

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Yes, it is not cheerless. We are actively considering the various suggestions and proposals. Even this very week, some Members of Parliament...

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Actively and sympathetically.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Yes, but within the parameters of possibilities. So, this very week, some Members of Parliament, just now discussed and they said, they would be meeting me, and I will be meeting them, the discuss it.

A point was mentioned about the problem of urban poor.

There is a Scheme for urban poor. Even in this Budget, we have paid our attention for the urban poor and brought up Schemes that have been finalised.

For housing, there is a loan of Rs. 5,000 for beneficiaries also given on concessional rate of interest, repayable in 20-25 years.

Regarding child labour which Shri Mool Chand Daga has mentioned, there was a meeting of Labour Ministers on this and a consensus has been evolved. The Government is considering a comprehensive Bill on Child Labour in this regard.

Regarding Contract Labour, a Working Group has made proposals, and that is also under consideration, regarding amendments in the law.

Then the point was made about Government expenditure being increased on Government employees. We were looking at the figures of expenditure of administration as a percentage of total expenditure. That percentage has not risen and has been fairly constant from 10-9%. We cannot say that overhead expenditure is increasing.

About journalists and wages, regarding journalists and interim relief, we may...

SHRI H.A. DORA : What is the expenditure ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I am telling it is about 9-10% of the total expenditure.

SHRI H.A. DORA : What is the actual expenditure ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Actual expenditure will depend on the total amount. I am saying that when you compare whether it is increasing or not, then over a period of time, you see from year to year whether the percentage is increasing or not. Total amount will increase when your total expenditure increases. But you see whether the ratio is increasing or not, and we say there is a fairly constant ratio on that account.

On wages regarding journalists, I would request the Labour Minister, my colleague, who is there, to enlighten the hon. Member on that point. I would request him on this.

May I assure you...

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : What about the problem of job security of Government employees ? Before we vote the money, we should know about this.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Mool Chand Dagaji is against it.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : In this respect... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : No cross talking.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Apart from that, the final court of the land has made a pronouncement. If *malafide* is alleged or if it is alleged that extraneous facts were taken into consideration, then the court can interfere, since, in the eye of law, there would have been an absence of the subjective satisfaction of the President or the Governor.

In the judgment, these considerations are there.

Another important guideline given by the Supreme Court is that a Government servant, who has been dismissed or removed from service or reduced in rank by applying to his case clause (b) or (c) of the second proviso to Article 311 (2) or an analogous service rule can urge in appeal or revision that an inquiry should be held with respect to the charges on which such penalty has been imposed upon him, unless a situation envisaged by the second proviso is prevailing at the time of hearing of the appeal or revision application. Even in such a case, the hearing of the appeal or revision application should be postponed for a reasonable length of time for the situation to return to normal.

These various safeguards in the judgment itself are there and I think that itself will take care of the fairness and also of the administrative whims.

So far as education is concerned, the new education policy has come and Government is taking very positive steps on this.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is...

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Sir, he himself said that he would request the Labour Minister to clarify about the interim relief for the journalists...

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1986-87 be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : I will now put the Clauses to vote.

The question is :

"That Clauses 2, 3, 4 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2, 3, 4 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : Now the question is :

"That clause 1, Enacting Formula and Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, Enacting Formula and Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

Guidelines to States on Family Planning

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Now the House will take up the half-an-hour discussion by Dr. G.S. Rajhans.

18.21 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this discussion has been put off twice and I was thinking this time too it may not be postponed.

In this connection I have to say 2 or 3 things. In the Sixth Five Year Plan, out of the allocation made for 'Health' 65 per cent was allotted for 'Family Planning' and that amount was spent also, but the States could not get much benefit from that. In our country the family planning has remained a national movement since 1952, but the country has not benefited much from it. Around 1952 our growth of population was 43 per thousand, whereas it came down only to 33.9 per thousand by 1981. From 1981 to 1986 it continued to be 33.9 per thousand. During the last three to four years, situation has become alarming. We have spent large amounts on this 'Head', but the benefits are not to be seen around.

During the first half of 1985-86 it was found that the family planning work in the five prominent States was not at all upto the mark. These States are Bihar, U.P., Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and West Bengal. I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to what he has done to make the family planning work effective in these States. I am quoting from the Hindustan Times of 13th January, wherein it has been stated :

[*English*]

"Bihar is by far the worst of the lot. In the first six months of 1985-86, it did not get to even 20 per cent of the sterilisation target for the period. In conventional contraceptives and oral pills, too, Bihar has not achieved the modest targets set for it."

[*Translation*]

After this it has been said that :

[*English*]

"It was these five States which were principally responsible for the

country's 11.1 per cent decline in sterilisations during 1984-85."

[*Translation*]

I would like to tell you one more interesting thing :

[*English*]

"The number of sterilisations carried out by the other four States during 1984-85 are as follows : Bihar 2.91 lakh against the targetted 5.71 lakh; Madhya Pradesh 2.53 lakh against 5 lakh; Rajasthan 1.36 lakh against 2.94 lakh and West Bengal 2.71 lakh against 4.88 lakh".

[*Translation*]

What I want to say is that has the Government thought of about the impending population explosion in the country which is going to be bigger than the explosion of even the atom bomb ? Is the Government aware that by the turn of the century India will be the most populated country of the world ? China since the beginning of the programme adopted the principle of one-child per family and the result is that population of China has been controlled to a large extent. In the matter of over-populated countries China by the beginning of 21st century will be relegated to number two position whereas we will jump to number one position. Is the Government thinking of any population policy ? Will the Government change the present slogan—'Two children for each family' to 'One child for each family' ?

AN HON. MEMBER : How many children you have ?

DR. G.S. RAJHANS : I have no children.

I have read the replies to the Starred as well as Unstarred Questions given by the hon. Minister during the last three to four months in both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. The answers are quite interesting. It seems that he has one or two officers who reply in ditto to every question asked on family planning. Will the family planning too will work in the manner in which the

replies have been given? I had read a speech of the hon. Minister delivered by him somewhere in which he had stated that some progress has been made this year. I would like to know as to what was that progress and what is he doing further to that? Why progress has not been made during all these years? Large sums of money have been spent on family planning programmes, but has any one ever bothered to know as to where this money goes? I may tell you that in rural areas all the vehicles of the Family Planning Department are being very conveniently used for private business.

In the villages there is very interesting thing to be seen about the family planning. I had stated earlier also that I showed a board to villager in a village and asked him as to why he was not following the things said therein? It was written on the board that we are two children of mummy and papa and we will have two. That villager replied me that this family planning is for mummy and papa and not for us. We are poor people and we know only 'maa' and 'baap'. Even now whenever I go to the village I see that board. That is why I want to draw your attention to the fact that how much you have spent and how much people are bothered for family planning. You say that you will provide incentive. What type of incentive you are giving? You may fix a rule. Give a package deal to the people. In our country male child is in much demand. To have one male child, a person goes on precreating 5 to 6 children. Can there not be any rule or a way out that a person who gets himself sterilized after the birth of one daughter will get a sort of social insurance wherein the State may go on depositing gradually some money in his name so that during his old age he may have so much money that he may not need any more income for his maintenance?

He would not require any assistance as he would get pension from the Government, which would be sufficient for his maintenance. Thus, after getting this social security he would not have any desire to have a son.

Secondly, you talk about the Family Planning, but have you ever thought of the injustice done to the women. Why do you

not educate them to this level that they may declare they that are not one's slaves and also would like to give birth to one child only. Can't the Government educate them in such a way?

Thirdly, in 1977, people raised hue and cry against the atrocities committed during Family Planning programme and as a result Government slowed down its activities and the funds went down the drain. Would you please constitute a Joint Committee, consisting members of both the Houses, to look into the indifference of the Government towards Family Planning measures after 1977 and why the same had not been successful.

Besides, I also want to know as to how you monitor the programme. Merely writing to the State Governments and filing the replies received from them—will not serve the purpose. You make a review after a lapse of three months, why do you not make a review every month?

Have you ever made efforts to inform the people about the factual position and magnitude of the problem. Earlier, there used to be an advertisement by L.I.C. in the newspapers that a lady escaped from being ruined as her husband had a L.I.C. policy and the family was covered just after paying only two instalments. Do you not have people with imagination who could advertise in this manner that there were two couples of the same age group, one of them gave birth to eight children and the other gave birth to only one child. Therefore, the later one is leading a very happy life. The first couple had to spend their entire income on their eight children, whereas the second couple spent only on one child, therefore they had a flat, a car and all other facilities. Do you not have any person with imagination who could make publicity in this manner?

You send people to villages for motivating people to adopt family planning methods, but what motivation the people are receiving. It is very strange that they can't even tell the people the simple facts which they should have told the people. You might have read it in the newspapers that some people had visited the villages to make publicity of Nirodh, but they could

[Dr. G.S. Rajhans]

not tell the people as to what they had to do. After 6 months, when they visited the same village again, they found the Nirrophs hanging and they were surprised to find that the population of the village had increased. I mean to say that this is a very serious problem which needs a lot of efforts. The children especially the girls should be taught at school level about population control, and one should not feel ashamed of it. Because our resources are limited, but the number of people is increasing. If our population continues to grow, it would lead to chaos and disorder. My constituency is a densely populated area. Old Darbhanga District of Bihar is one of the most densely populated areas in Asia. There are twenty children in a single family. Someone asked a child, as to how many brothers did he have, he replied that they were twenty brothers. Again when he was asked as to what was his father's profession, he answered that this was his only profession. Sir, I want to tell you that those twenty boys lead an unhealthy and miserable life. Are we not responsible for this? Is not the Government responsible for this! We cannot shirk our responsibility by giving the plea that we have spent so much funds on this and now increasing population is not our headache. Due to the improved hygienic conditions death rate has been reduced by 50% and birth rate has remained constant at 33.9 per thousand. Would it now lead to a decrease in population or growth of population. You may make your best efforts, but unless population is controlled, the country can not make progress.

Therefore, I shall request the hon. Minister to reply to the points which I have raised.

[English]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : Sir, let me, at the outset, congratulate the Hon. Member of Parliament Dr. Raj Hans for raising the issue of population control and sterilisation and implementation of the family welfare programme in this House and through this House before the nation.

Sir, the Government fully agrees with the Hon. Member that the success of the

family welfare programme is vital to the success of all our national efforts and across the entire spectrum of nation's socio-economic development programme.

Sir, our Hon. Prime Minister has given the highest priority for the family planning programme in his agenda for the nation, as he is leading this nation to new vistas of achievements.

India was the first country to take up family planning a Governmental programme. The Hon. Member is entirely incorrect as to the total achievements of this programme. As per the authentic records certified by independent researchers, in the last 35 years of programme operation, we have been able to prevent about 7.5 crore births in this country. This means that had it not been for the family planning programme, our population would now be 82 crores as against 74.5 crores in actuality. The Hon. Member also mentioned quite incorrectly that funds are being wasted. Sir, 2400 crores of rupees only were spent for the programme from the beginning in 1951 till the end of 1985. If you divide it by 7 crores, the number of births prevented, this programme has spent only Rs. 345 per birth averted in this country. This includes part of the cost of 11000 primary health centres and 80000 sub centres. We have created in the programme a reservoir of one million trained personnel.

Sir, today in India 90% of the eligible couples are aware of the family planning. 60% have the knowledge of the method.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS : They may not be at all aware.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : You are not aware Sir. I am talking of the eligible couples. This is by independent market research studies.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Do you mean to say that he is not eligible !

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : 90% of the couples are aware of the need for family planning. This is confirmed by the latest diagnostic study which we have conducted. 60% are aware of the methods. Out of every 100 couples, 35 couples have already

accepted family planning in this country, 27 by sterilisation, and 8 by spacing methods.

Sir, we agree with hon. Member that there have been many shortfalls in the programme in the past especially in relation to the northern States. Some of the States where we have conducted the survey indicates great under-utilisation of the infra-structure including the State from which the hon. Member hails. I do not want to go into the details but the deficiencies relate to the doctors not being available, the infra-structure being under-utilised, the workers not being sufficiently motivated, poor quality of technical services like post-operative care, paucity of lady doctors, dis-satisfaction with the behaviour of staff, etc. These lacunae are being progressively corrected. I would like to tell the hon. Member that he has unleashed the criticism on the programme at a time when the programme is showing a tremendous change towards higher achievement.

I would like to mention in this House that even though in the first six months of the year the performance of the programme was not that satisfactory, the figures which we have got upto 31st March show that the performance of the programme in 1985-86 is an all time record. We have been able to enrol this year 19 million acceptors. We have achieved about 90 per cent in sterilisation and near 100 per cent in all other methods. As regards northern States it is encouraging that U.P., Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Bihar have shown achievement of about 50% to 80% more than their performance last year. This is primarily due to the political commitment of our Prime Minister who reviewed the programme every month. This political commitment is being progressively operationalised in the field through the Chief Ministers and down to the grass root level. The hon. Health Minister, Shrimati Mohsina Kidwai and myself have extensively toured all the major States conducted detailed review and sought to create a motivated core group of leadership in all the States of the country.

I would like to mention to the hon. Member that at the instance of the Prime Minister—as has also been mentioned in the President's Address to the joint Session

of Parliament—the Department of Family Welfare has prepared a new revised effective strategy for the family welfare programme which seeks to take family planning to new heights and make a break-through in the remaining four years of the Seventh Five Year Plan. If the hon. Member has occasion to read this strategy, I am sure, all his mis-apprehensions will be removed. This strategy seeks to take the family planning, beyond the health and family welfare infra-structure or network to the entire range of relevant social engineering field including the status of women in society, female literacy, child survival, linkage with anti-poverty programme, old age security and increasing the age of marriage. As the hon. Member is aware in the very State he is coming from almost half the young women between the age of 15-19 years are married. Child marriage is a problem especially in northern India. This strategy to also seeks energise and enhance the infra-structure. It seeks to professionalise the multi-media effort through radio, television and print media so that very imaginative messages based on target groups specific approaches reach the entire population. The entire communication strategy is under review. We are going to launch macro level or national level programmes for increasing the age of marriage, universal immunisation and re-inforcing the two-child family limit. In this country I would like to say categorically on behalf of the Health Ministry that we do not advocate the one child family norm. It is too early to advocate it because infant mortality rate is high in this country and we cannot afford to push the one child family norm at this stage. Our norm continues to be the two-child family unit. We are also going to have campaigns on individual family planning methods. We are going to have campaigns to increase motivation of our large trained manpower in the country. These motivational and communication campaigns which are on the anvil will be visible to the hon. Members and they will be on stream ready within some weeks or months from now.

Sir, for the nation as a whole, this year our sterilisation achievement is 18.3% above last year, our I.U.C. insertions are 25% above last year, the C.C. Users are 10% above last year and the oral pill users are 13.7% above last year. The achievement

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varies in difficult States. For four States namely, Gujarat, Haryana, Tamil Nadu and Punjab the achievement in sterilisation is more than 100% of targets. In I.U.D. Insertions, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh have achieved more than 100% of the targets. Sir, we have a constant two-way communication system with the States. In the last Conference held by the Health Ministers, the major problems of the States have been identified and they are being corrected. Sir, this strategy, in addition to revising communication and propaganda approaches, is going to rationalise the incentives. That is one point which the hon. Member emphasised. We are going to have a incentive system, which is structured, in which a couple who adopts the two-child family limit is going to be given higher incentives. We are also going to give higher incentive to couples who are going to limit their children even if they are female children or girls. We are going to have a bond scheme or an insurance scheme which will give old-age security to people who are willing to limit their families without male offspring.

Sir, this country has wide variations in infant mortality and couple protection, wide variations in the out-reach of the Governmental and infrastructure, wide variations in health services, wide variations in the customs, traditions and resistance pattern to family planning. The new strategy prepared at the instances of the Prime Minister seeks to incorporate an area specific, a group specific approach and a target specific approach which will concentrate on the resistance pattern which will increase infrastructural outlay to backward States such as Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. The entire programme implementation machinery is sought to be streamlined. We are going to have an inter-sectoral coordination of the family welfare Department with other socio-economic development. This strategy takes family planning into broader dimensions involving family literacy, child survival, women status and employment, anti-poverty programmes, rural development and so on so that the grass-root level workers in the villages act in a coordinated fashion—it is in the villages and urban precincts of the

country that 160 million eligible couples live. Each of these eligible couples have to be from the stage of non-awareness to awareness, knowledge and acceptance. This is possible only if in addition to the propaganda and educational efforts sustain inter-personal motivation effort is organised. The success of programme in countries such as China and Indonesia is due to the fact that there are a large number of committed grass-root level workers who pursue each of the individual couples for motivating them. We have decided, as a very big break-through in the programme, to create a cadre of two million women valunteers at the grass-root level in the country, one for every sixth eligible couples, these will be the volunteers activists for women status and employment, child survival, nutrition, female literacy, family planning, maternal child care and other allied services. The hon. Member asked a particular question whether it is in relation to the dip in the programme performance during the Janata regime. After the Emergency, the programme has seen many vicitudes in its history.

In 1976-78, it had reached an all-time high record of 12.5 million acceptors. At the start of the Janata Rule in 1977-78, the family planning programme performance dipped to one-third, that is, there were only 4.5 million acceptors. This has been mainly due to misconceptions about the programme, rumours and other resistant factors predominating. We have now been able to put the programme back on the rail and it has slowly gained momentum and as I said, we have reached this year the figure of 19 million acceptors which is fifty per cent more than the record at the time of emergency.

The hon. Prime Minister has directed the Department to achieve targets over and above those prescribed in the 7th Plan, keeping the programme at the same time an entirely voluntary movement, protecting the dignity of the individual but emphasising peoples' cooperation and community participation, improved programme management, so that, as Shrimati Indira Gandhi had wished, this programme will become a genuine peoples' movement.

The new strategy, it is hoped, will be finalised at the highest level within a month

or two. Thereafter it will be implemented on the ground.

The hon. Prime Minister has promised that subject to improvements being achieved, the funds will not be a constraint in the implementation of the family welfare programme.

To conclude, we have simultaneously launched the Indira Gandhi Shishu Jiwan Raksha Karyakaram which seeks to achieve universal immunisation of all Indian children and expectant mothers. We have to cover eight crores children and nine crores expectant mothers in the next four years. This is the biggest child survival effort ever attempted anywhere in the world, which will cut down infant mortality in the country by half and will *inter alia* boost the acceptance of the family welfare programme.

I would like to assure the House that this Ministry is committed to achieve the family planning targets over and above those stipulated in the 7th Plan. This Ministry is committed to translate the wish of the Prime Minister of putting this country on the targeted path of early population stabilization. We hope to reach, what is known as reproductive rate of unity by the end of the century when the population will be about ninety eight crores.

Sir, there are 700 Members of Parliament and 4000 Members of Legislature in India. A part of the strategy of popular participation is seeking the leadership role of the representatives of the people in the population movement. Discussions in Parliament and outside will help to generate enthusiasm and support for the programme.

I request the fullest support of the House and the hon. Members irrespective of party affiliations for making the family planning programme an outstanding success in the years ahead.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Already the Minister has answered in detail. You may please put your question only to elicit further information.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : In answer to Unstarred Question No. 334 on

26th February, 1985, the Minister has himself stated :

"The performance of the Family Planning Programme during the 6th Plan shows that the overall achievement was around 30 per cent of the target."

Even for getting through an examination, minimum 33 per cent marks are required; students with 30 per cent marks fail in the class.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : That must be a typographical mistake. The performance during the 6th Plan was 80 per cent.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : This is what is stated here. Then, further it is stated that the family planning performance depends on a number of factors.

Please see what is the money unspent in Tamil Nadu? Money which is not spent in the State of Tamil Nadu is Rs. 576.53 lakhs. In the State of Punjab it is Rs. 975.09 lakhs. Then in Madhya Pradesh, it is Rs. 572.29 lakhs. Now I come to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. In this State, the money unspent is Rs. 1.40 lakhs. In Himachal Pradesh, it is Rs. 630.02 lakhs. So, this is the answer. Money has not been spent in many of the States.

SHRI S KRISHNA KUMAR : I would like to give the correct figure.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Contraceptive has its side-effects. I, therefore, want to know if you are going to adopt any other methods or not. You have planning for Laproscopy, but by what time male-vaccine would be available in the market.....(Interruptions) In what way do the officers spend the funds, what is their accountability. How many abortions have been done in the last three years and what incentives have you given to those persons.

SHRI MANOJ PANDEY : Please speak something about M.T.P. also.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Our Doctors are saying correctly. You are also spending a lot of money in Seventh Five Year Plan.

[Shri Mool Chand Daga]

[English]

More than 600 crores has been spent.

[Translation]

Are you going to pass any legislation in this regard, if not, then how are we going to achieve success in Family Planning.

[English]

Late Smt. Indira Gandhi said :

“If there is one issue on which nation’s consensus is most urgent, surely it is family planning.”

[Translation]

What are the names of the voluntary organizations which receive funds from the Government and have you ever fixed their accountability. How much is being spent on the Parliamentary Forum for M.Ps. Do the voluntary organizations work in villages instead of teaching M.Ps.

[English]

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Mr. Deputy Speaker, if our population growth is not arrested, the day will not be far away when we exceed China and stand first in the world with regard to population. The hon. Minister has, in great detail, explained several measures that have been taken by the Government and also that are going to be taken in the near future. But through you Sir, I want to know two things. Firstly, at present the Government is giving advanced increments by way of incentives to the Government employees who undertake family planning operations. This actually results in several thousands of rupees.

19.00 hrs.

Ultimately, you calculate the financial benefit that has accrued to the employee because he has undergone the operation. Sir, the Government is very kind enough to be very considerate to the employees who are well-off and who have got all the opportuni-

ties to get a very good education to their children, but at the same time, it is not that considerate to the rural poor or the urban poor. They are giving only Rs. 150 for Tubectomy operations and Rs. 75 for vasectomy operations. So, I want to know, through you and I suggest that this incentive should be increased to Rs. 500 for tubectomy operation and Rs. 250 for vasectomy operations, per person, who undertakes this operation because ultimately, it is this incentive which motivates the rural poor, who otherwise feels.

If he has more children, he will be very secure and in his old age the children will take care of him. That is the general motto and feeling among the poor people. So to motivate them, the present incentive is not sufficient. The Government should increase it to Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively. So, through you, I want to know whether the Government is prepared to increase it to that level and the second thing is that in our country, what we feel is there is less response from minority communities. Recently, when we had been to Indonesia, we enquired how the family planning process was going on there. 90 per cent of the people belong to Islam. They are following Islam. There the people are taking to family planning methods and they are trying every method and effort to control the population growth. And when we enquired, we have been told that the Government have invited the leaders of the religions and they discussed with them the need for arresting the population growth in the largest interest of the nation as well as the people for their socio-economic development and they have agreed and cooperated. Now, they have succeeded to a great extent in arresting the population growth. So, through you, Sir, I enquire from the hon. Minister whether our Government also invite the leaders of all the religions—Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Jainism—and discuss with them and try to impress upon them and involve them in this very important national item, in the interest of the nation and take their cooperation also to educate the people who have got every belief in what they say rather than in what the Government say. Some people have got all faith in what the Government say, but there are many more people who listen only to the leaders of those religions. So, will the Government also try to do that, make an effort and involve the leaders

of the religion so that our Government's effort will be more successful and we will be more successful in preventing the population growth. These are the two points which I want to know from the hon. Minister.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now the hon. Minister.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : Sir, as regards the first point raised by the hon. Member, Shri Daga, the figures quoted by him regarding the Sixth Five Year Plan achievements are not correct.

Sir, as regards the Sixth Plan, I have the figures with me here. Our achievement is 79 per cent for sterilization, 81 per cent for IUD, 83 per cent for condoms and for oral pills, it is roughly about 80 per cent. Of all the methods, I am not aware, where he has got the figures of 30 per cent. In any case, it is incorrect. I have given Government's authentic figures.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Mr. Daga is also provided information from Government libraries, and not private ones.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : Again, there is no lapse of funds in family planning programme, as mentioned by Shri Daga, because fundamentally, the family planning programme is a totally Centrally funded scheme. The States perform the functions; they conduct the programmes and get reimbursed by the Central Government, to the extent to which they perform; and, therefore, there is no question of lapse of funds. It has always been a continuous process of our exceeding the budgeted allotments, from year to year. For instance, at the end of the 6th Plan, we spent about 30% to 40% more than what was given to us in the beginning.

The side effects of laparoscopy are within 1%, which is allowed by technical committees. We are aware of the seriousness of the side effects, and the negative effects of the programme. It has been our effort to contain the side effects, or reactions; and we have well-tested-out methods of constant supervision and review, to see that the technical services are kept at the highest possible level.

From 1972 to 1984, we have done 34 lakhs of Medical Termination of Pregnancies. These are the accepted figures. But I would like to tell the hon. Members that this figure is likely to be an under-estimate, because many of the medical termination of pregnancies go unreported.

This Government does not feel the need for any separate legislation for family planning. There are many activities in the country, for which no legislation is required. We want this programme to become part of the lives of the people. In case any legislation is necessary for any specific aspects of the programme, we shall consider it at that moment.

Voluntary organizations are sought to be involved in an increasing manner in the programme. That is one of the main planks of the programme. We assist in a major way, 30 to 40 voluntary organizations; but we will be assisting thousands of voluntary organizations in the coming years. We have a separate strategy for it.

The Indian Parliamentarians' Forum on Population is not being assisted by us substantially. We give them only some funds for the conduct of seminars and so on; and I am sure that involvement of Parliamentarians even in a national way will help us considerably in improving the impact of the programme among the public.

As regards the other points raised, the whole question of incentives is under review. We are aware that by giving one advance increment to a Government servant for undergoing sterilization, sometimes the Government servant gets, over the span of his career, even Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 30,000, especially in the case of higher brackets of Government servants, whereas the common man gets only a one-time compensation of Rs. 100 or Rs. 120. This is under review. We have already had discussions with the representatives of officers, and of other Karmachari Associations in this regard. We will be taking a view. As I said, the whole question of increasing and rationalizing the incentives, to give greater scope for incentives, is also under consideration. But I would like to mention to hon. Members that we do not want to make

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this an incentive programme. We want to concentrate on the educational effort, and improving the technical services, so that people will take to family planning in the normal course, and not as a result of, or as a response to incentives given by Government.

This question of some of the minority communities lagging behind in the programme is over-emphasized and exaggerated. From the 1983-84 figures of religion-wise acceptances, if we calculate the ratio of the percentage of people from each community accepting family planning, divided by their percentage in the base population, we find that for Hindus it is 1.02 per cent, that is, they accept more or less on their proportion in the population. In the case of Muslims, it is 0.7 per cent; they lag beyond about 20 to 30 per cent. But some people think that this community is not accepting family planning at all. That is totally incorrect; there is 70 per cent acceptance. In the case of Sikhs Community, it is about 2 per cent it is double their ratio in the population. In the case of Christian Community, it is about 1 for the minority group—their acceptance is almost the same as for Hindus.

In the new strategy which we have adopted, we will concentrate on the education of the lagging group. I do not want to mention them as religious groups. We are going to have a district-wise

strategy; for each district, we will intensify the educational and motivational effort so that the gap can be progressively bridged. The whole exercise of revising the sterilisation has taken into account the latest diagnostic market study by very competent agencies in which 30,000 people have been interviewed in the last four months. We have gone through all the aspects of the programme. We have made an analysis in all the studies conducted by the Department in the last 31 years and have come out with an imaginative and comprehensive strategy and it is this strategy which is proposed to be implemented.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : If it is done at the national level and government takes steps, it will show very good results.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : The participation of all opinion leaders including religious functionaries is one of the component of this strategy.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 A.M.

19.12 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, April 24, 1986; Vatsakha 4, 1908 (Saka).