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Monday, April 21, 1986
Vaisakha 1, 1908 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Fifth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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No. 37, Monday, April 21, 1986/Vaisakha 1, 1908 (SAKA)

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LOK SABHA

*Monday, April, 21, 1986/Vaisakha 1, 1908 (Saka)
The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri Atulya Ghose who was a Member of the First, Second and Third Lok Sabha during 1952-67 and represented Burdwan and Asansol constituencies of West Bengal.

An able parliamentarian, he took keen interest in the proceedings of the House. A prominent political and social worker, he had identified himself with a large number of public causes and worked with enthusiasm and dedication for their advancement. Besides being one of the outstanding political figures of national stature, Shri Ghosh was associated with several social and educational organisations.

A veteran freedom fighter, Shri Ghosh took active part in the freedom struggle and suffered imprisonment for nearly 15 years. He left school to join the non-cooperation movement at the young age of 15 years.

A well-known journalist, he was author of several books in Bengali language.

Shri Atulya Ghose passed away on 13. 4. 1986 at Calcutta at the age of 82 years.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join

me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

The House may now stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the deceased.

(The Members then stood in silence for a short while)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Telecast of Telugu Films on Delhi
Doordarshan

*740. SHRI A. J.V.B. MAHESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Telugu films are being telecast from Delhi Doordarshan ; and

(b) if so, the periodicity of telecast of Telugu films on Delhi Doordarshan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Telugu feature films are telecast on Delhi Doordarshan on rotational basis alongwith other regional language feature films.

SHRI A. J.V.B. MAHESAWRA RAO: Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister : Is there any proposal to increase the frequency of telecasting regional films by showing them even on week days ?

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : Sir, here I would request the House to understand

the limitations within which I have to function. There are fourteen languages, I have to be fair to all. Originally, regional films were shown on the first Sunday in a month. Then we increased the frequency to two Saturdays in a month. Now, every Sunday we show regional films. So we try to see that all languages get fair representation.

The second difficulty is, somebody must offer that film to Doordarshan. Otherwise it cannot be shown. Third is that there must be sub-titles. Otherwise it is not proper to show. And the fourth is that if it is an adult films with 'A' Certificate, we would like to reduce it to 'U' form. It is only then that is possible to show.

SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESWARA RAO : Sir, a few regional films which are telecast are being badly mutilated. Is it a fact that *Saptapathi*, a good feature film which was telecast a few weeks back was badly mutilated and Members of Parliament have protested against this to the Minister for Information and Broadcasting ? If so, what action has been taken ?

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : I have ascertained what happened in that film. *Saptapathi* was shown on 23rd March. The total duration of the film was 2 hours and 4 minutes. Now, the time allotted to regional feature films is 2 hours on a Sunday. So, four minutes were extra. So, it was slightly edited in order to adjust the time.

The portions edited included a song and a long duration sequence. But it was ensured that story-line, artistic beauty and overall impact of the film were not affected by it.

SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESWARA RAO : Many cuttings were there and the entire story has been changed.

MR. SPEAKER : That is all.

DR. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Sir, we get Telugu movie every week in Andhra every Saturday. So, the Saturday Telugu movie which is being telecast is announced

one week before. So, the last Saturday, even up to the morning, the Telugu movie which was to be telecast by the Doordarshan was *Palletooru Pilla*. But half-an-hour before the programme, suddenly they have changed the movie because that particular movie was acted by a former famous actor, Shri N.T. Rama Rao.....

AN HON. MEMBER : Who is the present Chief Minister.....

DR. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : In this connection, I would like to know whether the broadcasting or telecasting officials are acting and dancing according to the guidance of the Congress Party.

MR. SPEAKER : This should be directed somewhere !

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : Dancing is left to the other side. As far as Hyderabad is concerned, off hand, I cannot say. I have got all the information about the films that are telecast on the Delhi network. From 11 centres, the regional films are telecast every Saturday. As far as this particular film is concerned, I will find out what are the facts.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : So far, it has been the policy of the Doordarshan to telecast films from regional languages which are recognised by the Constitution. Now, may I request the hon. Minister to extend this policy a bit and cover the regional languages to the extent recognised by the Sahitya Akademi so that 4 or 5 more languages come into the fold ?

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Yes, Bhoj-puri, for example.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Tribal languages also.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Panika, I have not allowed you.

AN HON. MEMBER : Rajasthani film also.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : Sir, the choice of films is a difficult thing. All kinds of allegations are likely to be made. Some

objective test must be necessary. Therefore, we have decided a regional film which has won national award alone will be shown. Now, I have slightly amended and added one more category, i.e. a regional film which is selected in the film festival panorama. 21 films are selected as best films for panorama for Indian film festival or international film festival. If it is included in the panorama, then it will be qualified to be selected for national telecast. Some objective test must be there. We have thought of these two tests.

If any film, in any other language which is not mentioned in the Constitution and has won the national award or has come in panorama, I am willing to consider.

MR. SPEAKER: Buta Singhji is asking about the Rajasthani film.

Reduction in Building Costs of Houses

*741. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Buildings Organisation has come out with indices of cost of building houses ;

(b) if so, whether these indices have shown considerable increase in construction costs in Delhi and other areas over the last five years ; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to reduce these costs ?

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

(b) Yes, these indices have shown an average increase of 16% per annum in the residential construction cost in Delhi and between 11% to 21% per annum in other important centres, namely Ahmedabad, Allahabad, Madras, Bhubaneswar, Patiala, Panaji and Trivandrum in respect of typical type of Residential Building Construction for low income group.

(c) The National Research Laboratories Like the Central Building Research Institute, Structural Engineering Research Centre have brought forth new construction techniques for improving durability and liability of houses alongwith reduction in cost of construction.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Sir, from the reply of the hon. Minister, it is quite clear that the construction cost of residential houses has gone up between 11% to 21% per annum. May I know from the Minister, the cumulative increase over the last 5 years ? I have asked for this information.

[Translation]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : Sir, there has been a tremendous increase in the cost of housing during the last five years. One of the main reasons for this is the increases in the cost of various house building materials from 1980 to 1985. For instance, the price of cement during this period has risen by 15.8 per cent, the price of timber by 22.6 per cent, the price of stone by 14.6 per cent, the price of iron by 13.7 per cent and that of sand by 13.1 per cent. Thus, the overall rise in cost has been 9.1 per cent. Therefore, the cost of housing has increased. As a result of our efforts, the N.B.O. has taken up construction work at 33 different places on the basis of new technique. The N.B.O. has undertaken research in the field of construction of houses for the weaker sections by using the locally available material so as to reduce the cost of construction. Not only this, we have demonstrated everywhere through the N.B.O. as to how good houses can be constructed at lower cost.

[English]

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : In reply to part (c) of my question, it is stated that the National Research Laboratories have suggested new techniques which will reduce cost of house building. May I know the percentage of reduction in costs of construction ?

I would like to know if any new tech-

nique has been suggested for brick manufacturing.

The hon. Minister has already mentioned all the important centres except Patna. Why so ?

[Translation]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : Not that we have left out Patna; on the contrary we are paying attention to all centres including Patna. But as I have just now stated, the cost of various building materials has risen during the last five years. If the hon. lady Member wants, I can give complete information carrying details of each aspect. For example, N. B. O. has conducted research on foundation work with Low-Cost Material, Lime Destabilised Mud Contents, Lime Contents, Volumes and in respect of various differences. In all, there are 25 items. If you permit me, I can read out all of them in the House.

[English]

SHRI D. N. REDDY : Is the hon. Minister aware that pre-fabricated material has been in vogue in Western countries since very long time thus reducing the cost and time of housings. Recently there was a Seminar of Engineers from all over the country here in Delhi about the same subject, pre-fabricated material to be used in housing. If so, has the Government taken notice of it and what are the recommendations and will the Government think of using this technique in our country ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR): Already this year we have floated tenders for constructing 12,000 houses in Delhi alone with this new technique of pre-fabricated houses. We are going to have this experiment here in Delhi and we are sure if it succeeds it will spread through the whole of India.

Failure of Groundnut Crop in Saurashtra

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*744. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH :

SHRI R. S. MANE :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to acute drought conditions, the groundnut crop in Saurashtra has failed completely ;

(b) the quantity of groundnut Saurashtra provides for extraction of edible oil in the country and the extent of loss of groundnut this year ;

(c) whether the shortfall in groundnut production will in any way affect the total availability of groundnut oil ; and

(d) if so, how it is going to be made up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Perceivable loss of groundnut crop during kharif 1985 is anticipated in Saurashtra region of Gujarat due to drought conditions.

(b) Saurashtra region of Gujarat on an average basis of preceding three years provides about 11 lakh metric tonnes of groundnut for extraction of edible oil. According to the information made available by Government of Gujarat, the production of kharif groundnut in this region during 1985-86 is anticipated to be around 3 lakh metric tonnes.

(c) and (d). Much of the loss in production of groundnut in Saurashtra region during 1985-86 will be covered by the higher production of rapeseed-mustard, soyabean and rabi/summer groundnut in the country.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : According to the figure given in the reply, the gap in the production of groundnut is 8 lakh metric tonnes this year. And the Government is optimistic that the shortage will be made good by the rapeseed-mustard, soyabean and rabi production in other parts of the country. May I know in this connection whether the Government has made any survey of the production of Soya-bean oil, what is the share that will be made up by this Soya-bean oil, how popular it has become in the general market as also other rapeseed-and

mustard oils, and whether the Government are anticipating that the shortage of groundnut will be made up or is it only a general optimistic statement or have they made any deep study of the matter? I would like to know from the hon. Minister.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : That is what we expect that the loss will be made up by soya-bean, other rapeseed—mustard and other oil. Then it largely depends upon the habit of the people to the oil they are using and which they are accustomed to use. So it is difficult to say and it is difficult to assess as to how much of groundnut will be replaced by soyabean, mustard and other oils.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : I would like to know the real quantity of soya-bean oil production so far. The hon. Minister has not replied to it.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : The question is about the fall of groundnut production in Gujarat. It is not related to the soyabean production. You certainly asked me as to what is the shortage and whether it will be possible to make up the shortage by the use of soyabean and rapeseed-mustard oil production. That is why I said it all depends upon the habit and liking of the people and it is not possible to assess like that.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : You are importing 13,000 to 14,000 tonnes of groundnut oil. Instead of resorting to imports, why not the Government give a better and a remunerative price for groundnut so that the growers can be encouraged to grow more groundnuts. The present support price is only Rs. 350 per quintal whereas it is sold in the market at Rs. 450 per quintal. The present support price is not remunerative. The present support price is not remunerative. Why don't you increase the support price beyond Rs. 450, say to Rs. 550 so that it may act as an incentive to farmers to grow more groundnut?

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a good suggestion?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : It is not a good suggestion and it will not help because in the groundnut growing area in Gujarat, that is, the Saurashtra area where groundnut is grown in large quantity, the prices are higher and that is why even though the productivity is less and the yield is very less, even then they are growing groundnuts. They should have switched over to other crops but they are not doing it because it is more remunerative than other crops. So I do not think this suggestion will work.

MR. SPEAKER : Next Question.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a very important question. You may somehow take it up.

MR. SPEAKER : When you have taken *Bairag* (renunciation), I shall not refuse. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Now when I have agreed, you are going further.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : If I do not go further, the people will catch me by the scruff.

MR. SPEAKER : You may do anything, but it cannot be permitted.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : Sir, take it up somehow or the other.

MR. SPEAKER : If you give a fresh notice, I shall see.

[*English*]

Working of House Building Cooperative Societies in Delhi.

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*746. **SHRI T. BASHEER :**
SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of House Building Cooperative Societies in Delhi involved in incessant litigations among different groups

obtaining in each of these societies thereby causing hardships to thousands of lower middle class people including salaried people; and

(b) the effective steps being taken or contemplated to restore the health of such societies and to ensure favourable conditions for their Members to build houses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH : (a) As reported by the Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Delhi, nine Cooperative House Building Societies in Delhi are involved in frequent and repeated litigations.

(b) The complaints involving disputes among members of Cooperative House Building Societies are promptly attended to by the Registrar, Cooperative Societies and appropriate action warranted under the law is initiated.

SHRI T. BASHEER : In several House-Building Cooperative Societies, the same management has been continuing for ten years or more without proper election, in spite of the fact that the prescribed term under the Act is only three years. For instance, the Delhi School Teachers' Housing Cooperating Society, which was set up in 1961, is having the same Management Committee for the last ten years ; there are a few other Societies also like the Parvana Group Housing Society and Adarsh Group Housing Society. These illegalities and flouting of laws are done by the Management in collusion with the officials in the Registrar's office and taking advantage of the loopholes in the Act. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government will take steps to conduct an inquiry into such state of affairs prevailing among the Housing Cooperative Societies and also I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Government will come forward with suitable amendments to plug the loopholes in the Housing Cooperative Societies Act.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR):

The last part of his question is a suggestion and I will look into it. So far as the first part of the supplementary is concerned, if he names the Societies, I will certainly ask the Registrar to go into the matter.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : He is asking for amendment of the Act.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR : I have told him that it is a suggestion and that we will look into it. So far as the first part of the question is concerned, if he names such Societies where elections have not been held, I will certainly send it to the Registrar to find out.

MR. SPEAKER : Only^d Speaker has got the prerogative to 'name'. He can only point out.

SHRI T. BASHEER : I appreciate the style of the hon. Minister to be very brief in his answer. My second supplementary is this. I want to know from the hon. Minister the number of House Building Cooperative Societies in the waiting list for getting allotment of the land from the DDA and also I would like to know from the hon. Minister the land available with the DDA in its possession for distribution to the Housing Cooperative Societies for constructing buildings and what steps Government are going to take to speed up the allotment.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR : The actual requirement of land for the newly registered societies can be finally assessed after the total membership is known on the basis of the verification of all the societies in this group. According to a broad estimate about 6000 acres of land may be required for that. There is a scarcity of land. Even the DDA is not in a position to give 6000 acres of land. If these lands are acquired and developed, certainly they will provide to all the cooperatives.

SHRI T. BASHEER : What is the land available with the DDA ? At least you must provide that.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : DDA has already reported that there is scarcity of land and nearly 6000 acres of land will be required to allot to these societies.

SHRI T. BASHEER : How much land is available with DDA for this purpose ?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : There are so many purposes for which the DDA has to allot. It is not that the DDA acquires land to allot only to the group housing societies.

SHRI T. BASHEER : What is the land earmarked for this purpose. How much land is available with DDA ?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : At present I am not in a position to say the actual acreage of land earmarked for this purpose. I will find out and pass the information to you.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no definite limit to this.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : There are more than 2000 housing societies in Delhi. A number of them are under litigation. Just now the Hon. Member gave to names—the Delhi School Teachers Society and the Parwana Society. Here, election were not held for the last ten years. Under the garb of litigation even the management itself creates litigation because they want to continue in office for ever. So, I would like to ask the Hon. Minister a specific question.

(Interruptions)

What do you mean by that ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You put your question. *(Interruptions)* I have not allowed them. You pay attention to your question.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : I am always specific and always relevant Sir.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No discussions

please. *(Interruptions)* I have not allowed anything. I have not allowed anybody, neither I allow you, Mr. Janga Reddy. I keep you in the same line. You are all in the same boat.

(Interruptions)

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : I would like to ask the Hon. Minister to give a specific reply. Will you bring forward an amendment, so that the General Body is conducted every year and the elections are held once a year as per the Act—whether there is litigation or not ? For that an amendment is necessary to the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act. Will the Hon. Minister bring forward an amendment ?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : In so far as the question of litigation is concerned, it does not mean only that elections in the cooperative societies are not held regularly or in time. There are other types of litigation also going on. Some individuals have filed cases in High Courts. Even if the land is allotted, they are not going to construct so long as the cases are not settled. There are 42 litigations at present in which 9 societies are always litigating somehow this way or that way. They are some cases pending in the courts. All these things are being looked into and we cannot say finally when the High Court where the cases are pending will decide. If these things are done finally, we will certainly go into all these details.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : On completion of the term a special officer can be appointed by superseding the management. Why that this not being done ? If the Government are not in a position to hold election on completion of their term, the special officer can be appointed by superseding their management.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : As regards your suggestion, we cannot do anything in so far as court cases are concerned, but about other cases which you have mentioned. I am glad to say that

after I get back to my office I shall order all such cases to be decided by the Registrar as early as possible.

[English]

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEO : Sir, some poor Members of Parliament have formed such group housing societies. I would like to know whether land has been allotted to these societies or it is under consideration to allot them land ?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : Sir, so far as Members of Parliament are concerned all the societies have been allotted land.

Provident Fund Account Slips

*747. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the employees of different establishments are not getting their yearly Provident Fund statement and account slips regularly ;

(b) whether accounts of non-refundable loans and Provident Fund final settlements are not maintained properly ;

(c) whether Government have received any complaints in this regard ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) The Government is aware of large pendency in the issue of annual statement of accounts.

(b) During the year 1984-85, 5,02, 279 Provident fund claims amounting to Rs. 268.27 crores and 2,96,360 applications for withdrawals amounting to Rs. 82.40 crores were settled. However, the pendency both in case of non-refundable claims cases and of final settlement cases remaining considerable.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. A joint letter signed by some Hon'ble MPs stating

inter-alia that the RPF's Office in Calcutta was not functioning properly and that there were delays in settlement of claims, issue of annual statement of accounts etc. was received recently. A new RPF has since been posted in Calcutta and he has been instructed to make special efforts to gear up the administration and to take steps for expeditious settlements of pending claims etc. This position is being regularly monitored and it is expected that there will be considerable improvement as a result of the administrative changes and streamlining of procedures.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Sir, situation is much more serious than what the reply reveals because a large number of old cases are there. For example, the employees of Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co. have not received their accounts since 1982-83. So also the employees of Crompton Greaves since 1979 ; employees of Bengal National Chamber of Commerce and Industry since 1980; employees of Sinclair Hotels and Transport since 1981 and the employees of East Coast Paper since 1980. This is the situation. The Minister has mentioned the figure of settlements for the year 1984-85 but the total number of pending cases has not been given. If you get the total figure of the pending cases for settlement then only we can know the actual position.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : Sir, I have got the figure upto 30.9.1985. As on 30.9.1985 the settlement of accounts required to be done was to the tune of Rs. 299.65 lakhs. out of this slips have been issued worth Rs. 161.18 lakhs and the pendency on that date is Rs. 138.47 lakhs. This is as far as settlement of accounts is concerned.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Sir, you will be surprised to know that the position is much more serious in respect of employees of the closed factories. There is one factory in my constituency, viz., Premchand Jute Mill. This factory is closed for the last 8-9 years. Many of their employees have already died but they have not received their accounts and money. I would like to know whether

Government will take some special steps in such cases? If so, I would like to know what arrangements they will make to clear such long pending cases?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : Sir, jute industry is one of the biggest defaulters to the provident fund contribution but that is a separate question. If there are some specific claims let the hon. Member inform me and I will look into that.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Sir, the jurisdiction of provident Fund Commissioner, Calcutta extends to Andaman and Nicobar islands also. In Andaman and Nicobar islands even where Government is the employer the accounts slips are not supplied to the employees regularly. In view of that in the past the Ministry of Labour was kind enough to have one Inspector posted at Port Blair. Unfortunately that Inspector's office is also not functioning well and all the accounts which are at Calcutta have not been transferred to that office. So, in view of that, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would consider strengthening the office in the Islands so that all those accounts can be transferred to Port Blair and the employees who are not getting the account slips regularly can get them as also action against all those defaulting officials can be taken.

SHRI P.A. SANGAMA : I agree that Andaman and Nicobar Islands need special attention and we will give them.

Setting up Task Force by SAIL to Monitor Quality Products

*748. **SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India Limited has set up a task force to monitor quality of its products ;

(b) if so the details thereof ; and

(c) to what extent the customers will

get qualitative items from the SAIL ?

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

Statement

(a) Quality Assurance Groups have been constituted in all SAIL steel plants to ensure strict adherence to technological process control norms, inspection and packing standards etc. Chief Metallurgists of the plants have been assigned the responsibility of satisfying customers in respect of quality.

(b) and (c). A number of measures have been introduced for quality improvement in the Rourkela, Bhilai and Bokaro steel plants. Measures for improving quality have been incorporated in the modernisation scheme of the Durgapur steel plant. In recent year, some of the steel plants in the public sector have introduced desiliconisation, desulphurisation, lime dust injection, ladle refining and closer process control measures. Rourkela Steel Plant has recently commenced production of silicon steel. It is introducing new rolling techniques for improving strength and ductility characteristics of steel on trial basis while Bhilai has introduced continuous casting.

As a result of the measures adopted by SAIL to improve the quality of steel, various grades of high quality steel are now being made in the country. Production of some of these items like electrical steel sheets, LPG sheets and deep drawing and extra deep drawing quality steel sheets has been going up steadily. Customers now get high quality steel with better surface quality and better mechanical properties.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the steel that is normally available in the market is mostly sub-standard. Such Sub-Standard steel in large quantity finds its way in the market and the customers have to pay full price therefor. By sub-standard

What I mean is that some steel gets harder and does not remain soft. Plates and sheets which are supposed to be of a uniform size have to be cut and trimmed by the customer and as a result thereof, its cost increases. It also results in fall in production of the small sector units which in turn pushes up their cost of production. I want to know from the hon. Minister the percentage of steel rejected by Government during the inspection before the steel leaves the plant. These people have to purchase that rejected lot in the open market at full price. I want to know what arrangements have you made to check this malpractice and if no arrangements have been made will they be made in the near future ?

SHRI K.C. PANT : Sir, of the lots that are rejected, some steel is sold as rejected and not as good quality steel. Whoever purchases it, purchases it as a rejected lot.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : There is no clear distinction that such and such lots are rejected ones ; this item is always in short supply. The other point that I want to raise is that a number of items manufactured in the steel plants carry a premium of Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3000 per tonne. The people do not lift these items and your officials compel the dealers to lift those items also which have no ready market. They sell the goods at a premium. This type of situation prevails at present. I would like to tell the hon. Minister that he should see to it that the production in the Steel Plants conforms to the requirement. The item that has a large demand should be produced more and the one which has a lower demand should be produced less. But what is happening at present is exactly the opposite. The item which has no demand is being produced more whereas the one which is in short supply is being produced less. Another point which I want to mention is that the rejected goods do not bear any stamp to the effect that these are the rejected goods. As a result of it, the people cannot distinguish between the rejected and the quality goods and they have to buy it. This is the factual position. I want to know what steps do the

Government propose to take to check it ?

SHRI K.C. PANT : Sir, the hon. Member has raised two points. The first is whether stamping on the rejected goods is done or not. I shall gather information on how it is sold and whether stamping is done or not. The second point which he has raised is that some items which are called 'slow moving items' are sold by mixing them with 'fast moving items'. This is true and the reason for doing so is that the market changes with the time. Today, you have certain installed capacity, but the current market projections will change within two to three years. To that extent, some adjustment in that has to be made and, I think, the situation today is not that the hon. Member has explained, i.e., the items that are in greater demand are produced less. Only those items which are in greater demand are produced more, but marginal production of such items is also undertaken which are not in that much demand. Therefore, we have to produce both the items.

[English]

Setting up of Turmeric Centre in A.P.

*749. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has decided to set up a turmeric centre in Andhra Pradesh during the Seventh Plan period; and

(b) if so, the site selected for the purpose and other details of the project in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Centre will be one of the Coordinating Centres of the All India Coordinated Research Project on spices to function under Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University from 1986-87.

(b) The site for the above centre has not yet been finalised. An allocation of Rs. 2.25 lakhs has been made for the

centre during the plan, of which Rs. 1.69 lakhs would be the ICAR'S share and Rs. 0.56 lakhs State's share. The Centre will mainly work on selection of suitable varieties of turmeric for Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Sir, Andhra Pradesh stands first or second in the matter of area under turmeric cultivation, but unfortunately, the per acre yield in Andhra Pradesh stands third in the country with only 27.5 quintals per hectare. The per acre yield of turmeric in Tamil Nadu is 52.9 quintals and in Karnataka it is 35.7 quintals. I am happy that the Government has at last realised the need to start a Centre for Research on spices. I would like to know from the hon. Minister when the setting up of the Centre will be finalised. The Centre should be set up either at Cuddapa or Duggirala in Guntur district which are very famous for turmeric production. Will the Government take all steps at the earliest for starting of the Centre for Research and evolve the best varieties that are suitable for the soil, temperature and irrigation conditions in different parts of Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I have already said that we are going to set up the Centre and the finalization would be as early as possible.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Turmeric is a very important commodity which is daily used in every household. Apart from that, it is one of the important export items and the export earnings are increasing every year from it. The export earnings increased from Rs. 5 crores in 1981-82 to Rs. 72 crores in 1984-85. The farmers are, however, not getting the real benefit. Many a time, the prices vary between very high and very low. The prices are very low, specially when the crop is with the farmers. In order to stream line in the production of turmeric, will the Government take immediate steps for deciding on a minimum support price to the farmers to help them from distress sales ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :

The Government never wants that the farmer should suffer. Whenever there is a request from the State Government, immediately it is done. NAFED is acting as a nodal agency for procurement. Prices are declared immediately whenever it is required. We did it in the case of coconut also. When the prices fell, we procured coconut at Rs. 1200 per quintal. We are doing in other cases also, but the State Government has to request us.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : I wanted to know, whether the Government intended to fix minimum support price for turmeric.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : For all commodities, it is not necessary. Whenever it is necessary, the State Government comes forward and requests to the Central Government and we do it.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Misra.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA : Sir, turmeric is extensively grown in the eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh and especially in the Deoria and Siwan district of North Bihar. Its yield in these districts is also good. I would like to know whether you would arrange to set up similar research Centres there also ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : We have done it in Andhra Pradesh because it was needed there. We shall see when a similar need is felt at other places also.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Sir, today you are in a very happy mood. If you remain in the same joyous mood in the Zero Hour, we also feel happy. I congratulate the hon. Minister for setting up a turmeric Centre in Andhra Pradesh. At the same time, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what is the number of the farmers likely to be benefited from this Centre ? Drinking water is scarce there. It may just happen that on boring \geq e may find that there is no underground water. Therefore, first take into account

all these factors and then allot a Centre to Andhra Pradesh. Centre should not be allotted just as a formality because in such a situation no one would be benefited in the real sense.

MR. SPEAKER : He has already said that they are conjecturing.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the proposed Centre will benefit the farmers of the entire State as also the farmers of other States.

[*Translation*]

Emission of Gas, Smoke effluents by Khetri Copper Project

*750. SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to State :

(a) whether Government propose to take any measures to check the adverse effect on the health of the local people and the crops in the area as a result of gas/smoke emitted by chimneys and the concentrated water/effluents drained out by the Khetri Copper Project ; and

(b) If so, the details thereof ?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA). (a) and (b). A Statement is given below.

Statement

(a) and (b). The Hindustan Copper Ltd. has undertaken the following measures to check the adverse effect of Gas/Smoke emission and effluents from the Khetri Copper Project :—

- (i) The sulphurous gases from the smelter are utilised to produce sulphuric acid;
- (ii) The National Environmental Engineering Research Institute

(NEERI), Nagpur has been engaged as Consultant on air pollution and an action plan for control of sulphurous gases has been drawn up, which has been approved by the Rajasthan Board for Prevention and Control of Pollution.

- (iii) The Mine water emanating from Khetri Mine is consumed entirely by the concentrator plant and there is no discharge. In Kolihan, the mine water is substantially consumed internally and the quantity discharged is very small. The quality of water in both the places is within the prescribed norms;
- (iv) The tailings of Concentrator Plant are discharged into a Pond and complete prevention of escape of solids has been achieved ; and
- (v) Effluents of the acid plant and refinery are neutralised with lime.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, dangerous smoke and gas emitted through chimneys of the Khetri Copper Project adversely affect the crops of the local farmers and the crops, which already have a very low yield, are destroyed. I want to know what steps the hon. Minister proposes to take to save their crops ? Secondly, due to discharge of the effluents from the Project, which they have stored in a pond, the taste of the water in wells within a radius of nine kilometres has been spoiled. May I know what steps are being taken to check it ?

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, sample surveys and periodic checks have been conducted in the neighbouring areas to examine the effect of gas emitted by the chimneys and the survey, that is conducted every month since 1980, has shown that because of production in the Hindustan Copper Project no damage has been caused to the crops in that area. So far as the pollution of drinking water is concerned, I

would like to inform the hon. Member that the tailings from the concentrate are discharged into a pond. The tailings get settled at the base of the pond and the soil so settled forms a kind of hillock and thus water rises up. After distillation of that water, it is again taken to the project and utilised with the concentrate and as such it causes no pollution. Through you, I would like to inform the hon. Member that so far as drinking water is concerned, as I have told earlier, survey in this regard is conducted periodically. According to the results of the tests carried out by the Central Water Board also, no damage to the local crops is caused nor any shortage of water is caused nor any change in taste of water is caused due to the Khetri Copper Complex. The fact is that the water in the wells in the areas around Khetri is very hard. The Khetri Copper Complex has conducted surveys at a distance of 40 to 60 kilometres from the Project and has found that the water in their wells is comparatively harder. Besides, due to scanty monsoon rains for the last many years, the standing crops have been affected.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is that the water in the wells has been spoiled. If it is due to the project, what remedies do you have ?

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : A survey has been conducted to find out the effect on water in the wells around Khetri Copper Complex upto a distance of 40 to 60 kilometres and we have found that water in those wells is more hard.

MR. SPEAKER : That is not the question. What he wants to know in his question is whether water has been spoiled further due to the setting up of this complex. The question is whether water has been spoiled further as compared to the past ?

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : It is so since 1980. The present state of water and air is in accordance with the norms approved by the Rajasthan Board for prevention and control of pollution.

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had hoped that we had a very able and competent Lady Minister for our project.

MR. SPEAKER : Now when you have an opportunity to deal with her, you have come to know.

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN : The farmers will get a big relief because of her. The hon. Minister has stated that no damage has been caused to the crops, but if she happens to visit that area, she would find the extent of loss caused to the crops, it is unparalleled. For this, they have made an arrangement. They have arranged a turbine. Why that gas and smoke are not fed into that turbine so that they could be used in the fertilizer plant that has been set up there ?

My second supplementary is that due to this project, the taste of the water has been spoiled. You go to a place two kilometres away from the project and you will find quite a difference in the taste of water. I would like to know whether the project would make some arrangement whereby the same water as is being used by the project itself is supplied to the local people as well ?

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : Though the question is quite lengthy, I am replying to it in one sentence only.

MR. SPEAKER : You give a brief reply.

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : I would like to say that there is no scope of feeding the gas which is emitted by the chimneys into the turbine. But so far as the content of Sulphur Dioxide in that emitted gas is concerned, I want to inform the House that the work on setting up a Sulphur Burner is going to be completed in May-June through which Sulphur Dioxide will be extracted and thus a major portion of the gas would be utilised and we shall start producing Sulphuric Acid therefrom. The Second thing that I want to say is—

[English]

—For water pollution, for air pollution or for any kind of pollution, there has been one long term and short term action plan. It has been approved by the Rajasthan Board for prevention and Anti-pollution. NEERI at Nagpur has been consulted. So, everything will be taken into consideration while the project goes on. It is going to be completed, I can very well say that the project will be completed at the end of 1987. When the pollution will be brought at zero level.

Allotment of Contracts by DDA

*752. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of firms which have been allotted total housing contracts of more than Rs. 2 crores in the year 1985 by the Delhi Development Authority along with the tendered cost of allotted rate of each contract ;

(b) the volume of the housing works done by each of these firms in 1984 on the basis of actual payments received by them against the works ;

(c) whether these firms did not have the requisite capacity, based on the performance of 1984, to execute the tendered works and even then the work were awarded to them in 1985 ; and

(d) if so, the action contemplated by Govt. in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Nineteen firms have been allotted total housing contracts of more than Rs. 2 crores in the year 1985-86 by Delhi Development Authority. Their details along with tendered cost and allotted rate of each contract are given in STATEMENT-I given below.

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

(c) DDA have reported that the works were awarded not only on the basis of the satisfactory works done by the firms in 1984 but taking into consideration their performance during the earlier period also in DDA and under other organisations.

(d) The question does not arise in view of reply given to part (c).

Statement-I

The details of firms to whom Housing Contracts of more than Rs. 2.00 crores have been awarded during 85-86.

S. No.	Name of Contractor	Name of work	Tendered Amount	Percentage above
1	2	3	4	5
1.	M/s. Anant Raj Agencies	1. C/o. 320 SFS House at Trilok Puri	Rs. 2,60,74,500/-	61.05
		2. C/o. MIG Houses at Loni Road East.		
		Group-I	Rs. 93,54,442/-	60.20%
		Group-II	Rs. 93,54,442/-	60.20%
		Group-III	Rs. 93,54,442/-	60.20%
		3. C/o. 168 SFS Cat. II at Paschim Puri Pkt. GH—13	Rs. 1,61,45,302/20	55.55%
		4. C/o. 160 SFS Cat. II in Pkt. GH—13, G—17 Paschim Puri.	Rs. 1,57,67,692/-	55.55%
		5. C/o. 288 MIG in Pkt. E-I Sec. XV Rohini	Rs. 1,94,51,633/-	56.00%
		6. C/o. 256 MIG in Pkt. E-II Sec. XV Rohini	Rs. 1,72,90,341/-	56.00%
		7. C/o. 8314 Houses in Sec. XV at Rohini SH : C/o. 448 EWS Houses in BI-G Pkt. 8-11	Rs. 1,08,85,687/-	63.00%
		8. C/o. 448 EWS Houses Pkt. 16, 17, 19 & 20 BI.F	Rs. 1,08,85,687/-	63.00%
		9. C/o. 448 EWS Houses in Bl. G Pkt. 12-15	Rs. 1,08,85,687/-	63.00%

1	2	3	4	5
		10. C/o. 704 EWS Houses in Bl.F Pkt. 8-13.	Rs. 1,71,06,080/-	63.00%
		11. C/o. 384 EWS Houses Bl. C Pkt.6-8	Rs. 93,39,433/-	63.00%
		12. C/o. 352 EWS Houses in Block-A Pkt. 5-7	Rs. 85,92,897/-	63.00%
2.	M/s. Krishna Const. Co.	1. C/o. 192 MIG at Paschim Vihar Gr. IV.	Rs. 1,25,85,874/-	53.5%
		2. At Kondli including internal development constn. of 256 MIG houses Group-X,XI.	Rs. 2,01,08,240/-	62.40%
3.	M/s. Kamal Const.Co	1. At Kondli including internal development constn. of 256 MIG Houses Group I & II.	Rs. 2,01,08,240/-	61.65%
		2. C/o. 108 SFS at Tugalakabad MB Rd.	Rs. 65,41 lacs.	55.00%
4.	M/s. S. R. Ashok & Associates.	C/o. 256 MIG Houses at Kondli Group-III & IV.	Rs. 2,01,08,240/-	61.65%
5.	M/s. Naraindas R. Israni	C/o. 256 MIG Houses at Kondli Group-VI & VII.	Rs. 2,00,15,376/-	61.65%
6.	M/s. Pandit Const. Co.	C/o. SFS Houses at Sarita Vihar		
		1. S. H. C/o. 60 Cat. III & 40 Cat. II 60 Scooter Garages Gr. IV	Rs. 118.50 lacs.	51.50%
		2. -do- Gr. III	Rs. 118.50 lacs.	51.50%
		3. C/o. 90 SFS at Ashok Vishar Ph. IV. Group-V.	Rs. 90.37 lacs.	40.25%
		4. C/o. 180 LIG at Ashok Vihar Ph. IV	Rs. 80.46 lacs.	60.34%

7.	M/s. Mohan Const. Co.	1.	C/o. 512 EWS Houses in Sec. XVII Pkt. I, Block B Rohini.	Rs. 141.44 lacs.	64.30%
		2.	C/o. 512 EWS Houses in Sec. XVII Pkt. IV, Rohini.	Rs. 141.44 lacs.	64.30%
		3.	C/o. 288 LIG DUs in Pkt. V & VI, Block-B Sec. XVII Rohini.	Rs. 155.11 lacs.	62.50%
		4.	C/o. 512 EWS Houses in Pkt. III, B1-H. Sector XVI Rohini.	Rs. 149.96 lacs.	66.05%
8.	M/s. G. K. Goel	1.	C/o. 256 LIG Houses at Rohini Sector XI Gr. VI	Rs. 104.18 lacs.	63.25%
		2.	C/o. 256 LIG Houses at Rohini Sector, XI Gr. VII	Rs. 104.18 lacs.	63.25%
9.	M/s. Jagat Ram Trehan & Sons.	1.	C/o. 512 LWS Houses Pkt. VI, Block G. Sector XVI Rohini.	Rs. 140.75 lacs.	63.50%
		2.	C/o. 512 EWS Houses Pkt VI Block G. Sec. XVI Rohini.	Rs. 140.75 lacs.	63.50%
		3.	C/o. 512 EWS Houses Pkt. VII Block G. Sector. XVI Rohini.	Rs. 149.73 lacs.	65.80%
10.	M/s. A. S. Sachdeva and Sons.	1.	C/o. 512 EWS Houses in Sec. XVII-Pkt. VI Block A Rohini.	Rs. 142.30 lacs.	65.30%
		2.	C/o. 512 EWS Houses in Sec. XVII Pkt. VIII Block A Rohini.	Rs. 142.30 lacs.	65.30%
		3.	C/o. 72 Cat. III, 48 Cat. II DUs and 72 Scooter Garages Gr. V. at Sarita Vihar.	Rs. 143.14 lacs.	51.50%

1	2	3	4	5
11.	M/s. Madhu Kishan Gupta.	1. C/o. 360 LIG Houses at Masoodpur Dairy Farm.	Rs. 1,69,89,843/-	64.80%
		2. C/o. Addl. 64 SFS near Yamuna Co-op. Society Alakananda.	Rs. 78.60 lacs.	59.00%
12.	M/s. Tantia Const. Co.	1. C/o. 384 LIG & 72 EWS in Pkt. 6-II Rohini.	Rs. 1,63,18,171/-	59.80%
		2. C/o. 288 LIG & 160 EWS in Pkt. 6-I Rohini.	Rs. 1,47,45,698/-	59.80%
		3. C/o. 144 LIG & 112 EWS in Pkt. 3 Rohini.	Rs. 81,29,700/-	59.80%
		4. C/o. 576 EWS in Sec. VII Pkt. 1 (Pt.)	Rs. 1,43,13,370/-	59.05%
		5. C/o. 208 EWS in Pkt. 9 (Pt.) Sec. V.	Rs. 55,04,994/-	59.05%
13.	M/s. R.H.P. Builders.	1. C/o. 368 LIG & 72 EWS in Pkt. 5 Sec-II	Rs. 1,57,09,202/-	59.80%
		2. C/o. 160 LIG & 64 EWS in Pkt. 7	Rs. 73,88,667/-	61.00%
14.	M/s. Sukumar Chand Jain	1. C/o. 588 LIG DUs in Bl. F. Pkt. 3-7.	Rs. 2,11,38,066/-	61.50%
		2. C/o. 252 LIG DUs in Bl. G Pkt. 6-7.	Rs. 90,59,172/-	61.50%
		3. C/o. 324 LIG DUs in Bl. B Pkt. 8,9,10, Sec. XVIII.	Rs. 1,38,22,245/-	62.75%

4.	C/o. 324 LIG DUs in B1. Pkt. 4,5 & 6 Sec. XVIII.	Rs. 1,38,22,245/-	62.75%
15.	M/s. P.C. Sharma & Co. 1. C/o. 1960 DUs. in B1. A & B Sec. XVII Rohini. SH : 432 LIG DUs in B1. A Pkt. 5,6,7 & 8. Rs. 1,85,14,589/- SH : 320 MIG DUs in B1.A Pkt. 1,2,3 & 4 Rs. 2,02,92,294/-		63.05% 59.75%
16.	M/s, Charanjit Kochar. 1. C/o. 888 MIG/Cat. II SFS DUs Kilokari (SH : C/o. 136 MIG/Cat. II SFS DUs at Kilokari Pkt. C. Sidhartha Ext. Group III.	Rs. 114.80 lacs.	52.95%
17.	M/s. Hans Const. Co. 1. C/o. 152 SFS Houses Cat. II in Pkt. GH-8 (G-17 area) Paschim Vihar Gr. II 2. C/o. 160 SFS DUs Cat. II in Pkt GH-13 (G-17 area) Paschim Vihar Gr. II	Rs. 1,50,58,776/- Rs. 1,53,60,883.20	56.25% 56.25%
18.	M/s. Enkey Const. Co. 1. C/o. 504 Janta Houses at Paschim Vihar Pkt. GH-6 i/c W/S, S/I and int. Dev.	Rs. 1,37,92,915.56	59.95%

1	2	3	4	5
2.	C/o. 1312 LJG at Paschimi Vihar Pkt. GH-5 & 7 Zone G-17 i/c S/1, N/S-I int. Dev.	SH : 288 DUs Group-I.	Rs. 1,16,09,441/-	63.50%
3.	C/o. 256 DUs Gr. II LJG DUs in Pkt. GH-537 Zone G-17 Paschim Vihar.		Rs. 1,03,17,016/-	63.50%
19.	M/s. Ishar Singh and Sons	1. C/o. 1140 SFS Houses under Cat. II Paschim Puri Pkt. GH-13 (G-17 area) i/c internal Development SH : 160 DUs Gr. VII SH : 180 DUs Gr. VI.	Rs. 1,54,47,055.75 Rs. 1,73,23,596.66	56.25% 56.25%

Statement—II

S. No.	Name of contractor	Name of work	Tendered amount of work in progress during 1984-85.	Payment made for the work during 84-85
1	2	3	4	5
1.	M/s. Anant Raj Agencies	1. C/o 304 MIG Houses at Dilshad Garden.	Rs. 134.31 lacs.	Rs. 0.82 lacs.
		2. C/o. 320 SFS Houses at Trilok Puri	Rs. 361.00 lacs.	Rs. 21.30 lacs.
		3. C/o. 768/640 MIG DUs in Pkt. 3. Sec. VIII.	Rs. 345.75 lacs.	Rs. 179.50 lacs.
		4. C/o. 400/352 MIG DUs in Pkt. 3. Sec. VIII. Rohini	Rs. 180.08 lacs.	Rs. 97.46 lacs.
		5. C/o. 504 MIG DUs, Pitampura.	Rs. 148.92 lacs.	Rs. 46.55 lacs.
		6. Pkt. R (U) (Balance work). C/o. 192 M.S. Flats under SFS at East of Kalash.	Rs. 317.40 lacs.	Rs. 151.62 lacs.
		7. C/o. 54 Cat. II. 216 Cat II and 216 S/Garrages under SFS at Kalkaji near int. dev.	Rs. 210.11 lacs.	Rs. 9.63 lacs.
2.	M/s. Krishna Const. Co.	1. C/o. 960 MIG DUs at Nand Nagri.	Rs. 92.27 lacs.	Rs. 7.90 lacs.
		2. C/o. 656/672 MIG DUs at Paschim Puri G-17 area SH : C/o. 240/288 DUs at Gr. II. SH : C/o. 160/192 DUs at Gr. III.	Rs. 148.77 lacs. Rs. 96.87 lacs.	Rs. 6.44 lacs. Rs. 5.82 lacs.

1	2	3	4	5
		3. C/o. 144 DUs under SFS at Alaknanda Gr. III.	Rs. 125.56 lacs.	Rs. 11.58 lacs.
3.	M/s. Kamal Const. Co.	1. C/o. 240 MIG/LIG DUs at Mansarover Park Gr. II	Rs. 101.83 lacs.	Rs. 61.94 lacs.
		2. C/o. 192 MIG/LIG DUs at Mansarover Park Gr. III.	Rs. 83.38 lacs.	Rs. 50.62 lacs.
4.	M/s. S. R. Ashok and Asso.	—	—	—
5.	M/s. Narain Das R. Israni	1. C/o. 414 LIG DUs at Nand Nagri.	Rs. 68.30 lacs.	Rs. 68.30 lacs.
		2. C/o. 288 LIG DUs at Nand Nagri.	Rs. 52.45 lacs.	Rs. 52.45 lacs.
		3. C/o. 380 EWS DUs in Pkt. D, Sec. VI Rohini.	Rs. 76.79 lacs.	Rs. 9.17 lacs.
		4. C/o. 184/160 MIG Qrs. in Pkt. 15, Sec. III. (Rohini).	Rs. 105.18 lacs.	Rs. 68.41 lacs.
6.	M/s. Pandit Const. Co.	1. C/o. 180 SFS DUs, Ashok Vihar, Ph. III	Rs. 169.21 lacs.	Rs. 70.18 lacs.
		2. C/o. 90 SFS DUs, Ashok Vihar, Ph. IV Group. C.	Rs. 85.77 lacs.	Rs. 39.00 lacs.
		3. C/o. 58 Janta DUs at Madan Pur Khadar Dairy Farm.	Rs. 19.29 lacs.	Rs. 6.81 lacs.
7.	M/s. Mohan Const. Co.	1. C/o. 585 MIG DUs in A-2 Paschim Vihar SH : C/o. 249 MIG DUs in Gr. II.	Rs. 130.31 lacs.	Rs. 0.30 lacs.

2.	C/o. 450 SFS at A-5 Paschim Vihar. SH : C/o. 258 SFS Gr. II.	Rs. 175.92 lacs.	Rs. 15.20 lacs.
3.	C/o. 96 Cat. II. 96 Cat. III. 144 S/G at Pitampura Pkt. S (D) Gr. III under SFS.	Rs. 152.50 lacs.	Rs. 20.92 lacs.
4.	C/o. 80 Cat. II.80 Cat. III. 120 S/G at Pitampura Pkt. S (D) Gr. II under SFS.	Rs. 128.60 lacs.	Rs. 19.69 lacs.
5.	C/o. 144 MIG DUs, Pitampura Pkt. J (D).	Rs. 75.41 lacs.	Rs. 15.64 lacs.
6.	C/o. 152 MIG DUs, Pitampura, Pkt. J (D)	Rs. 79.59 lacs.	Rs. 9.82 lacs.
8.	M/s. G. K. Goel.	—	—
9.	M/s. Jagat Ram Trahan		
	1. C/o. 120 DUs at Cat. II & III, 80 Nos. 2 bed, 60 Nos. 3 bed rooms & 90 Nos. S/G under SEF in Pkt. I Gr. I at Vasant Kunj Sector-D. Rs.	158.16 lacs.	Rs. 21.56 lacs.
	2. C/o. 195 Houses under SFS at Alakhnanda Pkt. D. Gr. II.	Rs. 165.55 lacs.	Rs. 63.62 lacs.
	3. C/o. 448 Houses under SFS at Alakhnanda Pkt. B & C Gr. I.	Rs. 126.56 lacs.	Rs. 42.19 lacs.
	4. C/o. 448 Houses under SFS. at Alakhnanda Pkt. B & C Gr. II.	Rs. 125.56 lacs.	Rs. 56.99 lacs.
10.	M/s. A. S. Sachdeva and Sons		
	1. C/o. 24 addl. SFS at D-1/5 Janakpuri.	Rs. 24.56 lacs.	Rs. Nil

7.	C/o. 540 Houses under SFS at Kalkaji West of Community Centres (Gr. III.)	Rs. 237.99 lacs.	Rs. 74.47 lacs.
8.	C/o. 282 MIG Houses in Pkt.A-10 Kalkaji Extn.	Rs. 141.72 lacs.	Rs. 4.87 lacs.
9.	C/o. 840 DUs under SFS in Pkt. VIII Sec. C at Vasant Kunj SH : C/o. 64 Cat. III. 48 Cat II & 80 S/Garrages i/c int. dev. Gr. II.	Rs. 107.53	Rs. 12.31 lacs.
10.	-do- SH : C/o. 64 Cat. III. 48 Cat II & 80 Scooter Garrages i/c int. dev. Gr. III.	Rs. 132.57 lacs.	Rs. 54.37 lacs.
11.	-do- SH : C/o. 104 Cat. III, 78 Cat. II & 130 S/Garrages i/c int. dev. Gr. I	Rs. 215.05 lacs.	Rs. 12.25 lacs.
12.	C/o. 448 DUs SFS at Alaknanda Pkt. B&C Gr. III.	Rs. 125.56 lacs.	Rs. 37.35 lacs.
16.	M/s. Charanjit Kochar. 1. C/o. 988 MIG/SFS Cat. II DUs at Sidhartha Extn. Pkt. C. SH : C/o. 264 Cat. II MIG/SFS DUs in Group-IX.	Rs. 155.40 lacs.	Rs. 23.59 lacs.
17.	M/s. Hans Const. Co. 1. C/o. 288 LIG DUs at BG-3 P. Puri	Rs. 108.07 lacs.	Rs. 7.25 lacs.
	2. C/o. 160 LIG DUs at BG-2 P. Vihar.	Rs. 82.47 lacs.	Rs. 62.20 lacs.
	3. C/o. 96 SFS Cat. III GH-10. G-17 area.	Rs. 108.00 lacs.	Rs. 35.15 lacs.

1	2	3	4	5
18.	M/s. En Kay Const. Co.	1. C/o. 1092 Janta DUs in Paschimpuri. SH : 516 DUs Gr. I. SH : 576 DUs Gr. II	Rs. 101.43 lacs. Rs. 113.16 lacs.	Rs. 23.29 lacs. Rs. 29.07 lacs.
19.	M/s. Ishwar Singh & Sons	1. C/o. 528 SFS Cat. II P. Vihar SH : C/o. 96 SFS Cat. III at GH-10 G-10 area.	Rs. 111.39 lacs.	Rs. 30 lacs.
		2.	C/o. 123 SFS Cat. III at Paschim Vihar GH-10.	Rs. 148.00 lacs. Rs. 39.85 lacs.
		3.	C/o. 683 MIG at Shalimar Bagh Pkt. U&V. SH : 320 MIG DUs) SH : 368 MIG DUs)	Rs. 248.08 lacs. Rs. 4.97 lacs.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has evaded a direct reply to part (c) of my question.

(*Interruptions*) My simple question was how much work they were awarded in 1984 and how much of it did they complete. They were awarded contracts not on the basis of their performance during 1984 but on their performance in the earlier years. When their performance was not satisfactory in 1984, how could they show a good performance in 1985? Give us contract because our father did fine job, I cannot understand it. (*Interruptions*)

Please see at Sl. No. 2, a company named "Anant Raj Agencies". It has been shown that they were awarded contract worth Rs. 16 crores during 1984-85, but they could complete only 1/3 of the work allotted and in 1985-86 again they were awarded contract worth Rs. 18 crores. This was in addition to their balance of work worth Rs. 12 crores.

MR. SPEAKER : You answer one question; if the work is not to be got done, whom should it be awarded?

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Award the contract to them if the work is not to be got done. Even I can give a reply to it.

(*Interruptions*)

S. BUTA SINGH : Direct reply would be given only by *chacha*.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : How many of the 55 contractors are executing the contracts awarded to them as per the agreement? What percentage of work have they completed after the expiry of nine months and what are the reasons for delay in execution of the work? What was the need to award a contract in 1985-86 when they could not complete the work in hand awarded to them in 1984-85? Were there no other contractors available? You kindly tell me the difference in rates tendered by them as compared to others?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : The hon. Member's submission that the reply was evasive is not correct. The D.D.A. invited

tenders through advertisements in all the newspapers and also put notices at public places. Before taking up work in D.D.A., they have executed works elsewhere satisfactorily and it was on that basis that they were awarded contracts by the D.D.A. I agree that there are some deficiencies in it, but it is not that these contractors are not doing work. They are executing the work and the contracts are awarded to them only after the Advisory Board gives its final approval.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : I did not ask that. They might have done good work elsewhere, but here they are not doing so.

Vice-Chairman of D.D.A. had announced in 1985 that they would construct and allot one lakh houses to Delhites. In this connection, he secured money from the citizens of Delhi and promised that they would be given houses under the Self Financing Scheme, but that promise was not kept. It is now one and a half years since this announcement was made. If they had done good job elsewhere, then tell me how many houses have they constructed?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : The hon. Member has stated that the D.D.A. had made announcement. We too want this housing problem to be solved. There are some shortcomings and to remove them, we.....

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : You answer my simple question. How many houses out of one lakh have so far been constructed since the announcement was made?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : Since it involves figures, I am not in a position to reply to it right now. I shall give the complete figures later on as to how many out of one lakh houses have so far been constructed.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Q. No. 753—Shri Gurudas Kamat—not present.

Q. No. 754—Shrimati Usha Verma—not present.

Q. No. 755—Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : I do not want to press my question.

MR. SPEAKER : Q. No. 756—Shri D.B. Patil—not present. Q. No. 757—SHRI S. G. Dholap—not present. Q. No. 758—Shri Somnath Rath—not present ; Shri Hussain Dalwai—not present. Q. No. 759—Shri Charanjit Singh Walia—not present. Q. N. 760—Shri C.D. Patel—not present. Q. No. 761—Shri Harish Rawat—not present.

Now the Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Growth of Fisheries in West Bengal

*742. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage share of West Bengal in the total fish seeds production in the country ;

(b) whether the National Programme for Fish Seeds Development has not rendered much assistance to arrest the declining trend in the growth rate of some important species of fish in the State; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action being taken or proposed in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) West Bengal produced 76.5 per cent of the total fish seed in the country during 1985-86.

(b) There is no declining trend in the growth rate of fish seed of commercially important species of fish in West Bengal.

(c) Does not arise.

Construction of Roads and Electrification in Rural Areas

*743. SHRI B.K. GADHVI : Will the

Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that for rural development, constructions of roads and electrification of the villages constitute a core infrastructure ;

(b) whether Government are aware that job-orientation in the villages and particularly in the backward villages is greatly hindered for want of roads and electrification ;

(c) if so, whether any special thrust is contemplated in this regard ; and

(d) whether Government propose to set up a special cell in the Ministry to monitor and direct this aspect of establishment of infrastructure ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (d). Both roads and rural electrification are basic inputs for rural development. The construction of roads and electrification of villages have accordingly been accorded due priority in the Five Year Plans and included as part of the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) since the Fifth Plan. The objective for rural roads under the MNP is to link all the village with a population over 1500 and 50% of the villages with population between 1000-1500 by 1990. Construction of rural link roads can also be taken up under the NREP and RLEGP. While MNP is in the State Sector, the expenditure under NREP is shared on a matching basis between the Centre and States. Expenditure on RLEGP is entirely met by the Central Government.

Under electrification of villages, the Seventh Plan envisages electrification of at least 65% of villages in each State and U.T. by the end of 1990. Special funds have been allocated under MNP to supplement the efforts of the States which are lagging behind. Further wide range of strategies including liberalisation of norms for loan assistance have been involved to extend electricity to the backward areas as quickly as possible. To give a boost to programme of pumpset energisation, the scheme for Special Project Agriculture (SPA) for joint financing by the REC, NABARD and commercial banks con-

tinues to receive the requisite impetus, specially in the States with considerable ground water potential still remaining to be tapped to benefit wider section of the peasantry.

The progress of the rural roads component of MNP is monitored by the Planning Commission as well as the Department of Rural Development. For road construction work under RLEGP, the monitoring is done by the Department of Rural Development. The rural electrification programme is being monitored by Department of Power closely through review meetings being held with Rural Electrification Corporation and State Electricity Boards periodically.

Supply of Sub-standard Fertilizers to Farmers

*745. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that sub-standard fertilizers are being manufactured in various parts of the country and supplied to farmers resulting in heavy loss to the crops ;

(b) if so, the number of such cases which have come to the notice of Government during the last two years ; and

(c) the action taken against the manufacturers of sub-standard fertilizers ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) and (c). A Statement is given below.

Statement

Effective steps are taken by the Central and State Governments to ensure supply of fertilisers of prescribed quality. Sample are taken by the State Governments under powers delegated to them under the Fertiliser Control Order to check the quality of fertilisers. Nearly 60% of the fertiliser consumed are domestically produced and about 40% are from imports. Separate accounts are not furnished by the State Governments of samples taken from domestically manufactured fertilisers and

imported fertilisers. Offences relating to sub-standard fertilisers can take place in the course of production or in the course of distribution. In the two calendar years 1984 and 1985, 83,396 samples were taken and 5,097 samples were found sub-standard. Prosecutions were launched against 327 fertiliser dealers and manufacturers and 46 convictions were awarded by the courts. Many cases are still pending in courts. However, other legal and administrative action including non-renewal of registration and suspension of registration were taken against 4988 offenders. The Government of India through its Central Quality Control Laboratory and through terms of Central Officers also took 282 samples. 66 of these samples were found sub-standard States have been advised to take legal action against the offenders.

2. Generally, it has been found that producers of physical and granulated mixtures have often failed to conform to prescribed standards of nutrients. Relatively larger number of samples were, therefore, taken from the producers of such mixture in order curb the tendency to cheat the farmers. Every effort is made to persuade the States to strengthen their quality control infrastructure including quality control laboratories and enforcement staff.

Bombay Urban Transport Project

*753. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bombay-Urban Transport Project is pending with the Union Government for approval ; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the project and by what time the project is likely to be approved ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) and (b). A proposal on Bombay Urban Transport system has been recently received by the Central Government from Government of Maharashtra seeking World Bank assistance. The major compo-

nents of the project are :—

	Rs. in crores
A. Commuter Rail	248.00
B. Bus Transport (including road project etc.)	221.06
C. Water Transport	50.10
D. Technology aquisition	3.00
E. Technical Assistance and Training	3.50
	525.66

Certain clarifications have been sought from Govt. of Maharashtra, The fesibility of taking up the project for World Bank assitance will be considered on receipt of the clarifications.

[*Translation*]

Interim Relief to Workers in Sugar Mills

*754. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Wage Board constituted for refixing and reviewing the rates of wages and interim relief for sugar mill workers, has recommended the payment of interim relief;

(b) if so, the amount of interim relief fixed; and

(c) when Government propose to accept and implement it ?

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

(b) and (c). Wage Board's recommendations are under active consideration of the Government.

Late Telecast Regarding Escape of Charles Sobhraj from Jail

*755. SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA :
SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that news regarding the escape of Charles Sobhraj from Tihar jail was telecast very late; and

(b) if so, the facts in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). Upon the receipt of information about the event from Delhi Police headquarters, Delhi Door-darshan decided to compose a special item, giving information about the escape, the photographs of the escapee-convicts and relevant police telephone numbers. This special item was telecast over the national network immediately before the 9.30 P.M. News in English.

Considering its news value, it would have been desirable to repeat it in the News bulletin also. Doordarshan has been asked to be more careful in such matters.

[*English*]

Production of Deoiled Cakes

*756. SHRI D. B. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether deoiled cakes are used as cattle feed and also as fertilizer;

(b) the total production of deoiled cakes in 1983-84, 1984-85 and April—December, 1985;

(c) the percentage of the deoiled cakes exported out of the total production; and

(d) the reasons for not using all the deoiled cakes as feed for cattle and as fertilizer in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) Yes, sir.

(b) Production of deoiled cakes was 23.7 lakh tonnes in 1983, 25.5 lakh tonnes in 1984, and 25.1 lakh tonnes in 1985.

(c) Percentage of deoiled cake exported out of the total production was 60.7 in

1983-84, 56.8 in 1984-85 and 29.8 from April to December, 1985.

(d) Concentrates feed containing deoiled cakes are fed to high producing animals located in areas easily accessible to marketing facilities. Further, with poor purchasing power of the majority of the cattle owners it has not been possible to use all the deoiled cakes as cattle feed. Use of deoiled cakes as fertilizer is not popular, since these are bulky and contain much less plant nutrients as compared to chemical fertilizers.

Decline in Fish Catch

*757. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been scarcity of fish and catch has been very low during 1985-86 as compared to 1983-84 and 1984-85;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the criteria adopted to declare scarcity of fish ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) & (b). The fish catch from 1983-84 to 1985-86 is as follows :

Year	(in lakh tonnes)		
	Marine	Inland	Total
1983-84	15.19	9.87	25.06
1984-85 (Provisional)	17.77	10.82	28.59
1985-86 (Estimated)	16.92	11.18	28.10

It will be evident from the above Table that there is no declining trend in fish catch over the years. However, a slight variation in the estimated catch during 1985-86 is attributed to natural fluctuation.

(c) In view of the facts stated above, the question of adopting criteria to declare scarcity of fish does not arise.

Green Belt in Cities to Maintain Ecological Balance

*758. SHRI SOMNATH RATH :
SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any national policy for providing green belt areas in various cities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether Government propose to declare green belt areas in the cities to maintain ecological balance; and

(d) if so, the proportion of the proposed green belt areas to the total area of cities of India ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR): (a) and (b). Provision of green space, including green belts, forms an integral part of city development plans. The model Regional and Town Planning and Development Law circulated to all States and Union Territories by the Town and Country Planning Organisation underlines its importance for their guidance.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) In a study conducted by the Town & Country Planning Organisation, out of 407 cities/town covered throughout the country, 327 towns/cities have Master Plans. These Plans envisaged that in general the cities/towns would have 7.3% of land under parks and playgrounds. This percentage would be 8.6 in the cities of 10 lakhs and above, 8.9 in the cities of 5 lakhs to 10 lakhs, 7.4 in cities of 1 lakh to 5 lakhs, 6.1 in the towns of 50,000 to 1 lakh, 2.4 in the towns of 20,000 to 50,000 and 4.0 in the towns with population size of less than 20,000.

Remunerative Price for Agricultural Produce in Gujarat

*760. SHRI C.D. PATEL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the high cost of irrigation, farm labour and inputs, the

farmers do not get remunerative prices for their produce, especially for rice, wheat and cotton in Gujarat States; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to ensure lower cost of cultivation and adequate return to farmers for their produce ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The procurement/minimum support prices fixed by the Government for different important agricultural commodities including paddy, wheat and cotton cover not only the cost of production but also provide a reasonable margin of profit. The cost of production covers all paid-out costs as well as the imputed value of owned assets like land and family labour for which the farmers do not incur cash expenses.

The Government's policy is to lay emphasis on programmes which would lead to growth in agricultural production and productivity. These programmes include, inter-alia, (i) Centrally Sponsored Special Rice Production Programme in six eastern states; (ii) Central Sector Scheme of Minikit covering Rice; (iii) Central Sector Scheme of Minikit Programme of Wheat; and (iv) a Centrally Sponsored Intensive Cotton Development Programme in major cotton growing States including Gujarat.

[*Translation*]

Model I.T.I. at Haldwani (U.P.)

*761. **SHRI HARISH RAWAT :** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that Model Industrial Training Institute is functioning at Haldwani in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) If so, since when the institute has been functioning there;

(c) whether his Ministry propose to shift this institute to some other place; and

(d) if so, the justification therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) to (d). Yes Sir.

The Model Industrial Training Institute has been functioning in Haldwani since June, 1981. The scheme for setting up MITIs was approved subject to the condition that the possibility of their transfer to the respective States in the 7th Plan period will be considered in order to reduce the burden on the Central Government. So far as MITI, Haldwani is concerned, the matter is under consideration in consultation with the State Government.

[*English*]

Telecast of Soap Operas Serials

7098. **DR. B. L. SHAILESH :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the serials (soap operas) at present being run on the Doordarshan network and the time allocated to them ;

(b) how many runs each one of these serials had and is likely to have ;

(c) the reasons for allowing prime-time to these serials particularly, the advertisements preceding, intervening and at the end of their exhibition ; and

(d) whether Government propose to utilise this prime-time by telecasting some of the items shown after the English news interspersed during such prime-time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

(c) and (d). Keeping in view, the availability of audience, the prime-time varies from centre to centre. On an average, it could be identified between 7 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. programmes other than serials are also being shown within this time.

As has been borne out by various studies on Audience Reaction, serials have gain wide acceptance and popularity. Many of Doordarshan programmes are telecast after English News or before Hindi News. When required, even 9. P.M. slot is substituted by a Doordarshan Programme if topicality to demands.

Statement

Serial Telecast on Doordarshan as on 17.4.1986

Day	Time	Title of Serial	Number of Episodes	
			Shown	Remaining
SUNDAY	10.30 AM	Ek Do Teen Char	7	6
	11.50 AM	Pankhon Se Panjon Tak (To start w.e.f. 20.4.86)	—	13
	12.20 AM	Rajini (I, III)	37	2
		Lena Dena (II, IV, V)	3	10
	12.50 PM	Choti Badi Baten	2	11
	1.20 PM	Khazana	2	11
	1.50 PM	Kahan Gaye Wo Log	11	15
	5.15 PM	Vikarm Aur Batal (I, III, V)	16	9
		Dada Dadi Ki Kahani	5	10
10.30 PM	India Alive	17	9	
MONDAY	9.00 PM	Nukkad	23	10
WEDNESDAY	10.20 PM	Chhapte Chhapte	3	10
	9.00 PM	Chote Bade	3	10
	10.20 PM	Ajube	7	6
THURSDAY	9.00 PM	Satyajit Ray Presents	1	12
FRIDAY	9.00 PM	Katha Sagar	2	11
	9.50 PM	Rishte Nate	6	7
Doordarshan Produced Programmes :				
SUNDAY	5.00 PM	Azadi Ki Kahani (UDK Delhi Programme)	11	29
Foreign Serials :				
SUNDAY	10.00 AM	Walt Disney's Mickey & Donald	17	9
	11.00 AM	Sharlok Homes	5	2
TUESDAY	10.20 PM	Making of Mankind	4	3
SATURDAY	2.15 PM	Fraggle Rock	22	3

Change in Timings of Television Programmes

7099. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any report, based on any survey or otherwise that the studies of children are being adversely affected by television timings and programmes ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to bring about suitable changes in the timings and programmes ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL):

(a) No, Sir. The survey conducted by Doordarshan has revealed that majority of the children adjust their time-table to watch their favourite programmes.

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

Indian Journalists Sent Abroad

7100. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of Indian journalists are sent for training and exchange programmes around the world ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years, indicating the names and details of sponsoring agencies/Governments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL):

(a) and (b). During the last three years, 17 Indian Journalists were sent abroad by this Ministry under various Cultural Exchange Programmes and Protocols. A list of these journalists and the countries they visited is given in the statement given below.

Statement

S. No.	Name	Organisation/Newspaper represented	Year	Country visited
1	2	3	4	5
1.	S/Shri D. Sen	Hindustan Times	1982-83	Italy
2.	L. K. Sharma	Times of India	-do-	Italy
3.	S. Praksha Rao	Statesman	-do-	South Korea
4.	Narendra Mohan	Jagran	-do-	-do-
5.	V.P. Ramachandran	Mathrubhumi	-do-	Cuba
6.	M.V. Gadkari	Sakal	-do-	Cuba
7.	Vijay Dutt	Probe India	-do-	Yugoslavia
8.	Mohd. Shamim	Times of India	1983-84	Egypt
9.	S. Bhattacharya	Sunday Weekly	-do-	USSR
10.	B. I. Saini	DPIO, PIB	-do-	USSR
11.	Ms. Madhu Jain	Sunday Weekly	1984	USSR
12.	Madhavan Kutti	Mathrubhumi	1984-85	G.D.R.

1	2	3	4	5
13.	P.K. Kohli	I.O., P.I.B.	1984-85	G.D.R.
14.	Vithal Bhai Patel	Jai Hind	-do-	Bulgaria
15.	U.K. Mishra	DPIO, PIB	-do-	-do-
16.	Ashok C. Jain	Maharashtra Times	-do-	Czechoslovakia
17.	R.K. Anand	DPIO, PIB	-do-	-do-

Setting up of Advertising Standards Authority

7101. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a large number of unscrupulous, unethical, misleading and bait advertisements;

(b) if so, whether a Code of Advertising Practice on the lines of the one in force in Singapore is proposed to be introduced ; and

(c) whether Government also propose to set up an Advertising Standards Authority to protect the public from Advertisements which mislead, misrepresent or offend ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) It is for the advertising agencies to evolve a Code of Advertising Practices for themselves.

(c) There is no such proposal under the consideration of the Government.

Gradation of Artists in Air and Doordarshan

7102. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the gradations presently existing in AIR and Doordarshan for the artists other than staff artists ;

(b) the criteria for each grade ; and

(c) the composition of the Committee which decides the gradation in AIR Delhi and Calcutta and since when it is functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL):

(a) The grades existing in AIR at present are "Top Ranking"—'A'-'B' High and 'B' grade. These grades are followed by Doordarshan for booking the artists for telecasting Over Doordarshan, without any separate grading.

However for grading dance artists in Doordarshan, a local audition committee has been constituted in each Doordarshan Kendra. At present, there are four grades for dance artists in Doordarshan namely Top grade, Second grade, Ordinary grade and Child artists.

(b) The criteria for grading is the performance quality of the artists as revealed in the audition. However, in AIR upgrading to Top grade is done on the basis of the popularity, eminence, recognition and acclaim achieved by the artist concerned.

(c) The members of the local Audition Committee at AIR Delhi, Calcutta and other stations are the competent authority to decide the gradations of the light Music artists of their zone upto 'B' grade. The members of the Music Audition Board and the Central Music Unit at the Directorate General are the competent authority to decide (i) many of the gradation of all the Classical Music artists and (ii) the gradations 'BH' and 'A' of the Light Music artists of all AIR stations.

The members are appointed for a term of 2 years for local Audition Committee and for 3 years for Music Audition Board.

Creation of Posts in EPF Organisation

7103. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that numerous posts of Accounts Officer and hundreds of other posts were created in the Employees Fund Organisation in the year 1976 or so far effecting final reconciliation of provident fund accounts in Regional Offices ;

(b) if so, the progress made so far in the matter ;

(c) whether the desired progress has been achieved ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and further steps in view ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) 9 posts of Accounts Officers, 10 posts of Head Clerks and 31 posts of Upper Division Clerks (in all 50 posts) were sanctioned in April, 1976 for the purpose of reconciliation of annual balances of accounts in respect of un-exempted establishments in the Regional Offices.

(b) to (d). The work relating to annual reconciliation of balances is a continuous and elaborate process. The volume of work involved was considerable. Further the Employees Provident Fund Organisation had to undertake special drives off and on for clearance of annual accounts slips, disposal of claims, etc. to cater to the immediate needs of the Provident Fund subscribers. Due to these reasons, much progress could not be made.

The deployment of the staff specially sanctioned was however discontinued from May 1980.

Payment of Wages to Workers of Rohtas Industries, Dalmia Nagar

7104. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :
SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESWARA
RAO :
SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Supreme Court has directed Rohtas Industries, Dalmia Nagar to pay salaries and wages due to its workers from May 1984 in 3 instalments;

(b) if so, the number of workers involved ;

(c) the estimated amount due on account of salaries and wages ; and

(d) whether any step has been taken for resumption of operations in the industrial units at Dalmia Nagar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. In its order dated 5.2.1986, the Supreme Court has directed the Management to pay all salaries and wages due to workers from May, 1984 in three instalments, the first before March 15, 1986, the second before May 15, 1986 and the third before July 15, 1986. According to Government of Bihar, the Company employed 10,000 regular workers and 5,000 casual/contract workers. Information relating to the amount due to workers on account of salaries and wages is not available.

(d) The matter of re-starting the industrial units is under the consideration of the Government of Bihar.

Discontinuation of National Network 'Panorama' on Doordarshan

7105. SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Doordarshan national network programme, 'Panorama', was discontinued because of criticism from viewers ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in the last programme on drugs, the pharmaceutical industry's point of view on the subject was sought in a representative

interview, but this interview was edited out from the final interview ; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to ensure that such things do not happen in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL):

(a) No, Sir. The programme 'Panorama' has been replaced by the programme 'Beyond Tomorrow'.

(b) No, Sir. The point of view of the pharmaceutical industry was included in the programme.

(c) Does not arise.

Vacation of Industrial units from Residential Areas

7106. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Urban Art Commission has suggested that industrial units now functioning in residential areas should be vacated by withdrawing or amending the present policy which permits them to function for 5 to 10 years ;

(b) if so, how many such industrial units are presently functioning in the residential zones of Delhi ; and

(c) whether Government have agreed with the recommendations of the Commission and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). Delhi Urban Art Commission have examined and made extensive proposals for modification to the Master Plan for Delhi. These have been received very recently. These are under scrutiny.

Implementation of Conditions stipulated in Industrial Licence Granted to M/s. Horlicks

7107. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether while granting expansion to Horlicks to set up the Rajamundry (Andhra Pradesh) plant a condition was placed that after a year or so of the Rajamundry plant commissioning, the company will discontinue the use of the brand name Horlicks ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not implementing the condition stipulated in the Industrial Licence ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The Industrial Licence granted in February, 1971 to the company provided that a new Indian brand name will be used for the production within three years of the new unit going into production. However, on receipt of a representation from the company, this condition was deleted from the Industrial Licence in January, 1973.

Implementation of Rural Development Programmes

7108. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any proposals to implement the schemes like IRDP, NREP, RLEGP, TRYSEM and DPAP through Panchayats as suggested by the Government of Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the time by which the proposal will be implemented ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c). No such proposal has been received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh. However, Government of India has addressed the States to actively involve panchayati raj institutions in the design, formulation and implementation of rural development programmes and in the selection of beneficiaries in the anti-poverty and employment programmes so that local level planning reflects the felt needs of the area and the people and a significant qualitative improvement in implementation of the programmes can be achieved. There has

been encouraging response from the States, including Andhra Pradesh.

Tobacco Viral Disease in Prakasm District

7109. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether tobacco raised in Addanki, Perchur and Ongole areas of Prakasam district has been affected by a viral disease ;

(b) whether the produce has been less than two quintals per acre ; and

(c) if so, the relief measures taken to save the tobacco ryots ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) In some pockets the tobacco crop has been affected by viral diseases.

(b) It is estimated that the yield of tobacco has gone down by 1.5 to 2 quintals per acre in such lands.

(c) As soon as the occurrence of the pests (white fly) was noticed, the following measures were taken :

(i) The extension staff contacted the farmers personally and advised them to take suitable control measures.

(ii) Pesticides required for the control of pests were also made available to the farmers.

(iii) Wide publicity through mass media was also given to the farmers to adopt remedial measures to control the incidence of the pests.

Land leased to Lakshminarayan Temple Trust, New Delhi

7110. SHRI SIMON TIGGA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the land belonging to Ministry of Urban Development has been

leased to Lakshminarayan Temple Trust on the crossing of Punchkuin Road/Aram-Bagh Lane, known as Asa Ram Mali Ki Bagichi, New Delhi ;

(b) whether an organisation of Munni Pahalwan Akhara got registered some 3 years back has forcibly occupied the temple land and made unauthorised construction ;

(c) if so, the details of the unauthorised construction and the steps taken to remove them from the temple premises and also the unauthorised structures built by them ;

(d) the details of other temples in Delhi, area-wise, leased out to Lakshminarayan Temple Trust and the details of temples which are being mis-used and the type of illegal activity going on ; and

(e) the action taken to remove the breaches ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The site was leased to Shri Sanatan Dharam Sabha.

(b) Ministry has no information about the registration of the organisation of Munni Pahalwan Akhara. However, S/Shri Munni Ram, Sadhu Singh and Mian Pahalwan are reported to have unauthorisedly occupied land of the temple and started an Akhara.

(c) The misuse of land allotted at Punchkuin Road revealed the following unauthorised construction :—

(i) An area of 54' × 44' approximately is being used as an Akhara of Munni Pahalwan ;

(ii) 13' × 14' has been covered with stone slabs and a statue of Munni Pahalwan has been installed therein ;

(iii) One commercial hoarding has also been installed.

As such, this property has been re-entered. Action for eviction has however been stayed by the Court.

(d) and (e). A number of properties have been leased in favour of Shri Sanatan Dharam Sabha. In respect of other properties action can be initiated after the inspection & if any misuse is noticed.

Expenditure on Office of Vice Chairman of DDA

7111. SHRI RAJKUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Secretariats of Vice-Chairman, Engineer Member and Finance and Accounts Member are complete at Vikas Sadan for about last three months with air-conditioning plants but the offices of those officers have not been shifted from Vikas Minar so far; if so, the reasons thereof;

(b) the total expenditure incurred on Vice-Chairman's Office;

(c) the daily working expenditure on the maintenance of the office; and

(d) what measures are being taken to effect economy in such expenditure ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The work on offices of these officers was completed in the month of August, 1985 and clearance from Fire Department was received on 24/12/1985. As regards shifting of the offices to Vikas Sadan, the Finance and Accounts Member is sitting half of his time in Vikas Sadan and the remaining half time in Vikas Minar. For the convenience of the visiting public and better administrative control, the Vice-Chairman will have offices both in Vikas Sadan and Vikas-Minar.

Engineer Member, DDA has recently shifted his office from Vikas Minar to Vikas Sadan.

(b) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of The Sabha.

Demarcation of Lands under Land Tenure Regulation in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

7112. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that demarcation of lands under the Land Tenure Regulation in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands is abnormally delayed resulting in hardship and law and order problem;

(b) if so, what measures have been taken for demarcating lands in accordance with the Land Tenure Regulation promptly; and

(c) how many demarcation cases are lying with the Union Territory Administration of Andaman and Nicobar Islands far more than six months, Tehsil-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Demarcation of land is an on-going job which is being attended to in time in accordance with law by the Union Territory Administration of Andaman & Nicobar Islands. Demarcations are generally demanded when boundary disputes arise between two or more adjoining land holders. Sometimes delay in demarcation occurs if, after filling application for demarcation, the parties do not deposit the required fee or do not attend the field on the days fixed for demarcation of their lands. No law and order problem exists because of demarcation cases.

(c) Only 26 demarcation cases are pending for more than 6 months in the Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands. The tehsil-wise break up is :

Deglipur—16, May Abunder—6, Rangat—3 and Port Blair—1.

Profit Earned by Indian Dairy Corporation

7113. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a profit of Rs. 15.25 crores was earned by Indian Dairy Corporation and if so, the breakup of this profit;

(b) whether this profit was only the interest earned from loans advanced to States out of gift commodity sales; and

(c) the reasons for such high interest earnings from sale of gift commodities ?

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

YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Break-
up of the profit of Rs. 15.25 crores for
1984-85 is as under :

Interest income less interest		
Payment :	...	Rs. 16.65 crores
Other receipts		
expenses	...	Rs. 0.50 crores
		<hr/>
	TOTAL	Rs. 17.45 crores
		<hr/>
Less : Depreciation		
Rs. 2.00 crores		
Deferred revenue		
Expenditure written off		
Rs. 0.20 crores	...	Rs. 2.20 crores
		<hr/>
	Net income :	Rs. 15.25 crores
		<hr/>

(b) Most of the profit consists of interest earned on deposits with Nationalised Banks and interest on loans to States and to Dairy Cooperatives.

(c) A good part of sale proceeds of gift commodities is used by IDC for disbursement of grants to dairy projects and direct expenses by IDC on Dairy Development. Interest on long term loans is charged at 8 1/2% per annum against interest at 7 1/2% payable by Indian Dairy Corporation to Government of India on the loan received against World Bank (IDA) Credit. Interest on working capital advances is charged at 10 1/2% per cent per annum. Therefore, Indian Dairy Corporation is not charging any higher rate of interest as compared to interest charged by other similar institutions.

Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Bhanjanagar

7114. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount given to the Orissa Agricultural and Technology University during the last three years for functioning of the Krishi Vigyan Kendra Centre at Bhanjanagar in Orissa and the amount spent so far;

(b) whether the University has done any substantial work for the implementation of the scheme;

(c) the amount earmarked for this project for 1986-87;

(d) whether Government are aware of the slow progress of implementation of the scheme; and

(e) if so, the remedial steps taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Bhanjanagar, Orissa, has been sanctioned only in 1985. The amount released till date to Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology is Rs. 14.72 lakhs (Rupees fourteen lakhs and seventy two thousand) only. The amount spent by the end of 31st March, 1986, is awaited from Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology.

(b) The University has conducted some training courses and initiated work in respect of development of infrastructural facilities and appointment of staff for the Krishi Vigyan Kendra,

(c) The amount earmarked for Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Bhanjanagar for 1986-87 is Rs. 2.70 lakhs (Rupees two lakhs and seventy thousand) only.

(d) The development of infrastructural facilities, such as buildings, purchase of equipments & recruitment of staff normally take sometime. The progress of work is satisfactory.

(e) Question does not arise.

Demand for Abolition of Octroi Duty

7115. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an outstanding demand from the public to abolish the octroi duty in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this respect and the progress made so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, there have been demands to abolish octroi duty. Some of the States have also abolished and some are considering. Some States are not for it because it results in loss of one of the main sources of income of the local bodies. A committee has hence been set up by the Central Government in the Ministry of Urban Development to examine the question of augmenting the resources of local bodies in the event of abolition of octroi. Its report is expected within about two months.

[*Translation*]

Unauthorised Construction in R.K. Puram, New Delhi

7116. SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the action taken by Government to stop unauthorised construction work on Government land in South Delhi;

(b) whether in spite of action taken by Government, unauthorised construction

work on Government land and shops is still going on;

(c) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that shops have been and are still being constructed unauthorisedly in R.K. Puram particularly in Sector IV Market; and

(d) if so, further steps being taken by Government to stop it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) As and when unauthorised construction on Government land comes to notice, immediate action is taken under the provisions of Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants), Act, 1971. Besides the concerned police authorities are asked to remove unauthorised encroachments.

(b) to (d). Some unauthorised construction/encroachment has been done by the licensees of shops in Markets of Sector IV, R.K. Puram, New Delhi. Action is being taken against them for getting the construction/encroachment removed under the rules.

[*English*]

Eviction of Government Accommodation

7117. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether residential Government accommodation units are being evicted by the Directorate of Estates on the basis of subletting by Government employees;

(b) if so, the number of residential Government accommodation units evicted so far and the basis on which Government comes to the conclusion that a quarter has been subletted to an unauthorised person;

(c) whether some Government employees have represented to the Directorate of Estates as well as to the Ministry of Urban Development that their quarters are being evicted by the Directorate of Estates without proving the allegations of subletting to unauthorised persons;

(d) if so, the number of such Government employees and decision taken on their representations by the Ministry; and

(e) if no decision has been taken by the Ministry, the reasons why eviction notices have been issued to them ?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) 205 quarters have been evicted/vacated during the period from 1.4.1985 to 31.3.86. On receipt of specific complaint of subletting, the quarter is got inspected by the Gazetted Officer. If subletting is suspected by the Inspecting Officer, the allottee is given an opportunity to appear before the Deciding Authority to prove his normal stay in the quarter with the help of documentary proofs like Ration Card, CGHS Card, letters received at the quarter and school certificates of children etc. The Deciding Authority after going through the documents, Inspection Report and oral evidence given by the allottee at the time of hearing decides the case on merits.

(c) No.

(d) and (e). Question does not arise.

Quality Control Centres for Veterinary Biological Products

7118. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a quality control centre for veterinary biological products in collaboration with the Government of Netherlands;

(b) if so, the site selected and whether it would be further expanded by setting up of regional centres;

(c) whether one such centre would be opened in Orissa; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) It has been decided to establish a 'National Veterinary Biological Products Quality Control Centre' as a central institution for ensuring quality of veterinary biologicals being produced by different production centres in the country. Efforts are underway for seeking Netherlands collaboration in this project.

(b) This centre is proposed to be established at Gurgaon or any other place near Delhi. The programme does not envisage setting up of regional centres.

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

EEC Aid to Operation Flood Project

7119. SHRI K. PRADHANI :
DR. B.L. SHAILESH :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the continuation of aid to India's "Operation Flood" project on annual basis is being discontinued by the European Economic Community (EEC);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) its impact on the 'Operation Flood' project and how Government propose to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Government has not received any such communication from the European Economic Community.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Selection Grade Posts of J.Es. in CPWD

7120. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether CPWD Junior Engineers Association made any demand in respect of "Enhancement of Selection Grade

percentage and review of Selection Grade Posts", during the period from 1 January, 1984 to 31 December, 1985;

(b) the date since which this demand has been pending with Government; and

(c) the time by which Government propose to take a decision in the matter ?

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

(b) Since 28th September, 1985.

(c) The demand has already been examined and it has not been found possible to agree to it as per the existing Government orders.

Setting up of TV Centres in Himachal Pradesh

7121. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether only 40 per cent of Himachal Pradesh population is covered by T.V.;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to ensure increased coverage of the population so as to be at par with national average likely to be achieved by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(c) whether a number of T.V. transmitters would be set up in the State and the 100 Watt. T.V. transmitter in Shimla would be converted into a 1 K.W. Transmitter in the Seventh Plan;

(d) the details of the phased programme chalked out in this regard and the likely dates by which the TV transmitters at Hamirpur, Bilaspur, Chamba, Una, Mandi, Dharamsala, Keylong at Kalpa would be set up alongwith the estimated expenditure in each case; and

(e) whether any steps have already been taken for the location of these transmitters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is the aim of the Government to expand TV service to cover the entire country. This can, however, be achieved only in a phased manner depending on the availability of funds. With the implementation of VII Plan Schemes, TV coverage in the State of Himachal Pradesh is expected to increase to about 64% of its population.

(c) and (d) Establishment of a high power (1 KW) TV transmitter along with a Studio Centre in place of the existing low power (100 W) transmitter at Shimla and additional 3 low power (100 W) TV transmitters, one each at Mandi, Dharamsala and Bilaspur and 5 very low power (2×10 W) TV transmitters, one each at Hamirpur, Chamba, Kyelong, Una and Kalpa, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1670.83 lakhs, has been included in the VII Plan of Doordarshan. Implementation of these projects would depend on year-wise availability of resources.

(e) Action for selecting suitable sites for locating the transmitters has been initiated.

Limestone Deposits in Orissa, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh

7122. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of limestone deposits found in Orissa, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the location of the limestone deposit areas; and

(c) the steps taken for the extraction and proper exploitation of limestone deposits in those areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SMT. RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) A number of limestone deposits with a cumulative reserve of 9731.56 million tonnes of all grades occur in various parts of Orissa, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh.

(b) The names of major limestone deposits areas with reserves in Orissa,

Bihar and Madhya Pradesh are as follows :

State	Districts	Reserve (In million tonnes)
Orissa	Sundergarh	570.90
	Koraput	255.82
	Sambalpur	13.96
		840.68
Bihar	Rohtas	289.43
	Palamau	196.52
	Singhbhum	77.00
	Hazaribagh	67.31
	Ranchi	42.69
	672.95	
Madhya Pradesh	Bastar	1698.91
	Bilaspur	2447.21
	Chindwara	1.12
	Damoh	528.48
	Dhar	17.88
	Durg	294.87
	Jabalpur	224.88
	Jhabua	0.14
	Mandsaur	264.39
	Morena	295.10
	Nimar	221.21
	Raigarh	123.66
	Raipur	946.24
	Rewa	469.38
	Satna	590.75
Sagar	1.00	
Sehore	11.35	
Hoshangabad	80.05	
Sidhi	1.31	
	8217.93	

(c) Limestone in all these 3 states is already being extracted. During the year 1985, 18, 33 and 127 Mines reported production in Orissa, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh respectively.

[*Translation*]

Advertisements given to Hindi Dailies from Patna

7123. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of the Hindi dailies published from Patna (Bihar);

(b) the value of advertisements given to those newspapers by these Directorate of Advertisement and Visual Publicity during the period from 1982 to February, 1986;

(c) whether it is a fact that English daily newspapers are given more advertisements as compared to Hindi newspapers; and

(d) whether Government will inquire into the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). The requisite information is being compiled and shall be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Remunerative Price for Betel Leaf

7124. DR. SUDHIR ROY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a crash in the price of betal leaves this year; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to ensure remunerative price to the betal growers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Betel Leaf prices are subject to seasonal fluctuations and as per reports obtained from Delhi market it is found that the prices this season are somewhat lower than those prevailing during the corresponding period last year.

(b) The Government at present does not propose to take any action because the situation does not warrant any market intervention for betel leaves.

Beneficiaries of IRDP

7125. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 304 on 17.3.86 regarding beneficiaries of RDP and state :

(a) whether such evaluations were conducted in other States/Union Territories of the country also and if so, the result thereof with the period in which such evaluations were made;

(b) which are the organisations or departments under the Union Government to conduct such surveys and evaluations and the period for which evaluations are conducted by such organisations;

(c) whether there is any norm fixed by the Central Government to select beneficiaries to be benefited by the IRDP and if so, the minimum annual income of such beneficiaries and the maximum annual income of people who are not to be included; and

(d) whether Government will consider to allot more funds under the programme for the States ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Concurrent Evaluation for the period October-December, 1985 covered 18 States and one Union Territory. A statement showing the major findings of the Concurrent Evaluation at the national level for the period October-December, 1985 is given below.

(b) The Concurrent Evaluation of IRDP has been assigned to 29 reputed professional institutions/organisations located in different parts of the country. It has been decided that a sample of 36 districts will be surveyed every month in rotation so that all the districts in the country are covered over a period of 12 months. The survey work for Concurrent Evaluation was launched in October, 1985.

(c) During the 7th Plan, assistance under IRDP is proposed to be restricted

to families with an annual income not exceeding Rs. 4800/-. As the programme is aimed at the poorest of the poor, the guidelines do not stipulate a minimum annual income level for assistance under the programme but the strategy is to assist the poorest first.

(d) It is proposed to allocate an amount of Rs. 543.83 crores for the programme during 1986-87 as compared to Rs. 407.36 crores allocated during 1985-86.

Statement

	Month of Concurrent Evaluation	
	October-December, 1985	
1. Annual income of beneficiaries at the time of assistance :	(i) Below Rs. 1000	12%
	(ii) Rs. 1000-2000	42%
	(iii) Rs. 2000-3500	46%
2. Process of selection of beneficiaries :	(i) By Gram Sabha	58%
	(ii) By officials	35%
	(iii) By others (MP/MLA/MLC Land Lord/employer/ neighbour)	7%
3. Adequacy of assistance (Credit & subsidy) for acquiring the assets :	(i) Those who felt assistance is adequate	75%
	(ii) Those who felt assistance inadequate	25%
4. Amount of overdues :	(i) Less than Rs. 1000/-	67%
	(ii) Rs. 1000-2000/-	25%
	(iii) More than Rs. 2000	8%
5. After-care support provided by the State Government :	(i) Cases in which support provided	30%
	(ii) Cases in which support not provided	38%
	(iii) Cases who feel no need	32%
6. Incremental income from the assets :	(i) Less than Rs. 1000/-	34%
	(ii) Rs. 1000-2000/-	27%
	(iii) More than Rs. 2000/-	39%
7. Status of assets :	(i) Cases whether assets were intact	72%
	(ii) Cases where assets were not intact	28%
8. Cases where repayment period is less than 3 years :		65%

Amendment of Industrial Disputes Act and Trade Unions Act

7126. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to bring changes in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and the Trade Unions Act so as to make them contribute more effectively towards maintenance of healthy industrial relations in the country ;

(b) whether problems created by the multiplicity of Unions have been noticed ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c). Certain amendments to the Industrial Disputes Act and the Trade Unions Act were recommended by the Sanat Mehta Committee set up by the National Labour Conference held in September, 1982. The proposals for amendment have not been finalised.

Dual Pricing System for Steel

7127. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Economic Administrative Reforms Commission gave some suggestions regarding the dual pricing system for steel ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto alongwith the types of steel products likely to be covered by this system ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Growth Rate of Fish from Inland Water

7128. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the growth rate of fish produced from inland water during the last three years ;

(b) whether fish production required further scientific process to be followed ; and

(c) If so, the details thereof and steps being taken to improve the Integrated Fisheries Projects at various places ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Growth rate of fish produced from Inland water during last three years is as follows :

Year	Growth rate
1983 over 1982	(+) 5.07
1984 over 1983	(+) 9.57
1985 over 1984	(+) 3.37

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) One hundred forty seven Fish Farmers Development Agencies (FFDAs) have been set up during Sixth Five Year Plan to transfer the technologies on scientific Fish Farming to enable the Fish Farmers to raise fish production and productivity of their waters.

During Seventh Five Year Plan, 37 more FFDAs have been sanctioned besides continuing the operation of already established 147 FFDAs. These FFDAs help farmers preparing Aquaculture schemes integrating the technical, financial and input supply requirements, besides providing the technical know-how to them on a continuing basis.

Facility of Transmission of Regional Door-darshan Network to Orissa

7129. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to start regional Doordarshan network ;

(b) if so, the names of States selected in this regard ;

(c) the time by which regional Door-darshan network and transmission facility

is proposed to be made available in the State of Orissa ;

(d) whether Government of Orissa have also approached Central Government in this regard ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government propose to introduce a 3-tier service, including "primary (Regional) Service", in all States of the country in a phased manner, depending on the availability of resources.

(c) to (e). The Government of Orissa have suggested early commencement of regular transmission of Oriya programmes in the State. For this purpose, establishment of a full-fledged TV studio centre at Bhubaneswar and a satellite uplink at Cuttack has been provided for in the VII Plan of Doordarshan, so as to enable relay of Oriya programmes from Bhubaneswar by all transmitters in Orissa, with the help of a transponder in INSAT-II satellites. While the TV studio centre and satellite uplink are expected to become available by the end of the VII plan period, INSAT-II group of satellites is expected to be operationalised by early 1990's.

Production of Cloves

7130. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total production of cloves in the country at present ;

(b) the total annual demand ; and

(c) the steps being taken to increase the production so as to meet the demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) There is no official forecast on the production of cloves. However, it is roughly estimated that the total production of cloves in the country is 1200 tonnes annually at present.

(b) The annual demand is estimated at about 2500 tonnes.

(c) The following steps have been taken up to increase production of cloves :

- (1) The State Governments of Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu produce and distribute seedlings of cloves seedlings.
- (2) A seed garden covering 10 ha. has been set up at Seed Garden Complex, Nilambur for production of quality clove seedlings.
- (3) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme is being implemented in Andaman and Nicobar Islands under which Progeny Garden and demonstration plots have been set up.
- (4) Research is being carried out by ICAR to evolve improved package of practices for cloves.

Schemes by NCDC to Invigorate Cooperatives

7131. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the scheme of National Cooperative Development Corporation for invigorating the cooperatives in the country ; and

(b) the salient features of the integrated cooperative development projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) has formulated an integrated cooperative development project with a view to increasing the effectiveness of cooperative structure in rural areas for providing support to farmers, artisans, fishermen etc. The Scheme envisages economic development of selected blocks in selected districts through cooperative efforts and for this purpose, the cooperatives, including primary agricultural credit societies, primary cooperative marketing societies and other functional cooperatives such as fisheries

cooperatives in the area will be strengthened and backward and forward linkages forged between primary societies and district and State level institutions.

Import of Milk Products

7132. SHRI D. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether as per Jha Committee Report, Operation Flood-II has been a great success and if so, what were the State-wise targets and achievements by mid-July, 1985 of targetted supply of skimmed milk powder and butter oil, butter and ghee, year-wise ; and actual receipts from all sources-commercial and gifts ;

(b) whether during 1984-85, as per project, there was to be nil imports of Skimmed Milk Powder and Butter oil but actual import were 69,000 MT Skimmed Milk Powder and 22,000 MT Butter oil ; and

(c) whether in 1969-70 before Operation flood started, there was no import of Butter oil and only 1900 MT of SMP was imported ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Operation Flood II does not provide for State-wise targets of supply of skim milk powder, butter oil and butter. The Indian Dairy Corporation (IDC) allocates skim milk powder and butter oil/butter to the various user dairies. The manner of allotment is decided every year by the IDC on the basis of the quantity of commodity available, the demand made by the various user dairies in the public and cooperative sectors, the procurement of milk by these dairies etc. Under Operation Flood II, IDC received gift supplies of 2,21,958.552 M.T. of skim milk powder, 65,214.560 M.T. of butter oil, 20,069.050 M.T. of butter and 1497.120 M.T. of edible oil from the European Economic Community (EEC) from inception (1978-79) upto 1985-86 (upto Dec. 1985). Gift supplies of 19,834 MT of skim milk powder was also received during 1984-85 from the Coopera-

tive League of U.S.A. as a one time gift for building buffer stock.

(b) In the Project Document on Operation Flood II, it was projected that in the seventh year of operation, there will be nil import of skim milk powder and butter oil. During 1984-85, IDC received gift supplies of 48,969,278 MT of skim milk powder, 15,859.397 MT of butter oil, 6421.050 MT of butter and 497.120 MT of edible oil from EEC.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Keralites Working in U.A.E.

7133. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any statistics about the number persons from Kerala working in United Arab Emirates; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). No data is maintained of Indian Workers, State-wise. However, it is estimated that there are nearly 1,44,000 workers from Kerala in U.A.E.

[Translation]

Facilities for Newspapers and Magazines Published by Social Organisations

7134. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government allots newsprint, advertisements and gives other facilities to those newspapers and magazines which are brought out by social organisations and if so, the details in this regard ; and

(b) the eligibility conditions laid down for getting these facilities and the quantum of newsprint and value of advertisements

given to the annual magazines of social organisations during the past two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). Newsprint is allocated to newspapers and magazines including those brought out by the social organisations which are registered with the Registrar of Newspapers for India and which apply for the allocation of the same in the prescribed application form after fulfilling the conditions laid down in the Newsprint Allocation Policy.

Similarly, Government advertisements through Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity are issued to newspapers and magazines which fulfil the policy guidelines laid down in the Advertising Policy. A Statement is given below.

During the last two years while no request for the release of Government advertisements was received from any newspaper and magazines belonging to social organisations, separate record regarding the quantum of newsprint allocated to newspapers and magazines brought out by such organisations is not maintained by the Registrar of Newspapers for India.

Statement

(ADVERTISING POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA)

'A' Preamble

1. The Directorate of Advertising & Visual Publicity places advertisements in various newspapers/journals on behalf of various Ministries and Departments of the Government of India. A number of autonomous bodies and public sector enterprises channelise their advertising through the DAVP.
2. The primary objective of Government advertising is to secure widest possible coverage through newspapers which circulate news or comments on current affairs and standard journals on science, art, literature, sports, films, cultural affairs etc. While giving advertisements, political affiliations

or editorial policies of the publication concerned are not taken into account. However, advertisements would not be issued to newspapers, journals which incite or tend to incite communal passions, preach violence, offend the sovereignty and integrity of India or socially accepted norms of public decency and morals.

'B' Policy guidelines

1. Keeping in view Government Policy, publicity requirements and availability of funds, a balanced and equitable placing of advertisement is aimed at. Government advertisements are not intended to be a measure of financial assistance to newspapers/journals. In pursuance of broad social objectives of the Government, and in order to achieve parity of rate between various categories of newspapers appropriate weightage consideration may be given to :—
 - (a) Small and Medium Newspapers/journals ;
 - (b) Specialised scientific and technical journals ;
 - (c) Language newspapers/journals ; and
 - (d) Newspapers/journals published especially in backward, remote and border areas.
2. Small, Medium and Big newspapers/journals are categorised as under :—
 - (a) Small : Upto a circulation of 15,000 copies per issue.
 - (b) Medium : Circulation between 15,000 and 50,000 copies per issue.
 - (c) Big : Circulation above 50,000 copies per issue.
3. In selecting newspapers/journals for placing Government advertisements the following considerations may be taken into account :

(a) Coverage of readership from different walks of life, particularly in case of national campaigns.

(b) Reaching specific sections of people depending upon the message to be conveyed. Small and Medium newspapers will get major consideration in motivational/educative campaigns.

(c) Any other category of Newspapers/journals publications which Government may consider from time to time appropriate for bonafide reasons.

(d) House journals, House magazines and souvenirs will not ordinarily be used for Government advertisements.

4. The DAVP will use newspapers/journals with a minimum paid circulation of not less than 1,000 copies. Relaxations however, may be made in the case of the following :—

(a) Specialised/scientific/technical journals with a paid circulation of 500 copies per issue,

(b) Sanskrit newspapers/journals and newspapers/journals published in backward, border or remote areas or in tribal languages or primarily meant for tribal readers and those published from J & K with a minimum paid circulation of 500 copies per issue.

5. Newspapers/journals should have an uninterrupted and regular publication for a period of not less than four months and should comply with the provisions of Press & Registration of Books Act, 1867 before they qualify for consideration for placing Government advertisements. For quarterly journals, they have to bring out at least two issues before they are considered.

6. Newspapers/journals should have the following minimum print area to be acceptable for Government advertising :—

Periodicity	Print area not less than
Dailies	760 std. col. cms.
Weeklies & Fort-nightlies	480 std. col. cms.
Monthlies & other periodicals	960 std. col. cms.

Exceptions might be made in the case of newspapers/journals published in tribal language or primarily for tribal readership.

7. Circulation of all newspapers/journals should be certified by a Chartered Accountant or by a Professional and reputed accounts body or institution. Newspapers having a circulation upto 2,000 copies per issue are, however, exempted from this requirement. The circulation figures, if found incorrect at any time, will render the papers/journals ineligible for advertisements, besides any other action which Government may deem appropriate.

'C' Advertisement Rates

The rate-structure for Government advertisement will be worked out by DAVP on the basis of the principles enunciated above. The DAVP will enter into appropriate rate contracts with individual newspapers/journals.

Decline in Production of Oilseeds in Uttar Pradesh

7135. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether production of groundnut in Uttar Pradesh is declining every year ;

(b) if so, whether the causes thereof have been found out ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to remove them and to increase the production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). Average production of groundnut in Uttar Pradesh during the Sixth Plan was 1.62 lakh tonnes. Production of groundnut during 1985-86 in the State is anticipated to be 1.21 lakh tonnes. This decline in the production is because of the reduction in the area of groundnut as also white-grub infestation. Area under the groundnut in the past years has been diverted to other remunerative crops.

Efforts are being made to increase the production of groundnut in Uttar Pradesh through the implementation of Centrally Sponsored National Oilseeds Development Project. Under the Project various incentives are provided on critical inputs besides marketing support to induce the farmers for better cultivation of groundnut.

[English]

New Institute for Soil Research and Agricultural Economic Research

7136. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up some more soil research institutes and institutes of agricultural economical research in the country ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. In fact, the proposal to set up an Indian Institute of Soil Science and Indian Institute of Agricultural Economics Research was conceived during the Sixth Plan (1980-85). However these two could not make start during the Sixth Plan, due to their sanction at the fag end of the plan.

(b) The proposals of Indian Institute of soil Science and Indian Institute of Agricultural Economics Research have been recently approved by the Project Imple-

mentation Committee (DARE) for implementation during Seventh Plan (1985-90) for an outlay of Rs. 175/- lakhs and Rs. 150/- lakhs respectively. Indian Institute of Soil Science will be located at Bhopal as per site recommended by the Expert Committee while the report of the Expert Committee appointed to select the site for other is awaited. The Institute will start functioning as & when necessary sanction for the staff etc. is approved by the competent authority.

Chlorine Storage Tank of Mineral and Metals Factory at Chavara Quilon

7137. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether chlorine storage tank of the metals and minerals factory at Chavara, Quilon is in a dilapidated condition and there is a danger of gas leakage ; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected.

[Translation]

Newspapers and Journals Registered with Registrar of Newspapers

7138. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of newspapers and journals registered with the Registrar of Newspapers upto December, 1985 and the details thereof ;

(b) the number of journals out of them being published regularly and of those which are not being published after 31 December, 1980 ;

(c) whether new names submitted by the new applicants are not being approved immediately ;

(d) if so, whether any action has been taken by Government to delete the names

of the journals which have ceased publication after 31 December, 1980 ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) 'Press in India' containing details of newspapers as on 31.12.1985 has not yet been compiled. However, as on 31st December, 1984, the total number of registered newspapers and journals on the live list of RNI was 21,784.

(b) The total number of newspapers being published regularly and number of newspapers ceased from 1980 to 1984 is given year-wise as under :—

Year	No. of newspapers on live register	No. of Newspapers ceased
1980	18140	339
1981	19144	66
1982	79937	164
1983	20784	97
1984	21784	213

(c) No, Sir. The available title is cleared to an applicant as early as possible.

(d) and (e). At present, the names of the journals which have ceased publication can not be deleted because of certain legal difficulties.

[English]

Increase in Production of Foodgrains and Oilseeds by Bringing Major Portion of Dry Land Under Cultivation

7139. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :
SHRI SOMNATH RATH :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to bring a major portion of the dryland under cultivation ;

(b) if so, the broad details of the Scheme drawn up in this regard ;

(c) the additional foodgrain production envisaged ; and

(d) whether augmentation of production of oilseed is also included and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (d) Dryland cultivation has been accorded a high priority under the New 20-Point Programme of the Prime Minister. As such, several programmes in this regard are being implemented in the dryland areas both under State and Central Sector. The details of programme/components depend upon the requirement of agro-climatic region of each State. The targets of foodgrains and oilseeds production as envisaged for the VII Plan for the irrigated and dryland areas together are as follows :

Unit	1984-85 Assumed Base Level	Seventh Plan Target (1989-90)
Foodgrain Million Tonnes	150	178-183
Oilseeds "	13	18

House Building Activities by Banks

7140. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposals were received from nationalised and other banks for taking up house building activities to make up for shortage of dwelling units in the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether Government have approved those schemes ?

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

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

Advertisement of Coffee on TV/AIR

7141. DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state : whether advertising of coffee on TV/AIR is proposed to be prohibited as the drinking of coffee is harmful ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : No, Sir. No such complaint regarding coffee drinking has been received.

Report of Committee on Health Hazards in Asbestos Industries

7142. SHRI SODE RAMAIAH : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee on Health Hazards in Asbestos Industries, appointed by the Government had in its report (July 1985), declared that no precautions were taken either in mines or factories to protect the workers ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken to declare the asbestos industry as an hazardous occupation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). There is no such statement in the report of the Committee to Study Health Hazards in Asbestos Industry.

(c) Handling and processing of asbestos, manufacture of any article of asbestos and any other process of manufacture or otherwise in which asbestos is used in any form, has been declared as a dangerous manufacturing process under Section 87 of the Factories Act 48 and the State Governments have been asked to adopt the same in their State Factory Rules.

Provision of A House Unit to each Family

7143. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government Propose to provide a house unit to each family ;

(b) whether any scheme in this regard has been prepared ; if so, the main features of the scheme ;

(c) whether a four-day international conference on families in the face of urbanisation was held during December, 1985 ; if so, the subjects discussed at the conference ;

(d) whether providing of a house site was also discussed in the conference ; and

(e) whether Government have stated that there was a need for about 24 million more house units in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). According to the International Year of Shelter for Homeless objective which has been accepted by the Government of India the shelter facilities are to be extended to the entire shelterless population by the year 2000 A.D.

(c) and (d). The subjects discussed at the conference were as follows :—

- (i) Urbanisation and its impact on family structures-Past, Present and Future.
- (ii) Urban City Planning and Housing for the family.
- (iii) Transportation in the urban cities and family needs.
- (iv) Child in the urban setting.
- (v) Impact of urbanisation on women welfare.
- (vi) Welfare of the aging in urban setting.
- (vii) Policy and law for family well-being in urban Milieu.
- (viii) Alternative Strategies and Role of Non-Government Organisations for urban well-being.

(e) Yes, Sir.

Telecast of Film on Sister Alphonsa

7144. SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was no special programme on Doordarshan national network on pope's visit ;

(b) whether a film on sister Alphonsa, who was beautified by Pope' scheduled to be telecast in the first week of February, 1986 was cancelled ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL):

(a) No, Sir. The coverage of Pope's visit was scheduled in the National Programme.

(b) No such film was scheduled for telecast in the first week of February, 1986.

(c) Does not arise.

New Technology for Cheaper Houses

7145. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the Institution of Engineers (India) had developed technology of cheaper and durable housing on a large scale for meeting the needs of the people, specially of the rural society ; and

(b) if so, the extent to which this has been adopted and the salient features of the new technology ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The reference is presumably to the design on low cost housing which is contained in a journal of the Institution of Engineers (India) published in September, 1985.

(b) The adoption of suggested technology requires detailed examination.

Submission of False Certificates in RPF Commissioner Office, Haryana

7146. SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether complaints including the complaints of Members of Parliament have been received against the submission of false certificates of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by some of the employees of the office of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Haryana ;

(b) whether a few cases of complaints were investigated and found to be correct but no action has been taken against the officials who have got promotions on the reserved posts being general category candidate ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The complaints pertain to production of false SC/ST Certificates by two employees of the office of Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Haryana.

(b) and (c). The investigations into the complaints are at an advanced stage. On completion of the investigations such action as may be necessary in accordance with the relevant rules will be taken.

Tinplate Allocation Policy

7147. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether tinplate allocation policy of the past one year has been under criticism ;

(b) if so, whether Controller of Steel in order to ascertain the actual availability of tinplate in the country and the position of imported edible oil to be distributed through public distribution system, had a meeting with the representatives of the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies ; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the decisions taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) No, Sir. There is no control over distribution of tin plates.

(b) Yes, Sir. Periodical meetings are held between the Iron and Steel Controller, Department of Steel and representatives of the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies.

(c) An arrangement has been made in consultation with the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies under which tin plate container fabricators nominated by State Trading Corporation Limited (STC) and Hindustan Vegetable Oil Corporation Limited (HVOC) are supplied tin plates for manufacture of containers and supply of the same to STC and HVOC for packing of edible oils for distribution through the public distribution system.

Proposed Agitation by Central Trade Unions

7148. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the central trade unions are prepared to launch an agitation against the proposal to constitute wage boards for revision of wages and allowances in public undertakings ;

(b) whether it is a fact that certain undertakings have slashed their investments and consequently displaced huge labour force ;

(c) whether it has come to the notice of Government that in the coal industry labour discontentment is already brewing as huge labour surplus has been identified; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Though the Coal Industry is having the problem of surplus manpower, the Government is not aware of any discontent amongst the workers on this account.

[*Translation*]

Non Broadcasting of News about demonstration held at Patna

7149. SHRI VIJAY YADAV : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether eleven opposition parties of the country had given a call for demonstration in the entire country on 20 February, 1986 to protest against the rise in prices of rice, wheat, fertilisers and petroleum products ;

(b) if so, whether this type of demonstration also staged in front of the office of the District Magistrate, Patna ;

(c) if so, whether the news of such an important demonstration was not broadcast in the regional news bulletin by the Patna station of All India Radio ;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) the action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e). The news about the demonstration staged in front of the Office of the District Magistrate, Patna on 20.2.86 was received after the Regional News Bulletin was broadcast at 7.30 p.m. from AIR, Patna. None of the organisers or the demonstrators gave any prior intimation nor did they inform afterwards. The story, therefore, became dated for inclusion in the next day's evening bulletin. In such a case, no further action is warranted.

[*English*]

Relief Claims of Fruit Growers from Kashmir

7150. PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some claims for relief of fruit growers of Kashmir are pending with Government ; and

(b) if so, the time by which necessary relief is expected to be sanctioned ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Labour Strikes in 1984-85

7151. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of labour strikes that have taken place in the country during 1984-85 ;

(b) the number of labourers involved in these strikes ; and

(c) the total loss in terms of man-days and output in terms of money ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c). Information on strikes/lock-outs is maintained only by calendar years. A Statement on number of strikes, workers involved, number of mandays lost and value of production loss for the years 1984 and 1985 is given below.

	Statement	
	1984(P)	1985(P)
No. of strikes	1,689	1,156
No. of workers involved	17,26,330	8,12,091
No. of Mandays lost (in Million)	39.96	10.32
Value of Production loss (Rs. crore)	257.5 (997)*	159.0 (626)*

(P) Provisional

(*) Figures in brackets indicate the number of cases to which value of production loss relates.

State Level Meeting of M.Ps

7152. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to convene annual meeting of the Members of Parliament at the State level to discuss their views relating to the problems of broadcasting and television in their respective States ;

(b) whether suggestions made by Members of Parliament with regard to improvements and changes on the location of T.V. relay centres have not been given effect to by the Doordarshan so far ; and

(c) whether on account of faulty T. V. relay centres the targeted coverage has not been achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) A large number of suggestions are made by Members of Parliament in letters of Information and Broadcasting Minister regarding locations to TV relay centres. Such suggestions are always given due consideration.

(c) The transmitters are generally functioning satisfactorily. But in one or two cases, it has been reported that the reception within the range coverage of the transmitter was weak on account of physical obstruction in the line of sight and other factors. Steps are instituted in such cases for removing the complaints.

Handing over 50 per cent of metal output by Indian Aluminium Company Limited

7153. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether under the Aluminium control Order, the Indian Aluminium Company Limited is statutorily obliged to hand over 50 per cent of its metal output as Electrical Grade levy metal ;

(b) if so, whether the company has not been complying with this requirement for the last two years and is diverting its metal to its own semi-fabricating units for earning higher profits ; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken against the company for its default ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Against installed capacity of 1.17,000 tonnes per annum, the production of primary aluminium by Indian Aluminium Company has been 52,101 tonnes in 1984 and 37,456 tonnes in 1985, which is very much below 50% capacity utilization. The reason for this low level of production has been very heavy power cuts in their Belgaum smelter in Karnataka and Hirakud smelter in Orissa. Inadequate power supply, therefore, has been, the cause of non fulfillment of Electrical Conductor grade aluminium supply obligation. Since aluminium is being imported to bridge the overall demand-supply gap, the shortfall in both Electrical Conductor grade aluminium as well as Commercial grade aluminium production is being made good by imports.

Review of Registration Certificates Issued by Central Insecticides Board

7154. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Registration Committee set up under the Insecticides Act, 1968 gave permanent registration certificates to large number of manufacturers without getting data on the toxicity of 130 basic chemicals and 400 formulations which are now proving dangerous to human life ; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to review the matter and withdraw the registration certificates and lay down safe limits and dilution levels ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No Sir. It is not a fact that permanent Registration Certificates have been issued to a large number of manufacturers without getting data/information on the toxicity. Before issuing the Registration Certificate, the Registra-

tion Committee satisfies itself regarding the efficacy of a product and its safety to human beings and animals.

The Insecticides Act, came into force in 1971. At that time, a large number of pesticides were in use in India. The Registration Committee reviewed them in detail and allowed only 92 pesticides out of these to be used in India after the enquiry and after having satisfied itself that these pesticides are efficacious and safe to human-beings and animals on the basis of their use, experience in India as well as the international data available on these products. Till date, a total of 122 technical grade pesticides have been registered.

Since 'pesticide' is toxic by nature, it has got inherent property to cause harm to the human-beings, if not used judiciously.

(b) The Registration Committee is always vigilant about the harmful effects of any pesticide registered. It reviews the matter and withdraws the Registration Certificates for laying down suitable conditions as it deems fit. Since 1971, the Ministry of Agriculture has refused registration of 18 pesticides, banned import of 2 pesticides, phased out use of 2 pesticides and also restricted the use of 2 pesticides.

A High Level Committee had been put up by this Ministry to review the use in India of all the pesticides which have been banned or restricted in other countries.

Refunding the Amount to the Works Housing and Supply Cooperative House Building Society

7155. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government in pursuance of the notices issued to the persons for occupying Government land during 1984 and the present position ; and

(b) the reasons for not refunding the amount recovered by Government for the 3 acres of land which was not put in possession of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply Cooperative House Building Society ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Action against unauthorised occupants on Government land is taken by the Delhi Development Authority as per the existing policy as and when encroachments are noticed.

(b) As reported by the D.D.A. no excess amount has been recovered from the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply Cooperative House Building Society.

Construction of a Jetty at Amalapuram in Andhra Pradesh for Fishermen

7156. SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a Jetty in Vodarevu village at Amalapuram in Andhra Pradesh for the convenience of the fishermen in the coastal area ;

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

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) and (c). The State Government's proposal received in September 1984 for providing fish landing facilities at Vodarevu was not based on detailed engineering investigations and designs. Therefore the Government of Andhra Pradesh was informed in November 1984 that due to inadequacy of the proposal, it has not been possible for the Government of India to process the case for taking an investment decision.

Provision of Houses to Weaker Sections in Urban and Rural Areas

7157. SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are taking up new plans and initiatives to provide houses for weaker section of society

including workers in urban and rural sectors ;

(b) whether urban Sewage and Sanitation Board is to be set up which will be followed by a similar step for rural areas ; and

(c) whether as a part of this plan, developed low-cost plots will be provided at cost to the people in general ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Housing Scheme for the Economically Weaker Sections of population for urban areas and Rural House Sites-cum Construction Assistance Scheme for Landless Workers are already included in the 20-point programme.

(b) Water Supply and Sewerage Boards are set up by the State Govts./U.T. Adms. The States/U.Ts where such Boards do not exist have been asked to do so.

(c) Under EWS Housing Scheme, sites and services are provided at cost price and house sites in rural areas are allotted to landless workers free of cost.

Wages for Agricultural Labour

7158. SHRI CHANDRA KISHORE PATHAK : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to effect improvement in the wages of agricultural labour, if so, the details thereof ; and

(b) whether Central Government have also any proposal to bear the burden of medical expenses of the agricultural labour keeping in view the poor economic condition of the farmers ; if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Since 1980, the Central Government has revised the minimum wages in agriculture on five occasions, the last revision having been done in February, 1985. No further revision by the Central Government is due at present,

(b) No, Sir. It has not been possible for the Central Government to consider such a proposal for administrative reasons.

Gas based Fertiliser Plants in Karnataka

7159. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up a gas based fertiliser plant in Karnataka ;

(b) if so, the site selected therefor ?

(c) the estimated cost of the plant ; and

(d) the time by which the proposed plant is going to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Green Land in Hari Nagar and Mayapuri

7160. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether green land in Mayapuri, New Delhi has been given to a public school in violation of the Master Plan and flats under self-financing schemes are being constructed in Hari Nagar on a plot earmarked for parks ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps contemplated by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Bungling of Land in Mehrauli

7161. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain high ranking

Officers, Engineers and Town Planners of DDA are involved in illegal possession of land in Mehrauli area in Delhi if so, the details thereof ; and

(b) the action taken by Government against the officers involved in the dubious land transactions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[Translation]

Water Supply to Jabalpur City

7162. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have received any proposal from the Government of Madhya Pradesh to get assistance from the World Bank for 12 MGD Water Supply in Jabalpur city ;

(b) if so, the details regarding the decision taken by the Union Government thereon ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Govt. of Madhya Pradesh have submitted a proposal for seeking World Bank assistance for augmenting the water supply of 10 towns. This includes a proposal to augment water supply to Jabalpur city by providing additional 12 MGD of water.

(b) and (c). World Bank Project Preparation Missions have visited Madhya Pradesh. They have identified some issues relating to the Project. The main issue are (a) institutional arrangements (b) plan allocations for the sector and feasibility of scaling down the Project and (c) revision of water tariffs. The Government of Madhya Pradesh have not yet communicated their decision on the above. Further follow up with World Bank can be taken only after Government of

Madhya Pradesh communicates their views on the above issues.

[*English*]

Ex-M. Ps. Occupying Government Bungalows/Flats

7163. SHRI M. R. SAIKIA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of ex-Members of Seventh Lok Sabha have not yet vacated the bungalows and flats allotted to them as Members of Parliament ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that ex-Member of Parliament are required to pay market rent after they cease to be entitled to accommodation as Members of Parliament ;

(d) if so, the outstanding rent from such ex-Members of Seventh Lok Sabha ; and

(e) the steps taken to get such flats and bungalows vacated and recover the outstanding rent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. All Members of 7th Lok Sabha who were in occupation of General Pool bungalows and flats have since vacated the residential units.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir. Ex-MPs are required to pay market rent after one month of normal period of retention.

(d) Though all ex-Members of 7th Lok Sabha have vacated the General Pool bungalows/flats, rent is outstanding against some of them. A statement showing details of the dues is given below.

(e) Appropriate steps have been taken for making recoveries of Government dues from such ex-Members of 7th Lok Sabha.

Statement

Statement Showing the Details of Amount Outstanding against the EX-MPs of VII Lok Sabha in respect of General Pool Accommodation (Position as on 31.3.1986.)

S. No.	Name of Ex-M. Ps	Amount due as on 31.3.1986
1	2	3
		(in Rs.)
1.	Late Sh. B. R. Natha	97,383.75
2.	Sh. J. B. Dhote	25,305.85
3.	Sh. S. D. Singh	18,300.45
4.	Sh. S. P. Singh	10,925.95
5.	Sh. R. Y. Ghorpade	21,255.30
6.	Sh. Somnath Chatterjee	5,788.50
7.	Sh. Samar Mukherjee	11,474.10
8.	Sh. Ram Kinker	4,288.60
9.	Sh. M. Ram Gopal Reddy	2,157.90
10.	Sh. Magan Bhai Barot	16,367.40
11.	Sh. K. C. Pandey	14,079.39
12.	Sh. A. R. Mallu	5,611.30

1	2	3
13.	Sh. K. P. Tiwari	4,908.40
14.	Sh. Baleshwar Ram	28,431.67
15.	Sh. Rasheed Masood	31,743.65
16.	Sh. R. C. Rath	32,326.55
17.	Sh. Charanjit Singh	15,590.95
18.	Sh. D.D. Shastri	17,863.10
19.	Sh. (Late) C. M. Stephen	10,166.60
20.	Sh. M. H. Khan	16,922.10
21.	Sh. R. V. Swaminathan	11,653.45
22.	Sh. Sajjan Kumar	1,521.60
23.	Sh. N. R. Laskar	22,833.40
24.	Sh. (Late) Kedar Pandey	7,534.15

Utilisation of Natural Mineral Resources

7164. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for proper utilisation of natural mineral resources in Bihar and other parts of the country ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

Health Hazards Faced by Silicon Mine Workers

7165. PROF. MADHU DANDA-WATE : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that workers in silicon mines in Madhya Pradesh face several health hazards and

as a result the longevity of life of the workers is considerably reduced ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to prevent these health hazards ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected.

Ship Breaking Units

7166. DR. K.G. ADIYODI . Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of ship breaking units in the country, number of ships taken for breaking and total volume of work done in terms of money and the profits earned during the last three years ; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to expand the Beypore Port in Kerala for ship breaking during the current year, if not the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) Information is as under :—

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
(1) Number of ship-breaking units in the country	64	91	91
(2) No. of ships taken for breaking (including court order sales)	93	74	120
(3) Volume of work done (approximately)			
(i) In terms of weight (lakh/LDT)	4.31	3.32	6.15
(ii) In terms of money (Rs. in crores)	35.80	44.73	87.41

In addition, there are 56 and 33 ship-breaking units at Bombay and Calcutta respectively registered with MSTC. These units are provided with ship-breaking sites by Bombay and Calcutta Port Trust on lease basis.

Figures of Profits made by the ship-breaking units are not maintained by the Steel Ministry.

(b) No. Sir. No proposal is pending with Government of India either for expansion of an existing unit or location of an additional unit at Beypore.

Use of Biogas for Domestic Fuel Needs

7167. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the changes that have come in those rural households which are using biogas for domestic fuel needs ;

(b) whether as a result of use of biogas women in the households have no longer to spend long hours fetching firewood ;

(c) if so, whether in rural development programmes, this impact has been taken into account and the new found leisure of the women utilised by organising productive work for them ; and

(d) whether department of rural development has any other programme of releasing rural women from drudgery and

utilising their energy in productive programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Over 6 lakh biogas plants have been set up in the country since 1974-75. A National Project for Biogas Development (NPBD) was started in 1981-82.

Biogas is a clean and cheap fuel. It saves women and children from the drudgery of collecting and head-loading of heavy bundles of firewood everyday. It also saves them from exposure to smoke in the kitchen which causes eye trouble and lung disease. Cooking is less time-consuming and cleaning of utensile is easier. It is estimated that about 200 to 300 mandays are spent by an average rural family in gathering wood which could be saved considerably by using biogas.

(c) and (d). To give a sharper focus on providing assistance to women under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), the scheme of Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) was started in 1982 as a pilot project. From 1985, the Government has further set a target of assisting at least 30% women with productive assets under IRDP. Under National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) women are also being provided wage employment. Efforts through these major anti-poverty pro-

grammes will enable women to undertake productive activities.

Under Rural Water Supply Programme, the provision of new sources in the villages will provide rural women easy accessibility to water and they will no longer be required to spend considerable time in fetching water from a long distance. For the house being constructed under RLEGP, provision of improved chullahs is envisaged. The Department of non-conventional Energy Sources is also implementing a national programme on improved chullahs. Within a short period of two years, over 18 lakh improved chullahs have been installed. This has also helped in eliminating drudgery of women and saving time in cooking and collecting firewood.

Timings of National and Local Programmes

7168. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the appointment of timings by Doordarshan to local and national telecast is not balanced ;

(b) whether there is a demand from every State to give more time for local programmes ;

(c) since a second channel has now been added to TV transmission, whether Government propose to telecast more local programmes on second channel even at the time of national telecast ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) No, Sir. As a matter of policy, Doordarshan encourages regional Kendras to produce programmes in the languages of the respective region. All full-fledged Kendras put out services, mainly in their respective languages, for a duration of about three hours daily. At present, the national programme starts at 8.40 p.m. and its duration is two hours and thirty-five minutes. All full-fledged Doordarshan Kendras, also relay national

programme from 8.40 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. except Doordarshan Kendra, Madras which joins National Programme at 9.00 p.m.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). At present, second channel exists only at Delhi and Bombay, which telecasts programmes mainly in the local language for two hours daily and this transmission is over by the time National Programme begins. There is no proposal, at present, to provide alternative viewing to National Programme.

Development of Agricultural Machinery Industries with UNIDO Cooperation

7169. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether UNIDO Chief has recently expressed the view that the poor state of agriculture in most developing countries could best be uplifted by the growth of agro-related industries, nurtured through accelerated investments ;

(b) if so, whether there is a wide scope for further technical and industrial co-operation between India and the UNIDO with a view to develop the agricultural machinery industries in developing countries ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and reaction of Government thereto ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. Development is a continuing process hence there is always a scope for technical cooperation between India and the UNIDO.

(c) At present there is no UNIDO programme under cooperation relating to Agricultural machinery. However, in various other fields the following programmes are being executed :

1. IND/80/037—Pesticides Development Programme, India.
2. IND/81/018—Investigations to produce Sulphur and Sulphuric Acid from Amjhora Pyrites.
3. INDI/81/019—Investigations to use low Grade Rock Phosphate from Mussoorie Deposits.
4. IND/85-006—Development of Expertise in Fertilizer Plant Operations.
5. IND/85/007—Demonstration and training in Productive Maintenance for Fertilizer Industry.

Crisis in Fertilizer Industry

7170. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that fertilizer industry in the country is facing a serious crisis as a result of indiscriminate release of imported fertilizer for consumption ;

(b) whether several fertilizer units are threatened with closure due to release of imported fertilizer ; and

(c) the measures Government propose to take to ease the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Indigenous production of fertilizers is not adequate to meet the requirement thereof. Imports of fertilizers are, therefore, arranged every year taking into account the opening stocks, and the estimates of indigenous production and the requirements of fertilizers according to assessments made by the State Governments. The fertilizer supply plan drawn up for every crop season is based on the assumption that the rainfall would be normal and the assessments of fertilizer consumption made by the States would materialise. However, the rainfall was not normal in some parts of the country during the year 1985-86. As a result, the fertilizer consumption registered a negative growth, in some States like Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat, because of severe drought conditions. As the assessed consumption levels could not be reached in these States, the stocks with some fertilizer plants reached high levels.

(c) Besides curtailing imports, keeping in view the high inventory levels, alternative outlets were provided, to the extent possible, to the manufactures in the Western region having high levels of stocks, to supply their material to new areas not covered in their original marketing zone. Special efforts were also made by the Railways to move the maximum possible quantity by rail as a result of which, the rail movement of fertilizers during 1985-86 reached a level of about 13 million tonnes as against the target of 10.5 million tonnes.

Irrigation Facilities to Coconut Growers in Kerala during Sixth and Seventh Plan

7171. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount allotted to Kerala for providing irrigation facilities to the coconut growers in Kerala during the Sixth Plan and the area irrigated ;

(b) the target during the Seventh Plan ; and

(c) how much amount is proposed to be spent for the purpose during the Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGNDRA MAKWANA) : (a) During the Sixth Five Year Plan an amount of Rs. 5 lakhs was provided to the farmers as subsidy for irrigation, 1000 pumpsets were installed by the farmers and an area of 2000 hectares was covered.

(b) It is proposed to provide subsidy for 2500 pumpsets and development of

irrigation sources during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(c) For this programme on outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs has been proposed with 50 per cent share of the Coconut Development Board during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

New Designs by N.B.O.

7172. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the new house designs developed for the rural and urban areas by the National Buildings Organisation (NBO) are suitable to India's economic and climatic conditions ;

(b) if so, the details thereof : and

(c) the new technological inventions considered before finalising these new designs ?

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

(b) and (c). Improved use of local materials, appropriate labour intensive construction techniques and climatic conditions are taken into consideration before the designs of low cost houses are evolved.

Horticultural Crops in Goa, Daman and Diu

7173. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the major horticultural crops in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman & Diu ;

(b) the incentives given by the Central Government to the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu for promotion of these crops ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Coconut, cashewnut, banana and mango are the

major horticultural crops in Goa, Daman & Diu.

(b) and (c). Following financial assistance have been provided by Central Government to the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu for development of these crops under various Central Sector/ Centrally Sponsored Schemes during 1985-86.

1. Coconut :

Coconut Development Board released Rs. 2.834 lakh under area expansion programme and for setting up of a regional nursery. Besides, Rs. 1.00 lakh was released for bringing area under package of practices and for demonstrations plots.

2. Cashewnut :

An amount of Rs. 2.369 lakhs was sanctioned for plant protection measures, laying out demonstrations and for setting up a scion bank, under Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Package Programme for Cashewnut Development.

3. Banana :

Assistance of Rs. 1.03 lakh was sanctioned for popularising improved package of practices and for conducting demonstrations under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme on package programme on banana.

Talecast of Tribal Dances and Songs

7174. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are encouraging the tribal dances and songs by telecasting on Doordarshan in order to preserve them.

(b) if so, the number of such programmes to be telecast during the current year ; and

(c) whether Government propose to set up a separate agency within the department for recording only the tribal dances and songs of different tribes on different festival occasions of the tribals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL):

(a) to (c). The programme on tribal songs and dances are telecast by various Doordarshan Kendras as well as in the National Programme of Doordarshan. Their telecast depends upon the availability of the programme and the programme requirements of the Kendras concerned. It is not possible to indicate the number of programmes on any theme, including tribal dances and songs, to be telecast during a year as the programme requirement is reviewed from time to time in order to sustain viewers interest. Efforts are made by Doordarshan to cover tribal dances and songs within the available resources. Rare and excellent productions are preserved in Doordarshan archives. Doordarshan has neither set up nor has a proposal to set up a separate agency for specially recording tribal dances and songs of different tribes in different festive occasions of the tribals.

Non-Coverage of Karimganj, Assam by Doordarshan Network

7175. SHRI SUDARSHAN DAS : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 2036 on 10 March, 1986 regarding non-coverage of Karimganj, Assam by Doordarshan network and state the progress made in the implementation of the scheme for replacement of the existing low power TV transmitter at Silchar by a high power (10 KW) transmitter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL): Construction of building and tower for the high power (10 KW) TV transmitter at Silchar is in progress. Bulk of the equipment required for the purpose has been received. The transmitter is expected to be commissioned during 1987-88.

Credit Flow from RBI/NABARD

7176. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the measures contemplated by Union Government RBI and NABARD to ensure smooth flow of credit to farmers

in the area of ineligible District Central Cooperative Banks ;

(b) whether special credit limits are being granted by NABARD in respect of ineligible District Central Cooperative Banks with a view to maintain credit flow to members of Primary Societies and also for them who have repaid their loans ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Under the Scheme of Non-Overdue Cover, introduced by the Government of India since 1974-75, assistance is provided to those Central Cooperative Banks whose internal resources are not adequate to cover the overdues. Besides, the following measures have been taken by the Reserve Bank of India/National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) to ensure smooth flow of credit to farmers in the areas of ineligible District Central Cooperative Banks :—

- (i) The Registrars of Cooperative Societies have been advised that the State Cooperative Banks should provide necessary funds from their own resources to the Central Cooperative Banks (CCBs) which are ineligible for sanction of Short-term credit limits from National Banks for Agriculture and Rural Development.
- (ii) The Registrars of Cooperative Societies have also been advised to review the norms laid down, if any, relating to minimum recovery performance of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACSS) and suitably relax the same so that their enforcement did not result in denial of credit to the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACSS) for financing new and non-defaulting members. The minimum recovery norms for Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACSS) have since been dispensed with in most of the States.

(iii) In States where the number of ineligible Central Cooperative Banks (CCBs) was large and their estimated credit requirements for financing new and non-defaulting members were so high that it could not be met by the State Cooperative Banks (SCBs), National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) had already agreed to extend, on merits of each case, the following credit facilities :—

- (1) Sanctioning to State Cooperative Banks (SCBs) additional short-term credit limits for seasonal agricultural operations on behalf of eligible Central Cooperative Banks (CCBs).
- (2) Providing necessary credit for other approved short-term purposes such as marketing of crops, procurement and distribution of fertilizers etc. These limits help release the resources of the State Cooperative Banks (SCBs) and enable them to finance ineligible Central Cooperative Banks (CCBs).
- (3) In extreme cases if the State Cooperative Banks (SCBs) undertake to finance Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACSs) directly under any special arrangement in the areas of ineligible Central Cooperative Banks a separate line of credit could be sanctioned to the State Cooperative Banks (SCBs) by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD).

It has been emphasised by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) from time and again that State Cooperative Banks (SCBs) should ensure that the credit requirements of new and non-defaulting members of Primary

Agricultural Credit Societies (PACSs) in areas of ineligible Central Cooperative Banks are met by them in full.

(b) and (c). The above arrangements are working satisfactorily and no case has been referred to National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) so far where the credit needs of new and non-defaulting members of the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACSs) have not been met fully because of resource constraints. As such there had been no need to sanction a separate lines of credit for this purpose.

Production of Rice and Wheat

7177. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether production of rice and wheat per hectare in the north-eastern and southern States is very low as compared to the production in north-western States ; and

(b) if so, the comparative figures of foodgrains produced per hectare in all the States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Wheat is not an important crop for North-Eastern and Southern States. As such, the comparison of productivity in these States with those in North-Western region is not appropriate. As for rice, the productivity in North-eastern and Southern States is generally lower as compared to the yield rates obtaining in North-western States of Punjab and Haryana.

(b) A statement showing productivity of rice, wheat and foodgrains during 1984-85 in various States is given below.

Statement*Per Hectare Production of Rice, Wheat and Foodgrains 1984-85*

States	Per hectare Production (Kgs)		
	Rice	Wheat	Foodgrains
North-eastern Region			
1. Assam	1042	1289	1013
2. Manipur	1989	—	1998
3. Meghalaya	1115	1378	1146
4. Nagaland	847	—	859
5. Sikkim	1000	1594	1140
6. Tripura	1321	1619	1305
Southern Region			
7. Andhra Pradesh	1978	660	1209
8. Karnataka	2053	577	940
9. Kerala	1675	—	1628
10. Tamil Nadu	2140	750	1437
North-western Region			
11. Punjab	3074	3289	3006
12. Haryana	2447	2593	1722
13. Rajasthan	1253	1626	684
Other States			
14. Bihar	1029	1617	1110
15. Gujarat	1481	2087	1109
16. Himachal Pradesh	1236	695	1168
17. Jammu & Kashmir	2069	840	1466
18. Madhya Pradesh	759	1055	735
19. Maharashtra	1274	866	688
20. Orissa	1035	1948	931
21. Uttar Pradesh	1297	1867	1452
22. West Bengal	1557	2418	1538

—Productivity not computed, as crop production for the State is nil or negligible.

Facilities in Fishing Harbours on Eastern Coasts

7178. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of fishing harbours on the Eastern coasts near river mouths ; and

(b) the facilities provided fishermen ?

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

(b) The fishermen can utilise the facilities in the form of sheltered basin, wharf, jetty, slipway, Ancillary facilities like power supply, water, ice etc. in whichever fishing harbour they are available.

Setting up of T.V. Centres in Kerala

7179. SHRI I. RAMA RAI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether after considering the backwardness and vastness of many of the rural parliamentary constituencies, Government propose to instal Door-darshan low power transmission centres at one site at least in each constituency by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan ; and

(b) the number of low power and high power transmission centres existing in Kerala at present and the number of centres proposed to be set up in Kerala during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) TV service is expected to be available to all the districts in the country, wholly or partially, after implementation of the VII plan schemes of Door-darshan.

(b) The requisite information is as under :—

No. of TV transmitters

	High	Low
	power (10 KW)	power (100 W)
Existing	2	3
Proposed under VII Plan	Nil	4

Allocation of Funds for Employment Generation

7180. SHRI B.N. REDDY : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the funds allocated for employment generation in the country since 1980 ;

(b) the figures of unemployed persons since 1980 till date ; and

(c) the ratio between the categories mentioned in (a) & (c) above ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) One of the major objectives of the Five Year Plans is employment generation. Full details of the funds allocated for the purpose are not available.

(b) According to the Sixth Five Year Plan document, about 12 million persons in the age-group of 5+ were usually unemployed in March, 1980. In the Seventh Plan document, the usual status unemployment estimate in the same age-group has been indicated as 9.2 million in March, 1985. The two estimates are not comparable as the latter estimate is based on the partial results of the 38th Round Survey of the National Sample Survey Organisation.

(c) Since full details about the funds allocated for employment generation are not available, such ratio cannot be worked out.

Storage Facilities in Tribal Districts in Madhya Pradesh

7181. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the storage facilities, particularly cold storage provided in the tribal districts in Madhya Pradesh are very inadequate ;

(b) if so, the number of new cold storages and other storage facilities proposed to be provided in such areas in Madhya Pradesh during the Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(c) whether Union Government have drawn up any programme therefor ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (d). Information sought for from the State Government about the existing position of storage and cold storage facilities in tribal districts is still awaited. The required information will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as received.

Printing Centre under D.A.V.P. in Cochin

7182. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a printing centre was started in Cochin under the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity ;

(b) whether the printing centre is working to its full capacity ;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to run this printing centre to its full capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Owing to inadequate industrial infrastructure regarding printing and graphic arts industry, it has not been possible to make optimum utilisation of the printing Centre of Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity at

Cochin. However, efforts are being made to make best use of the Centre by enlisting support from the local printing industry.

[*Translation*]

Code for Telecast of Advertisements

7183. SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any code has been formulated for advertisements telecast during Doordarshan programmes and if so, the details thereof ;

(b) whether respect for sanctity of the courts has also been included in this code ; and

(c) if so, whether the advertisement sponsored by 'Godrej Besto' in which the scene of the court and Judge has been shown is not an insult to our judiciary ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) :

(a) Yes, Sir. A statement indicating the Salient features of the Code is given below.

(b) No, Sir. There is no direct reference to the Judiciary in the Code for commercial advertising on TV.

(c) In view of the feeling that the advertisement sponsored by 'Godrej Besto' could be misconstrued as disrespect to the Judiciary, a circular has been issued by Doordarshan to stop screening of this advertisement.

Statement

Salient Features of the Code for Commercial Advertising on Doordarshan

1. Advertising should be so designed as to conform to the laws of the country and should not offend against morality,

decency and religious susceptibilities of the people.

2. No advertisement should be permitted :

- (i) which derides any race, caste, colour, creed, nationality except wherein such usage would be for the specific purpose of effective dramatisation, such as combating prejudice.
- (ii) which is against any of the objective principles, of provision of the Constitution of India.
- (iii) which will tend to incite people to crime or to promote disorder, violence, or breach of law.
- (iv) which presents criminality as desirable or furnish details of crime or limitation thereof ;
- (v) which would adversely affect friendly relations with foreign States ;
- (vi) which exploits the national emblems, or any part of the Constitution, or the person or personality of a national leader or State Dignitary ;
- (vii) on cigarettes and tobacco products.
- (viii) No advertisement shall be permitted the objects whereof are wholly or mainly of a religious or political nature; advertisements must not be directed towards any religious or political end or have any relation to any industrial dispute.
- (ix) Advertisement for services concerned with the following are not acceptable : (a) Money lenders; (b) Chit Funds and saving schemes other than those conducted by nationalised or recognised banks ; (c) Matrimonial agencies ; (d) Unlicensed employment services; (e) Fortunetellers or Soothsayers etc., and those with the claims of

hypnotism would be excluded from advertising on T.V.

- (x) Betting tips and guide books etc., relating to horse-racing or other games of chance shall not be accepted.
- (xi) No advertisement shall contain references which are likely to lead the public to infer that the product advertised or any of its ingredients has some special property or quality which is incapable of being established, e. g. cure for baldness.
- (xii) Scientific or statistical excerpts from technical literature etc. must be used only with a proper sense of responsibility to the ordinary viewer. Irrelevant data and scientific jargon must not be used to make claims appear to have a scientific basis they do not possess. Statistics of limited validity should not be presented in such a way as to make it appear that they are universally true.
- (xiii) Advertisers or their agents must be prepared to produce evidence to substantiate any claims or illustrations.
- (xiv) Advertisements should not contain disparaging reference to another product or service.
- (xv) Imitation likely to mislead viewers even though it may not be of such a kind as to give room for legal action or be deemed as breach of copyright must be avoided.
- (xvi) Visual and verbal representation of actual and comparative prices and costs must be accurate and should not mislead on account of undue emphasis or distortion.
- (xvii) Testimonials must be genuine and must not be used in a manner likely to mislead the viewers. Advertisers or the agencies must be prepared to produce evidence in

support of any testimonial and any claims it may contain.

3. In all other respects, the Director General, Doordarshan will be guided for purposes of commercial telecasting in Doordarshan by the code of Ethics for Advertising in India, as modified from time to time.

4. Notwithstanding anything contained herein, this Code is subject to such modifications/directions as may be made/issued by the Government of India from time to time.

[English]

Danish Assistance to Orissa for Rural Water Supply Projects

7184. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress of rural water supply projects in Orissa assisted by Denmark and when the first phase will be completed ;

(b) whether the second phase of the project has been finished ; if so, the dimension thereof which details ; and

(c) whether the phase II will be fully assisted by Denmark and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) Phase I of the rural water supply project in Orissa assisted by Denmark is likely to be completed by 1st April, 1987. Out of a total of 1238 handpumps/tubewells, 501 handpumps/tubewells have been completed in 200 villages upto March, 1986. Works relating to new handpumps/tubewells, rejuvenation of old handpumps, construction of Divisional & Block stores are in progress. Health Education programme and research and development programmes have also been taken up. A training centre has also been completed.

(b) and (c). Planning and budgeting for phase II of the project will be taken up only after the evaluation of the phase-I project. This will be undertaken towards the end of the project period.

[Translation]

Deposits of Rock Phosphate in Jhamarkotda, Udaipur

7185. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that rock phosphate is available in abundance in Jhamarkotda near Udaipur ;

(b) whether self-sufficiency in chemical fertilizers can be achieved by making chemical fertilizer from the rock phosphate available there ;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to set up a factory for making chemical fertilizer from the rock phosphate available there ; and

(d) if so, whether the site for the setting up of the factory has been selected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. A total resource of 73.3 million tonnes of rock phosphate of all grades containing 12 to +30% and above phosphorus pentoxide has been estimated in Jhamarkotda in Udaipur district of Rajasthan.

(b) The rockphosphate deposits can be used to manufacture phosphoric acid for which Sulphuric Acid Plants will need to be set up. However, the rockphosphate deposit has to be of suitable concentration. The phosphoric acid can in turn be used to produce phosphatic fertilizers like DAP (Diammonium Phosphate), etc. The manufacture of DAP would also require substantial quantity of Ammonia in addition to the phosphoric acid production. It is however, too early to say whether self-sufficiency can be achieved in phosphatic fertilizers based on these rock-phosphate deposits.

(c) and (d). It is premature to give any answer to these questions.

[English]

Loss to Bharat Gold Mines Limited

7186. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bharat Gold Mines Limited, which is going continuously under losses, has commissioned the Yeppamana mine of Ramagiri gold field in Anantapur district of Andhra Pradesh; if so, the details of the new gold field showing total cost, when to be completed and details of production; etc.;

(b) the percentage availability of gold in ores dug out in Kolar fields and Yeppamana fields respectively;

(c) the losses in Bharat Gold Mines Limited during the last three years and the reasons for the losses; and

(d) whether staff of BGML is being transferred to Yeppamana mines and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) The Bharat Gold Mines Ltd. has commissioned the Yeppamana mine at Ramagiri gold field in Anantapur district (Andhra Pradesh) in May, 1984. The project which cost Rs. 5.77 crores is targeted to produce 75000 tonnes of ore and about 287 Kgs of gold annually. The production of gold at Yeppamana mine during the last two years is as follows :—

	In Kgs.
1984-85	25.66
1985-86	68.80

(b) The grade achieved during the last three years in Kolar Gold Fields and Ramagiri Gold Field of Yeppamana Mine Project are as follows :—

(In Gms/tonne)

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86 (Estimated)
Kolar Gold Field	3.47	3.28	3.16
Ramagiri Gold Field	—	1.14	2.83

(c) The losses for the last three years are as follows :

	(Rs. in crores)
1983-84	5.69
1984-85	12
1985-86 (estimated)	17

The losses are mainly due to :

- (i) Virtual exhaustion of high grade ore at the Kolar Gold Fields mines;
- (ii) Rise in the cost of inputs like wages, materials and power;
- (iii) Low productivity due to mining at great depths;
- (iv) Ground control problems and rock bursts;
- (v) Low voltage, frequent power interruptions and water scarcity at Yeppamana mine.

(d) At present out of 402 persons employed in Yeppamana mines, 98 have been transferred from KGF. There is resistance to further transfer of skilled and semi-skilled personnel from KGF to Yeppamana on the ground that employment opportunities to local people would be denied. The matter is being pursued.

Freight Equalisation Policy for Iron and Steel

7187. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has been taken to discontinue the freight equalisation policy for iron and steel;

(b) if so, the steps taken therefor and the date from which the policy will be discontinued; and

(c) the views of the Marathe Committee and Pandey Committee as also of the Union Commerce Ministry Study Team in

respect of discontinuation of freight equalisation policy and the Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) In its reports to the Government, the National Transport Policy Committee (Pandey Committee) recommended that the freight equalisation should be phased out. This recommendation was accepted in principle by the Government.

(b) The modalities of phasing out the scheme have not yet been finalised. We have consulted the Ministries/Departments concerned ; a number of representations has been received from States located away from the Steel Plants against the phasing out of the Scheme. All these different views are being taken into considerations. It is difficult to indicate a date from which the scheme will be discontinued.

(c) The inter-ministerial group headed by Shri Marathe expressed views against re-introduction of freight equalisation for raw cotton, extending freight equalisation schemes to any other commodity and expressed the view that the existing schemes for freight equalisation be phased out over a period of time. The position of the Pandey Committee's recommendations have been indicated in (a) above.

Foreign aided Development Projects in Assam

7188. **SHRI ATATUR RAHMAN :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of foreign aided development projects implemented in different States in India during last three years, State-wise ;

(b) whether any foreign aided development projects has been implemented in Assam during the last three years considering its backwardness ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The total number of foreign aided development projects implemented under the Ministry of Agriculture in different States in India during the last three years, state-wise, is as under :—

1. Andhra Pradesh	15
2. Assam	6
3. Bihar	11
4. Gujarat	13
5. Haryana	11
6. Himachal Pradesh	6
7. Jammu & Kashmir	8
8. Karnataka	18
9. Kerala	17
10. Madhya Pradesh	18
11. Maharashtra	14
12. Manipur	1
13. Meghalaya	1
14. Nagaland	1
15. Orissa	15
16. Punjab	6
17. Rajasthan	11
18. Sikkim	1
19. Tamil Nadu	8
20. Tripura	1
21. Uttar Pradesh	16
22. West Bengal	12

Union Territories

1. Delhi	2
2. Lakshadweep	1
3. Goa, Daman & Diu	1
4. Pondicherry	1
5. Arunachal Pradesh	1
6. Mizoram	1

(b) Six foreign aided development projects have been implemented in Assam during the last three years. In addition to these projects, there are two more multi-state projects financed by IDA in all the State/Union Territories including Assam.

(c) Question does not arise.

Income to Doordarshan from Advertisement

7189. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the income to Doordarshan from advertisements has shot up from Rs. 80 lakhs in 1976 to Rs. 35 crores in 1984-85 and is expected to exceed Rs. 60 crores in the current financial year.

(b) what are the projections for the income from the advertisement to Doordarshan for the next five years ; and

(c) what corresponding improvements the Doordarshan proposes to bring about in expansion and introducing new programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Commercial revenue is incidental to programmes of Doordarshan and if the present conditions continue, it is expected that the gross income from advertisements is expected to remain at the existing level using the remaining years of Seventh Plan.

(c) Doordarshan has been taking a number of steps to improve its programme and new items are being introduced from time to time. This is a continuous process.

Utilisation of Surplus Land in Bombay

7190. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal to transfer the land belonging to Salt Commissioner in Bombay to the Government of Maharashtra is under consideration ; and

(b) if so, the time by which the formalities in this regard are likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) A proposal to transfer Part of this land to Maharashtra Government is under consideration.

(b) Efforts are being made to conduct a joint survey of the land expeditiously.

Import of Urea

7191. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is importing urea from Czechoslovakia ;

(b) if so, the quantity of urea proposed to be imported during the current year and its value ;

(c) the break up of its distribution to the states and what shall be the share of Andhra Pradesh, keeping in view the drought condition prevailing there ;

(d) the time by which it is expected to reach India ; and

(e) the reasons for importing urea when there is sufficient production thereof in the country.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) MMTC has concluded a contract for importing 40-45,000 tonnes of urea during the year 1986, but the exact quantity of import will depend on the overall requirement of the country and availability from this and other sources. The per tonne FOB cost of urea to be imported from Czechoslovakia would be about Rs. 1043.00.

(c) Imported fertiliser is distributed to states to meet the gap between indigenous availability and the total demand. Imported fertilisers form a pool and while distributing the same the identity of the country

of origin is lost. Distribution plan is not drawn up based on the country of origin of a particular variety of the fertiliser.

(d) Urea from Czechoslovakia is expected to arrive between July and November 1986.

(e) Indigenous production of urea is still not sufficient to meet the demand. Hence, the necessity for imports.

Special Plan to Boost Goat Breeding

7192. SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the special plan to boost the breeding and quality of goats ; and

(b) what other steps are being undertaken in this regard and places selected for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) In order to conserve and improve the productivity of important indigenous breeds of goats, it has been proposed in the 7th Five Year Plan to set up goat breeding farms in their home tracts under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

(b) One Indo-Swiss Goat Development Project at Ramsar in Distt. Ajmer has been established for the production and supply of cross-breed bucks to Goat breeders to improve their herds,

Construction of School Building in Libya Under Pento-Project Limited

7193. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited had commissioned the construction of school buildings in Libya under the name of "Pento-projects" Ltd. ;

(b) whether wages of some workers have not been paid for two years labour contract ; and

(c) whether Ministry of Labour has already directed this company to pay to labourers according to contract and if so, when will this be effected ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd. (HSCL) had awarded a sub-contract for construction of school buildings in Libya to M/s. Penta Projects Limited in April, 1982 to be completed within two years. Till date none of the schools have been completed.

(b) All the workers of M/s. Penta Projects Limited have been paid their wages in India (in rupees) by HSCL on behalf of M/s. Penta Projects. This payment has been treated as an interest bearing advance to the contractor, i.e. M/s. Penta Projects, to be adjusted against their final settlement.

(c) No, Sir.

Allocation for Operating Gold Mines in A.P.

7194. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any amount is earmarked for operating gold mines in Andhra Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b). Bharat Gold Mines is operating a mine in the Ramagiri Gold Field at Yeppamana in Anantapur District of Andhra Pradesh. The Project was commissioned in May, 1984 at a cost of Rs. 5.77 crores to provide 75,000 tonnes of ore and about 287 kilograms of gold annually. The operational expenditure expected to be incurred on the Yeppamana mine during 1986-87 is Rs. 253 lakhs.

The Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd., another Public Sector Undertaking under this Department is carrying out detailed exploration for gold in Andhra Pradesh. An amount of Rs. 1506.83 lakhs

has been sanctioned so far for eight schemes. Details are as follows :

Name of the Scheme	Sanctioned amount (Rs. in lakhs)
(1) Chigargunta (on behalf of Geological Survey of India) Chittoor distt.	46.58
(2) Chigargunta block I & III, Chittoor district	134.78
(3) Ramagiri gold, Anantapur district	265.35
(4) Chigargunta (Centenary block), Chittoor distt.	193.14
(5) Chigargunta V-E block, Chittoor district	217.00
(6) Chigargunta boundary Chittoor district	197.53
(7) Mallapakonda-Chigargunta	175.45
(8) North extension of E2 lode, Chigargunta block III & IV	277.50
	1506.83

Shifting of Headquarters of H.F.C. to Calcutta

7195. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the idea of shifting headquarters of the Hindustan Fertiliser Corporation to Calcutta has been dropped;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A proposal regarding the re-organisation of the fertilizer companies including re-location of Headquarters for some of the companies, including Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited, is at an advanced stage of consideration at the higher levels of Government. A final decision is expected to be taken soon. The progress in this regard is already being monitored by a Parliamentary Committee.

Allocation of Funds to States for Urban Development

7196. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : SHRI SURESH KURUP :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated for urban development during Seventh plan period (State-wise) ; and

(b) the amount allocated for the year 1986-87 for urban development (State-wise) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). The information is given in the Statement below.

Statement

(Rupees in lakhs)

States	Seventh Plan (1985-90)	Annual Plan (1986-87)
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	9000	1650
2. Assam	1200	230
3. Bihar	1900	350

1	2	3
4. Gujarat	13105	1534
5. Haryana	2000	400
6. Himachal Pradesh	925	165
7. Jammu & Kashmir	3907	766
8. Karnataka	3000	494
9. Kerala	2500	340
10. Madhya Pradesh	7760	1850
11. Maharashtra	16000	3170
12. Manipur	755	180
13. Meghalaya	500	53
14. Nagaland	800	177
15. Orissa	2150	720
16. Punjab	4075	911
17. Rajasthan	2371	128
18. Sikkim	150	49
19. Tamil Nadu	16000	3300
20. Tripura	700	171
21. Uttar Pradesh	24700	2500
22. West Bengal	23220	6015
	Total States	136718
		25153
UNION TERRITORIES		
1. A&N Islands	300	30
2. Arunachal Pradesh	50	2
3. Chandigarh	6113	1135.50
4. D&N Haveli	7	1
5. Delhi	19770	456
6. Goa Daman & Diu	655	135
7. Lakshadweep	—	—
8. Mizoram	550	208
9. Pondicherry	655	145
	Total all U.Ts	28110
	Grand Total	164828
		31371.50

Payment of Provident Fund Dues

7197. SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of non-payment of Employees Provident Fund dues despite passage of more than three months from the date they became payable ;

(b) the reasons for delay in payment ; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by Government to ensure prompt payment E. P. F. dues ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) According to available information, 5,494 Provident Fund claims were pending settlement for more than three months as on 31st March, 1985 ;

(b) The main reasons for the pendency of the claims do not given below :

(i) The claim papers filled by the claimants do not give all the required information ; or,

(ii) Supporting documents such as death certificates, legal heirship/succession certificate have not been submitted alongwith the claims ; or,

(iii) The claims have not been attested by the employers or other authorised officials ;

(c) The Regional Provident Fund Commissioners have been directed to obtain the wanting information on priority basis and to settle the pending claims. They have also been instructed to monitor the settlement of claims properly, so as to avoid unnecessary delays.

Board for Health and Safety of Workers

7198. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Employees State Insurance Corporation proposes to set up a Board for occupational diseases and safety of health of industrial workers ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). A proposal for setting up four Zonal Centres under the ESI Scheme for detection and treatment of occupational diseases is under consideration of the ESI Corporation.

British TV Serial 'Lord Mountbatten the Last Viceroy'

7199. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to British TV serial 'Lord Mountbatten the last Viceroy' which tarnishes the image of the heroes of the freedom struggle ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether any protest has been lodged in this regard ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). Complaints have been received alleging that our National Leaders have not been portrayed correctly in this production.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

TV Coverage in Andhra Pradesh

7200. SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the details of demands made by Andhra Pradesh Minister for Information at the recent meeting at Delhi, regarding television coverage of Andhra Pradesh ; and

(b) the steps taken by Union Government to meet the demands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). There was no recent meeting at Delhi in which Minister for Information, Government of Andhra Pradesh made any demand regarding television coverage of Andhra Pradesh. However, the position regarding demands made by the representative of Government of Andhra Pradesh relating to TV coverage of the State at the 18th Conference of the State Ministers of Information held in New Delhi on 19th, June, 1985 is indicated in the statement given below.

Statement

The position regarding various demands relating to TV coverage of Andhra Pradesh made by the representative of the Government of Andhra Pradesh at the 18th Conference of the State Ministers of Information held at New Delhi on 19th June, 1985 is as under :—

A. Upgradation of Existing Low Power TV Transmitters or Establishment of New Transmitters at Adilabad, Shrikakulam and Bhadrachalam.

Establishment of low power (100 W) TV transmitters at Srikakulam and Adilabad is included in the VII Plan of Doordarshan. Besides, the high power TV transmitter at Vijayawada, which is at present operating on reduced power of 1 KW output pending construction of TV tower, is being energised to its full power of 10 KW. When commissioned on full power, this transmitter would provide fringe service to Bhadrachalam.

B. Arrangements to be made to enable all low power TV Transmitters in the State to relay Telugu Programmes originating from Hyderabad and uplinking Doordarshan Kendra, Hyderabad to Insat-IB so that its Programmes are Transmitted to other Kendras through out the Country via. Delhi.

Pending availability of INSAT-II group of satellites and permanent uplinks at various places including Hyderabad, a scheme has been approved in principle for commencing regional service in Andhra Pradesh by utilising one of the

C-band transponders of INSAT-IB and a mobile uplink.

C. Telugu Feature Films to be telecast on Sundays and Hindi Feature Films on Saturdays.

This is not considered feasible, keeping in view the convenience of viewers in the country as a whole.

D. Central Government to Share Liberally the expenditure involved in installation of Community Viewing TV sets in the State.

417 VHF community viewing TV sets were provided in the State of Andhra Pradesh by the Central Government, under post-SITE scheme i.e. prior to the beginning of the VI Plan. During the VI Plan, the Central Government has provided 400 DR sets to the State under INSAT Utilisation scheme. However, due to constraints of financial resources, it is not possible for the Central Government to continue providing funds for installation of additional community viewing TV sets in the State. This was clarified during the Conference itself.

Rural Employment Schemes in Andhra Pradesh

7201. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of man-days proposed to be created under the rural employment schemes in Andhra Pradesh in 1986-87 ; and

(b) whether this will meet the demand of Government of Andhra Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Allocation of resources under Rural Employment Programme i.e. National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) is made on the basis of a fixed criteria under which 50% weightage is given to the number agricultural labourers, marginal workers and marginal farmers and 50% weightage to the incidence of poverty. These allocations are not based on any demands from State Governments. The target for em-

ployment generation is determined on the basis of the total resources available for implementation of these programmes. The provisional target for employment generation under the NREP and the RLEGP is 441 lakh mandays (235 lakh mandays under NREP and 206 lakh mandays under RLEGP).

Toning up of I and B Ministry

7202. SHRI K.V. SHANKARA GOWDA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to stop the publication of Akashwani paper in all languages except Hindi ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. (GADGIL) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. Out of the eight fortnightly Akashwani, journals, the following four continue to be published :—

- (i) Akashwani (English)
- (ii) Akashwani (Hindi)
- (iii) Awaz (Urdu) and
- (iv) Vanoli (Tamil).

Only four journals, namely Akashi (Assamese), Betar Jagat (Bengali), Nabhovani (Gujarati) and Vani (Telugu) were closed down as these journals have been incurring losses over the years and were not likely to become self-supporting.

Purchase of Turmeric by NAFED

7203. SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in Guntur and Nizamabad districts and taluks in East and West Godavari districts turmeric is cultivated in large quantity ;

(b) if so, whether the producers are not getting proper price for the produce due to involvement of middlemen ;

(c) whether 'NAFED' would be asked to procure the turmeric to save the farmers ; and

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

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

(b) to (d). The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has not sought Central Government approval for market intervention operation with NAFED's support as a measure to help turmeric growers.

Proposal to Float Public Debentures by Delhi Development Authority

7204. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Development Authority has sought permission from Government to float public debentures worth Rs. 150 crores to clear the backlog of persons registered with it under 1979 HUDCO Scheme ;

(b) if so, whether Government have given the permission ;

(c) whether Government propose to fix a deadline to clear the backlog with quality flats ;

(d) whether public is being asked by Delhi Development Authority to find out the details of the draw of plots/flats held by it in March, 1986 from their office instead of publishing it in the leading newspapers ; and

(e) if so, when was the last draw held and the reasons for not publishing it in newspapers thereby causing avoidable inconvenience to the general public ?

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

(b) The matter is under consideration.

(c) DDA hopes to clear the backlog in about 3-4 years.

(d) and (e). The last draw for the allotment of flats under this scheme was held at the end of March, 1986 and the result thereof is being published in the leading newspapers very shortly.

Study made by O.R.G.

7205. DR. B. L. SHAIKESH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a recent study by the Operations Research Group (ORG) has shown that the percentage of money coming into the T.V. through the "Super 'A' category" has dropped from 86.4 per cent in May to 54.4 per cent in November, 1985 ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL):

(a) and (b). We are not aware of the findings of the Operations Research Group. While revenue earnings from "Super 'A' Category" have remained almost at same level in May and November, 1985, there has been a decrease in percentage of revenue earnings from this Category during the same period. The decrease was due to sharp increase in the revenue earned from sponsored programmes, which multiplied on account of incentives given to sponsors with effect from 1st November, 1985.

Supply of Milk by Rural Feeder Dairies to Metropolitan Cities

7206. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Amul and Mehsana Gujarat dairies are Feeder balancing dairies set up under Operation Flood I and II for supplying liquid milk to Bombay and for converting the surplus into milk powder for supply to deficit Metro-city dairies ; and

(b) whether these rural feeder dairies are not following these directives and instead have been supplying liquid milk to

Delhi and even Calcutta, if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The Feeder Balancing Dairies set up in Gujarat under Operation Flood were not meant for supplying liquid milk only to Bombay. Such Feeder Balancing Dairies were set up to supply liquid milk to urban dairies particularly in metro-cities. Balancing facilities were created with a view to conserve fresh surplus milk into powder and butter so that these commodities could be recombined into liquid milk during the lean season.

Revision of Terms of Payment with C.J. International Hotels

7207. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of times NDMC revised its payment terms with C.J. International Hotels ;

(b) the amount of money it has received till date and how much is due ; and

(c) the steps planned to recover the dues ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The N.D.M.C. has reported that M/s. C.J. International Hotels have been granted moratorium in payment of annual licence fee twice.

(b) and (c). Advance licence fee amounting to Rs. 268 lakhs for the first year has been received by the NDMC. The accumulated licence fee for the years 1982, 1983, 1984 and 1985 for which moratorium has been granted is payable in twenty half yearly instalments ; the first instalment being payable in the month of September, 1986. A sum of Rs. 37,29,331.89 on account of interest and other charges is payable for which action as per the terms of licence agreement is being taken by the NDMC.

Appearance of New Disease in Oil Palm and Coconut

7208. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new disease "spear rot complex" has appeared in oilpalm plants, if so, the details of its appearance and remedies found ;

(b) whether another new disease "quick yellow decline" has also appeared in the case of coconut in addition to coconut root wilt which remains to be controlled ; and

(c) whether productivity of coconut has been falling steeply in Kerala and other States and if so, the details thereof and remedial steps proposed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The new disease in oil palm is the spear rot complex. The disease occurs sporadically in low lying areas and is characterised by yellowing of the inner whorl of leaves with a subsequent decline in general vigour and productivity of the palm. In advance stages, the spear rot sets in. The disease has been noticed since 1985 and is being investigated to find out the causal organisms and to evolve suitable control measures.

(b) Yes, Sir. Another disease reported recently in coconut is the Quick (Yellow) decline which is generally seen in the root wilt affected areas at present.

(c) There had been a decline in coconut production in Kerala till 1983-84. During the year 1984-85 the yield increased to 4,925 nuts per hectare from 3,815 nuts per hectare in the preceding year. Old age of the palms, poor management, diseases such as root wilt of coconut and over populated stand (about 225 palms per hectare against the recommended 175) are some of the major factors contributing to the low productivity. There is no similar decline in productivity of coconut in other states. Adoption of package of practices like fertilizer application, irrigation,

organic recycling through mixed farming, growing inter and mixed crops, replacing senile and unproductive plantations with high yielding varieties and hybrids, control of leaf rot by spraying 1 percent Bordeaux mixture and containing root wilt disease by uprooting the diseased palms in the mildly affected areas, are the measures being taken up at present to increase the productivity of the coconut in the state.

Delay in Allotment of Flats Under HUDCO Pattern Scheme, 1979

7209. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state whether in view of the long delay in allotting flats to persons registered under HUDCO Pattern Scheme, 1979, Government will consider the reduction in interest rate in the case of Hire Purchase system allottees and enhance the instalment period to enable the allottees to pay without much hardship ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : The span or instalments in case of allotments under the scheme has already been enhanced from 7, 10, 15 years to 10, 15 and 20 years in case of MIG, LIG and Janta respectively. There is no proposals further to enhance the instalment period.

Pilot Project on Child Labour

7210. DR. B. L. SHAILESH :
SHRI K. PRADHANI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the present stage of the pilot project on child labour prepared with the assistance of the International Labour Organisation ; and

(b) the steps being taken to push through this project keeping in view the objectives of improving the condition of child labour, protecting children against exploitation and the gradual elimination of child labour by adopting measures that bear on the factors that generate and sustain it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). A pilot pro-

gramme on child labour to humanize and gradually eliminate child labour was drawn up following the recommendations of an ILO technical mission and with the support of the ILO. The original project proposed envisaged financial assistance in part from foreign donors. After careful consideration Government decided to fund this programme from its own resources and, therefore, recast it slightly by closely involving the State Governments. Two separate pilot projects have been prepared for the benefit of child labour in the two areas where there is concentration of child labour *viz.* the match and fireworks industry in Sivakasi, Tamil Nadu and the carpet weaving industry in Mirzapur-Bhadohi area of U. P.

The Sivakasi project has been finalized and is expected to start shortly. The Mirzapur-Bhadohi project is being finalized in consultation with the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

Constitution of Advisory Committee for AIR Stations

7211. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2984 on 17 March, 1986 regarding constitution of Advisory Committee for AIR Stations and state :

(a) whether it is proposed to have Regional State Advisory Committees to provide better coordination and consolidation of the programmes for the Radio Stations in each State ; and

(b) if so, whether such committees are likely to be set up by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL):

(a) No, Sir. For coordination of and exchange of programmes within a State, Regional Programme Coordination Committees, comprising the Station Directors of all the Stations within the State exists. In addition, there are 3 Consultative Committees comprising of officials and

non-officials at State level, in which all the AIR Stations within a State are represented ; thus helps the coordination and planning of programmes. These are—(i) Consultative Committee for University-cum-Science and Technology Broadcast, (ii) Consultative Panel for School Broadcast and (iii) Consultative Committee for Industrial Programmes.

(b) Does not arise.

Telecast/Broadcast of Programmes in different Languages and Dialects

7212. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PRASHAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the languages and dialects in which the Akashvani and Doordarshan programmes are broadcast and telecast respectively with respect to the various Radio Stations as at present ;

(b) whether the developing languages, especially hilly and tribal dialects, are not given adequate weightage as against the languages included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution ; and

(c) if so, whether any greater weightage would be given to those languages and dialects which each have over 5 lakhs speaking population as recorded in the Census operations for 1981 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL):

(a) to (c). The details of the languages and dialects in which spoken word programmes are broadcast from AIR Stations may be seen in the statement given below. Adequate number of programmes are being broadcast even now in the different dialects.

Doordarshan's transmission hours are limited. Therefore, the programmes are telecast by the Kendras mainly in the language widely spoken and understood in the service area of a particular Kendra. The details of the Census figures of 1981 have not been made available. Allotment of additional broadcast time, if any, required will be examined after these details become available.

Statement**(A) List of Languages in which Spoken word programmes are Broadcast by AIR Stations**

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. Hindi | 12. Sindhi |
| 2. Assamese | 13. Tamil |
| 3. Bengali | 14. Telugu |
| 4. Gujarati | 15. Urdu |
| 5. Kannada | 16. Dogri |
| 6. Kashmiri | 17. Sanskrit |
| 7. Malayalam | 18. Konkani |
| 8. Marathi | 19. English |
| 9. Nepali | 20. French |
| 10. Oriya | 21. Portuguese |
| 11. Punjabi | |

(B) List of Dialects including Tribal Dialects in which Programmes are broadcast by AIR Stations**DIALECT**

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Adi | 26. Chiru |
| 2. Apatani | 27. Chocho |
| 3. Ao | 28. Digarumi |
| 4. Angami | 29. Dimasa |
| 5. Avadhi | 30. Gangte |
| 6. Anal | 31. Gharwali |
| 7. Angika | 32. Garo |
| 8. Aimol | 33. Gondi |
| 9. Bagri | 34. Gojri |
| 10. Bagadi | 35. Halbi |
| 11. Bagheli | 36. Haryanvi |
| 12. Bundeli | 37. Ho |
| 13. Bhojpuri | 38. Himar |
| 14. Bhutanse | 39. Ido |
| 15. Bilaspuri | 40. Jaintia |
| 16. Braj | 41. Kabujei |
| 17. Bodo | 42. Kachchi |
| 18. Bhadrauni | 43. Kangri |
| 19. Balti | 44. Karbi |
| 20. Bhatri | 45. Kashmiri |
| 21. Bhili | 46. Khortha |
| 22. Chamba | 47. Khampri |
| 23. Chang | 48. Khasi |
| 24. Chakesang | 49. Khaimungan |
| 25. Chatisgha | 50. Kinnauri |
| | 51. Koirang |
| | 52. Kumayunji |

53. Konyak
54. Kou
55. Kachanaga
56. Kharia
57. Kurmali
58. Kuki
59. Kulvi
60. Ladhaki
61. Lamkang
62. Lepcha
63. Lotha
64. Lahauli
65. Mahl
66. Mahasuvi
67. Magahi
68. Manipuri
69. Maithili
70. Malwi
71. Mandiali
72. Mao
73. Mayon
74. Mewari
75. Mishmi
76. Mizo
77. Mizumishmi
78. Mundari
79. Monpa
80. Maring
81. Marom
82. Monsang
83. Nagamese
84. Nagpuri
85. Nishi
86. Nimadi
87. Nocte
88. Nicobari
89. Oraon
90. Pahadi
91. Pangi
92. Phom
93. Paite
94. Panchpargania
95. Rajasthani
96. Rengma

97. Sangtam
98. Sambalpuri
99. Santhali
100. Sagujia
101. Sema
102. Siramuri
103. Spiti
104. Sikkimese
105. Simte
106. Tagin
107. Thado
108. Thankhul
109. Tibatn
110. Tangesha
111. Tulu
112. Tripuri
113. Vaipahei
114. Wanchu
115. Ymchungr
116. Zeilang
117. Zou

Allocation of Funds to H.P. for Construction of Housing Colonies

7213. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have made any provision for the allocation of funds/sanction of financial assistance to the State Government for construction of housing colonies in the urban areas of Himachal Pradesh in the Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, details thereof ; and

(c) whether any funds/financial assistance was given to Himachal Pradesh for urban housing during Sixth Plan period and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). Housing is a State subject and the State Governments and Union Territories implement Social Housing Schemes as per

their local requirements and plan priorities. Financial assistance from the Union Government is given in the shape of block loans and block grants without being tied to any particular scheme or head of development.

Offices of HUDCO and NBO in Orissa

7214. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up regional offices of Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) and National Buildings Organisation in every States ; and

(b) whether Government propose to set up such regional offices in the State of Orissa for the welfare of the rural areas there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). There is no proposal under consideration to set up regional offices of Housing and Urban Development Corporation and National Buildings Organisation in every State. However, a regional office of HUDCO has been set up in Calcutta which also caters to the State of Orissa. N.B.O. has set up 14 Rural Housing Wings in different States including one at Howrah which caters to the State of Orissa.

[*Translation*]

Expert Committee on Doordarshan Programmes

7215. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the common man does not like many programmes like 'Ajube' which are being telecast on Doordarshan now-a-days because they have no educative value and are simply waste of time ;

(b) whether Government invites suggestions from any expert committee or seeks their approval before telecasting such programmes ; and

(c) if so, the composition of this committee, the procedure followed in this regard and the directions governing this procedure ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL):

(a) Programmes are liked or disliked by viewers according to their tastes, preferences and perceptions. 'Ajube' is a comedy based on various characters of Moliere, the French playwright which have been adapted to suit Indian conditions.

(b) and (c). No Expert Committee is functioning in Doordarshan for selecting sponsored programmes. At present, proposals received for national network are considered at the Headquarter of Doordarshan by senior officers at three different levels including the Director General.

However, Government have now framed Rules to constitute a panel which *inter-alia* will include a maximum of two non-officials from the fields of Education, Art & Culture, Women's & Children Welfare, Youth Affairs & Sports and Science. This panel will henceforth consider proposals for sponsored programmes in the national network.

[*English*]

New Method to Estimate Protein and Oil Content in Oilseeds

7216. SHRI R. M. BHOYE :

SHRI N. DENNIS :

DR. T. KALPANA DEVI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Nuclear Research Laboratory of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, has developed a method to estimate the protein and oil content in oilseeds, if so, the details thereof ;

(b) whether known how of this 'Nuclear Magnetic Resonance' technique has removed the main bottleneck in selecting seeds of high oil content for developing improved varieties of oilseeds ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the studies under way ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir, The Nuclear Research Laboratory of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute has developed a quick method of estimating oil content of oil seeds. The method is based on 'Pulsed Nuclear Magnetic Resonance' which helps determine oil content of single seeds without impairing viability of seed.

Through NMR spectroscopy, plant breeders can screen thousands of plant progenies quickly to isolate plants/seeds with high oil content without resorting to chemical analysis where the seed has to be crushed first apart from its time consuming nature. The progress in developing of improved varieties of oilseed through chemical analysis is slow especially when seeds are available in very small quantities and a part of it has to be destroyed for oil estimation through chemical method. This is where NMR spectroscopy is found helpful because of its non-destructive nature as after determining the oil content, superior quality seeds are directly used for further multiplication and use in breeding programmes.

NMR technique is now being developed to study the protein content also but the method is yet to be perfected.

Time Allotted to various Language on Doordarshan

7217. SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the total Weekly Telecast time of each Kendra of the Doordarshan as on 31 December, 1985 ;

(b) the break-up of telecast time (language-wise) as on 31 December, 1985 ; and

(c) the policy for allotment of time to various languages ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) (a) and (b). The information in being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

(c) As a matter of policy, Doordarshan encourages regional Kendras to produce programmes in the languages of the respective regions. All full-fledge Kendras put out service, mainly in their respective languages, for a duration of about three hours daily.

Failure of R and D Efforts by ICAR in West Bengal

7218. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Council of Agricultural Research as an apex organisation for sponsoring, coordinating and promoting research and education extension services in various Agricultural activities has not made an impact in conducting such action in the State of West Bengal ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the further steps being taken in West Bengal to introduce the application of improved technologies in raising the rice production for both upland and lowland areas in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Indian Council of Agricultural Research, as an apex organisation for the entire country, has made an impact in West Bengal, by sponsoring, coordinating, promoting research through Central Institutes, regional stations/centres and implementing All India Coordinated Crop Improvement Projects/ad-hoc schemes in association with State Agriculture/General Universities, Department of Agriculture ; and extension education through National Demonstration Project, Operational Research Projects, Krishi Vigyan Kendras and Lab to Land Programme.

(b) List of projects, centres operating in West Bengal is given in the statement given below.

(c) For raising rice production in the State under both upland and low-land situation, application of improved technology is being intensified, like identification/multiplication of high yielding varieties for minikit programme such as IET 7259 (Rainfed upland), IET 7590 (rainfed lowland), IET 8967 (Semi-deep water), NDR-501 (Saline Alkali areas) and GS 302 (deep water areas above 100 cm depth). For increasing fertilizer use efficiency use of coated material like mussoriephoscoated urea and bio-fertilizer like Azolla and blue green algae will be popularized. During 1986-87 research on weed control is being undertaken at Shantiniketan under All India Coordinated Research Programme with Coordinating Cell at CRRI, Cuttack.

Based on viable technologies developed under research programme a comprehensive development programme for increasing rice production in Eastern India including West Bengal has been launched by Government of India. This programme envisages special effects productivity of upland and low-land rice crop.

Statement

List of Institutes, Research Centres, Projects Operating in West Bengal

AGRICULTURE

1. Jute Agricultural Research Institute, Barrackpore.
2. Jute Technological Research Laboratory, Calcutta.

FISHERIES

1. Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute, Barrackpore.

Regional Research Stations/Research Centres

AGRICULTURE

1. IARI Regional Stations, Darjeeling.
2. Central Nucleus Jute Seed Multiplication Farm-JARI, Bud-Bud, Burdwan.
3. CPCRI Regional Centre, Mohitnagar.

4. Central Potato Research Station-CPRI, Darjeeling.
5. Central Rainfed Rice Research Station-CRRI, Pansukra.
6. CTRI Research Station, Dinhatta.
7. CSSRI Research Station, Canning Town.
8. NBSS & LUP Regional Centre, Calcutta.

ANIMAL SCIENCE

1. NDRI Eastern Regional Station, Kalyani.
2. IVRI Regional Station, Calcutta.

FISHERIES

1. CIFRI Research Centre, Kakdwip.
2. CIFRI Research Centre, Kalyani.
3. CIFRI Research Centre, Rahra.
4. Inland Fisheries Training Centre-CIFE, Barrackpore.
5. CIFRI-Barrackpore HQ.
6. Estuarine Fisheries division at Barrackpore.
7. Calcutta Behri Fisheries Research Centre.

All India Coordinated Research Projects Agriculture

AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY

Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Mohanpur.

1. Wheat, Malda.
2. Wheat, Kalyani.
3. Barley, Kalyani.
4. Maize, Kalimpong.
5. Pulses, Berhampur.
6. Forage Crops, Kalyani.
7. National Seed Project, Haringhatta.
8. Oilseeds, Berhampur.
9. Floriculture, Kalyani.
10. Floriculture, Kalimpong.
11. Potato, Kalyani.
12. Tuber Crops, Kalyani.

13. Vegetables, Kalyani.
14. Water Management, Jhargram.
15. Farm & City Waste, Kalyani.
16. Biological Nitrogen Fixation, Kalyani.
17. Agricultural Drainage, Kalyani.
18. Agronomic Research, Kalyani.
19. Agronomic Research, (ECF), Murshidabad.
20. Agro-Forestry, Kalyani.
21. Agro-Meteorology, Haringhatta.

PROFESSIONAL/DEEMED UNIVERSITIES

1. Rice, Calcutta University.
2. Soyabean, Kalyani University.
3. Water Management, IIT, Kharagpur.
4. Improvement of Soil Physical Conditions, IIT, Kharagpur.
5. Agronomic Research, IIT, Kharagpur.
6. Farm Implements and Machinery, IIT, Kharagpur.
7. Energy Requirements in Agricultural Sector, IIT, Kharagpur.
8. Harvest and Post-harvest Technology IIT, Kharagpur.
9. Weed Control, IIT, Kharagpur.

ICAR INSTITUTES

1. National seed Project, JARI, Berhampur.
2. Jute & Allied Fibres, JARI, Barrackpore.
3. Jute & Allied Fibres, JRS, Cooch-behar.
4. Jute & Allied Fibres, JRS, Nadia.
5. Tobacco, CTRI Research Station, Dinhatta.
6. Correlation of Soil Tests with Crop Response, JARI, Barrack-Pore.

7. Long-term Fertiliser Experiments, JARI, Barrackpore.

CENTRAL/STATE GOVERNMENT

1. Rice, Chinsurah.
2. Rice, Kalimpong.
3. Rice, Hatware.
4. Rice, Bankura.
5. Sugarcane, Bethuadahari.
6. Spices & Cashew, Jhagan Farm Midinipur.
7. Water Management, Kalimpong.
8. Correlation of Soil Tests with Crop Response, Calcutta.
9. Nematode pests, Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta.
10. Primary Data Collection-Sample Survey for study of constraints in the transfer of new technology under field conditions.

Animal Science

STATE GOVERNMENT

1. Epidemiological Studies of Foot and Mouth Diseases, Calcutta.

FISHERIES

State Government

1. Air Breathing Fish Culture in Swamps, Kalyani,
2. Ecology & Fisheries of Freshwater Reservoirs, Kangsabati Reservoir.

AD-HOC RESEARCH SCHEMES

AGRICULTURE

1. Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Mohanpur.
2. Burdwan University, Burdwan.
3. Calcutta University, Calcutta.
4. Jadavpur University, Jadavpur.
5. University of North Bengal, Raja Rammohanpur.
6. Vishwa Bharti, Shantiniketan.
7. Bose Institute, Calcutta.
8. Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur

9. State Government.

ANIMAL SCIENCE

1. Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur.

Fisheries

1. Visva Bharati Uni. Santiniketan.
2. Calcutta University, Calcutta.
3. Kalyani University.
4. CIFRI, Barrackpore.
5. Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur.
6. Jadavpur University, Calcutta.

EDUCATION

Agricultural University

1. Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vidyalaya, Mohanpur, Nadia.

Research Institutes/Stations

1. Research Station, Jhargram.

Colleges/Campuses

1. College of Agriculture, Cooch-behar.
2. College of Agriculture, Mohanpur.
3. College of Veterinary Science, Mohanpur.
4. College of Dairy Science, Mohanpur.

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION

National Demonstration Projects

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Universities

Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Mohanpur

1. Haringhatta, Nandia.
2. Raghunathpur, Purulia.

OPERATIONAL RESEARCH PROJECTS

ICAR Institutes

1. ORP for Stepping up Production

of Jute, Mesta, Other Agricultural Crops and Fisheries, JARI, Barrackpore,

2. ORP on Composite Fish Culture, CIFRI, Barrackpore.

3. ORP for stepping up Crop and Fish Production in Sunderban Area, CSSRI, Karnal.

Agricultural Universities

Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Mohanpur.

1. ORP for Resource Development on Watershed Basis, Bankura.
2. ORP for Resource Development on Watershed Basis, Purulia.
3. ORP on Agricultural Drainage under Actual Farm Conditions on Watershed Basis, Baraichauka, Midinipur.
4. ORP for Diara & Charland in Malda District.

State Government

1. ORP on Integrated Control of Rice-pests, Hoogly, Department of Agriculture,

KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRAS

ICAR Institutes

1. KVK, Brackishwater Experimental Fish Farm, Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute, Barrackpore, 24-Parganas.

Non-Government Organisation

1. KVK, Seva Bharati, Kargari, Midinipur.
2. KVK, West Bengal Comprehensive Area Development Corporation, Sonamukhi, Bankura.
3. KVK, Sri Rama Krishna Ashram, Nimpith, 24-Parganas.
4. KVK, Rama Krishna Seva Kendra, Ramsahai, Jalpaiguri.

LAB-TO-LAND PROGRAMME

ICAR Institutes

1. Central Potato Research Institute, CPRS, Darjeeling.

2. Jute Agricultural Research Institute, Barrackpore.
3. Jute Technology Research Laboratory, Calcutta.
4. Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute, Barrackpore.
5. KVK, Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute, Research Centre, Kakdwip.

Agricultural Universities

1. Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Mohanpur, Nadia.

Professional Universities

1. Pali Shiksha Sadan, Vishwa Bharti, Sriniketan.

Non-Government Organisations

1. KVK, Seva Bharti, Kargari, Midinipur.
2. Mundra Unayan Sansad, Mundra, Hooghly.
3. Lok Shiksha Parishad, Gram Sevak Training Centre, Narendrapur, 24-Parganas.
4. KVK, Rama Krishna Seva Kendra, Ramsahai, Jalpaiguri.
5. KVK, West Bengal Comprehensive Area Development Corporation, Sonamukhi, Bankura.
6. KVK, Sri Rama Krishna Ashram, Nimpith, 24-Parganas.

Tribals, Scheduled Castes and Backward areas Development Programme

1. Socio-Economic Upliftment—Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Mohanpur.

Setting up Mini Steel Plants

7219. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of mini steel plants set up by Government in India since January, 1983 and their respective locations ; and

(b) the percentage of the steel requirements met from domestic production ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Government of India have not set up any mini steel plant.

(b) The percentage varies from year to year depending upon demand and domestic availability. For 1986-87 it is expected that domestic production will meet about 90% of the requirements in terms of finished steel.

Dairy Cooperatives under Operation Flood Scheme

7220. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether by mid-1985 under Operation Flood II 33900 cooperatives with about 11 million membership were to be established and if so, actual achievement showing the number of milch animals and milk production targets and actuals ;

(b) whether 155 Cooperative Unions and 25 Cluster Federations were also to be formed and if so, the actual number of them formed ;

(c) whether 10.24 million animals were to be covered under Artificial Insemination and if so, how many were actually covered ;

(d) whether 1.52 million cows and improved buffaloes were planned by mid-1985 and if so, the actual position ; and

(e) how many animals were to be given health cover and the actuals by mid-1985 ?

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

Fishing Harbour in Muthalpozhi to Trivandrum

7221. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for

setting up fishing harbour at Muthalapozi in Chirayinkil, Trivandrum :

- (b) if so, the details thereof ; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). Site investigations for determining feasibility of developing a fishing harbour at Muthalapozi in Chirayinkil are in progress for preparing a detailed project report by the Government of Kerala,

Imported/Indigenous TV Transmitters Installed

7222. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

- (a) the total number of TV relay transmitters installed so far in the country ;
- (b) how many out of them are imported and how many are indigenous :
- (c) the names of the companies from which the indigenous transmitters have been purchased ; and
- (d) whether there is any complaint against indigenous transmitters, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL): (a) The total number of TV transmitters at present functioning in the country is 181, including the two for 2nd channel service at Delhi and Bombay.

(b) 23 TV transmitter, out of 181 installed, have been imported.

(c) The transmitters procured indigenously have been supplied by M/s Bharat Electronics Ltd., Bangalore and M/s Gujarat Communication and Electronics Ltd., Baroda.

(d) The indigenously produced transmitters have been functioning satisfactorily except for some occasional failures at some places.

Allotment of Newsprint to Sikkim

7223. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the allotment of newsprint is authorised by the Registrar of Newspapers for India for transmission of news over teleprinters by news agencies, trial printing by newspapers, printing of low-price books for promotion of education and printing of college and school magazines ;

(b) whether the State of Sikkim is availing as such benefits, and

(c) if so, the details of allotment of newsprint to various newspapers/periodicals etc. during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL): (a) Under the existing arrangements there is a provision for allocation of newsprint for all such purposes.

(b) and (c). Special allocation of 35 tonnes of newsprint was made by Registrar of Newspapers for India to Government Sikkim during the year 1981-82 to help

that Government to bring out certain publications. The Press & Registration of Books Act—1867 has been extended to the State of Sikkim only on 22.8.1984. A quantity of 4.33 tonnes has been released to 'Aaj Ka Sikkim', a Nepali bi-weekly published from Gangtok as part of its entitlement for the year 1986-87.

Utilisation of Fertilizer in A & N Islands

7224. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of fertilizer utilised in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands during the last three years, and total requirement for the coming agriculture season ;

(b) whether Agriculture Department of Andaman and Nicobar Islands has already procured the said fertilisers, if not, the time by which it is likely to procure these

and send to the respective Islands for distribution among farmers ; and

(c) whether pesticides for the coming year have been procured and sent to the respective areas for distribution, if not, when these are likely to be procured ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The total quantity of fertilizer consumed in the Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands during the last three years and the total gross requirement for Kharif, 1986 seasons are indicated in the Statement given below.

Statement

Consumption of Fertilisers in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Year	('000 Tonnes)			
	N	P	K	Total
1983-84	59	8	37	104
1984-85	32	19	27	78
1985-86	43	26	23	92
Assessed Gross Requirement Kharif, 1986	130	50	50	200

Agricultural farms in A & N Islands

7225. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of agricultural farms owned by Agriculture Department of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, locations of these farms, their area in acres and yearly expenditure incurred on each of these farms ; and

(b) the total income that accrued from each farm and per hectare yield of agricultural produce therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected from the Andaman & Nicobar Administra-

(b) Out of the total requirement of 200 tonnes of fertiliser nutrients of the Union Territory during Kharif, 1986, the Agriculture Department in the Union Territory has an estimated opening stock of 56 tonnes of nutrients with them as on 1.4.1986. The remaining fertilisers have already been allocated to them and no difficulty is envisaged in meeting the demand of farmers in the Union Territory.

(c) The exercise of assessment of requirement of pesticides of Andaman & Nicobar Islands for the current year has been undertaken. There is no shortage of pesticides and no difficulty is envisaged in meeting the demand of the Union Territory.

tion and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Employees Provident Fund Office in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

7226. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether an office of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation has been opened in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, if so, the details thereof ;

(b) whether records of Employees Provident Fund accounts which are lying at Calcutta have been shifted to this office, if not, when these are likely to be shifted ; and

(c) whether the accounts slips are supplied to employees regularly, if not, the date upto which these have been supplied

to the employees of Andaman and Nicobar Islands having provident fund accounts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) A Sub-Regional office was opened at Port Blair In May, 1984. It has under its jurisdiction 34 establishments with 9,650 subscribers ;

(b) According to Provident Fund authorities, all the records have already been shifted to the Sub-Regional Office;

(c) The account slips in respect of bulk of the employees have been issued upto the year 1981-82.

L.T.I. in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

7227. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that students from Andaman and Nicobar Islands come to the mainland for training Industrial Training Institute :

(b) if so, whether in view of their large number, Government are considering to open one ITI in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) and (c). Opening of an Industrial Training Institute falls within the purview of the concerned State Government/UT Administration. Accordingly, the UT Administration of Andaman and Nicobar Islands has proposed opening one mini ITI in the Islands for consideration and approval of the Planning Commission. The proposal together with scheme has been forwarded to the Planning Commission by DGE&T, Ministry of Labour. The details of the proposed ITI are given below :—

(i) Name of the ITI — Mini ITI.

(ii) Place of establishment ... Port Blair.

(ii) Trades to be introduced ;—

... Carpenter	: 16 (One unit)
... Electrician	: 16 (One unit)
... Fitter	: 16 (One unit)
... Draughtsman (Civil)	: 16 (One unit)
... Turner	: 12 (One unit)
... Welder	: 12 (One unit)
... Millwright Mechance	: 16 (One unit)
... Mechanic (Diesel)	: 16 (One unit)

List of Newspaper for UPSC Advertisements

7228. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have revised the list of Newspapers for Union Public Service Commission advertiesments and made new additions to the list of such newspapers ; if so, when ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and when Government propose to revise the list ; and

(c) whether Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity propose to invite applications from newspapers in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). Union Public Service Commission media list is revised from time to time. It was last prepared in 1979. A few additions to this list were made in the years 1980 and 1984. The revision of the list is under consideration.

(c) The Union Public Service Commission media list is prepared from the daily newspapers already empanelled with Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity. Applications from newspapers are not invited for this purpose.

**Import of Milk and Milk Products, and
Export Cattlefeed**

7229. SHRI SIMON TIGGA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether most of the milk being supplied in the cities is a mixture of imported milk powder the butteroil, mainly from the European Economic Community countries ;

(b) the details of import of milk and milk powder from E.E.C. countries since 1980, year-wise ;

(c) the steps contemplated to reduce the import of milk and milk products ;

(d) whether India is exporting large quantity of highly nutritive concentrate feed to the E.E.C., while there is serious shortage within the country itself and with this feed India could produce many times the amount of milk than it is importing ; and

(e) if so, the reasons for export of cattlefeed ?

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

(b) There is no import of milk from the European Economic Community (EEC). The following quantities of skim milk powder were received from EEC from 1980-81 to 1985-86 (upto December, 1985), for the Operation Flood II Project.

	(Figures in M.T.)
1980-81	13,531.025
1981-82	73,643.772
1982-83	37,572.528
1983-84	7,694.700
1984-85	48,969.278
1985-86	5,374.725
(Upto December, 1985)	

(c) The estimated milk production in the country has increased from 21.60 million tonnes in 1969-70 to 40.17 million

tonnes in 1984-85 due to the impact of various Central, Centrally Sponsored and the State Plan Schemes, which also include operation flood programmes. Manufacture of milk powder and other milk products is closely linked with the availability of surplus milk after meeting fluid milk requirements of consumers in the urban and rural areas. The Operation Flood II programme envisages conservation of such surplus milk into milk products through establishment of feeder balancing dairies.

(d) and (e). Exports of livestock feed ingredients have come down drastically within the last decade or so partly in view of strict imposition of quota restriction and partly as a result of strict standards prescribed by the EEC countries, specially in respect of the level of Aflatoxin. The export ceilings are determined on the basis of various factors including indigenous requirements, availability etc. by a High Powered Committee. The present level of export of feed is only a small portion of the total availability within the country. It is difficult to assess the exact requirements and availability of concentrate feed, as the farmers feed their stock (milch, dry and working animals) keeping in view the economic returns from the animals in respect of milk, meat, work etc. By and large, dry stock and the working animals while they are idle are not feed concentrate or given only a small quantity of feed as maintenance ration.

Evaluation of I.R.D.P.

7230. SHRI D. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether evaluation of IRDP has revealed gaping holes in various animals production and development programmes, including inadequate veterinary support ;

(b) whether milk producers cooperative societies had not been organised despite claims by operation Flood authorities ;

(c) whether the beneficiaries were not properly trained to handle exotic animals and birds provided under IRDP ;

(d) whether in many cases insurance cover was also not provided and in some

cases insurance claims were not settled speedily ; and

(e) whether the entire programme will be revamped and streamlined ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) Lack of infrastructure facilities including inadequate veterinary support for animal husbandry schemes under IRDP has been highlighted by various evaluation studies.

(b) 39,490 Cooperative Societies have been organised since inception, under Operation Flood programme upto November, 1985.

(c) According to the concurrent evaluation of IRDP for the period October-December 1985, against 23% of the sample beneficiaries assisted under various activities, who required training in the handling of assets, only 4% were given such training. 77% beneficiaries reported that they did not require such training.

(d) The Concurrent Evaluation of IRDP has revealed that assets of about 50% of the sample beneficiaries has been insured. As regards the settlement of insurance claims, the information is not compiled at the Central level. However, the claim procedures have been simplified to secure expeditious disposal of claims.

(e) A number of steps have been taken to improve the implementation of the IRDP in the Seventh Five Year Plan. These are given in the Statement given below.

Statement

Steps taken to improve the implementation of the IRD Programme in the VII Five Year Plan

1. The poverty line has been kept at Rs. 6400. The income of the assisted families is to be raised to this level;
2. For identification purposes, the cut off point has been raised to Rs. 4800 per family. However, all the families with income upto Rs. 3500 have to be covered

before taking up families with higher income ;

3. A higher investment per family including package of assistance to enable proper return on investment, for new beneficiaries ;
4. Supplemental dose of assistance of those families assisted during VI Plan who have not been able to cross the poverty line, for no fault of their own ;
5. The approach of uniformity has been changed to one of selectivity based on poverty incidence ;
6. Identification of beneficiaries must involve the people's representatives much more closely ;
7. Efforts to improve the linkages through identifying bodies at district level for this purpose or the establishment of District Supply and Marketing Societies ;
8. Increasing the coverage of women beneficiaries to 30% ;
9. Initiating a new scheme for the proper coordination of the training effort through the establishment of Composite Rural Training and Technology Centres. This scheme has been approved by the Government of India and guidelines are being issued separately ;
10. The administrative set up at block, district and State level should be streamlined and strengthened, wherever necessary. A high Level Committee was also appointed to review the existing administrative arrangements for implementation of rural development programmes. The Committee has recently submitted its report which is under examination ;
11. Improvement in the functioning of banks, particularly at the grassroot level;
12. Creating a better climate of awareness of beneficiaries and their proper organisation ;

13. A greater involvement of voluntary agencies will be sought for implementation of IRDP schemes, including TRYSEM, to enable new types of family oriented projects to be implemented in a most effective manner ; and
14. A new system of concurrent evaluation on the basis of taking up 36 districts, 72 blocks and a group of 10 current beneficiaries and to beneficiaries who received their assistance two years ago, per month has been introduced to have a closer monitoring of the programme.

Implementation of I.R.D.P.

7231. SHRI D.N. REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether despite guidelines issued under IRDP, there has been a failure of monitoring, evaluation and mid-course correction at all levels and if so, corrective steps taken or proposed to be taken ;

(b) whether Government propose to introduce Vikas Patrika as has been done by some States ; and

(c) whether proforma to monitor the progress periodically at monthly, quarterly and Annual basis will be introduced and computerisation adopted at the earliest to eradicate poverty through IRDP before the beginning of 21st Century ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c). Monitoring of the IRDP is done through a process of reporting performance in prescribed pro-formae on a monthly, quarterly and yearly basis. Frequent meetings and interactions also take place at different levels. Officials of the Government of India, States and district officials also make field visits to assess the programme implementation.

Evaluation of the programme is also an integral part of its implementation. The Central and State Governments have initiated a number of evaluation studies.

Institutions like Reserve Bank of India, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) as also other non-governmental institutes have undertaken evaluation studies. Based on the suggestions in the studies, the programme has been recast on the lines given in the Statement given below.

The guidelines provide for Vikas Patrikas, Recently this format has been revised.

Since October, 1985, a monthly concurrent evaluation of the IRDP has been undertaken through 29 reputed institutions. This concurrent evaluation covers 36 districts, 72 blocks and 1,440 families. The objective is two-fold: first, to assess programme impact for two-year old families ; and secondly, for current beneficiaries to assess adherence to prescribed procedures. This evaluation has been computerised.

Statement

Steps taken to improve the implementation of the IRD Programme in the VIIth Five Year Plan

1. The poverty line has been kept at Rs. 6400. The income of the assisted families is to be raised to this level ;
2. For identification purposes, the cut off point has been raised to Rs. 4800 per family. However, all the families with income upto Rs. 3500 have to be covered before taking up families with higher income ;
3. A higher investment per family including package of assistance to enable proper return on investment, for new beneficiaries ;
4. Supplemental dose of assistance of those families assisted during VIth plan who have not been able to cross the poverty line, for no fault of their own ;
5. The approach of uniformity has been changed to one of selectivity based on poverty incidence ;
6. Identification of beneficiaries must

involve the people's representatives much more closely ;

7. Efforts to improve the linkages through identifying bodies at district level for this purpose or the establishment of District Supply and Marketing Societies ;
8. Increasing the coverage of women beneficiaries to 30% ;
9. Initiating a new scheme for the proper coordination of the training effort through the establishment of Composite Rural Training and Technology Centres. This is under consideration of Government of India and guidelines will be issued separately ;
10. The administrative set up at block, district and State levels should be streamlined and strengthened, wherever necessary. A High level Committee was also appointed to review the existing administrative arrangements for implementation of rural development programmes. The Committee has recently submitted its report which is under examination ;
11. Improvement in the functioning of banks, particularly at the grass-root level ;
12. Creating a better climate of awareness of beneficiaries and their proper organisation ;
13. A greater involvement of voluntary agencies will be sought for implementation of IRDP schemes, including TRYSEM, to enable new types of family oriented projects to be implemented in a most effective manner ;
14. A new system of concurrent evaluation on the basis of taking up 36 districts, 72 blocks and a group of 10 current beneficiaries and 10 beneficiaries who received their assistance two years ago, per month has been introduced to have a closer monitoring of the programme.

Administrative Infrastructure under IRDP

7232. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government had suggested to the States to set up administrative infrastructure at various levels under IRDP;
- (b) if so, the details therefor ;
- (c) whether this has not been followed in most of the States ;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor ;
- (e) whether Government propose to entrust this work to professionals in Government and to voluntary agencies; and
- (f) if so, the details of Government policies and programmes for effective implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (f). The Department of Rural Development had, from the very beginning, emphasised upon the State Governments the need for suitably strengthening the administrative set up and for developing necessary mechanisms for organisational integration at various levels. This included a monitoring cell at State Headquarters, a District Rural Development Agency comprising an inter-disciplinary team of subject matter specialists for planning and implementation and strengthening of block administration by providing Extension Officers for every core discipline and an appropriate number of Village Level Workers.

While generally the strengthening of administrative structure has taken place, the evaluation study conducted by the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission has observed that there were still certain weaknesses in terms of the number of personnel, vacancies training and frequent transfers.

The guidelines already provide for inter-disciplinary terms at the State and District levels, as also involvement of voluntary

agencies. In the Seventh Plan, greater involvement of voluntary agencies is envisaged through People's Action for Development (India).

A high Level Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri G.V.K. Rao was set up to review the existing administrative arrangements for rural development and anti-poverty programmes at the State, District and Block levels. The Committee has recently submitted its report, which is under examination.

Increase in Price of Steel

7233. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) how many times the price of steel has been increased during the last five years ;

(b) the price as on 1 January, 1981 and the present price ;

(c) the procedure adopted for the revision of prices of different varieties of steel ;

(d) whether inspite of the frequent increase in prices of steel, the industry is running into losses, if so, the main causes thereof ; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government to solve the problem faced by the steel industry and make it profitable ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) During the last five calendar years, steel prices were revised 10 times by the Joint Plant Committee. Out of this no additional realisation accrued to the main producers of iron and steel on five occasions as the price increases on these occasions were made to meet the additional requirement

of funds for equalised railway freight, Steel Development Fund and the Engineering Goods Export Assistance Fund. Out of the remaining 5 price increases, the price increase in 1984 also did not accrue to these producers fully as this increase also included increase on account of the Engineering Goods Export Assistance Fund, upward adjustment in the equalised railway freight element and JPC cess.

(b) A Statement is given below. There has been no increase in steel prices after 21 February, 1985.

(c) In revising the steel prices the Joint Plant Committee of the main producers takes into account :

(i) the cost of production of various categories of steel ;

(ii) contributions towards the Steel Development Fund, Freight Equalisation Fund, JPC Cess, Engineering Goods Export Assistance Fund ;

(iii) effect on the general price level in the country.

(d) Excepting IISCO, the public sector steel industry is making profit. In case of IISCO, the losses are due to obsolete technology and outdated equipment.

(e) The Government is making efforts to ensure adequate availability of inputs of the right quality and in the required quantity including coal and power. Attention is also being paid to proper maintenance of machinery improvement in technological performance, improved capacity utilisation and higher productivity.

Statement
JPC F.O.R. Rail Head Station Prices of Steel

(Rs./Tonnes)

	Effective from	
	1.1.1981	21.2.1985
PLATES		
5 to 10 mm	2813	6360
Above 10 mm	2813	6780
Structurals	2476	6030
Billets/R. C. Squares	2229	4200
Blooms	2171	3840
Slabs	2171	4040
BARS & RODS		
Upto 12 mm	2689	5150
Above 12 mm to 25 mm	2689	4900
GP SHEETS/COILS		
1.6 mm to 1.0 mm	4706	7890
Thinner than 1.0 mm to 0.63 mm	5584	8900
GC SHEETS/COILS		
1.6 mm to 1.0 mm	4735	7940
Thinner than 1.0 mm to 8.63 mm	5612	8950
HR COILS		
3.15 mm and below	3068	6190
Above 3.15 mm to below 5 mm	3068	6030
HR SHEETS		
1.6 mm to 1.0 mm	3853	6790
Thinner than 1.0 mm	4267	7290
CR COILS		
1.6 mm to 1.0 mm	4321	8000
Thinner than 1.8 mm	4551	8330
CR SHEETS		
1.6 mm to 1.0 mm	4379	8070
Thinner than 1.0 mm	4609	8400

NOTE : Stockyard prices (inclusive of equalised freight) will be Rs. 300/- per tonne higher.

Policy Regarding Steel

7234. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the pace of implementation of the major heavy engineering projects of both the public and private sector, including the railways has slowed down considerably in recent past, if the extremely poor steel offtake from the market is any indication ;

(b) whether a lot of steel stock meant for actual users of the giant public and private sector units is not being lifted from the stockyards ;

(c) whether the stocks lifted were being dumped into the open market resulting in price crash ; and

(d) if so, the details regarding the policy of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) There have been some examples where consumers have failed to lift materials against offers made by the main producers. However, the stocks at stockyards of SAIL on 31.3.1986 have gone up only marginally in comparison to the stocks on 1.4.1985.

(c) No reports have been received by Government of dumping of stocks lifted from stockyards in the open market. The market prices of most categories of steel have shown a declining trend during 1985-86 mainly because of improved availability.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to part (c).

World Bank Assistance for Development of Bombay

7235. SHRI D. B. PATIL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank had agreed in February, 1985 to

grant 50-year interest-free loan of 138 million dollars for development programme for Bombay ;

(b) if so, how much amount has been received till January, 1986 from the World Bank ;

(c) out of the amount so received how much amount has been given to Bombay ; and

(d) the modalities for using these funds ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) An agreement for a credit of \$ 138 million for the Bombay Urban Development Project was signed on 1.2.85. The credit is to cover specified percentage of the expenditure by IDA on specified components and sub-components of the project. There is no possibility of using the funds for items other than those specified in the agreement.

(b) Till the end of January an amount of dollars 2.85 million has been disbursed by IDA based on the expenditure claims sent by the project authorities.

(c) and (d). Assistance on account of externally aided projects are passed on by way of additionality of Central assistance. So far an amount of Rs. 3.03 crores till the end of Dec., 85 (Additionality releases are made on quarterly basis) has been released by the Govt. of India to the Govt. of Maharashtra under this principle.

[*Translation*]

Telecast/Broadcast of Incidents of Offences

7236. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that incidents related to crimes in Punjab are being telecast and broadcast by Doordarshan and All India Radio respectively as related to the extremists ;

(b) whether in addition to Punjab, the same type of incidents of offences taking place in Delhi and other places are either being broadcast as ordinary offences or are not being broadcast at all ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for such type of classification of incidents of offences ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL):

(a) to (c). No, Sir. AIR/Doo:darshan include items in their bulletins based on their newsworthiness. Ordinary crime stories are not taken in the news bulletins. Crime stories involving general public interest are reported/covered in the news bulletins. Such bulletins are kept as brief as possible. Care is also taken that it does not, in any way, incite feelings or passions which would tend to make the law and order situation out of control. Such stories, are always taken from authoritative sources, particularly the official spokesmen. In covering such news items, AIR/Doo:darshan stick to the terminology used by the official spokesmen. These principles of news reporting are followed in the case of all stories, having a bearing on the law and order situation whether in Punjab or in any other part of the country.

[*English*]

Development of Daitari Steel Project

7237. **SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS :**
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the amount so far spent by the Centre and Orissa State Government for development of/arrangement of infrastructure at the Daitari Steel Plant ;

(b) whether power requirement for the plant has been set up/approved by the State Government with Central assistance; and

(c) the extent of assistance earmarked for the current year and how best it is proposed to utilise the infrastructure now available as also the material for steel mine ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The amount spent by the Central Government for development/arrangement of infrastructure for the Daitari Steel Plant in Orissa upto March, 1986 is approximately Rs. 532 lakhs, The State Government has spent approximately Rs. 25.5 lakhs for infrastructural works.

(b) The State Government is setting up a 132 KV sub-station to serve this steel plant, as also other units including the Charge Chrome Plant at Bammipal, Ferro Alloys Corporation Limited at Bhadrak and other miscellaneous users. The power requirement of the Plant has to be met from the power grid of the Orissa State Electricity Board.

(c) During the current year 1986-87, an amount of Rs. 61 lakhs has been provided for the project. Appropriate steps will be considered to utilise the infrastructure already available and the raw material available in the area.

Appointment of an IAS Officer as Director of Film and TV Institute

7238. **DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO :**
SHRI D.N. REDDY :

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

(a) whether Government are aware of widespread dissatisfaction and frustration amongst professionals on account of appointment of an IAS officer as Director of Film and Television Institute of India ; and

(b) if so, corrective steps proposed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL):

(a) and (b). As the appointment to the post of Director, Film & Television Institute of India, which is an autonomous body, has not so far been made and the process of selection of a suitable officer is still going on, there should be no cause of dissatisfaction and frustration amongst professionals on account of the alleged appointment of an IAS Officer.

Effect on Cotton Crop due to use of Synthetic Pyrethroids

7240. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether several effects on cotton crop have been observed due to the use of synthetic pyrethroids ;

(b) whether synthetic pyrethroids are banned in several advanced countries ;

(c) whether Government propose to ban the use of synthetic pyrethroids in our country too, and if so, by what date ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDEA MAKWANA) : The judicious use of synthetic pyrethroids has increased the cotton yield significantly in India by controlling the bollworms of cotton and improving the quality of the seed cotton (KAPAS). However, these being twice as persistent as the conventional pesticides, the number of sprays of Synthetic pyrethroids are limited to only 2 to 3 resulting in saving in cost of pesticides and their application. Besides, Synthetic pyrethroids induce early maturity, uniform bursting with vigorous growth in cotton. However, they have to be used very judiciously at recommended dosages and time interval by alternating with contact and systemic pesticides to avoid the resurgence of sucking pests.

(b) No, Sir. Synthetic pyrethroids are being used in several advanced countries like United States of America, European Economic Community countries etc.

(c) There is no proposal to ban the use of synthetic pyrethroids.

(d) The reasons for not banning the synthetic pyrethroids are :

(i) The synthetic pyrethroids are used in low dosages as compared to the conventional insecticides causing less pollution to the environment ;

(ii) the synthetic pyrethroids are very effective for the control of bollworms of cotton thereby increasing the yield of cotton and improving the quality of seed cotton (KAPAS) ; and

(iii) they have lower mammalian toxicity with higher bio-efficacy.

Sale of Land to Public School by DDA

7241. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Development Authority has sold an acre of land to a public school for six lakh rupees at the rate of Rs. 120/- per square metre ;

(b) the expenditure incurred by the DDA on the development of this plot ; and

(c) the price this plot would have fetched, if sold in open market ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). Since the details as to names of the society/school to whom the land has been allotted and other details about the area have not been indicated, a specific reply to the question can not be given. However, as per the Government's policy the land allotted for the construction of school was being charged at the rate of Rs. 6 lakhs per acre prior to 1.4.85. This rate has since been revised to Rs. 8 lakhs per acre with effect from 1.4.85.

Incidence of Occupational Diseases

7242. SHRI D.N. REDDY : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a large scale incidence of occupational diseases such as asbestosis, Byssinosis, pneumoconiosis, silicosis including dermatitis amongst industrial workers and if so, annual number of victims suffering from such diseases ;

(b) what preventive and curative steps are in hand to meet this situation ; and

(c) whether any compensation is provided to the dependents in the case of incapacitation or death of a worker and if so, the details of cases in which compensation was actually paid during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) No statistical information on the incidence of these diseases is available. The Schedule to the Factories Act, 1948 lists 22 Notifiable diseases which cover asbestosis, Byssionosis, Silicosis and Dermatitis.

(b) The Factories Act, 1948 is enforced by the State Governments and the Factory Rules contain provisions to check workers from being affected from such diseases.

(c) Compensation is payable to workers under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1929. No information is available on the details of cases in which compensation was paid during the last three years.

Setting up of Tribunal, Commission or Courts for Settling Cases of Private Builders

7243. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether in Metropolitan cities, Government have been helping the private builders to meet the increasing demand of shopping complex on land auctioned by Government ;

(b) whether Government are aware of various kinds of malpractices like changing excessive sale price of shops and imposing unreasonable and unfair conditions on these transactions, thereby resulting in trapping the lower/middle class purchasers and dragging them to courts ; and

(c) if so, the remedial steps taken or contemplated by Government including setting up of some special tribunals, courts and commissions in order to save poor and middle class investors ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). Necessary material is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Happenings in Orissa resulting in jeopardising freedom of the Press and Journalism

7244. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI
SHRI CHITTA MAHANTA :

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

(a) whether Press Council of India has expressed its deep concern over the happenings in Orissa resulting in jeopardising the freedom of the press and the freedom of journalists ;

(b) whether the Press Council has alleged that the 'Samaj' a daily newspaper of Orissa, had been discriminated in the matter of release of advertisements by Government ; and

(c) if so, how Government propose to help the Press.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It was brought to the notice of the Press Council of India that the 'Samaj', a daily newspaper of Orissa had been discriminated in the matter of release of advertisements by the State Government. However, in view of the assurance given by the State Government that the Government will see to it that the freedom and independence of the Press in the State were fully maintained and the State Government will take appropriate steps to see that no journalist in the State and in particular no journalist associated with the 'Samaj' is in any way inconvenienced in the due discharge of their duties the Council decided not to take any further action in the matter.

(c) Because of its deep commitment to the freedom of Press, the Government favours the growth of an unsubsidised

Press. The Government advertisements are released as per the relevant policy on the subject. If, however, any case of discrimination is brought to the notice of the Government, suitable action will be taken.

Import of Modern Steel Technology

7245. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether modern technology is being imported for engineering industry to improve and bring up the quality of steel to the international standard ;

(b) whether the public sector industries have updated the quality to catch up with the Japanese standard ;

(c) whether indigenous technology has raised the standard of other metallic inputs like copper, zinc etc. to match with the international standards ; and

(d) the estimated time likely to be taken by the Indian technology to improve the quality of steel, particularly for use in the manufacture of light motor vehicles ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) and (b). Engineering industry constantly imports modern technology. There is also close interaction between the engineering industry and domestic steel producers so as to meet the quality requirements of steel.

SAIL has entered into a collaboration agreement with NKK of Japan for up-gradation and modernisation of technology at Durgapur, Rourkela and IISCO based on experience and expertise developed at NKK. This agreement is expected to help in improvement of steel quality.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) It is expected that SAIL steel plants will be able to improve the quality of sheet products and forgings for light motor vehicles to international standards in the next 2 to 3 years.

Density of Population in Delhi

7246. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government so far to increase the density of population in New Delhi (DIZ), Delhi Cantonment and Civil Lines areas ;

(b) whether these measures were taken immediately after the finalisation of the Delhi Master Plan, 1962 ; and

(c) whether drastic displacement of the population in the surrounding villages was absolutely necessary for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). As reported by the Delhi Development Authority the increase in density for New Delhi (DIZ) and Civil Lines area as indicated in the Master Plan for Delhi, 1962, is being followed while implementing the projects in these areas by various agencies. So far as Delhi Cantonment area is concerned the schemes are implemented by the Defence Authorities according to the plans prepared by them. Delhi Cantonment Board have reported that they have not taken any steps to increase the density of population in the Civil areas of the Cantonment since the land in the area is Government land.

(c) The D.D.A. has reported that there is no proposal for drastic replacement of the population from within the surrounding villages. However, to accommodate the increasing growth in Delhi's population and to provide for the basic needs of such population, extension of urban limits has to be considered by the Government.

Link Roads in Rural Areas in Orissa

7247. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the extent to which Government assist in providing "link roads/bridges on rivers" or link roads in the rural areas, particularly in the rural areas inhabited by the weaker sections ;

(b) the number of such roads with locations in Orissa where such work is proposed to be undertaken or assisted ;

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken to construct the link road and provide two high level river bridges on it, on the link road joining Kuakhia in the National Highway No. 5 to Jaipur (via Baruan-Haripur) ; and

(d) whether the State Government is being assisted in the above project in preparing project report and material requirement ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) Construction of rural link roads/bridges on rivers is mainly taken up in the State Plan. Such works can however be taken up under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of RLEGP (a programme for employment generation) and Development of Roads in Tribal Areas. Expenditure on both these schemes is entirely met by the Government of India.

(b) 458 works involving construction of 2305.90 Kms. of roads in all the districts of Orissa have been sanctioned under RLEGP while two road works—(i) from Punkone to Sansarapally and (ii) from Kuli to Andhra Pradesh border passing through tribal areas in Koraput district—have been sanctioned under the scheme for Development of Roads in Tribal Areas.

(c) and (d). According to information available, no such proposal has been received in the Department of Rural Development.

[Translation]

Alleged Irregularities in Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking

7248. **SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA :** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any case of irregularities in the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking involving a large sum of money has been detected ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount involved ;

(c) whether the matter has been investigated ; and

(d) if so, the result thereof ?

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

(b) On 15-2-1986, it was noticed that material amounting to Rs. 3.59 lakhs was about to be carted and taken away in trucks against indent which had been removed from the indent Book of Sub-Divisional Office. The material was, however, not allowed to leave the store and immediately investigation was taken up. It is not possible to give exact amount at present.

(c) and (d). The case has been handed over to C.B.I. who are investigating it. Some suspected employees have also been placed under suspension.

[English]

Extension Work of Sassoon Dock at Bombay

7249. **SHRI D. B. PATIL :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the work on extension of Sassoon Dock at Bombay port has started;

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be completed ;

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

(d) the alternate arrangements made to accommodate the large number of small fishing vessels coming to dock ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The work on Sassoon Fishing Harbour Project was commenced in July, 1979. However, the work was stopped soon after for twentytwo months due to agitation by the local people against the construction of the fishing harbour. Thereafter, a dispute

arising out of the contract has held up the progress till date.

(b) The Bombay Port Trust have estimated that the contractor may take about eighteen months for completion of the works after receiving the compensation through implementation of the exported arbitration award.

(c) The delay in recommencing the work is due to a dispute arising out of the contract.

(d) At present the fishing vessels are using the limited existing facilities at Sassoon Dock.

Handling of Boat Services at Boat Club, New Delhi

7250. SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the CPWD is incurring losses in handling the boat services at the Boat Club, New Delhi ;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to check the losses ;

(c) whether Government propose to give the handling of boating at the Boat Club to any prime enterprise on yearly contract basis ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). The CPWD is not handling the boat services at the Boat Club, New Delhi and, therefore, question of incurring losses by them does not arise.

(c) and (d). These services are provided by the Bal Sahyog, a voluntary organisation, registered under Societies Registration Act, to sustain its activities.

Cleaning of Water at Boat Club, New Delhi

7251. SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that water at Boat Club, New Delhi is harmful as it gives bad smell ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to clean the water month instead of every year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The water in the Boat Club canals is changed by NDMC from time to time to avoid bad smell.

(b) The water is cleaned/changed as often as required.

Non Telecast of "Rajani" Serial Regarding Use of Government Cars

7252. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appeared in the Nav Bharat Times dated the 23 March, 1986 wherein it has been stated that serial "Rajani" regarding use of Government cars has not been televised by the Delhi Doordarshan ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) :

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A Statement is given below .

Statement

'Rajani' programme scheduled for telecast on 16th March, 1986, dealt with the theme of mis-use of Government vehicles by Government Officers. The vehicle shown in the programme were bearing name plates of three particular Departments. It was felt that while the problem could be in any Department, focus on three particular Departments might be construed as discrimination and damaging to them as they were isolated in mention. Further, specific monograms on certain

vehicles indicating their make and manufacturer were also shown in sharp focus. This could have been construed as publicity of these particular makes. Because of these reasons, the producer of the programme was advised to make revisions as per the aforesaid observations. The necessary revisions have already been made and the programme has been re-scheduled for telecast. The programme retains the basic theme i.e. mis-use of Government vehicles by officials.

Non-Implementation of Apprenticeship Act in Industrial Units

7254. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH :

SHRI R. S. MANE :

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Apprenticeship Act, 1961 is not being properly implemented in the industrial units which resulted in frustration among those coming out of technical and vocational schools, and

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) No, Sir.

There is no provision at present under the Apprenticeship Act, 1961 to provide Apprentices Training to the students coming out of technical and vocational schools.

(b) It is proposed to amend the Apprenticeship Act, 1961 to include additional category of Apprentices known as 'Technician (Vocational) Apprentices to provide for Apprenticeship Training to the students coming out from the 10+2 Vocational Stream.

National Advisory Board on Occupational Health and Safety

7255. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to bring forward suitable legislation to set up a National Advisory Board on occupational health and safety of workers ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether workers will be effectively represented on the proposed Board and whether voluntary organisations would be involved in this work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c). At present there is no such proposal.

Visible Labels on Cement Bags

7256. SHRI B. K. GADHVI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that cement belonging to the Central Public Works Department (CPWD) and Delhi Development Authority (DDA) is being sold out in open market ; and

(b) whether Government propose to put conspicuous labels on the cement bags of all such Government bodies to show that it belongs to Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Measures to Improve Doordarshan Programmes

7257. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH ; Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of journalists, artists and art critics was held in New Delhi on 22 March, 86 to suggest ways to improve and diversify the programmes of Doordarshan ;

(b) if so, the main criticism advanced against the present working of Doordarshan ;

(c) what specific suggestions were given to improve the present Doordarshan programmes ; and

(d) whether the suggestions have been accepted by Govt. and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. A three day National Colloquium on 'Television-Today and Tomorrow' was held at Delhi from March 22, 1986 under the aegis of NAMEDIA Foundation. A cross-section of people, interested and involved in media activities (including some Journalists) were invited to participate in its deliberations.

(b) According to reports, a free and frank discussion was held on various aspects of Doordarshan's working, programmes, activities, constraints and impediments, etc.

(c) No specific suggestions of the National Colloquium have so far been received by the Government.

(d) Does not arise.

Payment of Crop Insurance Claims

7258. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that fresh finance is being issued to farmers from 1 April, 1986 ;

(b) if so, whether the non-payment of claims by General Insurance Company will cause the farmers hardships for borrowing fresh loans for their ensuring crop production ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the steps proposed to expedite the payment of claims to farmers by General Insurance Company ?

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

(b) and (c). In certain States like Gujarat, substantial claims were made and these have been investigated. The claims have not been settled. In response to a request from Gujarat State Cooperative Bank, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has already advised it to grant extension of the due date of repayment in such areas. This was done to help settlement of claims by the General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC) and completion of formalities for conversion of the balance amount of loans. In the process, the affected farmers would be eligible for fresh finance.

(d) General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC) has already settled claims of farmers in six States ; and has initiated steps for settling the pending claims expeditiously.

Improvement in Agriculture Sector

7259. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) the measures Union Government propose to take to improve India's ranking in the agriculture sector in view of the fact that agriculture accounts for 40 per cent of the national income of the country and 75 per cent of the people eke out their living from agriculture only ; and

(b) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). In order to improve India's ranking in the agricultural sector, the following measures are being taken :

(i) Maximisation of productivity in irrigated areas ;

(ii) Timely, easy and adequate supply of agricultural inputs like technology, seeds fertilisers, implements, plant protection chemicals, credit, etc. ;

(iii) Increasing the area under High Yielding Varieties Programme ;

(iv) Greater attention to dryland farming through watershed manage-

ment, use of seed-cum-fertiliser drill, increased use of fertiliser-drill, increased use of fertiliser and seeds of short duration varieties and cultivation of coarse grains pulses and oilseeds ;

- (v) Production of sufficient seeds of different classes namely, breeder seed, foundation seed and certified seed so as to cover targetted area under High Yielding Varieties Programme ;
- (vi) Adoption of area approach in potential districts for increasing the production of various crops ;
- (vii) Adoption of integrated plant protection measures ;
- (viii) Increasing cropping intensity through double, multiple cropping and adoption of inter-cropping ;
- (ix) 'Assuring remunerative prices for various crops to the farmers and their announcement before the sowing season and also organising support for purchase of commodities at these prices ; and
- (x) Intensification of research efforts so as to extend the benefits of new technology to more farmers, cropping systems and regions.

Broadcasting Station at Cochin

7260. SHRI T. BASHIR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Broadcasting Station at Cochin in the near future ;

(b) if so, whether any land has been acquired therefor ;

(c) if not, the time by which it is likely to be acquired ; and

(d) the time by which the station is expected to go on air ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. It will be a F.M. Station with 2/3 KW Transmitters.

(b) and (c). Land has not yet been acquired. However, site has been identified and request ??? placed before the State Government for early transfer of the site to AIR.

(d) The AIR station at Cochin is expected to be ready during the last year of the 7th Plan.

Construction of Houses by House Building Cooperative Societies in Delhi

7261. SHRI T. BASHEER :
SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of House {Building Cooperative Societies in Delhi with their date of registration ;

(b) how many of them are Group Housing Cooperatives ;

(c) the number of Societies under each category which have since constructed the houses ;

(d) the names of the societies that have not built Houses, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken or contemplated by Union Government to see that those societies achieve their object without further delay ; and

(e) whether Government would ask the Registrar to look into the affairs of all such delinquent societies and move for the appointment of an Administrator in exercise of the powers conferred under the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Steps Contemplated by NFL to increase Fertilizer Production

7262. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps contemplated by the National Fertilizer Limited to increase the fertilizer production in its units ;

(b) whether there is a proposal to set up more fertilizer units in Maharashtra during the Seventh Plan period ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) The production performance of National Fertilizer Limited was 4.98.5.01 and 5.57 lakh MTs of Nitrogen during 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 respectively. To further improve production levels, NFL proposes to take the following steps :—

- (1) Installation of Captive Power Plants at Bhatinda and Panipat units.
- (2) Modernise the old ammonia plant at Nangal.
- (3) Additional ammonia storage capacities at Bhatinda and Panipat Units.
- (4) Additional cooling water facilities at their Bhatinda and Panipat Units.

(b) and (c). Number and location of new major fertilizer plants, preparatory work in respect of which should commence during the 7th plan period, have not yet been decided. However, a Letter of Intent has been issued in September, 1985, for installation of a SSP plant (10,000 tonnes per annum P_2O_5) in Jalgaon Distt. of Maharashtra.

Payment of Compensation to Farmers

7263. SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases pending in courts relating to payment of compensation to farmers for land acquired from them for setting up Khetri Nagar Colony of the Khetri Copper Project ; and

(b) the amount of compensation yet to be paid to each of them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Promotions of J.Es in CPWD

7264. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Junior Engineers in CPWD who have been working as Assistant Engineers for a number of years on ad hoc basis ;

(b) the reasons for which their promotions have not been regularised by the Department so far ;

(c) whether Government propose to regularise their promotions as A.Es in the near future ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) 608.

(b) The ad hoc promotion were made since 1973 as the promotion policy was being reviewed. The *ad hoc* promotions could, however, not be regularised because some officers had filed a writ petition in the Delhi High Court in 1978 against the application of the amended rules. The demand of the petitioners has since been conceded and the case withdrawn by them from court.

(c) Yes.

(d) As early as possible.

Micro-wave Facility to Hyderabad Doordarshan

7265. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to make micro-wave facility available to the

Hyderabad Doordarshan for live telecast of important programmes of public interest ; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) For live coverage of important outside events, provision of a colour Outside Broadcast (OB) van at Doordarshan Kendra Hyderabad has been included in the VII Plan of Doordarshan. Established of a satellite uplink at Hyderabad during VII Plan has also been provided for to enable relay of programmes from Hyderabad by all transmitters in the State, using a dedicated transponder in INSAT-II group of satellites.

(b) Does not arise.

Subsidy to a Company in Karimnagar, A.P.

7266. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sanctioned any subsidy to a company at Hazurabad, District Karimnagar (A.P.) to serve the interests of poor farmers ;

(b) if so, the amount so sanctioned ; and

(c) whether Government are aware of the mal-functioning of the company, including gross irregularities in its accounts, if so, the action taken in this regard ?

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

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

Setting up of Central Workshop at Chandrapur, Maharashtra

7267. SHRI D.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Central Workshop is to be set up at Chandrapur in Maharashtra State for undertaking major overhauling of mining equipment for open cast and underground mechanised mines ;

(b) if so, the employment potential of this workshop ;

(c) whether a scheme to impart training to the local people for the skilled jobs that are likely to be created is included in the projects itself ;

(d) if so, the details therefor ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e). Do not arise in view of answer to (a) above.

[*Translation*]

TV Facility for Munsiri, Dharchoola and Didihat Blocks (U.P.)

7268. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the programmes telecast by Doordarshan cannot be viewed in Munsiri, Dharchoola and Didihat development blocks in Uttar Pradesh adjoining India-China-Nepal border ;

(b) whether Government are also aware that these development blocks are hill and tribal-people dominated areas ; and

(c) if so, the details of steps proposed to be taken by Government during the Seventh Five Year Plan to provide television facilities to these areas in accordance with the policy of Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir,

(c) A low power (100 W) TV transmitter is already functioning at Pithoragarh. It is, however, not possible to further improve TV service in the district during the VII Plan period because of constraints of resources. Extension of TV service to uncovered parts of Pithoragarh district, including the areas referred to, would accordingly depend on availability of resources under future Plans of TV expansion.

[English]

Selection of Films to be Telecast on Doordarshan

7269. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the guidelines for selection of films to be telecast on Doordarshan ;

(b) whether these guidelines are followed strictly in making selection of films for Doordarshan ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) The feature film for telecast on Doordarshan are selected on the basis of the following criteria :—

- (1) International/National/State Awards won ;
- (2) Thematic Value
- (3) Cinematic Value
- (4) Entertainment Value
- (5) Year of Production
- (6) Suitability for family viewing.

The National Award Winning Best Films in respective languages are also eligible for consideration for telecast in the National Network of Doordarshan.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Subsidy Scheme on sale of Rock phosphate

7270. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government introduced a subsidy scheme on the sale of Rock Phosphate in 1976 ;

(b) if so, whether West Bengal Mineral Development and Trading Corporation requested the Union Government for grant of subsidy with retrospective effect i.e., 1 April, 1981 on the sale of Rock Phosphate by it ;

(c) if so, the details of the same ;

(d) whether Fertilizer Industry Coordination Committee has recommended grant of subsidy to the Corporation on sale of Rock Phosphate with effect from Kharif season of 1981 at the rate of Rs. 200 per metric ton ; and

(e) if so, whether Union Government propose to grant subsidy with retrospective effect i.e. 1 April, 1981 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) In 1976, the Government introduced a scheme of subsidy on phosphatic fertilizers, which included Mussoorie rock phosphate used as a rock fertilizer.

(b) and (c). The West Bengal Mineral Development & Trading Corporation has been requesting that the subsidy on Purulia rock phosphate should be granted to them atleast from Kharif 1981, from which period onwards they have been having regular ECA allocations.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) For grant of subsidy, two basic conditions have to be satisfied. One is that the sale price of the fertilizer should be approved by the Government, and the other is that there should be a proper ECA allocation under which the material is distributed as fertilizer. In case of Purulia rock phosphate, the latter condition was satisfied from Kharif 1981 but the former condition is satisfied only

w.e.f. 9th February, 1984. Accordingly, the subsidy on Purulia rock phosphate is being paid only w.e.f. 9th February, 1984.

Setting up of Fodder Corporation of India

7271. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up Fodder Corporation of India so as to provide fodder for cattle and meet all fodder requirement of the States, particularly the drought affected States ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) In view of (a) above, question does not arise.

Selection of Talents in Classical Music among Teenagers

7272. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any attempt has been made by his Ministry to have a scheme to discover talents among teenagers and youngsters to find out promising ghazal, bhajan and classical singers and sarod, sitar players to ensure the continuity of Indian classical gharanas in music ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, whether any such proposal is under consideration by AIR and Doordarshan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details may kindly be seen in the statement given below.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

1. Scouting of new talents is a continuous process and regular feature of AIR. New talents are discovered in the following manner :—

(i) For the Children's programme, the child artists, who are good in classical and light classical music, vocal or instrumental, are being invited to participate in these programmes as individual artists. Sometimes small concerts of two or three children are included in these programmes.

(ii) In the Youth Programme (Yuv Vani), young artists are judged by relaxed standards for being given opportunity to broadcast in these programmes.

(iii) An Annual Music Competition for young people in the age-group of 16-24 in various categories of music is held in two stages, the preliminary and the final. Even those who qualify only at the preliminary stage are given opportunity to broadcast in the Yuv-Vani programme. The finalists are graded for regular broadcast over AIR and are given normal programme engagements.

(iv) Talent among teenagers and youngsters is also discovered in the age-group of 16 onwards by holding regular auditions of AIR.

2. Doordarshan does not have a separate system of gradation of music artists and draws upon for its bookings of artists selected and graded by AIR. However, Doordarshan Kendras also book promising young artists in their programmes for youth from time to time, after ascertaining the quality of their performance Doordarshan Kendras during the year of the Youth organised special programmes before invited audience to encourage young artists.

Construction of Low Cost Houses

7273. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some low cost housing projects have recently been undertaken by Government on experimental basis ;

(b) if so, the details of the projects and their locations ;

(c) whether any study has been conducted by Government to achieve cost reduction and saving in the consumption of materials before taking up such projects ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The National Buildings Organisation (NBO) is already operating a Scheme known as Experimental Housing Scheme. 43 Low cost housing projects under the Scheme have either already been completed or are under execution.

(b) A statement giving the particulars of the projects is given below.

(c) A committee styled as 'Experimental Housing Assessment Committee' studies various aspects of cost reduction and saving in consumption of material before any such project is taken up.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

List of projects undertaken by National Buildings Organisation under Experimental Housing Scheme

S. No.	Name of Work/Sponsoring Authority
1	2
1.	Construction of 2 chowkidars quarters under the Capital Project Scheme of Bhopal/PWD (B & R) M.P. Bhopal.
2.	Construction of 10 Assistant Professors quarters at Patiala, (Thapar Institute of Technology).
3.	Construction of 992 prefabricated houses under slum clearance scheme of Municipal Corporation of Delhi, Delhi Municipal

1	2
	Corporation, of Delhi-cum-The Hindustan Prefab Ltd., formerly Hindustan Housing factory, New Delhi.
4.	Construction of a 16 bed Hostel at Roorkee/CBRI, Roorkee.
5.	Construction of 32 staff quarters for Hindustan Housing Factory, New Delhi/Hindustan Prefab Ltd. formerly Hindustan Housing Factory, Jangpura, New Delhi.
6.	Construction of 8 Experimental type II double storeyed qrs. at N. H. VII. R. K. Puram, New Delhi/CPWD, New Delhi.
7.	Construction of 96 Type III quarters in four storeyed Blocks in neighbourhood VIII, R. K. Puram, New Delhi/Central P.W.D., New Delhi.
8.	Construction of a building for educational and recreation facilities for students in Bengal Engineering College/Howrah, College of Engineering, Howrah, West Bengal.
9.	Construction of 2 RA and 2 RB type quarters at Keonjhar in Orissa/PWD (B&R) Orissa.
10.	Construction of one block of B type III quarters, in four storeyed RCC framed construction/CPWD Madras.
11.	Construction of 10 blocks (each block having four quarters) double storeyed quarters in Gandhinagar Township, Gujarat (Gujarat Capital Project, Ahmedabad-1)
12.	Construction of store for structural Engineering Research (Regional Centre, Madras/Structural Engineering Research Centre, Roorkee).
13.	Construction of one four storeyed block of 16 type III quarter's at Dhaula Kuan. New Delhi/Ministry Engineering Services, Army Hqrs. New Delhi.

1	2	1	2
14.	Provision of plastic stays in Curzon Road Hostel (CPWD) New Delhi.	Area, Near Birla Mandir, New Delhi/National Buildings Organisation and CPWD, New Delhi.	
15.	Construction of five storeyed block of 50 residential units for Manik-tala work-cum-living centre by CMPO, Government of West Bengal/Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organisation.	26. Construction of a building for the structural Workshop and Laboratory at School of Architecture, Ahmedabad/School of Architecture, Ahmedabad.	
16.	Construction of one single storeyed building at Kashmir House, New Delhi/MES Army Hqrs. New Delhi.	27. Construction of 200 low cost houses at Neyvelli/Nayvelli Lignite Corporation.	
17.	Construction of one single storeyed building at C.M.E. Dapodi, Pune/College of Military Engineering, Ministry of Defence, Pune.	28. Construction of 50 LIG and 4 EWS houses in Sector 23, Faridabad/Haryana Housing Board, Chandigarh.	
18.	Construction of 16 type III quarters at Simla/Himachal Pradesh PWD, Simla.	29. Construction of 20 residential units for workers at Kamptee Colliery/Western Coal Fields Ltd., Nagpur.	
19.	Construction of an office building for ISI at Madras/Indian Standards Institution, New Delhi.	30. Construction of (i) 44 LIG houses at Ludhiana/Punjab Housing Development Board, Chandigarh. (ii) 24 EWS houses at Ludhiana/Punjab Housing Development Board, Chandigarh.	
20.	16- units in four-storeyed blocks at the Gandhi Vatika, Roorkee/Municipal Board, Roorkee.	31. Construction of 20 residential units for the workers at Kamptee Colliery adopting 'L' pannel roof/Western Coal Fields Ltd., Nagpur.	
21.	2-storeyed building at Structural Engg. Research Centre, Madras/S.E.R.C. Madras.	32. Construction of 80 houses at Aish Bagh Lucknow/Uttar Pradesh, PWD, Lucknow.	
22.	50 dwelling units for low income group in double storeyed blocks at Pankha Road, Delhi/Delhi Development Authority, New Delhi.	33. Construction of 48 houses at Parwanoo (Himachal Pradesh) Himachal Pradesh Housing Board, Simla.	
23.	Construction of 32 type-I Qrs. at Hindustan Housing Factory Staff Colony/Hindustan Housing Factory, New Delhi; Now Hindustan prefab Ltd.	34. Construction of experimental buildings at Kondajji in Karnataka State/Bharat Scouts & Guides, Karanataka State.	
24.	Construction of 144 middle income group flats using large pannel method of pre-fabrication at Madras/Tamil-Nadu Housing Board, Madras.	35. Construction of 40 staff qrs. at Neyveli Lignite Corp. using L-pan roofing/Neyveli Lignite Corporation, Neyveli.	
25.	Construction of a 5-storeyed block of 20 residential units DIZ	36. Construction of 40 EWS and 40 LIG houses at Untodayanagar, Bhopal/	

1	2
	Bhopal Development Authority, Bhopal.
37.	Evaluation of seismic design and performance of 4-5 storeyed brick load bearing buildings/Deptt. of Earthquake Engineering, Roorkee.
38.	Development of Microporities from flyash/Tamil Nadu Housing Board/Guindy Engineering College Madras.
39.	Construction of 40 quarters adopting precast RC inverted ribbed slabs at Neyveli/Neyveli Lignite Corporation.
40.	Construction of 83 tenements for slum dwellers at Indore/Madhya Pradesh Slum Clearance Board.
41.	Construction of 48 Type-II quarters at III, New Delhi/Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi.
42.	Construction of 80 single room double storeyed quarters at Zira and 40 double room, 2-storeyed qrs. at Gurdaspur/Punjab Khand Udyog, Chandigarh.
43.	Construction of Examination Hall in the existing building at University of Roorkee/University of Roorkee.

Assistance to Coconut Growers in Kerala to Remove Root Wilt Affected Palms

7274. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how much amount was spent during the Sixth Plan for giving assistance to coconut growers in Kerala to remove root-wilt affected coconut palms during the Sixth Plan ;

(b) the percentage of such palms removed so far ;

(c) the target set forth during the Seventh Plan ; and

(d) the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). An amount of Rs. 153.0 lakh was disbursed by the Coconut Development Board as subsidy to coconut growers in Kerala for removal of root wilt affected palms during the Sixth Plan. A total of 2.04 lakh palms has been removed under this project.

(c) and (d). No specific target has been fixed for removal of root-wilt affected palms in Kerala for the Seventh Plan. However, during 1985-86 it was planned to remove 44,000 palms under the project.

[*Translation*]

Setting up of Agricultural Environment Units

7275. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up agricultural environment units in the country during Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the number of units proposed to be set up, State-wise ?

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

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

[*English*]

Industrial Tribunal and Labour Court for Goa, Daman and Diu

7276. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an Industrial Tribunal and a Labour Court established in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu;

(b) if so, the details of their set up and constitution ; and

(c) whether any changes are proposed to be made therein ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Doordarshan Programme "Kahan Gaye Woh Log"

7277. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of episodes of Doordarshan programme "Kahan Gaye Woh Log" sanctioned ; and

(b) whether Doordarshan proposes to produce, on its own, such number of episodes of the programmes so as to cover all the veteran freedom fighters of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL): (a) Twenty Six episodes have been sanctioned for the programme "Kahan Gaye Woh Log".

(b) Doordarshan has been producing and telecasting programmes in different formats on freedom struggle and freedom fighters.

Division of States for Establishment of TV Programme Production Centres

7278. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has divided the States into major States and minor States for the purpose of establishing TV programme production centres or for any other purpose ;

(b) if so, which are the major States and which are the minor ones ; and

(c) the status of Union Territories in this division process ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL): (a) to (c). No. Sir. Depending on the availability of resources, facilities for production of programmes are being provided, in a phased manner, at the capital and some other cities of various States and Union Territories where these facilities do not exist at present. On completion of VII Plan, such facilities will be available at the capitals of all States and Union Territories, except those of Lakshadweep and Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

Installation of FM Transmitters

7279. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of FM transmitters installed in the country so far with names of the places where they have been installed ; and

(b) the number and names of place where FM transmitters are proposed to be installed in the course of the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL): (a) 4 Frequency Modulated transmitters have been established one each at Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

(b) During the 7th Five Year Plan AIR proposes to establish 92 new radio stations with FM transmitters as per the statement annexed. Besides, the existing commercial channel transmitter at Hyderabad, Patna, Bhopal, Indore, Nagpur, Pune and Chandigarh are proposed to be replaced by FM transmitters. A scheme to establish an additional channel at Jalandhar with FM transmitter has also been included in the 7th Plan of AIR.

Statement*Places Identified for Setting up F.M. Stations during the 7th Plan*

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Place
1	2	3
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	1. Kottagudam 2. Tirupati 3. Warangal 4. Kurnool 5. Nizamabad 6. Markapuram 7. Anantpur
2.	ASSAM	8. Jorhat 9. Nowgang 10. Haflong 11. Dhubri
3.	BIHAR	12. Daltonganj 13. Hazaribagh 14. Purnea 15. Sasaram 16. Singhbhum
4.	GUJARAT	17. Godhra 18. Surat
5.	HARYANA	19. Kurukshetra 20. Hissar
6.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	21. Dharmshala 22. Kulu 23. Hamirpur
7.	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	24. Bhadarwah (Doda) 25. Kathua 26. Poonch
8.	KARNATAKA	27. Mercara 28. Hassan 29. Hospet 30. Bijapur 31. Chitradurg 32. Karwar 33. Raichur

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Place
1	2	3
9.	KERALA	: 34. Cannanore 35. Cochin 36. Idduki
10.	MADHYA PRADESH	: 37. Shahdol 38. Shivpuri 39. Chhindwara 40. Sagar 41. Bilaspur 42. Guna 43. Balaghat 44. Raigarh 45. East Nimar (Khandwa) 46. Betul
11.	MAHARASHTRA	: 47. Kolhapur 48. Dhule 49. Bir 50. Chandarpur 51. Nanded 52. Akola 53. Osmanabad 54. Yavatmal 55. Satara 56. Ahmednagar 57. Nasik
12.	MANIPUR	: 58. Churachandpur
13.	MEGHALAYA	: 59. Jowai
14.	NAGALAND	: 60. Mokokchung
15.	ORISSA	: 61. Baripada 62. Berhampur 63. Bolangir 64. Rourkela

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Place
1	2	3
16.	PUNJAB	65. Bhatinda 66. Patiala
17.	RAJASTHAN	67. Jaisalmer 68. Mount Abu 69. Churu 70. Banswara 71. Alwar 72. Jhalawar 73. Sawai Madhopur 74. Nagaur 75. Chittorgarh
18.	TAMIL NADU	76. Octacumund 77. Kodaikanal
19.	TRIPURA	78. Kailashabar (Sub-division) 79. Belonia (Sub-Division)
20.	UTTAR PRADESH	80. Obra 81. Bareilly 82. Aligarh 83. Faizabad 84. Jhansi
21.	WEST BENGAL	85. Asansol 86. Murshidabad
<i>Union Territories</i>		
1.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	87. Ziro
2.	GOA DAMAN & DIU	88. Daman
3.	MIZORAM	89. Lungleh
4.	PONDICHERY	90. Karaikal
<i>Vividh Bharti Relay Centres</i>		
	Himachal Pradesh	91. Kasauli
	Uttar Pradesh	92. Mussorrie.

Film on Mahatma Gandhi

7280. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that even 38 years after the death of Mahatma Gandhi Government have not encouraged and assisted any Indian film producer to produce a quality film on the life and message of Mahatma Gandhi ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether expeditious steps are now contemplated by Government so that a talented Indian film producer is encouraged to produce a film on Mahatma Gandhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) to (c). The feature film "Gandhi" was co-produced by an Indian Company, viz, the National Film Development Corporation, a Public Sector Undertaking under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

The Films Division has produced five short films on its own and one short film in collaboration with the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi on Mahatma Gandhi. In addition, the Division has also produced a series of films on India's Struggle for Independence. Some of them depict Gandhiji's contribution to the cause of Indian Independence.

The Gandhi Smarak Nidhi has also produced, in collaboration with the Films Division, a record film on Mahatma Gandhi running into about five and a half hours.

The Children's Film Society, India too has produced two films on Mahatma Gandhi.

[*Translation*]

Sub-Titling of Regional Films Telecast on Delhi Doordarshan

7281. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the

Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that only the English sub-titles of regional films are shown on Delhi Doordarshan at present, as a result of which crores of viewers are deprived of the benefit due to non-familiarity with the language ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to enrich the knowledge of viewers about the culture of different States by sub-titling regional films into the national language Hindi, since only a few persons knowing English can benefit from it at present ; and

(c) if not, the difficulties being experienced in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. Regional language feature films are being telecast with sub-titles in English in the National Network from Delhi.

(b) At present, there is no proposal to sub-titles regional language feature films in Hindi.

(c) Subtitling is restricted to regional feature films which are award winning best films, where English subtitles are readily available. Besides this, there are also the following constraints in subtitling films in Hindi :—

(a) Lack of matching facilities to meet the volume of work involved ; and

(b) It is a time-consuming, costly proposition.

[*English*]

Drinking Water to all Problem Villages

7282. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether in a mid-term appraisal of the International Drinking Water

Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-90), the World Health Organisation has found that India has been losing every year more mandays through water-born diseases than through industrial disputes ;

(b) if so, whether any long-term plan has been prepared for the supply of "safe" drinking water to all the "problem villages" and towns/cities in the country ; and

(c) if so, its broad features, capital outlay involved and the phases in which it will be executed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No such report has come to the notice of this Ministry.

(b) and (c). The National Master Plan for the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-1991) originally contemplated that 100% of the urban and rural population would be provided with safe and adequate drinking water facilities by 1991. A Mid Decade Review of the programmes undertaken by the States in the context of the Decade has indicated that with the scale of resources made available during the Seventh Five Year Plan, it may be possible to provide safe and adequate drinking water facilities only to 90% of urban population and 85% of the rural population by March, 1991.

During the Sixth Five Year Plan the objective was to cover all problem villages identified in 1980 (about 2.31 lakhs villages). Out of this only about 1.92 lakhs villages could be covered till 31.3.1985, leaving a balance of about 39,000 problem villages to be covered during the Seventh Five Year Plan. The Department of Rural Development has indicated that during the Seventh Five Year Plan, priority would be given to coverage of problem villages which have spilled over to the Seventh Five Year Plan followed by problem villages identified subsequently and full coverage of partially covered villages.

During the Seventh Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 3457.47 crores has been provided for rural water supply (Rs.

2253.25 crores under State Sector MNP and Rs. 1201.22 crores under Central Sector Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, administered by the Department of Rural Development). The Seventh Five Year Plan provides an outlay of Rs. 2935.64 crores under the State Sector for urban water supply and Sanitation. Besides, an amount of Rs. 20 crores has been provided towards equity contribution from urban water supply sector for the proposed Financing Institution for urban infrastructure including urban water supply and sanitation.

Permission to TISCO to Import Limestone and Coking Coal

7283. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Tata Iron and Steel Company has been permitted to import limestone and coking coal to improve the productivity and quality of steel produced in the country ;

(b) if so, whether Government would consider importing better grade of raw material like limestone, coking coal, etc. for manufacture of better steel within the country instead of importing them and then exporting the finished product to the foreign countries by the Public Sector Steel Plants ; and

(c) if so, the decision taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) to (c). No permission is required to be granted to TISCO for import of low ash coking coal and low silica limestone. Under the Import Policy, actual users can import these items under Open General Licence.

In 1986-87, SAIL and TISCO plan to import both these raw materials. SAIL plans to import about 3.09 million tonnes of coking coal and TISCO is expected to import about 0.5 million tonnes. These imports are being made as supplies from domestic sources are not likely to be adequate to meet their requirements.

During the year SAIL plans to import about 20000 tonnes of low silica limestone for steel making in their L.D. converters at the Bhilai Steel Plant. Adequate supplies of this high quality limestone have not been established in the country. Similarly, TISCO also plan to import low silica limestone for use in their newly installed L.D. converter.

The import of both these raw materials will help in improving the quality of steel.

Except for likely export of a small quantity of surplus plates produced by Bhilai, domestic production will be consumed within the country.

Writing off Crop Loans

7284. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether as per the recommendations of Rural Credit Review Committee in case of successive drought and other natural calamities for three years, first year default dues from the farmers are to be written off ;

(b) whether in view of the inadequate provision in the Credit Guarantee and Relief Funds, this suggestion made in the interest of farmers is not being implemented ; and

(c) whether Government contemplate to implement this suggestion and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) All India Rural Credit Survey Committee (1954) recommended setting up of a National Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund for conversion of short term loans into medium term loans in order to provide a longer period of repayment of loan and also to make borrowers eligible for getting fresh loans in the event of crop failure on account of natural calamities. The committee also felt that extension of time for repayment of loans by way of conversions was no relief, if natural

calamities occurred continuously for more than one year in succession because the total loan burden of the borrowers becomes far beyond their repaying capacity. With this object, the Committee recommended the setting up of a National Agricultural Credit Relief and Guarantee Fund to write off irrecoverable dues on account of successive natural calamities. The Government of India did not, however, set up the said national fund on the consideration that it was enough if such a fund was created by the State Governments and the Government of India could make contribution to such state funds on *ad-hoc* basis, as and when necessary.

(b) and (c). It is not correct to say that inadequate provision in the Credit Guarantee and Relief Funds of the States has been a constraint in writing off the defaulted dues of the farmers. Further, alternative avenues to assist the farmers affected by crop failure are also available.

Scheme for Development of Coconut in Kerala

7285. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a scheme at cost of Rs. 6 crores was sanctioned for development of coconut during the Seventh Plan in Kerala ; and

(b) if so, the amount spent so far and the details of work undertaken and completed in 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Coconut Development Board has proposed an outlay of Rs. 3.10 crore for Kerala under various programmes. Of this Coconut Development Board's share will be Rs. 1.78 crore.

(b) An amount of Rs. 83.74 lakh was released during 1985-86 to Government of Kerala for implementing various projects of the Coconut Development Board and the Centrally Sponsored Schemes for development of Coconut. The programmes undertaken are :

- (i) Expansion of area ;
- (ii) Assistance for removal of root wilt affected palms ;
- (iii) Subsidy for irrigation facilities ;
- (iv) Promoting primary processing activities ;
- (v) Production and distribution of hybrid seedlings ;
- (vi) Establishment of D X T hybrid farms ; and
- (vii) Rejuvenation of diseased affected plantations.

Setting up Coconut Technology Development Centres

7286. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme to set up coconut technological development centres during the Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, the number of such centres proposed to set up in Kerala ; and

(c) the outlay sanctioned for the purpose ?

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

(b) and (c). One Coconut Technology Development Centre has been set up by the Coconut Development Board at its Headquarters at Cochin. An outlay of Rs. 67.6 lakhs has been proposed during the Seventh Plan for this purpose

Mini Steel Plants

7287. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of mini steel plants producing steel at present ;

(b) the annual production of steel in these plants in 1984-85 and 1985-86 ;

(c) whether any new mini steel plants are expected to start commercial production in 1986-87 ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) At present there are 159 mini-steel plants installed in the country with a licensed capacity of 4.7 million tonnes.

(b) The total production of steel ingots/billets is as under :—

Year	Production (Million Tonnes)
1984-85	2.3
1985-86	2.8 (Estimated)

(c) and (d). 37 Units with a capacity of 1.3 million tonnes have been granted letters of intent/industrial licences and are at various stages of implementation. It is premature to indicate how many of these may start commercial production in 1986-87.

Extension of Crop Insurance Scheme to Vegetables

7288. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether Government propose to extend the Crop Insurance Scheme to vegetables as it has been extended to fruits this year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : The Government has no such proposal at present.

Implementation of Indira Awaas Yojana

7289. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indira Awaas Yojana is proposed to be implemented during the current financial year ;

(b) if so, the amount earmarked for implementation of the scheme ;

(c) the number of houses proposed to be constructed in different States and Union Territories under the scheme; and

(d) the different class of people going to be benefited under the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
(S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An amount of Rs. 125 crores has been proposed for the Indira Awaas Yojana for 1986-87 under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme.

(c) Allocations of the earmarked amount have been communicated to the States/UTs. Projects under the Indira Awaas Yojana are prepared by the States/UTs. and approved by the Central Committee on RLEGP. Projects for 1986-87 are being formulated by States/UTs.

(d) The beneficiaries under the Indira Awaas Yojana are members of the

Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and freed bonded labourers.

Quarters Constructed and Released for Government Employees

7290. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of quarters constructed and released for Central Government employees in different categories during the last three years in Delhi/New Delhi ; and

(b) the number of quarters released and constructed for employees falling under different special categories in Delhi and New Delhi during those years ?

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

(a)	Type	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
	A	15	—	217
	B	372	535	592
	C	801	1693	1329
	E	—	63	—
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		1188	2291	2138
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
(b)	For P & T			
	A	—	—	192
	B	—	—	45
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	Total	—	—	237
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	For Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha			
	A	16	—	—
	B	15	—	—
	C	—	60	—
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		31	60	—
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

40 Oriya Labourers Killed in J & K Mishap

7291. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "40 Oriya labourers killed in J&K mishap" appearing in the "Indian Express" New Delhi dated 24th March, 1986 ;

(b) if so, the facts of the case as ascertained by his Ministry ;

(c) the assistance rendered by his Ministry in the matter ;

(d) the steps taken to ensure that compensation claims are paid to all the affected poor families or Oriya labourers involved in the mishap ; and

(e) the preventive measures taken or proposed to be taken against inter-State Migration of labour and its exploitation ?

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

(b) As per report of State government no such accident has occurred ;

(c) and (d). Does not arise ;

(e) it is not proposed to prevent inter-state migration of labour. The Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 is meant specifically to prevent the exploitation of inter-state migrant labour. Migrant labour have the protection of other labour laws also.

Sale of Wheat allocated to Kerala for "Food for Work Programme" in Open Market

7292. PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any complaint that wheat for "Food for work Programme" allotted to Kerala is sold in open market ; and

(b) if so, the actions taken to check this ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) No such complaint has been received.

(b) Question does not arise.

Proposals by Kerala State Housing Board to HUDCO

7293. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether new proposals have been submitted to HUDCO by the Kerala Housing Board ; and

(b) if so, whether these proposals have been accepted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Kerala State Housing Board have submitted 18 schemes for a loan amount of Rs. 15.55 crores to HUDCO. 6 schemes are being considered for Sanction subject to allocation of funds for Rural Housing by the State Government. The remaining 12 schemes are pending with the agency for compliance of various requirements as per HUDCO revised guidelines.

National Award for Best Media

7294. DR. K.G. ADIYOGI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether Government propose to give national awards every year in the name of Priyadarshini, State-wise, for the best media which contributes for national unity and accelerates socio-economic changes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : No, Sir.

Working Conditions of Women

7295. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have come across the decision of Geneva Session of International Labour Organisation about

improvement in the working conditions of women and if so, the reaction of Government thereto ;

(b) whether any study has been made of the working conditions of women in India and if so, the areas in which the working conditions need improvement ; and

(c) whether Government are taking any steps to improve the working conditions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) A Resolution concerning equal opportunities and equal treatment for men and women in employment was adopted at the 71st Session of the International Labour Organisation held at Geneva in June, 1985. The Resolution emphasises the need to remove any discrimination between men and women in the matter of securing better employment opportunities, conditions of employment etc. The Resolution is in the nature of guidelines for member-countries to follow. India supported the Resolution at the Conference.

(b) There are a number of studies on the working conditions of women in India conducted by different Government and non-Government organisations and individuals. The main points which emerge from all these studies are indicated below :—

1. Women's employment needs to be increased.
2. Women work mostly in low wage occupations, their wage levels need to be increased.
3. Women workers suffer from lack of skill, training and therefore are required to be trained in higher skills.
4. Women particularly in the unorganised sector need coverage under maternity benefit and child care facilities.
5. Women workers are generally unorganised and therefore lack

strength. They need to be organised to demand their rights.

(c) Yes, Sir. Government has taken and is continuing to take steps to improve the working conditions of women labour.

World Bank Assistance for Bangalore Transport Service

7296. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Karnataka Government has sent a proposal for the sanction of Rs. 250 crores World Bank assistance for improving the Bangalore Transport Service ;

(b) if so, when the proposal was sent ; and

(c) the action taken to secure World Bank assistance for the scheme ?

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

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

[*Translation*]

Special Assistance to Rajasthan for Rural Development

7297. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAVAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rajasthan Government has asked for special assistance from Central Government for rural development in 1986-87 ;

(b) if so, whether Central Government will provide special assistance to the State keeping in view the needs of this drought affected State ; and

(c) the salient features of the proposal submitted by Rajasthan Government and whether it has been approved by the Planning Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c), The Department of Rural Development has not received any specific request from the Government of Rajasthan for special assistance for rural development programmes. The major rural development programmes of this Ministry being implemented in Rajasthan, viz., IRDP, NREP, RLEGP, DPAP and DDP are regular programmes under which funds are allocated to the States according to prescribed criteria. According to these criteria, the Central share of Rajasthan for these programmes for the year 1986-87 are as under :—

Programme	(Rs. in lakhs)
	Central allocation of funds for 1986-87
I.R.D.P.	1261.77
N.R.E.P.	892.00
R.L.E.G.P.	1941.00
D.P.A.P.	225.00
D.D.P.	3000.00

NOTE : R.L.E.G.P. and D.D.P. are entirely funded by the Central Government. In the case of other programmes matching shares are to be provided by the State Govts.)

In addition a quantity of 19400 mts. of foodgrains each has been allocated to the Government of Rajasthan under NREP and RLEGP for the first two quarters of 1968-87. Any assistance required in the context of natural calamities is given separately as advance plan assistance under scarcity relief. The Government of Rajasthan requested release of additional foodgrains under NREP and a quantity of two lakh mts. has been sanctioned to them.

The Government of Rajasthan has made a request for extension of DRAP to 20 blocks for the districts of Tonk, Bharatpur, Jhalawar, Ajmer, Sawai Madhopur and Udaipur and for extension of DDP to fringe areas of Sirohi, Jaipur, Ajmer and Udaipur. No proposal for extension of programmes to new areas

during the Seventh Plan is under consideration of the Government of India.

As regards drought relief a ceiling of expenditure amounting to Rs. 3659.00 lakhs for 1986-87 (upto 30.6.86) to Rajasthan for drought relief has been approved by this Ministry.

[English]

Time given to Language Programme on Doordarshan

7298. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the time given for performance in Doordarshan to different languages/State culture of the country during the month of February, 1986 showing the details of expenditure as operational expenses in each case ;

(b) the policy of Doordarshan in this respect ;

(c) the changes made in this respect during the last two years ;

(d) how a new programme as regular feature for a language and State culture is accepted and at which level the decision is taken ; and

(e) the new programme alongwith their names accepted during the last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Right of Fishermen of East Godavari District

7299. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : DR. T. KALPANA DEVI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a detailed memorandum from East

Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh highlighting problems and difficulties faced by fishermen most of whom are residing in coastal areas and upland areas covering about 1000 km coastal belt but who continue to live and work under heavy odds and near poverty ;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government have received a memorandum from Shri T.S.L. Naicker, MLA, East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh regarding introduction of welfare schemes for the benefit of fishermen and for the development of fisheries in Andhra Pradesh. The memorandum requested for provision of link roads, water supply, medical facilities, educational facilities, housing, stipend for fishermen for undertaking training, fishery requisities, supply of fingerlings on subsidised basis, installation of guide lights, insurance schemes, formation of district and State Fisheries Advisory Committee, establishment of fisheries bank etc.

(b) Fisheries is basically a State subject. Action on almost all the points raised in the memorandum is required to be taken by the Government of Andhra Pradesh. However, Central Government are implementing various schemes through the State Government for the benefit of fishermen and development of fisheries in the State. A National Welfare Fund for Fishermen Society has been registered to provide welfare and civic amenities such as housing, drinking water supply, educational assistance and other welfare measures for fishermen. A Centrally sponsored Group Accident Insurance Scheme for active fishermen is also under implementation in the country. However, the Government of Andhra Pradesh have not yet implemented this scheme but are known to have a scheme for exgratia payment to the families of active fishermen who die while engaged in fishing. The position with regard to various points raised in the memorandum has been explained to Shri Naicker, MLA.

[*Translation*]

Language News Service

7300. SHRI KANWAR RAM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have agreed to provide assistance to the Press Trust of India and the United News of India for starting Language News Service ;

(b) whether the Language News Services being provided by Hindustan Samachar and Samachar Bharati have been found unsatisfactory and Akashvani and Doordarshan have also declined to avail of their services ; and

(c) if so, the alternative arrangements made by Akashvani and Doordarshan to secure language news ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) No, Sir. The Govt. have not given assistance to Press Trust of India or United News of India for starting language news service.

(b) Yes, Sir. The News Services Division of All India Radio discontinued subscription to these agencies w.e.f. 10.1.86.

(c) The United News of India started a language news service called UNIVARTA. All India Radio and Doordarshan have started subscribing to the same,

[*English*]

Features of Public Sector put out by Doordarshan

7301. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of features put out by the Doordarshan in 1984-85 on the role of public sector in the economy of the country ; and

(b) how many such features have been put out in 1985-86 and what are the proposals for 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Training to Farmers by Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sikkim

7302. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of batches of farmers trained so far in Krishi Vigyan Kendra of Sikkim ; and

(b) the number of beneficiaries and outlay approved for 1985-86 and 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) In all, 190 training courses/batches in different disciplines of agriculture and animal husbandry have been organized for the farmers in Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sara-nsa, Sikkim, upto 15th April, 1986.

(b) In all, 2156 trainees have been trained upto 15th April, 1986. The budget outlay approved for 1985-86 was Rs. 6.35 lakhs. The budget outlay proposed for the year 1986-87 is Rs. 5.90 lakhs.

Assistance to Karnataka under DPAP

7303. SHRI SRIKANT DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of Central assistance provided in the last three years to Karnataka under Drought Prone Area Programme ;

(b) the measures undertaken during these years to mitigate the distress of drought affected people in those areas ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) ; (a) Under the Drought Prone Areas Programme the following amounts of central assistance were released to the State of Karnataka during the last three years :

Financial year	Central assistance released
1983-84	525
1984-85	525
1985-86	426

(b) and (c). The main thrust of the efforts of the Drought Prone Areas Programme is restoration of ecological balance and optimum utilisation of the land, water, livestock and human resources to mitigate the effects of drought and reduce the fluctuations of income, through an integrated area approach for infrastructure development. The programme is of supplemental nature and, to achieve the desired results, is to be integrated with employment programmes like NREP and RLEGP, anti-poverty programme of IRDP, other, state/central schemes and also with funds released for scarcity relief.

The main sectors of activity under DPAP, in Karnataka, are agriculture, including soil and water conservation works, minor irrigation, afforestation and animal husbandry. The major physical achievements during the last three years

were as follows :—

Sector	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86 (provisional) (upto December, 1985)
Soil & Moisture conservation (ha)	2405	13271	3106
Creation of irrigation potential (ha)	3060	1443	2660
Forestry & Pasture Development (ha)	3915	4293	3569
Employment generated (000 mandays)	1515	5295	2005

In addition, the following amounts have also been released to the State of Karnataka as Central assistance for scarcity relief in areas affected by drought for employment generation, drinking water, agricultural inputs, cattle conservation etc.

For the year	(Rs. in lakhs)
1983-84	1079
1984-85	2973
1985-86	5313

Construction of Pellet Plant at Mangalore

7304. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated cost of the pellet plant under construction at Mangalore ,

(b) the capacity of a pellet plant ;

(c) the time by which the pellet plant is expected to be completed ; and

(d) the steps taken to expedite the completion of the pellet plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) The estimated cost of the pellet plant at Mangalore is Rs. 103.50 crores ?

(b) The capacity of the pellet plant is to be 3 million tonnes per annum.

(c) The pellet plant has been completed and initial commissioning runs have started.

(d) Does not arise.

Development of Oilseed in Karnataka

7305. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Karnataka has vast potential for oilseed development ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken for the development of oilseeds in the State during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Karnataka is one of the State among major oilseed growing States.

(b) During 1983-84, three Centrally Sponsored Schemes, namely, Intensive Oilseeds Development Programme, Extension of Oilseeds to New Irrigated Areas and Sunflower Development for the development of oilseeds were in operation in Karnataka State. From 1984-85, a compact National Oilseeds Development Project re-orienting and integrating all the schemes, was put into operation in the State for the development of various oilseeds such as groundnut, sunflower, safflower, sesamum, niger, linseed and castor. Under this project, various incentives are provided for critical inputs to induce the farmers for better cultivation of oilseeds.

Dryland Development Projects in States

7306. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount earmarked for dry land development projects in 1984-85 and 1985-86 ;

(b) the amount allocated to Karnataka and other States for the purpose ; and

(c) the details of dry land development programme implemented in Karnataka and other States during these years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) During 1984-85 and 1985-86 for Dryland Development two schemes namely (i) Central Sector Scheme for Propagation of Water Conservation/Harvesting Technology for Dry Farming Areas ; and (ii) Centrally

Sponsored Scheme for popularisation of Seed-cum-Fertilizer Drills, Growing of improved varieties and application of fertilizer etc. were implemented. The amount earmarked under these schemes are given in the enclosed statement. Besides several other schemes including World Bank assisted Pilot Project for Watershed Development in Rainfed Areas and Kandi Watershed and Area Development Project were also implemented during these years under State/Central Sector under which Dryland development aspect was also taken care of.

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) Through various programmes the appropriate technologies available and suitable for different dryland areas have been popularised.

Statement

(Rs. in Lakh)

S. No.	States	Funds Released during 1984-85 and 1985-86			
		Central Sector Scheme for propagation of Water Conservation/ Harvesting Technology for Dry Farming Areas		Centrally Sponsored Scheme Popularisation of Seed-cum-Fertilizer Drills, Growing of improved varieties of application of fertilizer etc.	
		1984-85	1985-86	1984-85	1985-86
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5.050	4.00	12.46	9.770
2.	Bihar	5.050	—	—	—
3.	Gujarat	5.050	—	8.42	—
4.	Haryana	32.345	5.00	—	2.555
5.	Himachal Pradesh	14.920	4.00	4.78	—
6.	Karnataka	7.231	—	4.79	—
7.	Kerala	5.050	—	4.78	—
8.	Madhya Pradesh	20.412	—	19.24	—
9.	Maharashtra	5.050	2.00	4.78	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Orissa	5.050	—	4.78	—
11.	Punjab	5.050	—	—	0.552
12.	Rajasthan	5.050	—	—	—
13.	Uttar Pradesh	34.087	10.00	20.95	—
14.	West Bengal	5.050	—	—	—
15.	Tamil Nadu	0.050	—	—	—
		159.495	25.00	85.00	12.877

**Damage Caused to Paddy by 'Salvinia'
(African Payal) in Kuttanad (Kerala)**

7307. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that due to the menace of "Salvinia" (African Payal) the farmers of Kuttanad, the rice bowl of Kerala, are incurring much loss of production in paddy cultivation ;

(b) whether Government have any programme for the destruction of 'Salvinia' ; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to look into the problem and find some remedial measures to save the farmers from the menace of 'Salvinia' ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Government are aware about the menace of 'Salvinia' (African Payal) in Kuttanad District of Kerala.

(b) and (c). The State Government have taken measures to control this menace. According to the State Government, weedicides are effective to control this weed but in view of the peculiar ecosystem and in the absence of protected water supply, weedicides cannot be advocated. Hence, only mechanical removal

is the alternative. Recently, a breakthrough has been achieved in controlling this weed by adopting biological control with the help of an exotic weevil cryptobagous Salviniae. The Kerala Agricultural University has recommended the use of this and the State Government has already initiated action to educate the farmers about the use of this weevil. During March, 1986, the State Government distributed 50,000 packets of Salviniae weevil to the farmers of Kuttanad area and other districts. The result so far are reported to be encouraging.

Research of Bottling of Coconut Water

7308. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to conduct research for the bottling of tender coconut water and keeping it fresh without being spoiled ; and

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

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

(b) Bottling of tender coconut water is unlikely to be an economic proposition. A process has, however, been developed

for bottling coconut water from mature nuts, which is a by-product, by the Regional Research Laboratory, Trivandrum and has already been offered to a firm for commercial use.

Research on Bottling of Sweet Toddy

730. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to conduct research for the bottling of sweet toddy which does not contain alcohol, so as to keep it fresh without fermentation ; and

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

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

(b) Work has already been carried out earlier in India and Sri Lanka using chemical preservatives and also by heat sterilisation.

Manufacture of Utensils and Appliances by SAIL

7310. SHRIMATI BASAVRAJESWARI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Steel Authority of India Limited is manufacturing utensils and appliances ;

(b) if so, the type of utensils and appliances manufactured ; and

(c) whether there will be any difference in quality and price of such utensils manufactured by private sector and public sector undertaking ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. Steel Authority of India Limited is not manufacturing utensils and appliances. However, for promoting sale of cold rolled stainless steel produced by the Salem Steel Plant, SAIL has appointed certain SSI Units to convert Salem

stainless steel sheets/coils into utensils such as Dinner Sets and other table-ware. These utensils are then marketed by SAIL.

(c) As the quantity of Salem stainless steel is comparable to international standards and is the best in the country, the utensils made out of this will be of superior quality. One of the objectives behind launching of these quality products is to make them available in the domestic market at a reasonable price and through such a measure, active demand stimulation also.

Ore Production at Donimalai Unit of NMDC

7313. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of ore produced by the Donimalai unit of the National Mineral Development Corporation located in Bellary district, Karnataka during the last one year ;

(b) whether any proposals are pending before Government for the expansion of the said unit during this year ; and

(c) the total labour strength at present in Donimalai mines ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) The total quantity of ore produced by the Donimalai unit of the National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) during the last year was 23.30 lakh tonnes.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) As on 31.3.1986, the total staff strength in the Donimalai unit of the National Mineral Development Corporation was 1456 comprising 104 executives and 1352 non-executives.

Kudremukh Iron Ore Project

7314. KUMARI D.K. THARADEVI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) when the Kudremukh Iron Ore Project was set up and at what cost ; and

(b) the financial investment and return till date ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) The Kudremukh Iron Ore Project was set up in April, 1976. The sanctioned capital cost estimates of the Project was Rs. 546.80 crores.

(b) The actual expenditure incurred on the Project is Rs. 516.87 crores. The Project was implemented under an agreement with Iran for supply of iron ore concentrate to the steel mills of Iran over a period of 21 years at the rate of 7.5 million tonnes per year. Since Iran did not fulfill the contract, and since the product was tailor-made for Iran, the company has had to identify alternate buyers. As a result of the poor capacity utilisation the Company has been incurring losses.

Shrimp Catches by Foreign Trawlers

7315. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are empowered under existing Maritime laws to cancel rights of foreign charter fishing vessels if they fish for shrimp ;

(b) whether Government are aware that foreign charter boats are carrying away shrimp from our waters ; and

(c) the steps taken to cancel such charter rights to save our fishermen ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). As per the Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Rules, 1982, the chartered foreign fishing vessels are prohibited from undertaking shrimping operation for the exploitation of coastal shrimp. Violation of the rules is punishable with fine as well as cancellation of charter permits. There is no ban on the chartered vessels to exploit

the deep sea shrimp. No reports of large shrimp catch in chartered vessels have been received.

(c) The area of operation of the chartered vessels specified by the Government ensures that the operation of these vessels does not clash with the interests of traditional fishermen and small mechanised boat operators. Cancellation of charter permits can be done only for contravention of the relevant provisions of the Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Act, 1981 and the Rules made thereunder.

Withdrawal of Funding Support from SAIL

7316. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to withdraw their investment funding support and interest holidays from Steel Authority of India ;

(b) whether there is any indication as to how much surplus SAIL will have to create during 1986-87 in order to stand on its own ; and

(c) the measures being adopted by the public sector steel industry to deal with and come out of financial problems, plant-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) ; (a) and (b). The 1986-87 approved capital schemes programme of SAIL of 540.96 crores will not require any budgetary support from Government. This programme is planned to be financed by SAIL's internal resources (Rs. 240.96 crores) and through loans from the Steel Development Fund (Rs. 300 crores).

(c) In order to make steel plants more profitable and enable generation of the required quantum of surplus to meet future capital expenditure requirements on various capital schemes, the following measures have been/are being taken :—

(i) Increase in total production and also production of demand orien-

- ted products by diversifying the product mix.
- (ii) Improvement of techno-economic parameters and energy conservation.
 - (iii) Improvement of yields of all products and better recovery of wastages and secondary arisings.
 - (iv) Reduced inventories and working capital.
 - (v) Improved maintenance of plants and equipments for better availability.
 - (vi) Optimise captive power generation.
 - (vii) Ensure adequate and right quality inputs.
 - (viii) Modernisation, technological up-gradation and re-furbishing of the existing ageing und obsolescent plant/equipment.
 - (ix) Intensive research and development efforts.
 - (x) Control on administrative expenditure.
 - (xi) In order to bring a sense of belonging and participation among the workers and other employees of the plants/units, new work culture/organisational discipline is being introduced.

Pooled Buffer Stock of SMP

7317. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether under Operation Flood-II by mid-1985, the second phase, the pool was to handle a total of 129,000 MT skimmed milk powder and 36,000 MT of butter oil and the donated commodities were to end to zero-level by mid-1985 ; if so, the actuals ; and

(b) whether by mid-1985, the pooled buffer stock was to consist of 15,000 MT of SMP and 7000 MT of Butter/Butteroil, if so, the actuals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Under Operation Flood II, it was projected that over a 7 year period, a total quantity of 2,07,000 MT of skimmed milk powder and 56,000 MT of butter oil would enter the pooled buffer stock. During 1984-85, the Indian Dairy Corporation received from EEC 48969.278 MT of skimmed milk powder, 15859.397 MT of butter oil and 6421.050 MT of butter.

(b) In the Seventh year of operation, it was projected that 15,000 MT of indigenously procured skimmed milk powder and 7000 MT equivalent conserved fat would enter the pooled buffer stock. However, during 1984-85, 8177 MT of skimmed milk powder and 601 MT of White Butter were received from indigenous suppliers, which were pooled with the gifted commodities.

Permission to Continue H.S.C.L.

7319. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Hindustan Steel Works Construction Limited which was on the verge of winding up has been permitted to continue ;

(b) if so, the names of the steel plants in the country that have placed orders on HSCL for fabrication and erection jobs and the value thereof ;

(c) how many such steel plants are there in Andhra Pradesh and what are the jobs assigned to the company for the purpose ; and

(d) the extent to which such orders have helped the company and its workers ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) The Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limi-

ted has been facing the problem of heavy cumulative losses and surplus labour for the last several years. The Government is seized of the problem and is examining various alternatives to deal with it.

(b) Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited has obtained orders valuing about Rs. 120 crores from steel plants for fabrication and erection jobs since 1972. The names of the plants are :—

- (i) Bokaro Steel Plant, Bokaro
- (ii) Bhilai Steel Plant, Bhilai
- (iii) Durgapur Steel Plant, Durgapur
- (iv) Indian Iron & Steel Company Ltd., Burnpur
- (v) Rourkela Steel Plant, Rourkela
- (vi) Salem Steel Plant ; and
- (vii) Visakhapatnam Steel Plant.

(c) Only one of the above steel plants viz., Visakhapatnam Steel Plant is Andhra Pradesh. The jobs assigned to the company are :

- (i) Civil works
- (ii) Supply, fabrication and erection of steel structures ; and
- (iii) equipment supply and erection works.

(d) Such orders have facilitated the company in meeting a part of the overhead cost of the unit and also in gainfully utilising a part of the surplus workforce.

Requirement Vis-a-Vis Consumption of Milk

7320. SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) what is the latest average consumption of milk per person in India ;
- (b) whether it is sufficient ;
- (c) if not, when Government expect to achieve a stage of adequate milk con-

sumption by Indians to ensure minimum health needs ; and

(d) which state has the minimum and which the maximum consumption of milk per person ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The data for average consumption of milk per person in India is not available. However the per capita availability of milk per day in 1984-85 in India was estimated at 148 gms as against the requirement of 220 gms per person per day as recommended by the Indian Council of Medical Research.

(c) According to the projections made in the 7th Five Year Plan, the milk production is expected to reach 51 million tonnes in 1989-90. The per capita availability of milk per day thus works out to 171 gms assuming human population of 816 million in 1989-90.

(d) Punjab State has the maximum and Nagaland the minimum per capita per day availability of milk.

Setting up of T.V. Centres at State Capitals

7321. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of State capitals where there are no T.V. Centres ; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken for setting up T.V. centres in the remaining Capitals of States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). TV transmitter centres already exist at the capitals of all States except the common capital (Chandigarh) of Punjab and Haryana. Chandigarh, however, receives TV service from high power transmitter at Kasauli. The VII Plan of Doordarshan includes establishment of a 100 Watt transmitter at Chandigarh and a 1 KW transmitter at

the capital of Haryana. TV studio centres either already exist or are in the process of being set up, as on-going VI Plan schemes, at the capitals of all States except those of Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Tripura. Establishment of TV studio centres at the capitals of these six States has also been provided for in the VII Plan of Doordarshan.

Modernisation of Steel Plants

7322. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Japanese high level technology mission recently visited India to advise on the modernisation of Steel Plants, if so, the details thereof ; and

(b) the outcome of the discussions held and the follow up action taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) and (b). A preparatory survey team from the Japan International Corporation Agency (JICA) visited India from 26th February to 7th March, 1986. It was agreed that, JICA would prepare a feasibility report on the modernisation of the Burnpur plant of IISCO. This report is expected to be submitted by JICA by April, 1987.

Steel Re-rolling Capacity

7323. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the present steel re-rolling capacity available in the country and the demand for re-rolled material ;

(b) whether Government propose to allow further creation of re-rolling capacity ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) As per the assessment made by the Technical Committee on Re-rolling Industry, 1980, set up by the Department of Steel, the capacity of 1061 re-rolling mills was 20.68

million tonnes per annum. The capacity of units not assessed by the Committee is not available. The Working Group on the 7th Five Year Plan has projected a demand of 7.3 million tonnes of non-flat re-rolled products during 1986-87.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Compared to the demand for re-rolled products, more than adequate capacity for re-rolling has already been licensed in the country. Government, therefore, do not, generally, favour creation of any fresh capacity.

Funds Distributed by NCDC

7324. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the distribution of funds by the National Co-operative Development Corporation, State-wise during 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 ;

(b) whether Punjab and Haryana had proportionately higher shares of assistance whereas underdeveloped States like Orissa and Bihar had lower proportion and are not getting even their due share ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and steps proposed to correct the imbalance ; and

(d) whether Government propose to lay down any firm guidelines for giving assistance to States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) A statement is given below.

(b) to (d). The National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) provides assistance to cooperatives in various States on the basis of projects prepared by them. Inter-state disparity has crept in the overall assistance provided by NCDC which has been directed to take effective measures to rectify this imbalance. Among the various measures taken is the implementation of a special scheme for cooperatively under-developed States,

provision of assistance on more liberal terms to cooperatively under-developed States and strengthening of administrative arrangements of NDMC in the coopera-

tively under-developed States to remove constraints in project formulation and monitoring of implementation.

Statement

Statement Showing State-wise Disbursement of Financial Assistance by N.C.D.C. during 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of State	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
1.	Andhra Pradesh	655.278	653.124	862.457
2.	Assam	79.170	160.902	356.083
3.	Bihar	530.572	861.171	489.409
4.	Gujarat	257.875	353.244	523.439
5.	Haryana	559.882	211.370	865.595
6.	Himachal Pradesh	222.686	209.288	262.494
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	15.790	—	—
8.	Karnataka	567.906	569.834	704.641
9.	Kerala	183.349	140.310	512.832
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1412.732	1346.527	1117.201
11.	Maharashtra	2675.081	1426.260	1405.336
12.	Manipur	31.934	27.314	88.242
13.	Meghalaya	17.815	19.648	13.144
14.	Nagaland	20.000	—	—
15.	Orissa	637.950	600.507	474.376
16.	Punjab	1031.236	1013.650	808.231
17.	Rajasthan	830.150	518.634	804.688
18.	Sikkim	17.000	40.000	0.049
19.	Tamil Nadu	505.310	823.162	515.820
20.	Tripura	35.020	95.924	45.978
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1890.693	2903.303	2090.278
22.	West Bengal	439.551	494.074	449.084
23.	A & N Island	—	1.860	5.080
24.	Pondicherry	1.950	0.480	4.289
25.	Chandigarh	0.600	—	—
26.	Others	106.104	440.466	433.830
TOTAL		12725.634	12911.052	12032.576

**Allotment of Houses to Government
Employees in Bangalore**

7325. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of Central Government employees working in Bangalore City are finding it difficult to get houses allotted to them ; and

(b) if so, whether Government will urge the Karnataka Government to allot houses to Central Government employees on priority basis ?

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

(b) State Governments do not allot houses to Central Government employees except in few exceptional cases under the reciprocal arrangement. The Central Government cannot, therefore, urge the Karnataka Government to allot houses at Bangalore to Central Government employees.

**Short Term Credits by Cooperatives
and Commercial Banks**

7326. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of short term loans disbursed to farmers by cooperatives and Commercial Banks, State-wise during the year 1985 ;

(b) how much of this amount was covered under comprehensive crop loan insurance scheme, State-wise and agency-wise ;

(c) whether there has been short-fall in the coverage of loans and if so, the reasons for the shortfall ; and

(d) what steps are being taken by Government to improve it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Statewise position regarding short-term loans issued by the Cooperative Credit Institutions during the co-operative year 1984-85 (1st July, 1984 to 30th June, 1985) is given in the statement-I given below. Rs. 1110 crore are estimated to have been advanced as short-term credit by Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks during the year 1984-85. The Statewise break-up in this regard is not available.

(b) Business to the extent of sum insured of Rs. 540.81 crore was done during Kharif 1985. This amount is 150 per cent of the crop loans disbursed by the institutional agencies. The State-wise figures of the coverage are given in Statement II given below. The agency-wise figures regarding coverage under crop insurance were not collected and are, therefore, not available.

(c) The insurance coverage was limited to only five crops namely ; rice, wheat, pulses, oilseeds and millets and that too, only in those areas which were notified as 'defined areas' for the purpose of crop insurance, and in States which had implemented the scheme.

(d) Those States and Union Territories which had not implemented the Crop Insurance Scheme in Kharif 1985 were requested to implement the scheme and as a result of the efforts made by the Central Government, Rajasthan, Jammu & Kashmir, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Goa, Daman and Diu have started implementing the scheme with effect from Rabi 1985-86.

Statement—I

Sl.	Name of State/U.T.	(Rs. in Crore)
		Loans advanced during 1984-85 (Provisional)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	₹87.60
2.	Assam	4.60
3.	Bihar	26.58

1	2	3
4.	Gujarat	166.74
5.	Haryana	175.82
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3.51
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	4.31
8.	Karnataka	114.90
9.	Kerala	300.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	167.31
11.	Maharashtra	311.62
12.	Manipur	0.03
13.	Meghalaya	1.19
14.	Nagaland	2.00
15.	Orissa	59.02
16.	Punjab	332.83
17.	Rajasthan	97.39
18.	Sikkim	0.12
19.	Tamil Nadu	110.80
20.	Tripura	0.35
21.	Uttar Pradesh	221.12
22.	West Bengal	42.00
UNION TERRITORIES		
23.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.08
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.15
25.	Chandigarh	0.032
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.022
27.	Delhi	1.40
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	0.48
29.	Lakshadweep	0.056
30.	Mizoram	0.03
31.	Pondicherry	1.46
TOTAL		2333.56

Statement—II

Sl. No.	Name of the State/U.T.	Amount of sum insured (In Rs.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,76,93,40,000
2.	Bihar	6,70,84,296
3.	Gujarat	1,09,46,10,000
4.	Karnataka	26,99,34,000
5.	Kerala	7,33,11,019
6.	Madhya Pradesh	14,02,35,000
7.	Maharashtra	78,11,11,837
8.	Orissa	17,53,24,359
9.	Tamil Nadu	18,49,62,141
10.	Uttar Pradesh	55,00,00,000
11.	West Bengal	29,48,11,804
12.	Pondicherry	73,94,984
TOTAL :		5,40,81,19,440

Introduction of Indian Broadcasting Programme Service

7327. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have introduced or intend to introduce a new service called the India Broadcasting (Programme) Service ; and

(b) if so, how will this affect the position of those holding high ranks in the department at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government have decided to constitute a new Group 'A' Central Service, called the Indian Broadcasting (Programme) Service with comparable grades and scales found in other similar non-technical Central

Services. The service has not yet been constituted.

(b) In terms of the rules proposed, all those officers in the Programme Cadres of All India Radio/Doordarshan appointed on a regular basis to posts in the scales which would be included in the proposed service are likely to be deemed as members of the new service from the appointed date.

Assistance for Scheme of Tackling Traffic and Transportation Problem in Maharashtra

7328. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have received any proposal of scheme from the Government of Maharashtra to tackle its problem of traffic and transportation ; and

(b) if so, whether Union Government have agreed to provide assistance to the

scheme submitted by the State Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government of Maharashtra approached the Central Government for assistance for the completion of Mankhurd-Belapur Railway line. Modalities of financial assistance are being worked out. The Government of Maharashtra have also sent a proposal on Bombay Urban Transportation seeking World Bank assistance. Certain clarifications have been sought on receipt of which only the feasibility of taking up the project for World Bank assistance can be considered.

Utilisation of Funds for Anganwadi Centres for Cyclone Affected Places

7329. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have received any letter from the Government of Andhra Pradesh to consider and approve the utilisation of the amounts by the State Government in respect of 116 Anganwadi centres being constructed in the cyclone affected areas of Nellore and Chittoor districts ; and

(b) the reasons for the delay in giving approval ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes Sir. The Government of Andhra Pradesh have requested for Government of India's approval for diverting Rs. 62.28 lakhs sanctioned for special nutrition programmes in the wake of cyclone/floods of 1984 towards construction of Anganwadi centres.

(b) The request of the State Government has not been acceded to. The central assistance specifically earmarked for an item like special nutrition programme which aims at providing succour to poorer section of society cannot be allowed to be diverted. The High Level

Committee on relief while considering the matter of inter-sectoral diversion also opined that such diversions should not be allowed as it would amount to deviating from the established principles.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, a very important question from the point of view of India's defence is being raised.

MR. SPEAKER : Without basis I cannot allow Professor. You are working on conjectures. That is not the way.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am not saying that. HBJ pipeline contract was to be given to Snam Progetti.....

MR. SPEAKER : No question.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar) : You always allow Mr. Madhu Dandavate to talk about these peripheral things.

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed him at all because I find him irrelevant today.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Tewary, do you think that defence is peripheral ? Do you know what question is being raised ?

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Sir, You have been promising a debate on Indo-Pakistan relations. Many things have been happening and things are deteriorating including the democratic struggle in Pakistan.....

MR. SPEAKER : You have had a chance in the debate on the Demands for grants of the Ministry of External Affairs.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : We spoke on that. Later we wanted a debate and you promised to allow a debate. What is your ruling on my notice ?

MR. SPEAKER : We will take it later on because we have had a debate on the

Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs. (*Interruption*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : A serious situation has arisen due to the fact that the Wage Board for journalists and non-journalists.....

MR. SPEAKER : You can give me some motion.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Please listen to me. The spirit of the Wage Board is that it should be unanimous.

MR. SPEAKER : You give me some motion.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I have given you. Ignoring the protests of two members who represent the journalists, they have given a majority award.....

MR. SPEAKER : We will call for facts. Shri Kolandaivelu.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam) : I have given notice under rule 193.....

MR. SPEAKER : We can look into it. No problem.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : Cooking gas companies.....

MR. SPEAKER : Not like this. You can give me something. You can just come and see me. We will take it into consideration.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Ask him to make a statement and tell us what they are doing.

MR. SPEAKER : No question.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : It is a very serious matter.....

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Kolandaivelu, you can give me in writing. I will consider; that is enough. I cannot decide here.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Let me say.....

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question of saying; there is no point of order. What Mr. Kolandaivelu says is irrelevant. I have over-ruled him. Not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)**

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) rose—

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Saifuddin, we have got a discussion on the Demands of the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting today.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : The Minister is here. He can make a statement..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA (Sangrur) rose—

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Ramoowalia, I have got your letter and I will go into it.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Please allow me.

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)**

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : I just cannot accept what you are saying.

MR. SPEAKER : You do not understand. Mr. Saifuddin, do not go out of your bounds. This is not a question for privilege nor is it a question for adjournment. Not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)**

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj) : A very serious situation has arisen. It is very unfortunate..... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Order please; please sit down. Mr. Chowdhary, I want you to understand one thing. If you put some adjournment motion, first please read the rules.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : In any form I want to raise it. He must make an apology..... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot raise anything you like. This is very bad. Mr. Saifuddin, behave yourself.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
How are they behaving ?

MR. SPEAKER : When I am on my legs, you have to sit down. That is all. I want to tell you one thing that whatever you do, you first read the rules and then do it accordingly. I am not barring any discussion. I have not barred anything. You have a pertinent question. I agree with it. But you can deal with it in some other way. This is not a question for adjournment. You can raise it today in the debate on the Demands of the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting. You can put a question I will allow it. No question about it.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
Thank you, Sir.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-
WALIA : What about my request.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already taken organisance of it. I am looking into the matter. I have got your letter. I am looking into it.

[Translation]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-
WALIA : The Collector has insulted two M.Ps.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You are repeating it again.

[English]

I cannot do it offhand. I have to find facts.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-
WALIA : You have to protect our rights.

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I have been trying to do. Everything goes according to the rules. I am going to follow the rules. Please sit down ; take your seat.

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam) :
I have given a Calling Attention.....

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot do it like this.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What is your point of order ?

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-
WALIA : To whom should we go ? You have to protect our rights. You are the custodian of the House.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : There are so many things appearing in the press. I am not concerned with them. Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : It is very unfortunate.....

MR. SPEAKER : You can give me in writing. There is nothing important like this.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : I have given a Calling Attention.....

MR. SPEAKER : I will look into it. You cannot draw my attention like this.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA :
Kindly hear me.

MR. SPEAKER : No.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
Please listen to me..... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is irrelevant. There is no basis in this, absolutely no basis at all.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
Without listening..... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : You just come and make me understand what you are talking about because I think it is irrelevant. I do not expect it from you.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
Why are you feeling angry ? If you are angry, I do not want to say anything.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not angry, Sir.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
You can continue to exercise your power and say that you do not want to listen to me. If you do not want to listen to me, I also do not want to say anything.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. That is not the way. I will like to listen to you when it is cogent. You come to me and make me understand because I do not think it is relevant.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have nothing to say, Sir. I take my seat.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri H.K.L. Bhagat.

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. Sit down. Take your seat.....

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot take the law into your own hands. Please, Mr. Kurup.....

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Khurshid Alam. Khan.

12.06 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and Tourism for 1986-87

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and Tourism for 1986-87. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2517/86]

.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gohichettipalayam) : Are you going to allow under 193, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : You Can come to me, Sir. I will listen to you.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Very well, Sir.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : The Assistant Enforcement Directorate has given a statement in the Press.....
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No question like that. Nothing. You can come and see me. This is not the way.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No. Not allowed.....
*(Interruptions)***

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—

Contd.

[*English*]

Detailed Demands for Grants of Ministry of Textiles for 1986-87

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Textiles for 1986-87. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2578/86).....(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Kurup, shall I have to name you ?.....

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : No please. Please sit down. For God's sake sit down. You come and discuss it. This is not the way. You can't do it like this. Please don't do it.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : I have given notice.....(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : You might have given notice but you come and see me. I have to decide that. I have never barred you for anything. You are always welcome.

SHRI H. A. DORA (Sukakulam) : Sir, a number of Telugu Desham M. Ps. have given a notice.....(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Dora, what is your point of order ?

SHRI H.A. DORA : No point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Than what is it ?

SHRI H.A. DORA : We have given a notice.....(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : I can discuss that and you come to me. I am not to discuss notices on the floor of the House here. This is not the place to discuss notices. You can come and discuss it. You are welcome any time. It is your Chamber... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : I am always there, Sir, at your disposal. Your servant is always ready.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

—Contd.

[English]

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Welfare for 1986-87

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Welfare for 1986-87. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2519/86]

Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Central (Amendment) Rules, 1986

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Central (Amendment) Rules, 1986 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 316 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th February, 1986 under sub-section (3) of Section 35 of the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2520/86].

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Finance for 1986-87 and of Parliament Secretaries of the President and Vice-President and Union Public Service Commission for 1986-87

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Finance for 1986-87. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2521/86]
- (2) A copy of Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Parliament, Secretariats of the President and Vice-President and Union Public Service Commission for 1986-87. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2522/86]

Detailed Demands for Grants of Department of Woman's Welfare for 1986-87

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : Sir, on behalf of Shrimati Margaret Alve, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Women's Welfare for 1986-87. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2523/86]

Notification Under Essential Commodities Act, 1955. Review on the Working of and Annual Report of State Farms Corporation of India Ltd., New Delhi for 1984-85 and Statement for delay in laying these papers etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANĀ) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Fertiliser (Control) (Second Amendment) Order, 1986 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 508(E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th March, 1986 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2524/86]

- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—
- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the State Farms Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85.
- (ii) Annual Report of the State Farms Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2525/86]
- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Land Development Banks' Federation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1984-85.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Land Development Banks' Federation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1984-85 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Cooperative Land Development Banks' Federation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1984-85. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2526/86]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Tobacco Growers Federation Limited, Anand, for the year 1983-84, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Cooperative Tobacco Growers Federation Limited, Anand, for the year 1983-84.
- (6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2527-86]
- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of Labour Cooperatives Limited, New Delhi, 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 National Federation of Labour Cooperatives Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85.
- (8) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2528/86]
- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 together with Audited Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Cooperative Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85.
- (10) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 2529/86]
- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Union of India, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Union of India, New Delhi; for the year 1984-85 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Cooperative Union of India, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85.
- (12) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 2530/86].
- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Housing Federation of India, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Housing Federation of India, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the

Government on the working of the National Cooperative Housing Federation of India, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85.

- (14) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 2531/86]

12.08 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

[*English*]

Twenty-eight Report and Minutes

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswer) : Sir, I beg to present the Twenty-eighth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Transport-Department of Surface Transport-Congestion in Ports, and Minutes of the Sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

STATEMENT RE. NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY, 1986

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : The document entitled "Challenge of education—a Policy Perspective" was placed in the Lok Sabha on 20th August, 1985. This paper was discussed in the House on 10, 11 and 12 December, 1985.

There was a nation-wide debate on issues relating to Education Policy. After taking into consideration the outcomes of the debates and various other communications, the ministry of Human Resource Development has prepared a document : National Education Policy, 1986, A Presentation, to serve as the discussion paper in the meetings of the Central Advisory Board of Education and National Development Council which will be held on 27th-28th April and 29th-30th April, 1986 respectively. Copies of this document are

being placed in the Parliament Library for the information of the Hon'ble Members.

The final statement containing the draft National Education Policy 1986 will be placed before this House for consideration and approval during the current Session of Parliament.

12.09 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[Translation]

- (i) **Need to set up industries in the Public Sector in every district of Madhya Pradesh, particularly in Bundelkhand**

SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN (Damoh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the House to the following matter of public importance under rule 377.

Bundelkhand is a backward and no-industry region of Madhya Pradesh. It lacks resources also. The people of this region have to migrate to big cities, leaving their hearths and homes behind. The people, who are left there, indulge in crimes like thefts and dacoities. As a result thereof, an atmosphere of terror always prevails there.

I would, therefore, submit that for the development of Bundelkhand, a big industry must be established in each district in the public sector. The Central Government should provide every kind of facility to those people who are willing to set up industries there so that the development of that area takes place and the people may get employment opportunities and they may not have to migrate to the cities.

[English]

- (ii) **Demand to restart the Rohtas Group of Industries, Bihar**

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): Sir, the Rohtas Group of Industries in Dalmia Nagar, Rohtas in Bihar, comprises of industries like Paper, Cement, Asbestos, Steel, Vanaspati, Engineering goods, etc. This is the main industrial group of Bihar, employing 8,000 people in Paper Industry,

1,200 in Cement Industry, 600 in Asbestos Industry, 600 in Vanaspati Industry, 2,000 in General Offices and many others in other industries making a total of 15,000 people. They were getting about Rs. 1 crore by way of salary/wages. The Industrial Groups was incurring an additional expenditure of Rs. 1 crore on other accounts. Lakhs of families of Dohri in Bihar were earning their livelihood from these industries.

These industries have been lying idle for nearly three years. It is learnt that an amount of Rs. 25 crores is outstanding against them. It is estimated that Rs. 60 crores will be required to re-start these industries.

At present, the people who were working in them are all on the verge of starvation. Some of them have lost their lives.

The employees were not paid their salaries. The Supreme Court had given a verdict for payment of salaries/wages to the employees but the same have not been paid so far.

Representations were made in the matter to the Prime Minister, the Minister of Industries, Government of India and Chief Minister of Bihar. Several letters were written to the owners of the Industrial Group mentioning that the Industries established by them were sinking. But nothing has been done to re-start the Industries.

Therefore, the Government is urged upon to look into the matter and take steps to facilitate the re-starting of Rohtas Group of Industries to enable the people affected to earn their livelihood. This is a matter of urgent public importance.

- (iii) **Need to revert to earlier time Schedule and route of Super fast Train 915 and 916 running between Puri and New Delhi**

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore): To fulfil the long-cherished demand of the users as well as of the State Government of Orissa, the Railways have introduced the Superfast Train 915 and 916 from the major tourist spot and famous holy place Puri to New Delhi from November 1984,

[Shri Chintamani Jena]

which was connecting the State Capital Bhubaneswar with the Union capital Delhi New Delhi by the Super-fast train and was running in the route via Kharagpur, Adra, Gaya, Mughalsarai, Allahabad, Kanpur and Tundla and was taking 33 hours to cover 2136 kms. of distance. As the train 175/176 Neelanchal Express was reaching New Delhi Railway Station at 21.30 hrs. causing much difficulties and inconveniences to thousands of commuters, there was constant demand of the users to fix up the timings of these two trains in such a way that the train No. 175 may reach New Delhi before 18.00 hrs. so that the passengers may not face difficulties in reaching their destinations in Delhi/New Delhi. Taking all these facts into account, the timings of these newly introduced train 915/916 were so fixed as to leave New Delhi at a 7.10 hrs. and to reach New Delhi at 18.25 hrs. which was very convenient to the passengers. But, due to the reasons best known to the authorities, the timings and routes were suddenly changed from 1st April, 1986, which has created strong discontentment and resentment among the commuters, as these 915/916 trains are taking 36 hours in place of 33 hours and leaving New Delhi at 6.00 hours in place of 7.10 hours and reaching New Delhi at 21.30 hours instead of 18.25 hours. But in practice, it is taking 38 hours to 40 hours as the train 915 reaching New Delhi every day late by one and a half hours to three hours and this is a daily feature. Similar is the case with 916, which reaches Puri 3 to 4 hours late every day.

In such circumstances, I would request the Hon. Minister for Transport to reconsider the whole issue and the previous timings and routes, for these 915/916 trains may be revived immediately to redress the genuine grievances and difficulties of the users.

[Translation]

(iv) **Need to provide electricity in unauthorised colonies of Delhi and also to the farmers for threshing of grains**

SHRI BHARAT SINGH (Outer Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, lakhs of houses have come up in the unauthorised colonies in Delhi. Out of 612 colonies, some have

been regularised while others in the list have not been regularised so far. Electric connections have not been provided to them whereas the same amount of electricity of the Government is consumed. The children living in these colonies also want to study in the electric light. The residents will make payment of electricity bills to DESU, which will add to its income. Government should get those houses surveyed which have been built before 1981 and declare them as authorised so that they may be provided with electric connection. The rest of the colonies, out of the 612 colonies, have also been surveyed. They should be provided electric connections without delay. Now-a-days, the farmers are bringing their crops in the market. They should also be provided electricity for threshing their crops. This year also such arrangements should be made, as were done last year, so that the farmers may be able to take wheat to their houses before the rains. The rains spoil the foodgrains. The farmers should, therefore, be provided electricity round the clock.

[English]

(v) **Need to connect Ahmednagar town with Vayudoot service**

SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL (Ahmednagar): Ahmednagar district is an important area of Maharashtra. Out of 67 Cooperative Sugar Factories in Maharashtra, 17 Sugar Factories are located in Ahmednagar district alone. Besides, a number of other industries are located there and more are coming up. The district headquarter is located at Ahmednagar town. At present Ahmednagar town is not connected with air service in spite of sufficient traffic generated by industrial development. People are put to inconvenience in the absence of Air connection with Bombay. It is suggested that Ahmednagar town should be connected with 'Vayudoot' service as early as possible.

(vi) **Need to give early clearance to Palavaram Project, Andhra Pradesh**

SHRI GOPAL KRISHNA THOTA (Kakinada): The Government has set up a separate

department for ground water, namely, Central Ground Water Board. Its main purpose is to bring up the water from the ground. But gradually the water level is going down. The bore wells are giving trouble in almost the whole of the State of Andhra Pradesh. Some experts have advised that if there is any flow of water the borewells level will not be going down. Andhra Pradesh is one of the best rice producing States in the country. In Andhra Pradesh plenty of water resources are there. That water should be stored through the projects. Polavaram project is one of them. Under Polavaram left canal some parts of the East Godavari District and Visakhapatnam districts will be benefited. Through right canal, West Godavari District and Krishna District will be benefited. We can provide Navigational facilities in the Godavari river in the left main canal up to Visakhapatnam. Through this project we will get power generation also. So, please give early clearance to the Polavaram project.

(vii) Need to set up a second unit of Digital Electronic Switching Equipment Factory at Bangalore

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South) : Sir, early in 1983, the Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore and the Ministry of Communication decided for the establishment of Digital Electronic Switching Equipment Factory costing Rs. 250/- crores in Bangalore at the ITI complex. The ITI had requested the State Government for land, water and power. The Government of Karnataka committed all these three requirements.

However, quite contrary to the recommendations of the concerned Ministry and the ITI, a decision was taken to locate the factory at Gonda in Uttar Pradesh over-ruling the technical opinion and the administrative recommendation of the concerned Ministry.

The Prime Minister in his letter dated 29-5-1985 has assured that there is no proposal for changing the second ESS factory from Bangalore. The hon. Minister for Communication has stated categorically in reply to the demands of his Ministry last year that the ESS II factory would be set up in Bangalore soon.

It is shocking that the hon. Minister for Communication in reply to a supplementary on 8-4-1986 has stated that the factory may not be set up at all in Bangalore due to lack of funds.

The people of Karnataka are very much agitated over this. If this factory is not set up, about 5,000 to 6,000 workers in ITI will have to be retrenched.

I, therefore, urge the Centre to keep up the promises and set up a second unit of Digital Electronic Switching Equipment factory at Bangalore.

(viii) Need to open the blocked routes as roads lying incomplete on the border of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh States.

SHRI JUJHAR SINGH (Jhalawar) : Sir, Jhalawar parliamentary constituency is one of the most backward areas of Rajasthan and it is located on one extreme of the State on the Borders of Madhya Pradesh which encircle it from three sides.

Jhalawar constituency is geographically closer to the towns of Indore, Ujjain, Mandisor, Guna, Gwalior and even Bhopal compared with the capital and most district towns of Rajasthan State. In view of its location and geographical proximity with Madhya Pradesh, the prosperity of the area depends on its being open out to M.P. towns by completing the roads leading to such towns and left incomplete at about a dozen and half places in Dag, Chaumehla, Bakani, Manoharthana, Pirawa, Chabra, Kishen Ganj and Shahbad tehsils.

Most of this area is a dacoit infested area which, as a matter of policy, is required to have a free communication system between bordering States from the law and order and the security point of view. Since nothing practical has been done to lay down roads or to complete the missing links between the roads on two sides, the development of Kota and Jhalawar districts has suffered a lot and the law and order situation has also continued to remain precarious.

In view of these facts, and in the interest of the development of a backward

[Shri Jujhar Singh]

area, I will request the Minister of Transport to expedite the completion of national highway and to open up the blocked routes on roads lying incomplete on the borders of the Rajasthan and the Madhya Pradesh States.

12.23 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL),
1986-87—Contd.

[English]

(i) Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies
Contd.

MR. SPEAKER : May I now have the attention of the Houses? We have got the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry on Food and Supplies now which are going on. We should try to finish it at the earliest. And then, we finish the demands relating to the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting by this night.

Can it be done?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. SPEAKER : So, day after tomorrow, we will have agriculture. I think, the House will agree with me. At any time, if you want to sit longer, I don't mind. You can sit longer and finish the business. Thank you.

Shri A.K. Panja. Please be brief.

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) : Thank you, Sir. I almost covered many of the points raised by the hon. Members. But after scrutinising it, I found some points need to be answered. I go point-wise because the time is short.

From the North eastern region, the hon. Member, Mr. Chingwang Konyak raised the point regarding occasional shortage of foodgrains because of the mountainous terrain, movement difficulties

specially during rains. Certain steps have been taken to cover these difficulties, say programme for additional storage capacity of 1.53 lakh tonnes in 24 centres in Northeastern region which includes 0.30 lakh tonnes for Nagaland. As the hon. Member being from Nagaland has stressed this point, it has also been taken up. In Nagaland, it is proposed to construct a capacity of 5,000 tonnes of storage each at Mokukchong, Tuensang, Mon and Kohima and 10,000 tonnes at Dimapur.

In fact, taking into consideration the difficulties of the North Eastern region, we have augmented the supplies and we have always attempted that two months' requirements should be kept in reserve.

As on 1st of February, 1984 the stock reserve was 65,750 metric tonnes. As on 1st February, 1985 it increased to 79,080 and I am happy to say that on 1st February, 1986 we could make it 1,84,570 which will take care of the problems of the North-Eastern region.

Another point raised by Shri Syed Masudal Hossain is as to why we are going for this CAP system of storage. The reasons are well known. Because of the good harvesting and good procurement, the capacity available after being utilised so far as covered storages are concerned, the excess shall have to be kept under the CAP system. The total of 20.01 million tonnes is the covered storage capacity of F.C.I. under the CAP system, as on 1st January, 1986 we have kept a little over 4 million tonnes which was available with FCI.

The details I have already given during Question hour in answer to a question put to me. I need not go into the details now.

Shri B.V. Patil raised a point to stop auction of foodgrains. It is known—we have also stated as a policy matter—we have stopped it because the need was over, as from 1st April, 1986. The Department of Food has also agreed to provide 2 million tonnes of rice and wheat for NREP and RLEGP.

The next point raised by Shrimati Basavarajeswary is to make higher allocation so far as drought areas are concerned. So far as drought areas are

concerned, in addition to the stocks which are going already, the Ministry of Agriculture has drawn up a scheme for the distribution of foodgrains at subsidised rates among the workers engaged on relief works and have requested the State Government and Union Territories to indicate what is their requirement so far as giving to the people in the drought-affected area through this programme is concerned. We are working on that and, so far as the stock position is concerned, there is no difficulty. Immediately we get replies from the affected States concerned, the supply would start.

Another very relevant point raised by Shrimati Prabhawati Gupta is regarding tribals in Bihar. I looked into it in detail. We find that including specially subsidised grains in the ITDP areas presently Bihar Government allocation of rice is 25,000 tonnes and of wheat is 72,000 tonnes, for public distribution system. As per the information available, as on 31-3-86, we find that the position is that a quantity of 25,084 tonnes of wheat and 1,624 tonnes of rice had already been lifted by the State of Bihar for distribution in the tribal areas.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) :
What about Orissa.

SHRI A.K. PANJA : About Orissa, I have to look into it. This is the question about Bihar.

So far as the responsibility of making them available to the tribals is concerned, under the present system, it is the State Government's responsibility and I am sure that they will ensure that the supplies are made when we have supplied this.

Dr. Datta Samant raised a point on the distribution of levy sugar. Records show that 3.13 lakh tonnes of levy sugar per month is released for the allocation of State Government.

The State-wise quota, as we find, has been fixed on the basis of 425 grammes monthly per capita for making it available for the projected population as on 1st of October, 1983.

The system is that 18 States and Union Territories are getting it direct and regarding the other 13 States and Union Territories are concerned, for them the FCI is acting as the wholesaler and is supplying to them. Levy sugar is being distributed at a uniform retail price of Rs. 4.80 per kg. from 1st December 1985.

Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil raised a point regarding co-operative sugar factories. Although the policy has not yet been announced but certain priorities are already fixed and looking at the good performance of the co-operatives in the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat, the priorities are as follows. We give priority for licensing—the first category is the co-operative, second is the public sector and the third is the private sector. Of course, they have to comply with other formalities of the new policy.

Shri Syed Hussain raised the question that so far as the State of West Bengal is concerned, there was less allocation of foodgrains. I had the matter checked up. I found that the rice allocation and offtake in lakhs of tonnes so far as the month of February is concerned, was 1.25 lakhs tonnes allotment and offtake was only 0.48 lakhs tonnes. For March the allocation was 1.25 lakhs tonnes of rice and offtake was only 0.48 lakhs tonnes.

12.32 hrs.

[SHRI BASAVARAJESWARI *in the Chair.*]

In wheat also the allocation for February was 1.26 lakhs tonnes but the offtake was only 0.46 lakhs tonnes. For March the allocation was 1.26 lakhs tonnes and the offtake was only 0.46 lakh tonnes. Similarly we find that the wheat allocation for flour mill so far as West Bengal is concerned is 1.07 lakhs tonnes for February and the offtake was 0.45 lakhs tonnes. March allocation was 1.07 lakhs tonnes and the offtake was only 0.43 lakhs tonnes. Therefore, we found that there is no substance that West Bengal need more allocation. In fact the figures show that whatever was allotted was not taken for the purposes of public distribution through the fair price shops.

[Shri A. K. Panja]

Even in respect of rice—it is mainly a rice-eating State—and also wheat for flour mills they have not lifted the allocations made.

A point raised by the hon. member is regarding the scheme of special subsidy. The scheme of special subsidy so far as the Centre is concerned is already known. But I want to emphasize that under the scheme rice of common variety is given at Rs. 1.60 kg. and in retail it is given at a flat rate of Rs. 1.85. Wheat—Rs. 1.25 per kg. is the central issue price and the end retail price is Rs. 1.50 kg.

We found that so far as the tribal regions are concerned which the members asked about 57 million people living in ITDP areas and the tribal majority States and Union Territories will be getting benefit from this specially subsidised scheme.

So far as workers engaged in rural employment schemes, we find that during the year a quantity of 2 million tonnes has been earmarked for the purpose to cover 1000 million mandays for the purpose of work programme at the subsidised rates.

The third category is the young children pregnant women and nursing mothers. We find from the Welfare Department statistics that at present young children, pregnant women and nursing mothers are covered by the subsidised scheme and this number about 11 million and it is going to be increased because we are getting more foodgrains procured and it will increase to 14 million in 1986-87.

Therefore, these are the points on which I wanted.....

PROF. N.G. RANGA : What about monitoring ? You must say that the State Governments should do their duty properly. You are supplying and the State Governments take the credit. But at the same time there are lots of defects in the State Government making them available to the poor people, the tribal people, children and women.

SHRI A.K. PANJA : The hon. senior Member is right. Therefore, ten points

I have jotted down. I was going to say that, in spite of allocation, despite our supplying it according to what they have asked for and in time, we are getting certain signals of failure in distribution at the State level. Therefore, ten points I want to impress through you, Madam Chairman, to the hon. Members and also to the State Governments. These ten points have to be strictly followed and if they are followed, the grains will certainly reach the end-users in proper time. First is procurement specification. In the States from which we are making procurement, procurement specifications have to be standardised—and we have said so—and the procurement has to be done. Secondly, some States are saying that the Central Government and the FCI are not supplying good quality. We are saying : have a joint checking together by the FCI and the State Government representatives and then take delivery ; we have insisted on this, and let them do so. The third is, more Fair Price Shops and mobile units are required to be opened. We find from our figures that at the level of population of 1981, at the rate of 2,000 population for one Fair Price Shop, the need is 3,50,000 Fair Price Shops immediately—at 1981 census. We have now 3,25,000. Out of that, the major defaulting States are : in the case of Gujarat the default is 6,307 ; so far as West Bengal is concerned, it is 7,584. Therefore, these are the points which are required to be looked into, and so far as the movement pattern is concerned, through the Fair Price Shops, it should improve. The fourth point is adequate storage. The fifth is quality control by the States and surprise checks. We have written, in fact, some personal letters to the Chief Ministers to have surprise checks and quality control. The sixth is, in some States, there is the law and order problem ; there are complaints of anti-social elements in league with Fair Price Shop dealers and also wholesalers. To this law and order problem, we have drawn the attention of some of the States. The seventh is, tribal regions—at subsidised rates it should be done. Then, children and pregnant and nursing mothers—I have already spoken on this point. The ninth is, consumer protection has to be augmented. In this case all the States and Union Territories have reacted

very well and we are going ahead with consumer protection. The tenth is, increasing the purchasing power by more development work. These are the ten points.

Now I go to the Cut Motions. The Cut Motion raised by Shri D.N. Reddy, I do not think, should be accepted for the following reasons. He has raised the point—there is a need to tone up the administration of FCI, Food and Nutrition Board and also NSI. These are steps which have already been taken. The number of nutrition education programmes held increased from 14,833 in 1984-85 to 15,548 in 1985-86—upto February 1986. Three more mobile units for extension of nutrition education have been set up in 1985-86 and one more is in the process of being set up.

So far as food is concerned, we have some good news. For fortification of milk with Vitamin A, in order to prevent blindness it is expected that in 1986-87 the production of fortified milk would go up from its present level of 11.5 lakh litres to 32 lakh litres per day. Therefore, from the present 11.5 lakh litres it will go up by the end of 1986-87 to 32 lakh litres per day and it will go a long way in preventing blindness on account of vitamin deficiency. The Food and Nutrition Board has been reconstituted; an exercise for redeployment of mobile extension units has been done; the nutrition education has been broad based. Therefore, the Cut Motion will not be accepted.

Mr. Reddy raised another point regarding Miltone Plants. The Government has advised the States to identify sufficiently large number of beneficiaries, make increasing use of Miltone under the nutrition feeding programmes, and explore and tap the commercial market.

The other Cut Motion is regarding fruit products. Here also, Madam, the administration has been toned up. As you will find from the following figures, we have enforced the Fruit Products Order 1955. The number of inspections carried out in 1984 was 7070 and in 1985 it was 8885. The number of samples analysed which is one of the necessary features to give effect to this order, in 1984 was 21,172 and in 1985 it was 39,616. The number of licences cancelled in 1984 was 90 and

in 1985 it was 222 for non-compliance with the clauses of the order.

We have delegated the powers to Deputy Directors in charge of the regional offices at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras for decentralising and taking effective action. For the administration of the Fruit Products Order, a plan is being worked out so that we can make it more effective.

The other Cut Motion of Dr. Reddy was regarding consumer protection. For consumer protection we have already taken steps. He insisted on the voluntary organisations. In fact, voluntary organisations are being given high priority including financial assistance to voluntary organisations of repute. A Consumer Protection Council has been set up. My senior colleague has already held three meetings of the Consumer Protection Council, in order to give effective consumer protection.

An All India Seminar on Consumer Protection was held in January 1986 where people from various places took part. Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, MRTP Act, Essential Commodities Act have been reviewed from time to time and suitable amendments have been made. Madam, the model law for consumer protection is on the anvil. The general features of this is, besides other points, first the Consumer Protection Council and second is the Consumer Dispute Redressal Forum. By this, they do not take the matter to the court all the time nor even to an arbitrator. It will be solved in that forum by talking to the seller, the consumer and the manufacturer and settling their disputes. These central organisations have also been asked to take care of all this, so that this could be given effect to. As I already stated madam.....

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : In so far West Bengal is concerned, I would like to draw your attention that the people in the tea gardens need 6000 tonnes of rice every month; but 50% of the quota of rice has been cut for the tea gardens and no subsidised articles such as sugar, kerosene, oil, edible oil have been given, which are distributed all over India.

[Shri Piyus Tiraky]

Especially the tea gardens have been left out from these facilities. What is the reason? Please explain.

SHRI A. K. PANJA : The reason is simple. Including the tea gardens—whether it is West Bengal or elsewhere—the supply is the duty of the State Government.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : The total quota is not given.

SHRI A. K. PANJA : The total quota, I do not know which month the Hon. Member is referring to, for the month of March for West Bengal (including tea gardens) in respect of rice was 1.25 lakh tonnes. The off-take was only 48 lakh tonnes. You ask the State Government to take it.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : I am asking about the subsidised articles.

SHRI A.K. PANJA : In so far as the other articles are concerned, it is for the State of West Bengal like other States to include them in the fair price shops and then ask for it. If they do not include it, it is not our fault. It is the duty of the State Government to include any item of essential commodities they want in the fair price shops—like some of the States have included—and then ask for it.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : M. Chairman, may I submit? We do not take into consideration region-wise for the purpose of assessing the requirements of either edible oil or foodgrains. The whole State is treated as one unit. We discuss with the State officials and come to a particular figure. Sometimes in emergency they do require a little more quantity. That is also taken into consideration and it is made available to them. Then it is for the State how they distribute it and there we do not come into the picture. We go into the question of the necessity of the State, its requirements and that is made available to them.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Tea gardens are to be given special treatment.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : Kindly address this to the State Government.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : What about quality?

SHRI A.K. PANJA : Probably the hon. Member was not present when I mentioned about quality. We have asked the State Government to have joint inspection. I have written to the West Bengal Minister of Food and Civil Supplies to have joint inspection before taking delivery because after delivery it is their responsibility and not that of FCI. At the end if the consumer gets bad quality it is the responsibility of the State Government. (Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : The quality point is very important. How is that FCI supplies bad quality stuff many a time.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : This has already been replied to.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : Hon. Members may please know that neither myself nor my colleague is making an accusation against the State Government. What happens is in many cases when it comes to the question of procurement we do procure sometimes sub-standard specified foodgrains. It is because of the pressures that are brought in by the States. We do not feel happy when we procure sub-standard foodgrains but then the States say, "Look what about the farmers? Though it is little sub-standard please procure." Therefore, sometimes we have to be liberal. Now that has got to be supplied somewhere. It is true that it is bad but the wrong starts from the beginning. I assure the hon. Member that it is not as though West Bengal has been discriminated in supplies. In fact, we try to distribute equally. When it gets deteriorated further we have issued instructions to see that it is withdrawn from circulation and supplied as a fodder. I agree we have some weaknesses in the system but it is not as though in every respect we have got to be condemned. This is the point which I will be making when I reply to the debate.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): Sir, Mr. Panja is only intervening and not replying to the debate. Let him not go into the cut motions.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : He is only trying to reduce my burden.

SHRI A.K. PANJA : Sir, these were the points which I wanted to cover. I think I have made an honest attempt to cover most of the points that had been raised on the Floor of the House.

Sir, the other point I want to emphasise is that none of the Members has raised the point why this is happening in spite of our having good foodgrains procurement and also good harvest? Why is it that in some places some kind of disorder is taking place? We have to increase the subsidy in order to reach the end-user in certain places. The World Bank in their February issue had stated something in so far as India is concerned. This is a book published by the World Bank on 'the Policy state of poverty and hunger'.

"Development and technological progress of agriculture are, of course, important sources of economic growth. India, for example, could not have prevented the increase of chronic food insecurity without taking advantage of agricultural technology and other productive investment to boost the agricultural production. Foodgrain production in India rose from 90 million tonnes in 1970 to 130 million tonnes in 1985. The value of this additional food if it had to be imported would have been of the order of ten billion dollars. It is difficult to imagine developments in any other sector that could have contributed as much to food security as those which led to this rapid expansion of food production."

Therefore, the first barrier has been effectively dealt with that production has been such that we can confidently say that we were able to reach the end-user. The second barrier has reasonably been removed, that is, the distribution system has been arranged. The distribution system has been arranged through 3,25,000

and odd fair price shops which have been set up all over the country. The third thing is to allow the people to get it at the reasonable price and the most important point has been very much emphasised in the whole of debate, that is, increasing the purchasing power of the people which can only be possible by undertaking various developmental activities.

Madam, I end with the beginning sentence of my speech which the late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, had in her vision and stated 'food, work and productivity' and the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, has added to that slogan, namely, "with speed and efficiency". So, food, work and productivity with speed and efficiency have to be taken care of and if these could be taken care of, then the entire system of food security would be implemented effectively and without any doubt we can go and say to the people of India 'Yes, each one shall have food and there would be an effective food security'. With these words, I conclude my intervention in this debate.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL (Erandol) : Madam, I rise to support the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies. I understand that the hon. Minister is going to come forward with a new sugar policy shortly. But the estimates of the Department regarding production of sugar this year are not correct, as per the figures available, because I come from a State whose production is about 40% to 45% of the country's total production of sugar and many of the factories have been closed down because of shortage of sugarcane. That is why we had to resort to import of sugar this year also. But our policy is to discourage imports of sugar in future. Time and again, different States are demanding to have different zones depending upon the agro-climatic conditions for recovery of sugar and decide the quota of levy sugar. I urge upon the hon. Minister to take it on priority basis so that depend on the recovery of sugar, agro-climatic conditions, etc. the farmers in that area will get remunerative price for their sugarcane.

[Shri Vijay N. Patil]

We are self-sufficient in foodgrains. We have a good public distribution system. In the public distribution system, we find that there has been an increase in the number of fair price shops from 2.49 lakhs to 3.20 lakhs, about thirty four per cent increase. But most of the fair price shops in the rural areas are in the hands of private people; only twenty three per cent fair price shops are run by the cooperatives. This is because the cooperative societies in the rural areas do not have sufficient finance to purchase the foodgrains, sugar and oil for distributing these to the people in the villages. That is why, the fair price shops are run by private individuals. I will suggest that as we do in the case of other cooperatives, Government should contribute to the share capital to a large extent in the case of these cooperatives. For example, if Rs. 1 crore are collected for starting a sugar factory, about Rs. 2 crores are given by the State Government as contribution from the State Government to the share capital. If a consumer cooperative is started in a semi-urban or rural area and they collect Rs. 5000 or Rs. 10000 as share capital, the Government at least in my State gives only Rs. 3000 as contribution to the share capital from the Government side. It should be twice the share collected from the members of the consumer cooperatives, so that the capital available for purchase of commodities for distribution through the fair price shops by the cooperative societies would be sufficient and there would be more cooperative societies involved in that.

We are glad that for storage of foodgrains, you are going to construct godowns with a capacity of 25 lakh tonnes this year. But the godowns which are constructed in rural areas with capacities varying from 200 tonnes to 500 tonnes, the finance given to the cooperative societies is not sufficient. The subsidy should also be increased so that the capacity of those godowns in smaller villages will also increase side by side with the godowns of the Warehousing Corporation, the Food Corporation and other agencies. In the case of Food Corporation of India also, what we observe is that the godowns are constructed and there is no restriction

on the number of godowns given to some individuals. There are some individuals or families, whom 20-30 godowns are allotted at a time, while there are other applicants from the same area, who are not allotted the construction of godowns. This is a point which needs an enquiry. There happens to be some underhand dealings. There are good points locating available in a particular city or town. There should be restriction on the number of godowns to be given for construction on contract or on agreement basis by the FCI. The number should be restricted.

Thirdly, when we think of oil, we find that it is good that this year we are able to restrict the import of oil, but at the same time, the indigenous production needs to be increased at a rapid scale and the incentive given to the farmers, specially the farmers who grow groundnut in summer should be increased so that the production of summer groundnut could be increased and the import quota could be reduced and the foreign exchange saved.

Our Food and Supply Ministry looks to the interests of the consumers. I will suggest them one thing more.

13.00 hrs.

In the fair price shops, many times when the inquiry takes place, we find a number of bogus cards or a number of bogus names on the cards and mainly the owners of the fair price shops are involved in this. In such cases, I would like to suggest that if the name of a person who was dead two years ago or the name of a person who had gone to another town is found in the ration card of a family, the responsibility should be on the fair price shop's owner and that such quota for that particular period should be reduced from that fair price shop's quota and the shop's owner should be asked to purchase it from the open market. In this way only the under-hand dealings such as entry of bogus names in the cards will be reduced. Otherwise, simply an inquiry takes place and the bogus names which are entered on the ration cards are cut out after the inquiry is over. All this goes on for one or two years intermittently and in the meantime, a lot of essential commodities are sold at the cost of the

Government and the fair price shop owner is benefited. That is why I suggest that the burden of bogus membership and bogus names in the cards should be entirely on the fair price shop owner and he should be penalised for that in this manner. With these words, I support the Demands and I thank you Madam for giving me time.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am unable to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies on which discussion is going on in the House. The reason is that in our country decisions are not taken keeping in view the interest of the consumers. There is no one to safeguard the interests of the farmers who produce foodgrains. The figures of F.C.I. show that the Agricultural Prices Commission has fixed Rs. 150 per quintal for super fine paddy, Rs. 146 for fine paddy and Rs. 140 for common paddy for one year.

[English]

This is the support price and this is not the remunerative price. There is a difference between support price and remunerative price.

[Translation]

When the farmer is in distress, they simply purchase his produce at support price but this is not a remunerative price. The F.C.I. is not prepared to purchase the produce of the farmer even at this rate. I would like to give you an example. In the month of January, Andhra Pradesh was lashed by cyclone. At that time, there was no one there to buy paddy from the farmer. The farmer was in great distress at that time but no one came forward to help him. I wrote a letter to the Union Minister, the reply of which I would like to read before the House.

[English]

"After examination of this problem, the State Government has been allowed under the present circum-

stances to undertake the procurement of the rice produced out of the affected paddy for distribution in the State. This will be helpful to the farmers in finding a market for their paddy".

[Translation]

I got the reply from Shri A.K. Panja on the 11th of March whereas I had written to him in the month of February. You might be knowing about the devastation caused by cyclone in the month of January. You could have produced bio-gas from it and supplied it to Karnataka or Tamil Nadu where it was needed. The farmer of Andhra Pradesh is fed up with two things, namely the Telugu Desam Government, which is the State Government and secondly the Central Government, which has suppressed them. He is being exploited by both of them. You have scrapped zonal system but the State Government has restored that system there. There is ban on the movement of paddy from one district to another and from one State to another. In this way the farmer is a loser on two counts. On the one hand he has to pay levy to the F.C.I. and side by side every rice miller has to give to the State Government 63 per cent of the total quantity of rice supplied by him to the F.C.I. due to which the rice millers are very unhappy and several mills have also been closed down. Shri Shiv Shanker says that millers are very happy but actually no miller is happy and they are closing down their mills. I would give you some figures.

The support price of paddy is Rs. 150 and the market rate of ordinary rice is Rs. 170, Rs. 175 of fine rice and Rs. 185 of super fine rice as per the figures of January. These relate to the hansa and surekha variety of rice.

The F.C.I. pays Rs. 247.90 per quintal for super fine rice and Rs. 241 for fine rice to the miller whereas it costs Rs. 289.76 per 100 kg. to the miller. Thus he suffers a loss of Rs. 41.86.

If the miller gives 100 kg. rice to FCI, he has to give 63 quintals of rice to the State Government.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : This is for 12 lakh tonnes only. *

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : The farmer is suffering at the hands of the Central Government and the State Government as well. The miller loses nothing because he offsets his loss from others. He pays less for the paddy. In this way the farmer and not the miller is a loser.

The farmer cannot withhold paddy for more than 3 months because he has no facility of storage. The paddy is damaged after 6 months. In this way the miller suffers a loss of Rs. 41.86 for 100 kg. rice in the case of F.C.I. and the State Government pays him Rs. 255.90. Causing the miller a loss of Rs. 33 and or a cumulative loss of 66 paise per kg.

Now the miller is helpless because he cannot get the permission of the State Government unless he supplies a specified quantity to the State Government. If they do not give him permission, from where can he purchase paddy. The paddy of the farmers is available for sale in the market only. The miller complains that the State Government is not giving permission. Where will be store rice? The State Government demands that for every 100 kg. supplied to F.C.I., 63 kg. should be supplied to the State Government. He is also asked to sell 63 kg. in the local market or in other words the quantity of rice released for local sale should be same as is given to the State Government. In this way rice cannot be taken to other districts. The other States can be supplied the same quantity of rice as is given to the F.C.I. At present the prices are not high in other States and as a result the miller is put to loss. He goes to the market and offers a price of Rs. 170 on the plea that the support price is not profitable to him. He also thinks that there is a chance of making profit on account of the famine prevailing in the State.

The interests of the consumers should be kept in mind. We are all consumers. 80 per cent consumers are farmers. The farmer in Andhra Pradesh sells his paddy early and then himself purchases rice from the market in the month of

June-July and July-August. He purchases rice from the market on ration card.

No farmer stores his paddy in the godown after the Land Ceiling Act came into effect three times and also due to the fear of naxalites. The farmer has also to Purchase rice. Out of 80 per cent consumers, 60 per cent are farmers.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are arguing only on one point. Come to the next point.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : The miller can sell the rice in the market only after selling 100 kg. rice to the Central Government and 63 kg. rice to the State Government in the form of levy. To offset the loss thus suffered, the miller sells the remaining rice at a premium. This escalates the price of rice in the open market to Rs. 4.20. The State Government issues 25 kg. rice to the consumer at the rate of Rs. 2 per kg. Whereas one family needs atleast 50 kg. rice, the State Government issues only 25 kg. rice to a family. The family has to purchase the rest 25 kg. rice from the open market at a very high rate. In this way a family has to spend Rs. 150 on rice.

The hon. Minister has stated in the statement that the Government is providing subsidy to the State Government amounting to Rs. 94 crores. This is not correct. The Government is providing subsidy to all the States.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : Only Andhra Pradesh is getting the subsidy.

[English]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : The average cost of acquisition is Rs. 2.39 kg. or Rs. 239 per quintal. Procurement incidentals (1984-85 all India)—Statutory—Rs. 0.14 and others—Rs. 0.03 ; distribution cost—Statutory—Rs. 0.42 and others—Rs. 0.10 ; the total cost is Rs. 3.08 per kg. The sales realisation is Rs. 2.27 per kg. and subsidy is Rs. 0.81 per kg. It is the subsidy given to the

FCI by the Government. In the same way, when we are calculating 10 lakh tonnes which was given to Andhra Pradesh, in 1981 it comes to Rs. 81 crores or you say Rs. 91 crores. This is the subsidy which was given to the FCI and not direct to the States.

[Translation]

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : The point is that the money which should be given by the Central Government for the losses which occur are provided to the FCI because

[English]

I am not saying FCI, the Food Department, Government of India.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : At the time when rice is stocked in the godowns its rate is Rs. 239 per quintal but when it is sold its price is Rs. 3 and 8 paise.

[English]

The Government is giving to the FCI and not to states ; you are allotting from FCI godowns.

[Translation]

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : Mandi charges and sales tax etc. are added to the rate we charge or the rate we give to the millers. You are not including all those things.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : You sell rice at the rate Rs. 2 and 27 paise after subsidising it. The millers of Mysore have written to you. In that they have stated that whenever you want they provide you rice at the levy rate. Then how is it that a loss of Rs. 81 per quintal is being incurred in the FCI godowns. That is why I want to submit that the millers are always ready to purchase at the price you are offering.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have taken 15 minutes. Please conclude. The Minister has to reply.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : The millers are ready to pay whatever exgodown price you want to charge for the rice. That way we can save 81 paise. It has the consent of Andhra Pradesh Millers Association, millers from Warangal and Mysore. They have particularly pointed out that whenever the collector asks them, they make available the requisite quantity of rice at the rate fixed by the Government. You can send that directly to the public distribution system. In this way the loss of Rs. 90 crores which you have suffered due to Andhra Pradesh can be saved.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : You are very sympathetic to the mill owners.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : I have no sympathy for the mill owners. But all the mills there are lying closed. I am not a miller. I am a paddy grower. I am also feeling the pinch, but they are not worried.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : They too are paddy growers.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : If the miller is both grower as well as miller then it is allright. I am not holding any brief for the millers. What I want to say is that you can save in this way.

[English]

Why are you keeping in godowns ? The miller is ready to carry.

[Translation]

You are purchasing at the rate of Rs. 2.40 and are selling it at Rs. 3. This you can save. You procure at Rs. 2.40 in January, June and Ashadha. They are ready to pay this price. Why are you keeping it in godowns ? Because of this the millers as well as growers are in difficulty.....(Interruptions).....I want to tell that because of the Andhra Pradesh Government policy, all the mills have been closed down there. The statement given by you is far from the truth. The N.T. Ramarao Government is not sympathetic to the mill owners but what I want

[Shri C. Janga Reddy]

to point out is that the mill owners are suffering losses. He is against not only the mill owners but the paddy growers too. You can see that after receipt of this letter they have not made any purchases. He says that when you have conceded that procurement can be made, then give them the required quantity. Whatever rice they want, give them.....(Interruptions)

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : I agree with you. To this extent Shri Madhav Reddy is answerable to you.....(Interruptions)

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : You do not want to purchase inferior paddy. You want to purchase only good quality paddy. What sort of policy is this ? This is the only meaning which can be deduced from this letter. When the farmers of Haryana and Punjab were in trouble, you purchased the moist paddy from them but now Andhra Pradesh farmers are ruined. We want that there should be a uniform policy.

We cannot export groundnut also. Andhra farmers are in trouble and Bangalore farmers are satisfied. There the rate is between 300 to 500. Shri N.T. Ramarao has imposed restrictions on oil also. In this way the farmers are in difficulty. You are good and they too are good but in between the two the farmers are being sandwiched. I want to know one thing more.....(Interruptions) Yesterday, Shri N.T. Ramarao issued a statement against Shri Rajiv Gandhi. It has been stated in that :—

[English]

60,840 tonnes of common rice was given to Andhra Pradesh State Government. Is it under Special Tribal Scheme or Ordinary Scheme ? You please clarify that. If it is Under Special Tribal Scheme, it must go to the tribals. If it is not under Special Tribal Scheme, then, they are right and you are wrong.

[Translation]

Now I want to say something about sugar.....(Interruptions).....This issue price of sugar from FCI is Rs. 3879.40 per tonne.

[English]

It is being paid by the FCI to STC. This is the cost given by the FCI to the S.T.C. What is STC's landed cost ? Only Rs. 2250. That means, the STC.....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no time for giving difference of prices. Please conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : FCI procures at the rate of Rs. 3.87 from STC.....(Interruptions) and sells at Rs. 4.44. In this way you are earning a lot in sugar. This margin should be brought down. You purchase at Rs. 2.25 and sell upto Rs. 5.50 You are indulging in so much profiteering. I do not know under which Act the Central Government can be prosecuted ? (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude. Otherwise, I will call the next speaker.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : You are collecting an excess of 125 per cent from the consumer. You are getting Rs. 225/-, you are selling for Rs. 520/-, STC is taking Rs. 187/- per kg., they are forced only, they are only simply passing the paper from FCI to STC. They are getting Rs. 187 per kg.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will call the next speaker, please conclude.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : So, in this regard I request.

[Translation]

The farmers should get higher Price for sugarcane and the import of sugar should be reduced.

I am thankful for giving me time to speak.

13.20 hrs.

[English]

SHRI G.L. DOGRA (Udhampur) : Madam, I am grateful to you for giving

me the opportunity to speak on these Demands.

Since the time is very limited, I want only to bring two things to the notice of the hon. Minister. One is that so far as wheat is concerned, the stocks are very heavy. We have a bumper crop this time. There is no storage with FCI and the State Corporations. Even the wheat of the Food Corporation of India is lying outside in the open covered by tarpaulin. The wheat of the Provincial or State Corporations is also going in the same way and other agencies which are procuring the wheat are not able to keep the stocks properly and both the farmer and the consumer are suffering and there is a slump so far as wheat is concerned. Under these circumstances, the bureaucracy is slow to react and sometimes it is very very slow to react to the situation. There are people who want to erect flour mills in the far-flung areas. They will have their own godowns, the fresh stocks will go there, and they will make good atta and sell it to the people. And if there are more mills in a particular area there will be more competition which will be in the interest of the consumers. Under these circumstances, there should be no restriction on starting the new flour mills because, as I have stated, wheat will go to far-flung areas, the millers will themselves take it to their own godowns and they will give fresh stocks to those areas. In the present system only rotten stocks are going there. The wheat is lying outside the godowns in an unprotected manner and the people have to pay for the rotten stocks. So, I request you to intervene in this matter and see that necessary restrictions are removed so as to enable those who want to start flour mills in the far-flung areas to fulfil their ambitions. This will also create additional employment opportunities. That way it also reduces the pressure on the stocks of the Government distribution system and if there is a competition better atta will be available in the market.

There is another thing which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister. So far as other foodstuffs are concerned, you have the standard, but so far as atta is concerned, you do not have a particular standard as to how much suji it should contain, how much

maida it should contain and how much bran it should contain. There is no definition of good atta. From whatever is being sold in the market, the whole of suji is taken out, the whole of maida is taken out.

Even the bran is taken out, which is very necessary for health. Most of the diseases which are new in India, are in my opinion, because of the atta which is sold in the open market. I think, it is slightly better than the dust, in the sense, there is nothing left in this. Therefore, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that he should see that some standard of atta is fixed, so that the concerned Department would check it and whatever atta issued by the millers—not only through the Government agencies, but otherwise also which is sold in the market—has at least minimum food value. It should not be left to the discretion of the millers. This is the main thing, I wanted to say.

Another thing is, people from the backward area, at least from my State, from the far-flung area, from nook and corner of the area, always apply to your Ministry and whenever applications come, they are sent back to the State Government for recommendations. When the recommendations from the State are received, again the applications have been sent back to the State with the comment that these applications may be re-examined in the light of the new policy. I wonder what is the new policy when wheat is rotting, and the people are eating rotten stock. They want to take fresh stock to the far flung area where it should go. What is the difficulty for the people sitting in your Secretariate? Why should they stand in the way of people getting good food, at least at their own cost? These are the two things which I wanted to bring to his notice.

My predecessor, who was speaking on the Demands said that the Government should keep the stocks of rice with the millers. I do not agree with him, because the Government goods should not be allowed to remain in the custody of the private parties. They may deal with the goods in any manner they like. I don't think, they would be willing to keep these stocks indefinitely with them, as the Food

[Shri G. L. Dogra]

Corporation does. The Food Corporation should keep these stocks in their godowns and it is a good thing. Let them be subsidised. They should make these stocks available to the consumer centres. Therefore, I do not agree with the hon. Member's view. I think, the hon. Minister will study it thoroughly and if there is any snag, it should be removed. But nobody will support that the Government or the Food Corporation of India should keep its own stocks with the millers or somebody else, and whenever certain demand comes, then it should be shifted to the consumer centre. At least I for one am not in favour of this.

I hope the hon. Minister will take into consideration all these points mentioned by me.

13.28 hrs.

SHRI K. S. RAO (Machilipatnam) : Madam Chairman, I rise to support the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies. I just wish to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister, some of my views about this. The intention of creating the Food Corporation of India, which came into existence, a couple of years back, is good, taking into account the food shortage in those days and also less production. The intention is naturally to see that poor people are not put to inconvenience by the traders in between, who are making a lot of profit and playing havoc on the consumers. That is why, FCI was created and then a lot of good has been done, particularly to the commonmen of the country. Much of the budget clearly indicates that it is going only to Food Corporation of India, in the way of subsidy and other expenditure, i.e. around Rs. 1960 crores. So, the importance goes naturally to the Food Corporation of India, how it is functioning and in what manner, whether the real benefit is accruing to the people, as is envisaged by the Government of India. There has been a lot of criticism from several quarters about the functioning of FCI, though about the minute aspect of it, we have yet to go into. But it clearly gives an impression to the third person that there must be something wrong with the FCI.

In fact, even when I went into the construction costs of Food Corporation, the other wing of Food Ministry, the Central Warehousing Corporation indicates much less compared to Food Corporation of India. When CWC could construct the storage capacity of about Rs. 300 per tonne or Rs. 400 per tonne later, the Food Corporation is costing more than Rs. 600-700. I request the hon. Minister to go into the details and find out whether there is anything wrong with the design aspects of the godowns followed by the FCI or there is anything wrong.

Similarly, time and again the point regarding storage of foodgrains has been mentioned in the press by the Managing Director of the Company that there was no much stock of foodgrains now with Government, even if there were two bad crops in the coming years, still we can cope up with the supply. So, this clearly indicates the self-sufficiency in foodgrains in the country

Keeping in view of this self-sufficiency, I request the hon. Minister to think whether the functions of Food Corporation of India can be changed to supply of other commodities which are in short supply, or other commodities which are regularly needed for the people.

When the hon. Minister intervened, he has explained several proposals which they are going to undertake particularly in regard to the consumer protection and increasing the fair price shops and strengthening of the public distribution system where really efficiency can be increased and the goals can be achieved by concentrating on these things.

But unfortunately, let me say once again, as my hon. friend Shri C. Madhav Reddi was telling the other day, that the controversy has come only because of the Minister's intervention. I am sorry possibly it is misinterpreted. Extensive damage has been done in regard to this in Andhra Pradesh only, by excessive publicity and by telling only one aspect of it and not all aspects of it and my friend also was telling that it was a revolutionary decision taken by his leader in the

State and the entire country must know that this proposal of giving rice at Rs. 1.90, 10 paise less than what they proposed was contemplated and started also by the then Congress Government then. But later on it is his fortune that he came to power and he has made use of this scheme and gave rice at Rs. 2 but even then with Rs. 95 crores as is told by the hon. Minister, is subsidised by the Government of India. All these days, possibly when nobody could tell the entire details and coming to the people, he felt that now a controversy has started. But it is not. If only revealing truth is called controversy it is not controversy and otherwise, it is not a controversy. I am surprised to say that when recently the Prime Minister has raised the issue that the rice that has been supplied by the Government of India under the tribal development programme was at Rs. 1.85 paise per kg, he was surprised to know that it is sold at Rs. 2.8 kg. The T.D. Pleader gave a very peculiar way with an answer that he has received three types of rice, coarse, fine and super-fine and by adding or arriving at an average, it has come to Rs. 2.1 paise and he has subsidised one paise. It can be understood that he has not mixed the rice physically the various varieties, super-fine and coarse and distributed to the people. He has only made an average on paper by which he has made those poor tribals lose the privilege of getting the rice at Rs. 1.85 paise and thereby the total principle underlying in giving coarse rice to the poor at a specially subsidised price is not achieved. Still he is trying to impress on the people that he did well. But possibly his fears are that in case these were to be implemented precisely, if he were to supply at Rs. 1.85 paise to the people, he has a fear that once again the Government of India will become popular and all his motivated attributions made all this time may go wrong. I suspect in future also if the Government of India were to come with a proposal of supplying some commodity like sugar, fine as well as coarse sugar or sugar of different types and grades and if the Government of India were to say that cause sugar is to be given at Rs. 2 or 3 per kg. and fine variety at Rs. 5 or 6, then they will say once again that they have integrated the price and will give it at

Rs. 4 per kg. Thereby the real objective will not be achieved. So I request the State authorities to realise that the intention of the Government is that the poor people must be supplied at a lower price and the rich can be charged more. But even in this, as Mr. Janga Reddy was telling, they are issuing only 25 kg. and the real demand for a family unit is more than 25 kg. But I agree with Mr. Madhav Reddi that in case as the State Government has time and again expressed, they intend to procure paddy themselves and through their own agencies, I request the Minister to see and permit the State Government to procure 22 lakhs tonnes as they desire or even more through their own agencies and see that the same thing is supplied at Rs. 2 kg and coarse rice at Rs. 1.85 kg under the different programmes.....(Interruptions) Otherwise they will attribute motives to the Government of India and say that they are not permitting them. We will leave it to their efficiency. If necessary, as Andhra Pradesh is a surplus State, the Government of India can even ask A.P. Govt. to procure and supply to some other States at a price based on cost of procurement with whatever economy effected by them and with added costs so that the procurement, transit and storage losses, attributing motives, inefficiency and all these allegations could be avoided by giving the opportunity to the State. Actually this is permitted for West Bengal also in May 1985. So a similar thing can be attempted have also.

Coming to the Fair price shops, the number has to be increased and the Minister said—I am happy about it—that they are thinking in terms of increasing the number. But I am of the opinion that voluntary organisations and service organisations can be brought in a big way and given that responsibility as well as some financial support so that we can ensure that these essential commodities are supplied to the common man at a much lower price and in an efficient way where profit is not the criteria and service to man comes into play.

With regard to harassment, there are several laws to regulate these things. But I wish the Government to take care that on flimsy grounds poor fair price shop

[Shri K. S. Rao]

owners or small traders are not put to any inconvenience on the ground that there is a difference in weight of 10 kg in 20 quintals or 1 kg of sugar in 5 quintals and all that. If proper attention is given to procurement of foodgrains in time particularly in the crop season, there may be advantage to the farming community also and there will also be satisfaction to the producer that he is getting the right price in time and the same thing is given directly to the State Government and to voluntary organisations and fair price shops and we can see that these foodgrain which are required for the local consumption are sold by these voluntary organisations and Fair price shops to the Common man at the fixed prices by which storage and transit losses are also cut down.

Now we find that we are having surplus stocks. So the Government of India should identify the particular commodities which are insurplus and see that these commodities are exported by the State Government. You can allow the State Governments to export the surplus.

Now coming to such of the items like sugar cane, we see that the production of sugar has come down from 82.23 million tonnes in 1982-83 to 61.43 million tonnes this year. And we had to spend a lot of foreign exchange in importing sugar, when if only the right price was paid to our farmer, he would have given you all the sugar we needed. Similarly, in the morning, it was said that turmeric is one commodity where export is being done. I know for three decades, the fluctuations in price were too much, even 100 per cent fluctuation was there by which, I know, that some farmers have become bankrupt: they have to sell their property and all that. I wish the Ministry should think in terms of fixing support prices for such commodities not only in the interest of the farmers but also in the interest of the nation because we can earn tremendous amount of foreign exchange.

Similarly import of foodgrains also can be restricted like oil-seeds and all that. Of course, the Ministry is thinking in terms of encouraging that this can be done in a big way. Andhra Pradesh is one of the States where the foodgrains which are

basically in short supply in the country, can be produced as the agriculture community of Andhra Pradesh are highly responsive and receptive to modern technology and very progressive-minded people they are prepared to work hard in this respect also. I wish to mention one thing also, to our colleague Shri Madhav Reddy in spite of their claim that the Government of India is partial in regard to this programme, I believe that out of the total quantity of foodgrains that were issued, that is, 1,77,000 tonnes, 60,817 tonnes were issued to Andhra Pradesh alone under the Tribal Development Programme and no other state has been issued so much and other States are only issued 12,000, 11,000, 5,000 and a few hundreds of tonnes and all. Even after getting this, while he is not supplying at agreed price to the tribals, he is also complaining that the Government of India was partial to them. From this, the country must understand whether there is any depth in his statement, whether they reflect the truth or whether they are to serve his own political needs.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude. There are three more speakers and the Minister has to reply.

SHRI K.S. RAO : I would request the Minister to think whether the purpose for which the FCI has been started is still there or whether there is any need to bring modifications to it or to wind it up if necessary even or to take other commodities which are essential for the people. In certain cases, it was mentioned by the Managing Director of FCI that the cost of storage, if it is allowed to store for 5 years, will come to Rs. 300 per quintal and it will also expose, on some days, that it became a problem for them to sell their excess stocks as a distress sale. So, as enough stocks are there, I think, the Government must think in terms of revising the quantity of buffer-stock and also the operational stocks so that this additional expenditure can be reduced and the real purpose of giving subsidy can be achieved. Otherwise, as my other friend was telling, the subsidy will be only to the employees of the FCI and other corporations rather than to the producer or to the consumer.

I thank you for giving me this opportunity. I am confident that during the tenure of Shri Shiv Shanker who can go into the minutest details of the problems of his own Ministry, he will try to plug those loopholes and bring a total relief and see that no allegations are made in future about the FCI's functioning.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are three speakers and the hon. Minister will reply at 2 of the clock. So, try to be as brief as possible.

SHRI N. DENNIS (Nagarcoil) : Supporting the demands, I wish to make three points. There is an increase in food production and there is not only self-sufficiency but also there is surplus foodgrains. While this is the position, there are complaints from the common-man that essential commodities are not available to the poor at the reasonable rate. Almost half of the people of our country live below poverty line and naturally they have to work hard to earn their livelihood and secure punching power.

To earn hand for their livelihood and also pay higher prices and search for essential commodities is a hard thing for them. Therefore, the essential commodities should be made available to them conveniently.

Naturally the public distribution system has been chosen as a machinery to check the rising prices of essential commodities and also to prevent the unscrupulous merchants from exploiting the poor peasants.

There is a considerable increase in the number of Fair Price Shops, and the volume of sales through them has also greatly increased. But there are some problems regarding the distribution system.

Regarding procurement, Government has formulated the policy of support price for the benefit of the farmers. But procurement centres are not located in different parts of the country, and the farmers do not find it possible to sell their produce conveniently. The procure-

ment centres should be expanded and opened wherever there is a possibility and scope for establishment of procurement centres.

Though there has been an increase in the storage capacity, it is not adequate to meet the increasing needs. Foodgrains are exposed to nature, wind, sun and rain, at railway stations and other places. Thus the foodgrains get damaged and become unfit for human consumption ; a heavy loss is caused because of this. The storage capacity has to be increased. The State Warehousing Corporations should be strengthened by providing them with matching grants.

Regarding the distribution system, on one side it deserves appreciation because the foodgrains reach the affected areas of flood, drought, cyclone and other natural calamities quickly ; and there has been no report that because of want of foodgrains, any one died. On the other side, the functioning of the system has to be streamlined and improved. There are drawbacks. The functioning and performance of the Food Corporation of India has to be greatly improved. The loss sustained is very heavy, and the reasons and explanations advanced by them in this regard will not convince the common man unless the performance is improved with positive action and better results. The leakages and wastages in each and every stage and section have to be studied and examined in depth and remedial measures have to be adopted expeditiously. Negligence, mismanagement and corruption should be detected and stern action should be taken against the concerned persons.

I wish to point out that there is a great gap between the procurement price and the price at which the consumer purchases. The farmer feels that he is not getting a remunerative price, and the consumer feels that he is paying a high price for the essential commodities. In between procurement and supply, there are a number of stages where large wastages take place. The burden falls on the consumer, and the grower also gains nothing. This aspect has to be examined in depth and the faults rectified.

[Shri N. Dennis]

Distribution is done through several agencies, including the Cooperative Societies. The same persons have been holding office for a long time and they get involved in black marketing and become rich. Fair Price Shop dealers sell the entire quota of sugar and kerosene in black market in many places and, therefore, these things do not reach the people living in hilly and remote areas and common man.

They distribute foodgrains of inferior, adulterated and damaged quality which are unfit for human consumption. There is deficiency in weights and measures too.

Cement is also sold in black market. In rural areas farmers find it very difficult to get cement. Even for maintaining a house to get five bags of cement it takes four to five months and for the construction of a house it takes three to four years. Stern action should be taken against black marketeers and strict rules should be framed to prevent it.

The Government agencies have to check the quality and quantity of the foodgrains at the procurement stage and also at the distribution stage. If the quality is not found good at the procurement stage, it has to be declared unfit for human consumption and at the supply stage also it has to be stopped from distribution. Stringent punishment has to be given to those who indulge in black marketing and adulteration. States should be directed to enforce the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act and also the Food Adulteration Act. Raids, checks and inspections should be conducted to prevent black marketing.

I would like to give one or two suggestions. The Hon. Minister has stated that for 2000 population a fair price shop will be opened. I would like to suggest that it should be for 1000 population at least in the rural areas and also at places where scheduled caste and scheduled tribe people live in hilly areas. Regarding the Mobile Shops, the Government has given directive that mobile shops should be established wherever there is necessity. But that is not followed by all the States. The directive of the Central

Government to open special shops in the industrial areas is also not followed strictly. So, the businessmen take advantage of the situation there and the labourers have to purchase at high rate.

The request of the Tamil Nadu Government for enhanced quota of foodgrains may be acceded to, to meet its needs and requirements. In my constituency, Kanya Kumari district which is the southern most district of our country there is scarcity of foodgrains because movement of foodgrains is generally restricted from both sides—i.e., from Tamil Nadu side and from Kerala side. It is a scarcity prone and problem prone area in respect of foodgrains due to its special geographical and political location. The price of rice in the outside market is always high. It is a deficit area also. Previously, enhanced allotment had been given to each card holder. Now it is reduced to a very limited and lowest minimum level. Moreover, instead of opening more fair price shops, the number of fair price shops are reduced on the plea that it is a border area. So, due to the wing policy of the State Government and inadequate supplies, people are facing a lot of difficulties without getting the essential commodities.

This matter has been brought to the notice of the Government of Tamil Nadu and agitations have also been conducted ; but there is no use. So, the Hon. Minister may direct the Tamil Nadu Government to remove this aspect of neglect and enhanced allotment be made to the card holders considering the difficulties faced by them due to the special circumstances.

[Translation]

SHRI BHARAT SINGH (Outer Delhi) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies. Due to paucity of time I shall make only two to four suggestions to the hon. Minister, through you, to which, I hope, he will give due attention. My first suggestion is that this Ministry should improve the functioning of the FCI. When farmers bring their produce from the barns to the market,

the Government officers do not start procurement operations and the traders buy it at very cheap rates. They later on sell the same foodgrains to the FCI and thereby earn huge profit. Therefore, my first suggestion is that the officers of the FCI should reach the markets before the arrival of the produce there, so that the farmers may not have to face any difficulty in selling their produce and they are able to get a fair price also. It is true that if the FCI officers do not undertake procurement of wheat, its price in the market falls and also the wheat gets spoiled in the open.

My second suggestion is that proper arrangements should be made for storing wheat after its procurement, so that it is protected from rains, etc., and is not damaged. In godowns also, arrangements should be made to protect it from the rains because I have been hearing that even in the godowns, foodgrains get spoiled which ultimately has to be distributed free. You should ensure that such a situation does not arise. You should ask the scientists to conduct research about preserving the foodgrains in the godowns and adopting ways and means to protect the foodgrains from rains, rodents, insects, etc.

You must have observed that when fair price shopkeepers go to the godowns to procure wheat they are sometimes supplied with rotten wheat which the consumers are reluctant to take. The result is that the shopkeepers get bad name as the consumers complain that they are supplied with damaged wheat from the Fair Price Shops. I would like that proper arrangements should be made to keep the foodgrains safe in the godowns. In our godowns, though the tarpaulin is spread over the stocks of foodgrains, even then the foodgrains get soaked with rain water and are damaged consequently. Therefore, instead of covering the foodgrains with tarpaulin, we should adopt some other method to protect them. The godowns should be so constructed that the foodgrains stored in them are saved from rodents, insects and dampness.

One of the problems being faced by

the farmers nowadays is that when they arrive in the grain markets with their produce, the FCI officers or employees are not available there. There are several big villages where lakhs of maunds of foodgrains are produced. Therefore, I want that FCI officers or employees should go to every grain market and procure the foodgrains from the farmers after weighing them properly. Another problem being faced by the farmers is that they get payment after a long time and some of them want the money against their sale in cash. I want that arrangements should be made by the FCI that at the time of procurement of foodgrains by the FCI officers, they should issue a cheque for the amount to be paid to the farmers which can be encashed by them from some nearby branch of a bank. This will satisfy the farmer and will also be convenient to everyone. This will at least instil a sense of confidence in the farmer that he can get the payment in cash at the rate at which Government purchases his produce.

Sometime back a discussion was held in the House on rice and cotton. I want that hon. Minister should keep in mind that at all the procurement centres, all arrangements like testing the sample, etc. should be made beforehand.

One of the problems being faced by us is that in the market the foodgrains get soaked in the rain and consequently get rotten. I want that the Government should make such arrangements that in no market the foodgrains are sold in the open. There should be some shelter under which the foodgrains should be sold so that it is protected from sun and rain.

14.00 hrs.

I wanted to submit that the facility of mobile shops which is available in Delhi should also be extended to nearby rural areas. I belong to Delhi and represent farmers, Harijans and people living in *Jhuggi-Jhonpris*. BDO's and many other officials often come to me. People in big towns and districts are happy with the mobile Fair Price Shops, as they get Commodities at reasonable prices, but these mobile shops should visit the rural

[Shri Bharat Singh]

areas also so that the people there are benefited.

I appreciate the public distribution system in Delhi. There are a number of Fair Price Shops in Delhi which are catering to the needs of the poor properly.

I have seen many a time that because of strike in FCI, the ration shops do not get wheat supply in time. At times people do not get ration for as many as 15 days because of these strikes. I would like the hon. Minister to pay attention in this direction. In any such eventuality, all possible efforts should be made to make supply from FCI to Fair Price Shops at any cost.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad) : Mr. Chairman Sir, at the outset I would like to submit that this organisation was created as a result of Government's healthy policy. The creation of this organisation was primarily aimed at protecting farmers from middlemen and thereby safeguarding their interests. Besides, it was also entrusted with the responsibility of building a buffer stock of foodgrains. The transportation of foodgrains from one State to the other was also one of its functions. The organisation was entrusted with great responsibility by the Government but it has been observed that most of the people employed in this organisation were trying to earn money through unfair means and were misappropriating the funds. They had forgotten their duties and responsibilities.

14.02 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]
I can prove my contention.

The FCI was granted subsidy as follows : Rs. 650 crores in 1980-81, Rs. 700 crores in 1981-82, Rs. 710 crores in 1982-83, Rs. 835 crores in 1983-84, Rs. 1100 crores in 1984-85 and Rs. 1500 crores in 1985-86. This subsidy does not include losses on account of shortages, transportation, theft, pilferage and embezzlement.

The storage capacity and the loss in storage in the organisation is given below.

The storage capacity of FCI is over 260 lakh tonnes. According to official sources the storage and administrative losses in FCI for the past 5 years are as under :

Year	Storage and Transport Loss	Other Administrative Losses
	(in crores)	(in crores)
1981-82	140	12
1982-83	160	12.5
1983-84	180	13
1984-85	200	15.5
1985-86	220	17.5

This is the sum total of their losses. People take advantage of the inefficiency of Government and keep the organisation in the dark. There is no shortage of storage capacity. A new formula has been evolved. Last year shortage of 27 tonnes of wheat and Rice was shown in the records costing about Rs. 650 crores. There is no additional subsidy even when the entire amount is written off. Why were these infirmities not rectified in time and why was the Government kept in the dark ?

Due to negligence on the part of officers, nearly 40,000 tonnes were damaged in rain and floods between 1.6.85 and 31.3.86 valued at around Rs. 45 crores. One person is made solely responsible for the safety of the produce by a farmer but who has been made responsible for such a big storehouse ? The hon. Minister must clarify it in his reply.

For the past many years, there has been large scale irregularities in the purchase of gunny bags. Each bag should weigh about 1.023 kg. whereas bags weighing 800 grams are also being purchased. The illgotten gains that accrue as a result thereof are shared by senior officers of FCI, Directorate of Supplies and Disposal, mill owners and suppliers. This misappropriation is to the tune of crores of rupees every year.

The officials of FCI purchased thousand of tonnes of inferior quality 'Parmal' rice and later on finding it unfit for human consumption auctioned it recently

and as a result of this the country had to incur loss of crores of rupees. Who are the officers who are responsible for purchasing such inferior quality rice and what action has been initiated against them ?

I would urge the Government to put an end to the monopoly of sale and purchase of foodgrains by FCI. The State Government institutions engaged in the sale and purchase of foodgrains should be given the subsidy directly. If subsidy is provided to them directly, they can themselves buy it from Punjab or Karnataka. If direct subsidy is provided, the *Arhar* variety of pulse which is rotting in Karnataka can be purchased directly.

With these words, I hope the hon. Minister will certainly reply to the points that I have raised during my speech.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset I take this opportunity to thank the hon. members who have participated in the debate and have been good enough to make valuable suggestions. I found that quite a large number of the hon. members have been very critical, particularly about the management and working of the Food Corporation of India, the public distribution system and also the difficulties that the growers were facing with reference to sugarcane and so on. They had made valuable suggestions. I would like to go on record that we have taken note of all the suggestions that have been made. Many of the suggestions are required to be examined in depth. We will certainly go into them and therefore I would not like to advert myself when it comes to the question of suggestions that have already been made.

On the diverse points of criticism which the individual members have been pleased to raise, my colleague has tried to answer them, particularly the major points that have been raised. It is not possible in a debate like this to answer each and every point. Therefore, he has taken care to see that as far as possible he could meet the various points of significance that have

been raised, and I thank him. He has unburdened me of replying the various posers that have been raised on behalf of different members.

Therefore, I shall now proceed, in a broad gamut, about the entire working of the Food Department and also the infirmities as well as the achievements so that in the final analysis, the posers that have been raised by various members and which may have been left out by my hon. friend, stand answered by themselves.

Sir, as the House is aware the Demands for Food and Civil Supplies Ministry are governed by Items 42 and 43 of the Budget. It is better that before I go into the details, I must categorically make a submission as to what is the stupendous task that the Food Department undertakes in order to make myself clear as to the difficulties that the Department has also been facing. I will go into those details slightly later. But as I submitted, at this stage it's desirable that I should come forth clearly as to the exact duties that the Food Department performs.

The Food Department has to discharge the responsibility of the management of the country's food economy. The Department undertakes several complex tasks in carrying out this stupendous duty. It procures the foodgrains, builds up and maintains the requisite stocks, provides for their storage, organises their timely movement to various parts of the country and delivers the same for distribution to the various distribution agencies of the State and otherwise. It also keeps a close and constant watch on production, stock and price level so as to maintain their adequate availability at reasonable prices in different parts of the country.

Sir, I have prefaced my submission to make the position clear with reference to the duties that the Food Department has to perform, only to bring to the notice and for the recollection of the hon. Members that the Food Department undertakes a very heavy duty. In this stupendous task, the most important wing of the Food Department, which has come for a very heavy bludgeoning, is the Food Corporation of India. I would request the hon. Members to appreciate the func-

[Shri P. Shiv Shanker]

tioning of the Department and the Food Corporation of India. These are the two segments about which a very heavy criticism has been directed. That is why, I am making a very earnest appeal that they should appreciate the functioning of these two wings in the background of the heavy burden that they bear and the complicated duties that they are called upon to discharge. The job of the Food Corporation of India is to a great extent, the duties that were assigned—originally to the Food Department. This Corporation does a large scale procurement to build up and maintain the stocks. It provides their storage, organises their timely movement and delivery to the distribution agencies. As I said, this is no mean task—a very heavy task indeed. And it is in this background that when the criticism has been made as to the mismanagement, losses and wastage, shortages, corruption, inefficiency lack of adequate storage facilities leading to keeping them in the open, adulteration leading to bad quality etc., etc., I would submit that I am not minimising the infirmities with which the organisation suffers. I am conscious that in the criticism that has been directed by the hon. Members, there is a truth. But, then the point is that, should this Department and this organisation be condemned to an extent where it becomes totally crippled without discharging the functions—the onerous functions—that have been entrusted to it is a matter which I beckon for the consideration of the House. I am aware, I am not hiding anything. I am aware that it suffers from infirmities. Over the time quite a lot of infirmities have crept into this organisation. But, I must say that everyone in the Food Corporation of India is not that bad to be criticised. Personally, I feel that there is quite a good chunk of the officers who would really like to serve the country. It is true because of certain black sheep, the organisation does get a bad name. But I would request the hon. Members to consider, ponder and analyse their criticism in the back-drop of the heavy responsibility that this organisation has undertaken.

So far as I am concerned, I would not like to throw a veil by merely putting

down arguments as my hon. friend—the Leader of the Telugu Desam Party—has said that by very astute type of arguments, one could possibly try to avoid. Where there is a mistake, I would openly admit that here is a mistake. So, this is what perhaps got to be looked into. And that is why I must submit that I am not in a position to deny that there is force in the various criticism that have been directed from different quarters.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam) : What are the preventive measures for this ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : You must allow me to complete. I have just started.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : You yourself admit that there are black sheep. How are you going to control them ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : May I request you to wait till I complete my reply ? If you go on interjecting at every stage, you do not expect me to answer.

For this, I would like you to kindly recall certain of the aspects, so that it becomes clear as to what is the task that has been undertaken by the Department and the Food Corporation of India ; how far it had been able to subserve the interests of the people of this country, the hopes and aspirations that we have pinned on the Department, and the organization.

Hon. Members are aware that when we look at the figures of food production, there had been a phenomenal rise. I am giving the background, so that hon. Members may kindly appreciate it : In 1983-84, hon. Members are aware that we had a record food production of 152.37 million tonnes. In 1984-85, it is 146 million tonnes. For 1985-86, the estimation is that it will remain at the same figures. Very rightly, as it was said, from 90 million tonnes it has been built up to a record production. Now it is this production which has got to be handled, a major portion of which is wheat and rice. It is this which has to be handled. It is this which has to be stored, it is this which has to be moved from place to

place in order to cater to the needs of the different segments of the society spread over the whole country, and then we have to see that people are satisfied by this system.

Even though during the last two years, production is a little less as compared to the peak year of 1983-84, the availability of foodgrains was not affected. I am making this submission only to illustrate that the Department of Food, and the Food Corporation of India have been trying to discharge their duties. I would not like to go beyond this, because to pitch the case too high would also mean that it would be fraught with different consequences.

Because of this record production, the public stocks have also gone up. On 1.7.1985, the stocks were at the peak level of 28.65 million tonnes, compared to 1.7.1984 when it was only 22.89 million tonnes. These figures are in excess of the desired level of 10 million tonnes of buffer stocks, and 11.4 million tonnes of operational stocks required to be held on 1st of July of a year.

I would not like to go into too much of details because quite a lot has been said by my colleague also. On various aspects, I would like to be as short as possible and brief, so that I do not waste the time of the House, and also I try to see that I answer the various aspects that have been raised.

Coupled with this, when it is a question of record stocks that have to be maintained, one has to go into the functioning of the Department of Food and its appendage, viz. Food Corporation of India. Therefore, I immediately go into the question of the storage capacity that we have developed. First, I will try to demonstrate that because of the record production, we have tried to have record storage. Then, when it comes to the question of storage capacity, in 1984-85 alone, the Food Corporation CWC and SWCs have been able to construct an additional storage capacity of 11.7 lakh tonnes, compared to 1983-84 when they could construct the storage capacity only 7.09 lakh tonnes. This shows that from

7 lakh tonnes to 11 lakh tonnes, it is quite a good jump. We have done well. In 1985-86, the estimation is that we will be able to construct the storage capacity to the tune of 16.95 lakh tonnes ; and the position as it stands today is that the total capacity as on 1.1.86 is 209.10 lakh tonnes. This is the broad parameter which I thought I should bring it to the notice of the House. It gives an impression as to really whether the Department is functioning to at least a certain expectation that this House reposes in the Department.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Does it include the hired capacity ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : Would you like to have the details ? So far as 11.7 lakh tonnes is concerned, this is purely by the Food Corporation of India, CWC and SWCs of their own ; this is the performance of the Food Department. Hired capacity has nothing to do with it. I am only referring to what we have done. I am aware that I should not, I mean, include in this what is the hired capacity that is why I am saying this. So, this is the position. There has also been an improvement in the preservation of the stock , and I must, at this stage, bring it to the notice of the House that when it comes to the question of the preservation measures that have been taken with reference to stock and as a result of better preservation measures, the lower category of stock of wheat has come down substantially. As on 30-1-1984, the last two grades of stock, namely, C & D stocks, they were 12.95 lakh tonnes, which was 11.1 per cent of the total stock. Now, this has been reduced on 31.1.85 to 6.04 lakh tonnes, and the percentage has been reduced from 11 to 5.7.

On the question of procurement based on the support price, in 1984-85, it was 20.35 million tonnes as compared at 1983-84 of 17.07 million tonnes. I am only making this submission to show that year after year there is an increase in the activities of the Food Corporation of India so that it is available for the proper service of the country men ; it is only for this purpose that I am trying to put it. I have already prefaced my submission

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that notwithstanding infirmities and notwithstanding a great truth in what the criticism of the hon. members is whether this Department and this Corporation of India is equipped themselves in a better fashion or not, I am giving these statistical figures to the hon. members so that they could judge themselves about the performance of the Ministry as also the Food Corporation of India. So far as the management part is concerned, my colleague has given certain details because after making a submission with reference to production, with reference to raising the storage capacity, with reference to activities for procurement which have been raised so fast, it is my duty to bring to the notice of the hon. members as to what is the situation with reference to management part of it. My colleague has said about this. But this has a reference to my submission; that is why I am bringing this to the notice of the House. In 1979-80 the Food Corporation of India was handling foodgrains worth Rs. 4329 crores. When it comes to 1984-85 it has handled foodgrains worth Rs. 7559 crores. Within these five to six years there is an increase in the value to the tune of more than Rs. 3000 crores. When it comes to that, what is the position of the personnel? The position of the personnel is that in 1979-80 when the FCI handled foodgrains worth Rs. 4329.45 crores, the total staff was 73,640. When it came to 1984-85, when its activities practically doubled, not exactly doubled *viz.* foodgrains worth Rs. 7558.74 crores were handled, the staff had been reduced to 72,158. The submission that I am making is that we are doing more work with less persons. I am also placing before you the clean slate so that the hon. Members may have the correct situation. I have already said about the infirmities part. I need not repeat it again. Therefore, when you look to the work that is being discharged by the FCI with the personnel that have been decreased, I must say that I have a word of commendation notwithstanding its pitfalls. I will deal with them also.

When it comes to the question of movement of foodgrains, the position is that this Corporation has got to take up quite a bit of work with reference to movement.

In 1985 it has been able to move 15 million tonnes of foodgrains from place to place. Particularly I must submit that this is something which has got to be taken into consideration, because the main areas wherefrom we have to move are Punjab, Haryana, U.P. and Andhra Pradesh. In 1985 from Punjab, Haryana and UP 13.1 million tonnes of foodgrains have been moved while in 1984 it was 9.4 million tonnes. I am pointing this out to demonstrate whether my people are working well or they are such bad boys that they are to be whipped always. In January this year we have been able to move 13.36 lakh tonnes of foodgrains as compared to January, 1985 when it was only 10 lakh tonnes. In February it was 13.67 lakh tonnes of movement, as compared to 9.10 lakh tonnes in February, 1985. In March, we have been able to move 14.35 lakh tonnes as compared to 11.10 lakh tonnes in March, 1985.

Then Sir, we have taken various measures to liquidate the excess stocks, particularly the stocks of wheat. We have increased the monthly allocations of wheat for public distribution system, lowered the issue price of wheat to the roller floor mills to the level of P.D.S. price with effect from 10.8.1984 to 31.3.1986, permitted the roller floor mills to produce 50 per cent more than their licenced monthly capacity, increased the allotment under National Rural Employment Programme—I will come to it at a later stage—and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, issued wheat through the public distribution system to card holders without any limit of quantity, permitted the export of wheat, maida, suji and whole-meal atta, and allowed the Food Corporation of India to sell the wheat in the open market apart from permitting the export of wheat. These are the measures which have been taken to liquidate the excess stocks because when it came to the question of procurement of stocks, wheat was procured very heavily as compared to the rice which I have said that 10.07 million tonnes was procured to the rest.

AN HON. MEMBER : To help the producers.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : That is correct. In fact, the position is such that

when the produce is so much in quantity and the growers to not get the buyers, then lot of requests are made for the purpose of procurement. In fact, procurements have also to be made keeping in view the entire policy—as I have given the background as to the departmental duties. I must also bring to the notice of the hon. Members—because a lot of criticism was directed about the bad quality or reduced quality of rice and wheat that is supplied—that the hon. Members themselves, and also many a public organisations, make a request that even if the grains are getting deteriorated, even if the paddy is deteriorated, in order to help the growers, the Food Corporation of India must go and procure. That is what we do. I concede that sometimes we do procure the sub-standard grain. That is done to subserve the large interests of the growers.

AN HON. MEMBER : Only marginally.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : Immediately I am coming to that because a lot of criticism has also been directed with reference to the losses that are suffered. That is a point which I have got to make and I am placing the cards very openly so that the hon. Members may judge themselves. I would not like to pitch my case too high lest I should invite unnecessary criticisms. I would like to place the cards openly so that the Members judge themselves. May be it is not possible that every word that I say, you might agree to that, but I assure that if something is wrong with my department, I am the first man to say, yes, it is wrong.....
(Interruptions).

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : You are not actually purchasing the foodgrains directly from the farmers, from the agriculturists. That is the difficulty. Through some middlemen you are doing it.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : The point is this—I am giving an open offer to the House—that if some government comes out by saying that they will make the arrangement to take it from the growers—it is impossible for my officers to go from one grower to the other and so on and so forth—I will certainly help them.....(Interruptions).

SHRI K. S. RAO : Even the Indian Cotton Corporation is doing it like this.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : I am not saying some of the other governments. I am saying the State Governments should help.....(Interruptions)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Each and every corporation is doing it like this...
(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankaja) : The Food Corporation of India should directly purchase from the farmers.....
(Interruptions)

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : Why don't you purchase directly from the farmers in that area ? You purchased directly from the farmers about 3 years back.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : The point is this. Lot of difficulty comes in the operational aspect of it. I assure the hon. Members that if they can give me concrete proposals certainly I will consider it. It is not as though I am trying to sidetrack the issue. In any venture that you would suggest there are certain inherent difficulties and they have to be rationally tackled and sorted out. I assure you that it is our primary consideration. In fact I have been discussing these issue with the Prime Minister and the Prime Minister has been very much concerned. He certainly feels that the last man namely the growers must be benefited. He has been publicly saying about these issues also. He went into the details and said : Look, this is what has got to be done. In fact, I must express my gratefulness to the Prime Minister. At Guntur he has very categorically said. He announced certain measures for the tobacco-growers and also for the cotton-growers. I am only taking this opportunity to make this submission. If it comes to the question of directly approaching the growers if the hon. Member is so much exercised, I appreciate that point—if the hon. Members come up with concrete proposals, I certainly assure you that we will take care of it and we will consider it.

The point which was very strongly criticised was with reference to the losses.

[Shri P. Shiv Shanker]

I have given you all the details as to the handling, and the way in which there had been increased handling by the FCI of the stocks and also the movement and so on. In that background you consider all these. I don't say that there is no scope for improvement. There is scope for improvement. We should do much better. But I only beseech you to consider the losses that the Corporation is incurring with reference to the damage to the foodgrains in the background of the duties that they are discharging about which I have already submitted. I will not repeat it because it will not help. Hon. Members are right when they said that in 1982-83 it is a case of loss to the tune of 2.37 per cent. But, in 1983-84, we have brought it down to 2.11 per cent and in 1984-85 we have further brought it down to 1.94 per cent. From the point of view of quantity and value, these details I have already submitted.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY (Hindupur) : Give it in rupees.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : Will you kindly wait? I will explain everything. Please have some patience, till I complete what I am saying on this point. I said that in 1984-85 it is a case of 1.94 per cent of the losses of the stocks. Now, when it comes to the question of quantity, it is 5.72 lakh tonnes. But then this has got to be appreciated in the background of the quantity. As I have already said, *per se* if you think of 5.72 lakh tonnes, anybody will say, look, it is so much. Yes. *Per se* it appears so. The Food Corporation of India is procuring and storing millions of tonnes—this is 28 million tonnes. It is a case of loss of 5.72 lakh tonnes. I don't say that it is not a case for improvement. You can still reduce it. We are making arrangements. We are making such endeavours. That is why I bring this to your notice that year after year the loss percentage have been going down. That is a matter which has got to be appreciated, I am only putting my case to that extent. I am only submitting that you give a little bit of a pat for their work also. Why do you criticise for the bad work that is going on?

(Interruptions).

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : It is our bounden duty to point out.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : It is perfectly all right. It is there. But in an organisation of this nature which is so spread out—and I have also said that it is so complicated. It is a stupendous task that has been taken up. You cannot expect that every one like me is a paragon of virtue; I am not at least, I give you that credit. But the point I am making is, every one has good and bad points and when every one has good and bad points, you also go into the achievements. That is why I am trying to put both before you. Therefore, the position is that when you think in terms of lakhs of tonnes, it comes to 5.72 lakh tonnes, but percentage-wise it has been going down and I assure the House that my Department and the Food Corporation of India will make every effort to see that this is further reduced, but this does not mean, as I said, I am minimising the infirmities that exist in the Department and in the Food Corporation of India which I have already said. Sir, it is in this background, if you look to the value of the foodgrains, very rightly the hon. Members were exercised. They were exercised by saying that 'Look, the losses are to the tune of Rs. 122 crores in 1984-85'. In fact, I have myself put it before the House, I did not hide it, when I was answering a particular question, I thought I should bring to the notice of the House where we stand. But then I leave it to the House, by making a submission that while the performance of the Food Corporation of India requires more improvement, the hon. Members may kindly appreciate—I am only saying 'appreciate' I am not saying that you must praise us and praise so much that well, we may not deserve it. I am only saying that you kindly appreciate the work that is handled and the losses that are suffered.

Sir, I would not like to go into this. In fact I would like to make one submission which perhaps the hon. Members might take it that I may be wrongfully complementing my officers. But I would like to also compliment them to a certain extent, because I also agreed with you to a very great extent, on the question of the

losses and so on.

Sir, the Food Corporation of India, apart from procuring, storing and distributing the foodgrains, had also been operating in the fertiliser distribution as also the Army purchases. Apart from that, they have also been doing this type of small works, and I must submit they had also been making a little profit discharging these functions because so far as the question of foodgrains is concerned, it is not a case of profit, it is a service type of operation and whatever losses are incurred, to that extent the Government of India is subsidising, but if it comes to the question of other duties, with reference to the Army purchases, and fertiliser distribution, they are making a little or very marginal profit. Of course, I would not like to go into that. In fact, hon. Members, may also be pleased to appreciate yet another aspect which they were exercised.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Except sugar, Sir.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : Hon. Members were exercised about the corruption and what steps the Government was taking or the Food Corporation of India itself was taking, with reference to the disciplinary proceedings and so on and so fourth. I will not go into too much of the details, but so far as 1985 is concerned. I will give a few figures and pass on to the next point only to demonstrate that we are not sleeping over the matters, when we are finding that the people are not discharging their functions according to the norms that have been set, and if they are conducting themselves in such a fashion that it affects the standards that have been set by the various rules, regulations and so on, action has been taken against them. In 1985, the position, that I must bring to the notice of the hon. Members is, major cases where the action has been taken, the total comes to 430. It is with reference to 430 personnel. In minor cases, action was taken in a total of 348 cases, with reference to 778 persons. It is true that it is dismal when it comes to the question of thinking of 72,000 employees, but the submission that I would like to make is the Food Corporation of India is not sparing its efforts.

It could still be stepped up. I have already advised them that, having regarding to the sentiments that have been expressed by the hon. Members from time to time here and outside by various agencies, we must rise to the occasion, and I am sure that the officers have taken note of the criticism that has been conveyed by you and outside also, about whatever is happening, and we will certainly improve the matter.

I would not wish to go into the detail, as to what category and so on and so forth. We have taken various measures to increase the distribution. Part of it has been said by my colleague. He has also brought to the notice of the House the details. But I must say that we have liberalised the allocations to the various states. Card-holders are allowed to draw their ration in respect of wheat without any limit. The roller flour mills were permitted to grind up to 125% of their capacity, which was later increased to 150%, to increase the availability of wheat product in the country.

Hon. Members are aware that on 19th November, 1985, the Prime Minister initiated three new welfare schemes for the distribution of foodgrains for the weaker sections of the society. scheme for distribution of foodgrains and specially at subsidised rates in tribal areas. Under this scheme, wheat is being supplied to consumers in tribal areas at Rs. 1.50 per kg. and common rice at Rs. 1.85 per kg. The break-up of this would be that the Centre supplies it at the rate of Rs. 1.60 per kg. 25 paise is added for the purpose of administrative charges of the State Government. This scheme covers 57 million people.

(2) Extension of coverage in NREP and RLEGP programmes is done by giving additional foodgrains, to, State Governments for creating additional gainful employment in rural areas and creation of durable assets for strengthening of rural infrastructure.

(3) Additional support has been provided to supplementary nutritional programme for young children, pregnant

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women and nursing mothers. As a result of these measures, the off-take of foodgrains from the public distribution system has increased from 13.33 million tonnes in 1984 to 15.5 million tonnes in 1985.

One aspect which is concerned with this, I must bring to the notice of the House, is that for the year 1986-87, the Department of Food have agreed to allocate 2 million tonnes of foodgrains, comprising 14 lakh tonnes of wheat and 6 lakh tonnes of rice, for utilisation under the Expanded Rural Employment Programme, i.e. NREP and RLEGP.

The Department has also undertaken—particularly I am referring to the Food Corporation of India—the Food Corporation of India has also undertaken, the training of the staff. In fact, FCI has Central Training Institute at Delhi and has also the Zonal Training Institute at Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. On an average, 300 officers are undergoing training every year at the Central Institute ; 250-300 officers likewise are being trained every year in each of the Zonal Training Institutes. The training courses cover General Management, Personnel Management, Industrial Relations, Storage, Agricultural procurement and marketing, quality control, finance, accounting, movement, vigilance and security. FCI, apart from this, is also nominating these officers to other Training Institutes such as the Indian Institute of Management, National Productivity Council and Management Development Institutes.

HON. MEMBERS also referred to the bad quality of foodgrains. I have made my submission when I was dealing particularly about the spect. In fact, the complaint about the quality is because of (a) below specification—about procurement, I have already said and I need not go into it—(b) unsatisfactory handling and transportation (c) CAP storage and (d) adulteration by unscrupulous elements. The various actions are being taken to see that all these causes as a result of which there is a complaint about the bad quality are removed and I would not like to go

into the details because my colleague has already made mention about them.

On the general question, I would like to make the submission with reference to the build-up in the North-East. In fact, this has been one vulnerable area. Some hon. Members also have adverted to this and I submit that we have taken special care to see that the storage is properly built up in this region and as on 1st February, 1986, we have 18,04,000.5 tonnes of foodgrains kept in storage so that wherever there is difficulty, people could be taken care of.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati) : As you referred to N.E. region, may I intervene for a minute ? The Government of Assam has sent a project called regulated market development project of Assam to the Central Ministry. The Government of Assam is very keen that the project should be cleared expeditiously. In fact, our Agriculture Minister is here now and he is very much interested in the immediate clearance of the project. Will you enlighten me on the same ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : I would say that this has been received recently. It is under examination and we will take care of it. In fact, all the pros and cons will be gone into.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar) : You have just said that the food supplies to the States are of sub-standard quality. This is my experience in Jammu & Kashmir that thousands of quintals of foodgrains are dumped in godowns and the Food Corporation of India is not taking them back and the exchequer of the J & K Government is losing money. What action are you going to take in that regard ? This is my personal experience of the last 15 years. This issue was positively raised in the legislature when I was MLA. This has been our allegation against the FCI that it is not supplying standard quality of foodgrains and as a result of that, the State exchequer in Jammu & Kashmir has suffered a lot. What action are you going to take ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : I do not know. I will certainly look into it if there is anything.

15.00 hrs.

Then I come to the main point which has been raised by the leader of the Telugu Desam Party and he has gone into the details and I must say that he has fairly come out with the facts. In fact I owe an explanation because in fact at the time when this issue was raised, I had requested him that when he raised the issue in that style, I had to answer. So I have got too.

I preface my submission on this point from a slightly different point of view. I am fairly of the view that there is a harmony between the working of the States and the Central Government in our constitutional set up. It is a different matter that in actual working of it and in practicals, as a result of certain departures, here and there complications might arise. I am not denying that part of it. But I must say that so far as the constitutional scheme is concerned, it has taken care of the harmony between the different segments which constitute the Union of India. Why I am particularly referring to this is that I must say that in 1983 and later in 1984-85, people of Andhra Pradesh have voted our Party down and we bow our heads to the will of the people. But then the point that has been arising and about which I must make a submission because I am the person who started the debate on the question of giving the details with reference to Rs. 2 a kg. scheme in Andhra Pradesh. What had been happening was that in this constitutional set up we are expected to maintain harmony and after all here is a country which consists of people belonging to different religion different regions, different languages and thousands of castes and sub-castes. The framers of our constitution really expected a harmony, but then the point is that when a particular party comes into power in a State, it has not only to discharge its obligations towards the people by and large in the State and in my submission—may be the hon. Members on the other side may agree or may not agree—but in my submission that party has also to establish a normal rapport on working rightly—I will call it—with the Centre and with the different parties so that the constitutional scheme does not get disrupted.

What had been happening was that day in and day out, when accusations were sought to be made against the Central Government, I personally felt that this might create a little disaffection between one part and the other parts and it was said and I must also frankly submit, though I may be a little bit more expressive on this issue and day in and day out when it was said that we, the Congressman are bandicoots and that we are a corrupt lot—this has come in the papers—I must say that in every place and in every party there will be good people and bad people as well and you cannot sweep them all by same broom—I must submit and a person like me, a few of us and I am sure quite a large number of us are prepared if you would like to have an open enquiry about our conduct. Then I thought when it was said that so far as the Centre is concerned, the Centre is taking a positive hostile attitude towards the State and its people and when this was being propagated, then I had to naturally put forth the case of the Central Government as a representative of the Central Government. I went before the people and said as to what is the subsidy involved and how much is the Centre coming forth to help even in the Rs. 2, a kg. scheme. I put this case before the people. I tried to explain this part of it and when I tried to explain this part of it, then what was said was this. When I gave the details as to why the procurement charges are to the tune of say about Rs. 3.23 per kg. with respect to the superfine variety, then it was said, "Look, this is the inefficiency of the Food Corporation of India. The Food Corporation of India is not properly administered. The Food Corporation of India is at fault." Then I had to come forth. I said that, I do not deny that. I said this." Look! If this is the state of affairs, if the entire Food Corporation is sought to be darkened, it has to be painted as dark, then so far as we are concerned, well, I am prepared to consider if proposal comes; carry out the entire programme at the levy price and we would not like to stand in the way." Of course, the answer came forth by saying that it is not the pocket borough of the Minister of Food and Civil Supplies or the Government. One has to appreciate the answers in the context of utterances that have taken place and it is precisely

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this which I thought I must submit. At no point of time and I am sure none of the hon. Minister sitting there would accuse me I have taken the name of any leader. But I am entitled to say something about the policy part of it. Only the policy part of it that I have been trying to explain. Now, the point is, that I would not go any further into the matters but then I directly come to the point which has been raised. I must use this forum of the august House for the purpose of explaining the conduct of the Government of India also.

It was said today and the position is that the State Government says that they require 22 lakh tonnes for the purpose of the Rs. 2/- per k.g. programme. I am not going into the question not—withstanding the fact that allegations have been made against my organisation. I have never said a word. Hon. Members sitting on the other side would bear me out. I did not say a word about how the Civil Supplies Department of the State is working. I have never said a word because I cannot make accusations against the officers and that too in a general manner. But how far it is going on, with how much efficiency it is going on, it is none of my business to say this. Neither, I would like to go into the question whether the interest of the people those who deserve it, is totally met with the Rs. 2/- per kg. scheme of the State. Nor I am going into the question whether all the people are getting it, etc. etc. I am brushing aside all those points. The point is, as I submitted, that the State Government's claim is that they require 22 lakh tonnes for purposes of this scheme. The position is that today when it comes to the question of issue price, so far as the Centre is concerned, notwithstanding the fact that with reference to the common variety of rice, the cost to the Food Corporation or indirectly to the Government of India, is Rs. 3.11 per k.g. We are supplying to the State Government at Rs. 2.31 per kg. This is regarding the common variety of rice. As far as the fine variety of rice is concerned, the cost of which is Rs. 3.17 per kg. to us. It is being provided at Rs. 2.43 per

kg. When it comes to the question of super-fine variety of rice, the cost price is Rs. 3.23 per kg. to us. It is supplied to the State at Rs. 2.58 per kg. I will not go into the details of this. This is with reference to 10 lakh tonnes, which the Food Corporation of India, after procuring about 15 lakh tonnes supplies two-third to the State. In fact, hon. Members on the other side are aware that all this activity is undertaken on the basis of the Andhra Pradesh Rice Procurement Levy Order, 1984 which has been issued by the State Government. Of course, with the prior concurrence of the Central Government. Of course, with the prior concurrence of the Central Government. (Interruptions) What I am submitting is this. I must compliment the Leader of the Telugu Desam Party for a very fair approach in the whole matter when he dealt with this issue. I really cannot withhold myself from complimenting him because he brought forth the facts very clearly. The submission I am trying to make is this.....

AN HON. MEMBER : The Leader in the House or the Leader in the State ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : I said, Leader of the House here. I think, here it was he who made the point. I have said, Leader of the Telugu Desam Party here. (Interruptions) The position is this. As Mr. Madhav Reddi very rightly said—I am not sure how much, but I presume—the balance 12 lakh tonnes they are procuring from the millers at a negotiated price which is, obviously, say Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 or Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 more—it ranges from Rs. 8 to Rs. 15—between the issue price of the Food Corporation of India and the negotiated price. The point that I would like to make is this. His arguments were two-fold. One is as to "why is it that you do not allow us to procure these 12 lakh tonnes at the same levy price ?" ; and number two is as to "why the Reserve Bank of India does not give us interest at the concessional rate of 14 per cent per annum instead of 17 per cent per annum which they provide ?". These are the two points which he has been pleased to raise ; and it is my duty to explain. That is why I said, I take

this opportunity to make the submissions very clear on this point.

The Levy Order, as I have already cited, categorically says in Clause 3 that it is either the Food Corporation of India or the Civil Supplies Department of the Corporation of that State that would procure it. It is a different thing that in this particular State, at the instance of the State Government, the Food Corporation of India procure. But they have an option to themselves : if they would like to procure, they could. And according to this Clause 3, when you procure 50 per cent, you can take it at the levy price—what all is being procured by the Food Corporation of India today. It would mean this. According to the understanding that we have, whatever we procure, two-thirds of that we give to the state and one-third we keep, so that care would be taken with reference to the other States. If that is to be reckoned, then around 17 lakh tonnes because this has happened previously—17 lakh tonnes they could procure on their own. But this is one way of looking at the problem. I am not going into it. I will go directly to the point that has been raised. Now, the point is that, instead of 50 per cent, if you would like to add another 12 lakh tonnes, it comes to somewhere between 75 and 80 per cent of the foodgrains or rice. The submission that I would like to make is that, if you would like to procure even these 12 lakh tonnes, then the situation that will develop will be like this. Please go into it. I am prepared to discuss. That is why on that day also I said, "Kindly go into the whole economics and we are prepared to discuss it". What will happen is this. 12 lakh tonnes today are being purchased at the negotiated price with a difference of 8 to 15 rupees per quintal, when once you purchase it at the levy price, so far as the open market price in that State as also the rice that is exported to the neighbouring states is concerned, their prices will go up. This is a situation which you will countenance.

I am giving the reasons also. That is why when I made the submission at the very outset, I said that one of the functions of the Food Department is to maintain the price stability all over the country.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : To be fair to the State Government, why can't you call the officials of the State Government and then discuss with them ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : Mr. Madhav Reddi, that is why I am giving you the points, so that you may kindly go through them. That is precisely what I said on that day also. You kindly work out the economics. When I said that, I really meant that. After all, you are working for the welfare of the people and we are also working for the welfare of the people. There can be no two opinions about it. We cannot work at cross purpose. Once we start working for the cross purpose, then it affects the very constitutional theme itself. I am prepared to sit down and that is why I offered it on that day also. What more you want when I said that ? You do the whole procuring. Then I said I am prepared to close the shop of the Food Corporation of India if you so desire ; not voluntarily on my part. If you so desire and if you think that we are bad boys, all right, we are prepared to get out. And if we require anything there, I am prepared to purchase it in the open market. Please consider this also. But then please be aware of the consequences of it. What I am saying is not just that I am saying at the spur of the moment. You will suffer so badly that your economy will come down within no time.

Please go into these details. I am prepared for this and I will persuade my Prime Minister to agree for this. But then you kindly go into it, how much harm you will be doing to the State's economy. When you go into the whole figures, you will know what it is. I have worked out the figures and that is why I am saying it. That is what the first point that I thought of making. Now forget about it. I am putting it at a different place.

If we allow you, actually the position is this. The allowance will have to be on the basis of an amendment to this order. That is No. 1. Assuming that we agree with you, the position will be that open market price of the rice will hike up so much in the State and outside the State that it will create a lot of problems. This is what I should tell you firstly.

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Secondly in the case of lesser production years, the position is, the availability for the procurement itself is less. When the availability for the procurement is less, but your requirement is rising, it is not a question of division. It is either steady or it will go up. Therefore, what will happen is that in such circumstances if you are allowed to procure the 12 lakh tonnes plus something more because it is possible that in that year so far as the Food Corporation of India is concerned, its procurement may go down. You kindly see how much the price will rise.

Thirdly, you kindly consider a situation of the present nature. Today the position is that coarse grains are affected very badly because of the drought conditions prevailing practically in all the southern states. As a result of it what happens is that in a year of drought where the coarse grains are also affected, the demand for rice goes up. When the demand for rice goes up, as this year it is happening already, then the situation will be that the prices will further shoot up. These are the issues, Mr. Madhav Reddi, which have got to be reckoned. Let us be pragmatic, let us not merely accuse each other. It amounts to the kettle calling the pot black. It is not going to help or vice versa.

Let us go into this issue in depth. After all, in so far as the Central Government is concerned the heart and spirit of its approach is only the welfare of the people. If that be so then how best we can sort out the matter and if you can come out with concrete reasons then we can discuss it.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Do you mean to say that the prices of rice in the open market are the same throughout the country? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : I am not saying this. I am sorry I could not catch your print but was it my case that all over the country it is the same? I never pitched my case that way that you could find fault with me. What I said was that the policy so far as the Department is concerned, the Department has got to see. Let us take movement aspect

itself. As I said, the surplus areas for wheat and even for rice, namely, Punjab from where we move and by the time we come to Kerala the movement charges go up. Naturally it is nobody's case and it cannot be a case.....

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN (Cooch Behar) : I would like to know whether you will apply the freight equalisation policy regarding the foodgrains movement from one place to another.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : I think I have to discuss this with my friend. I think, Prof. Dandavate would be able to enlighten us on this matter.

Then the other point I would like to bring to your notice is that in a situation like this, where the production goes down or where it is a case of drought in which case the coarse grains are badly affected and the demand of rice goes up and also in a case where 12 lakh tonnes of rice is sought to be allowed to be procured on the levy price, then you may also consider the increase in the subsidy. Actually I was trying to work it out. It comes to roughly Rs. 70 crores, taking into consideration the present state of affairs of the prices.

The other thing, which I must answer with reference to the question, I must also be slightly sympathetic to the cause advocated by Shri Janga Reddy. He was trying to speak for the millers.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : I did not advocate the cause of the millers. I had spoken about the farmers.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : You also mentioned about them in your speech.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : We fought against imposition of levy during the pre-independence days and today the Government have themselves imposed the levy, thereby causing loss to the farmers and making him suffer.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : I would like to tell you one thing. If there is no

levy in a State like Andhra Pradesh, there would be lot of trouble. There will be sharp decline in the paddy price and the middlemen will create a lot of problems for you.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : This you should tell them.....(Interruptions).....As a result of restriction on the movement of paddy by the Andhra Pradesh Government the farmer is incurring losses and is suffering. The Central Government has lifted the restriction on movement of foodgrains but the State Government has not done so.....(Interruptions).....

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : I do not want to enter into argument.

[English]

I must say that today the situation is—this is only a point that I am making in passing which cannot be an argument on which I would like to base my case—so far as 12 lakh tonnes is concerned which is procured by the State Government, the State Government, while procuring from the millers this rice at the negotiated price, is not having any godown facilities. What you are asking the miller is to send it there. Now the position will be apart from the fact that how it is going to happen, that once you are going to procure 75% to 80% of the rice from the millers.....One of the arguments that was put forth by Mr. Janga Reddy possibly was—there is some truth in what he says—that so many millers have been closing down or closed down. Apart from that, supposing they don't give you the cut down facilities how would you react to that? What arrangements have you made? That is why I am professing that. But I am not using this as a basic argument. But incidental issues which arise out of action, will be taken up. These issues have been projected only for the purpose of making the position clear. So far as the Centre is concerned, the Centre has not off hand discouraged you from procuring 12 lakh tonnes at the levy price. They are weighty arguments. As far as I am concerned, I am prepared to work it out and some way out can be found. In fact, the last point which I would like to answer would be the point that has been raised by Mr. Janga Reddy

and he at length referred to the various aspects. Somebody has taken away the paper cutting that he has given to me.

[Translations]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : Whenever Janga Reddy Sahib raises an issue, your papers are lost. That is the problem with you.

[English]

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : Mr. Janga Reddy was trying to comment on the write up that has come in the 'Hindu' dated the 20th April 86. In fact, this is more or less a rejoinder to the statement of Chief Minister, who gave an explanation to what the Prime Minister had said in Guntur I must submit that so far as this write up is concerned, it goes into the details and says.....well, that is a matter which I would like to rake up as an issue, but I don't think I would answer that point. Now, it says that 2,11,200 tonnes per year of rice that is supplied to the State in the tribal scheme is at Rs. 1.60 per kg. plus 25 paise. This is common rice. The cost of the super fine rice is Rs. 1.85 plus 25 paise. That is what they say and that is what the State Government does by selling this. This is the argument which has been put forth by him. This should have been sold for the tribals at a lower price. By selling this at Rs. 2 per kg. the State Government is wrongly making a profit of Rs. 17 crores. This is what he writes. But I would not like to answer this point.

AN HON. MEMBER : That is not correct.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : What he asked me was : 'what is the ratio in which the common, fine and super-fine rice are supplied, to us?'

AN HON. MEMBER : It is very irrelevant.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : It is very much relevant. Having regard to the facts, that is coming out. According to the agreement with the State, the three types of rice are supplied in the ratio of

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1:4:5. This is the situation and it is this which he has brought to my notice and this is a matter which he has gone into detail. Perhaps, the Telugu Desam Party leader has to go into it and reply to Mr. Janga Reddy.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : I had asked for the details of 2.11 lakh tonnes of rice supplied by you.

[English]

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : Those details are not available with me now. But I will do like this.

I will give you the details. I will go into it, whether this is also supplied in the same ratio it should be supplied, or whether there is any difference.

I do not want to go into this further, I must say...

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : I would like to know whether they can sell rice at the rate of Rs. 200 when it has been supplied to them at Rs. 160 per quintal? They should have sold it at Rs. 1.85 per kg. We should be informed ratio at what the various varieties of rice are supplied under the Tribal Special Scheme.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : I am not in a position to give the details of the various varieties, but the common variety was there which was supplied at the rate of Rs. 160 and should have been sold at Rs. 185. But I cannot give you the detail as to why it was sold at the rate of Rs. 2 per kg.

[English]

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : It is the same ratio as just now read by you.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : He is asking me the ratio in this 2,11,200 tonnes. This is supplied at the rate of about 17600 tonnes per month. That has been worked

out on that basis. I will reply to you ; I will go into it and I will find out.

I think, I have broadly covered all aspects. I must thank my colleague, who, by his intervention, has tried to answer various queries raised by the hon. Members. I explained the position in broad spectrum. Before I end, I will again request the hon. Members to kindly appreciate the difficult working of the Department and also the Food Corporation of India. Much is desired to be done. It is not as though it is doing very well. We will make every effort to see that the operational activity of the Department and the Corporation increases.

With these words, I request the hon. Members to pass the Demand of my Ministry.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put all the cut motions moved to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies to vote together, unless any hon. Member desires that any of his cut motions may be put separately.

All the cut motions were put and negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies 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. 42 and 43 relating to the Ministry of Food and Supplies.”

The Motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants (General), 1986-87 in respect of Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies voted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 13th March, 1986		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
1	2	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES :					
42.	Department of Food	3,07,78,73,000	18,96,29,000	15,30,01,69,000	94,81,44,000
43.	Department of Civil Supplies	3,91,08,000	1,75,84,000	19,55,42,000	8,79,17,000

(ii) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 66 to 68 relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for which six hours have been allotted.

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 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 Demands No. 66 to 68 relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.”

Demand for Grants (General), 1986-87 in respect of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting submitted to the 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 submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3		4	
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING :					
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. CHAIRMAN : As already announced, the House will sit late and furnish it today.

SHRI SRIHARI RAO (Rajahmundry) : Mr. Chairman Sir, I welcome the importance being given to the electronic media, especially television by the Information and Broadcasting Ministry, because in a vast and developing country like ours with a large number of illiterate people, television is vital for development and for social change. I do not, therefore, grudge that more than half of the I & B Budget goes to the Doordarshan. In this respect, I congratulate the Government for the importance that they give to Doordarshan.

I would like to submit here that the priorities are mixed and the approach is totally lopsided. For instance the expansion of the TV network was done for the Asad and not for any social or economic purpose.

The result was that the emphasis was on the hardware and the physical expansion of the network to the total neglect of the software. The Government was more interested in opening more and more

transmitters than in providing wholesome programmes. The result is poor quality of programmes, misuse of the media for narrow party purposes and public disillusionment.

15.36 hrs.

[SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM *in the Chair*]

The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting claims that 70 per cent of the country's population is covered by television. The figure has been arrived at by computing the total population of the geographical area which is within the range of the TV transmitters. But this is not true. For instance in Rajahmundry, which is my constituency, we have a low power transmitter, technically with a range of 30 KM, But in effect, even 5 KM away from the transmitter, the reception is very very bad. We cannot get colour pictures. And at a distance of 10 KM and more, it is even worse. More importantly, nearly 70 per cent of the programmes from Delhi are in Hindi and therefore cannot be understood or enjoyed by the common people. Imagine Sir, after spending thousands of rupees on the

television sets, they cannot make use of it except for sports programmes ! This is the position not only in Andhra Pradesh, but also in Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu as also in the North Eastern States where Hindi is not widely known and programmes based on the Northern India are not appreciated. Doordarshan is supposed to act as a means of national integration. Instead of doing that, it is causing discord. The viewers are naturally angry when the reception is poor and the programmes are very bad.

Also, considering the cost of the TV sets, only the rich can buy them. The poor, especially the villagers can be reached only through community sets which are not available in sufficient numbers. For instance, in Andhra Pradesh we have 20,000 Panchayat villages. Out of that, we have only 640 sets. If the Centre and the States are prepared to subsidise the cost of T.V. sets, the Panchayats can install and maintain them. Andhra Pradesh had proposed such a subsidy scheme at the Information Ministers' Conference last year, but the Centre has not responded to it favourably.

About the programme, Sir, till now in the name of the sponsored programmes, consumerism is being promoted. How do you expect the poor villagers be interested in Shampoos, toilet goods, hairlotions and soft drinks, etc., when there is no drinking water available to them. The whole approach is in favour of the urban rich. The village poor are encouraged to imitate them which they cannot. This is not a social change.

Sir, there is also another problem in Andhra Pradesh. Telugu programmes from Hyderabad are not available to T.V. viewers in most other parts of the State. Because they are covered by the National Programmes from Delhi. The Government talks of micro-wave links, after the launching of INSAT-I-C, so that local language programmes can be started in the State Capitals.

According to the Minister's reply to a specific question from me, "full-fledged satellite based primary service in Andhra Pradesh can commence only after INSAT

—II group of satellites are operational during early 1990s". But there is a better and quicker way of solving the problem.

Two of the 12 CB transponders in INSAT—I-C can be made available for running four separate TV Channels for States like Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka which are now suffering a lot.

The Space Application Centre at Ahmedabad has worked out the feasibility of this satellite link. The Chief Minister of Karnataka has given a detailed proposal on this to the Union Government.

The Joshi Committee Report which the Government is still considering has also supported it. The Satellite link will be cheaper and more reliable and the user States can pay for it without any difficulty.

Let me mention a few specific programmes, i.e. the news bulletins are being used for Party propaganda. For instance, the drought in Karnataka or Andhra Pradesh is not given adequate coverage in news until the Prime Minister goes there, then only it is being covered. Doordarshan has no interest to bring to light the drought conditions, but once the Prime Minister visits the affected areas, it is reported with the camera focussed on the Leader.

Tens of thousands of local people who are struggling against such conditions do not matter for Doordarshan.

For instance, in Andhra Pradesh, the Two-Rupees a Kilo Rice Scheme, Subsidy clothes and housing programme are of great success. They are directly beneficial to the poor. I would like to ask the hon. Minister, whether, the Doordarshan has taken note of them. Similarly, you all know how much time was spent on the Congress Centenary in Bombay, but what about the Mahanadu of our Party in Hyderabad. Sir, three lakh people wearing yellow dress had participated in the procession and also leaders of thirteen parties attended in the huge rally and seven lakh people attended the meeting. But Doordarshan could spare only a few seconds for such a big event.

This is the position.

[Shri Srihari Rao]

Now let us take another instance, viz. the escape of Charles Sobhraj from the Tihar Jail last month. The Minister has ordered an enquiry into the failure of Doordarshan to report it. But the enquiry was conducted by the very officer who wanted the news item to be dropped from the bulletin. Has the Minister found out why the officer did it? There is no lack of professionalism because there are CIS officers preparing the news bulletins for Doordarshan also. But all power rests with bureaucrats and others who have no sense of news. They are more interested in serving their political masters.

I am told that instructions in respect of Doordarshan programmes are issued by the Director General to the Duty Officers, and not to the News Editors. That was how the Sobhraj fiasco happened. In other words, until and unless the structure of Doordarshan changes, and it is accountable to its users, there is no hope.

In this connection, I quote from an article. It says :

“.....how did the Founding Fathers react to this Note? Positively. On July 3, 1947, the Committee met under the Chairmanship of Jawaharlal Nehru. Among others present were Dr. Rajendra Prasad and N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar. The minutes of the meeting read thus : “Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya’s.....”

He belongs to Andhra Pradesh.

“Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya’s note proposing that broadcasting should be put in the Concurrent Legislative List was considered. The Committee thought that the Centre should continue to have the exclusive power to regulate broadcasting all over the country and accordingly decided that the item should remain in the Federal List. They noted, however, that this will not prevent Provinces and States from operating their own broadcasting stations as they can do at present under Section 129 of

the Government of India Act, 1935.”

The Varghese Committee, the Chanda Committee and the Joshi Committee—the last two committees were set up by the Congress Government—have recommended the decentralization of broadcasting administration, and the creation of autonomous corporations to run them. But the Government is not prepared for it, for some political reasons. It is no good using this media for the creation of an individual leadership cult. In the process, not only is the tax payer’s money wasted, but a very useful instrument is being misused.

We have been repeatedly told that the Prime Minister does not like over-exposure on Television, and it is done against his wishes. One does not know how that is possible. For instance, on the day the Doordarshan announced the assassination of Swedish Premier Mr. Olof Palme, there was a five-minute tribute by our Prime Minister. It seemed that Palme’s greatness was on account of his friendship with our Prime Minister. The report merely said that the President and the Prime Minister expressed their grief at the assassination, and went on showing Rajiv Gandhi speaking. Obviously, Doordarshan could not have got it without the Prime Minister’s participation. Similarly, any function involving Ministers or Secretaries became a news worthy.

The formula is that, if you want T.V. coverage, get hold of a Minister or at least the Director-General of Doordarshan.

Talking of professionalism, the Central Information Service Officers are badly treated. The CIS Officers are required to have journalistic experience before they are selected by the UPSC. But All India Service Officers those who have not been selected for IAS, IPS, IFS etc. are also taken into the CIS and put on a higher footing. Thus there is no incentive for a professional journalists to join or remain in the CIS.

Field Publicity Organisation is not given enough funds and also this Organisation is very important not only as a

source of feedback to the Government but also as a medium of inter-personal communication. In a country like ours with a massive rural population and high level of illiteracy, inter-personal communication is very important. I request the Minister not to neglect it.

T.V. is the only instrument to help national integration, if it is properly used by educating the People about progress in the fields and factories and also useful for social change. For this, I request the hon. Minister to set up one LP T.V. transmitter in every district throughout the country, especially in Andhra Pradesh, Srikakulam, Vijayanagaram, West Godavary, Guntur, Ongole, Khumvam i, Nalgonda, Adilabad, where there is no T.V. transmitter. In West Godavari Polokol is an ideal place to set up a T.V. transmitter which covers Narasupuram, Dhemavoram, Thanuka, Rogole and Amalapuram, which solves long cherished dreams of the people of these places. If it is not possible, please upgrade or fully utilise the transmission power at Rajahmundry : which will cover upto 60 kms. Rajahmundry which is my constituency is an historic place. It was ruled by King Raya Raja Narendra and also a great author Sri Nannayya who belongs to this place, and translated the great epic Mahabharata in Telugu ; and also it has been the centre of activities of one of the greatest leaders of the freedom movement in India Shri T. Prakasam, and also belong to this place a great man Sri Veereshalingam who brought several great social reforms like widow marriages, and also Rajahmundry is very near to the tribal belt of four States like Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. So, I request the Minister to encourage the culture and artists and educate the tribal people, a radio station is highly essential at Rajahmundry.

T.V. Studio at Vijayawada is included in the Seventh Plan and it is also included in the already promise made by them. As Vijayawada T.V. transmitter is located on hill top, it has wide coverage. Vijaywada Centre has a number of artists and AIR, Vijayawada was receiving several awards. Kuchipudi Dance originated

from Krishna District. T.V. Studio at Vijayawada shall largely help in broadcasting of cultural programmes as well as agricultural programmes. So, I request the Government to take up construction of T.V. Studio at Vijayawada at the earliest. With these words, I conclude my speech.

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mandsaur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak on the demands for grants of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry.

The Information and Broadcasting Ministry is a very sensitive Ministry and there a number of points which I would like to cover. Through you, I would like to tell the Minister, who is present in the House, that there is a lot to be said on the working of the Ministry and there is a lot for the hon. Minister to do. But there is the question of resource and time constraints. I would like to raise some points of my own and some on behalf of my friends. First of all I want to thank you for some of your achievements. In 1984, the Ministry had started a programme to set up 116 Television Relay Centres all over the country at the rate of a relay centre a day. When these Relay Centres were being set up everyday, the people did not know that it was being done under a specific programme of the Government. There was an impression among the people that the work would continue at this pace but when it was stopped, and the next project was undertaken, the people were apprehensive that perhaps more areas would not be covered by the T.V. network. As per the note circulated by you, 70 per cent area of the country was covered by the T.V. network by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan. One year of the Seventh Five Year Plan has already passed, and in the remaining four years about 15 to 17 per cent area is likely to be covered. The rest of the 15 per cent area of the country will be covered in the Eighth Five Year Plan which means that the whole country will be covered in nine years.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to point out to the hon. Minister that the

[Shri Balkavi Bairagi]

people cannot wait for such a long period. I thank the Prime Minister that he has doubled the allocation of the department for this year. In this regard we had written to the Prime Minister and we are grateful to him that he acceded to our request and increased the allocation substantially. I am not saying this jestingly but earnestly that the villagers today ask only two things from us. First, when drinking water will be provided to them and secondly, when television facility will be provided to them?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, due to the high expectations of the people, they cannot wait for nine years for television facility. Because of this delay people have started a business of setting up of private antennae. One will not find any Government television in the area from Jhalavar to Chittor. Even then T.V. sets can be seen in hundred of village because people have installed private antennae and they are charging Rs. 2500 to 3000 per connection. I request the Minister to look into this unauthorised business and steps should be taken to speed up the television expansion programme all over the country.

You have a team of able and efficient officers in the country. There are talented and efficient officers in your department who can do perspective planning in respect of Doordarshan. First of all I would request you to restart the work of expansion programme to ensure early television coverage in all parts of the country. The work should not be stopped. I would like to thank Mr. Gadgil for some of his remarkable achievements as Information and Broadcasting Minister. There were so many noted Ministers such as Shri Keskar who would be remembered for their outstanding work in the Information and Broadcasting Ministry. You will also be remembered for two to three achievements. We do feel about your contribution but it is not possible to express it in words. You are the first Information and Broadcasting Minister who has given an intellectual touch to the media which hitherto was only a source of entertainment and informations. I would like to

cite two or three examples. You are the first Minister, who started the Programme, 'Great Masters'. The art of our great Artists will be remembered for centuries because of this programme. The coming generations will be able to see the art of our great artists.

Similarly, you have started the 'Oral, History Project' through Akashwani and Doordarshan. We are grateful to you for that. Though I do not have television set yet I learnt that yesterday 'Kabaddi' match was shown on television. Uptil now we were watching only cricket matches on the television sets. We want that 'Gilli danda' being played in the rural areas should also be televised. We are happy that at least you have included the rural games in the television programme which were hitherto neglected. Some of my friends criticise you for urbanising the television media but I would like to tell them that you are the first Information and Broadcasting Minister who has taken initiative to make the television and other media rural-oriented and I feel proud of it. You have also introduced hourly news bulletin over A.I.R. right from 6.00 A.M. to 12.00 O'clock in the night.

You have removed the restriction on the fee which is also a good step. Previously, a meagre amount was paid to the participants which was insufficient even to meet their conveyance charges to the Akashwani. Now you have empowered the Station Director to pay at his discretion. We thank you for the good step and hope that you will maintain this progressive attitude and keep in view the expectations of the artists as well as the public.

16.00 hrs.

In Geometry, the sum of all the three angles of a triangle is equal to two rightangles.....(Interruptions).....but if it is not so, there is definitely something wrong. Similarly you also have a triangle—television (Including cinema), Akashwani and Press. But here the sum of these three angles is not equal to two rightangles which shows that there is something wrong. You must take steps

to effect more improvement so that we may remember you as one of the distinguished Information Ministers.

For example, INSAT-C is expected to be launched in September and will take its position in space within five to six months. The INSAT-B is still functioning and so far as I know, the new satellite will also start functioning by March 1987 and will provide eleven channels. I would, therefore, like to request you on behalf of the House that besides Hindi and English, these channels should be utilised for promoting other regional languages such as Bhojpuri, Marathi, Tamil, Telugu, Nimaha, Malavi (Interruptions)—Rajasthani, Maithali. (Interruptions)—I have already mentioned Bhojpuri—

Ganga Maiya Tohe Piari Chadhaibe

I would request you to make use of these eleven channels in such a way that the people of all parts of the country may realise that you are fully involved in it. This channel should be utilised for promoting dialects and other languages spoken in the interior.

You have started a Colour Studio for which I think you. But in this direction you will have to adopt a dynamic approach because as I said earlier, people cannot wait for long. The time is about to come when people will gherao us in support of their demand for television facility. I would like to raise some points and hope that television officials will pay attention towards them. You have started several serials for which I thank you. But can I ask you why you have started the 'Krishna-Avtar' serial? Had Lord Krishna seen the programme, he would have dismissed you. You did not scrutinise it properly before presenting it on the television. Such defective programmes should not be shown on the television.

I would like to raise a point in regard to Doordarshan. You think over it seriously and, if possible, issue orders to this effect today itself and also make declaration in the House. The Department of Doordarshan is a source of revenue but it often gets involved in controversies. You should waive the fee on three types of advertisements i.e., eye-donation, Blood-donation and Anti-

addiction advertisements. On the one hand Government wants to improve the condition of the Drug-Addicts and on the other hand it charges fee for anti-addiction advertisements. Therefore, fee should be waived on these three types of advertisements.

Mr. Gadgil, I would like to say in this House that though your performance has been commendable yet some lapses are there. Two Hindi agencies have been closed during your period viz. Samachar Bharati and Hindustan Samachar. You have started PTI service in Hindi, and I welcome it. I do not know whether it is true or not but as per my information, Dr. Ved Pratap Vedic is being appointed as the Editor of the Hindi Service of PTI.

I want to thank you that you have got the right man. You should utilize his talents. You have set up a very good Hindi committee comprising outstanding people like Shri Bhatia, Shri Khanna and Shri Rajendra Mathur. But the outstanding nature of the committee has been diluted due to induction of such people in it who would have served the cause of Hindi better if they had been kept away from the committee. I request you to give me some time so that I may tell you about it in your chamber as I do not want to waste the time of the House.

I want to make one more submission. Newspapers are also the responsibility of your Ministry. Today, Journalism is no longer confined to the urban areas. It has taken roots in the rural areas also. Small and medium newspapers are being published in the rural areas. But what is your newsprint policy regarding them. The big newspapers enjoy your patronage but the hon. Minister should also think about the small and medium newspapers. You should announce your policy in this regard in the House in this very session. The existence of small and medium newspapers is quite important.

I want to make another appeal to you. You should call a meeting of all the Chief Ministers and exhort them to provide housing and pension facilities to the rural level Journalists of their respective States. In this way, you will do a great service to

[Shri Balkavi Bairagi]

them. You should consider this. I shall be grateful to you.

I want to make a submission about the artists, who often come to meet me. They are not happy with you, be it a singer or an instrument player. The artists from films, Doordarshan and Akashvani feel that justice is not being done to them. You should discuss this with them and do something for them.

Shri Dutt is present in the House and I hope he will say something about films. I hope he will be given time so that he may speak authoritatively. You have initiated Hindi Service of PTI. I request you to promote it and provide necessary assistance to it.

As people are putting forth matters concerning their constituencies, I shall also speak about my constituency. We have to use booster in Javara. You should, therefore, make Ratlam T.V. Relay station a little more powerful. You should also improve Kota and Udaipur stations. It will be convenient to us if you provide small stations at Mandsaur and Neemuch and also at Jhalawar and a bigger one at Chittor so that communication link is maintained between us. I am grateful to the hon. Minister that both the stations viz. Mandsaur and Neemuch have been sanctioned in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

With these words, I congratulate you and hope that you will consider the points raised by me. I also thank the hon. Prime Minister that he listened to our problems and conveyed them to you.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, while concluding, I wish that may your term prove to be glorious and the whole House shares it. One of my friends raised the language problem. There is nothing like that. How do you speak in Hindi for 5 to 6 hours. I really tell you that we do not wish to divide our country between North and South. India is one from one end to another. But it is true that in my constituency people do not watch programmes other than 'Krishi Darshan'. We cannot help it as we do not understand English. I am unable to tell my mother about the programmes. You may televise program-

mes in Bengali, Tamil, Kannada and even other dialects, which is acceptable to us. But you cannot retain English by merely using it in television programmes which is sure to go into disuse. English has to leave this country, it must go, but I am not sure how much of our culture and civilization will be lost in this process. We are a little worried about it but not aggrieved.

I shall resume my seat after giving an instance of the All India Radio. Why is your All India Radio not reliable? Why do you listen to B.B.C.? What is the need? The country which could not do justice to our feelings, how can we believe in the informations given by her. Why is it so? I was in Hardwar. I have heard it myself. Your correspondent sends news despatches from there and the All India Radio announces it. The news item was regarding the dance programme of Shobhana Narayana and Birju Maharaj, which never took place. You should make an enquiry of that news bulletin. This is not a complaint: I am just informing you. If you broadcast such wrong news items how can your media become reliable? In order to improve the credibility of this media, you must post reliable persons in remote areas. The authenticity of their information should be checked before proceeding further.

With these words, I thank you that under your leadership, all of us are making right use of this media. Even the farmers of this country will agree that this media is working in their interest. This is not only a media of entertainment but also of national development. With this hope, we are entering the 21st century under the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N.
GADGIL) : I wish to clarify only, I am not replying. The advertisements about eye donation, blood donation, drugs, cancer and mass immunisation are given free on AIR/Doordarshan.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao) : Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for inviting me to speak.

Mr. Chairman, this Ministry of Information and Broadcasting covers a very wide gamut of activities, and the mass communication or the mass media are broadly the television and the radio to the extent the Ministry is concerned with it. It is undoubtedly the television, which is the most sensitive at the moment and is going to be the most sensitive for a very very long time for many reasons, for the inherent reason that it is not merely audio, it is also visual, and therefore, Sir, I may as well begin with submitting some points of view on the question of television.

May I, at the outset, congratulate the Minister, Mr. Gadgil, and his predecessors from Mr. Vasant Sathe downwards, for the tremendous amount of work that they have done in developing and expanding this Ministry and the activities of our Doordarshan.

I was in this House and most of our colleagues were in this House when Mr. Vasant Sathe mooted the idea of the colour television. We know how much criticism there was, even there was ridicule, there were cartoons in the newspapers, there were adverse comments and the ridicule heaped on him on the floor of this House. But now we do realise that the decision was a wise one and a courageous one, foresight did prevail and television increased, multiplied, acquired colour and more and more entertainment value. This process and this progress went on from Minister to Minister until with Mr. Gadgil it expanded its programmes also and its activities.

Sir, having said these words of praise, may I proposed to make the points of substance? (*Interruptions*) Sir, there is a basic report on communication through television, which is of 1980 and which was prepared by the International Commission on Problems of Communication usually known as the Mc Bride Commission. We had an excellent report which is commonly known as the Joshi report, which was laid on the Table of the House in two

volumes, which was formerly known as the Indinn Personality for television. It is a report of the working group on software on Doordarshan. Now, I would like to know, what action has the Government taken on the recommendations of this excellent report, which is known as the Joshi report. I am mentioned this report in the context of the fact that both these commissions have pointed out that while you expend hardware, namely equipment transmitters and communication apparatus, you are prone, very often, to neglect the software, namely the contents of the programme themselves. I am afraid that this is what has happened to the Indian Television. The contents of the programmes, the training of the people involved in preparing this programmes, have not kept pace with the development of hardware, with the number of transmitters that have been put all over the country, and the equipment that have been acquired. One thing that all of us have been watching, at least most of the Members of this House have been watching on TV is the news. And there you, see, how we have neglected software and training. The whole approach of Doordarshan lacks professionalism. The news readers come on the screen and look like, they were wooden. Often they do not pronounce the word properly. There have lot of criticism in this regard. Often you see two TV news readers looking at each other, not knowing who is to speak. Very often, again the visuals which appear on the screen do not have much relevance to what is being said. Now, what is actually happening? There is no separate news department for TV. The news taken word by word, almost verbatim from the radio. The news is copied verbatim from the radio, which is a thing altogether unprofessional. In radio, you read and people hear. In the TV, the main media is not the words themselves. It is not the audio part of it. It is the visual part of it. There must be more visuals on the TV. Words must be there, but words must be related and only incidental to visuals themselves. What is necessary is to creat a.....

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : They should pronounce more clearly.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : They should pronounce more clearly and more properly because there have been so many words which have been mispronounced on everyday's news, on Sunday, at least when the TV news column comes. There have been scores of words which have been mispronounced. The conduct and the way the TV readers and other people involved in the news department behave is unprofessional. It appears as if for the first time they come on the screen and the TV news readers are reading the script. In no country where there is minimum level of professionalism, this happens. A news reader comes hours before. The news are actually read. They go through the script very carefully. They read the whole thing. Only then, the news are read. This does not really appear to have happened in our TV news department. We must have, as I have said, a separate news department for TV, keeping in mind that this media basically visual while the radio media is entirely different. This media is entirely audio.

There are a lot of allegations of favouritism and corruption in the entire Doordarshan. I do not want to go into detail into the matter because corruption and favouritism to begin with, well, can be exaggerated. Lot of allegations can be made. They are mostly exaggerated. They are plus in all spheres of life. But then, this is no reason. I would not like to make a big flash in Parliament, which is my usual trend of putting things across. But this is something which should be minimised, particularly in the context of the fact that CBI themselves have taken interest in at least one person. The man has not been suspended but some evidence has been found. It is too early to say whether the man has been guilty or not. But in any case, the question of favouritism or corruption this Government which is clean government committed for clean administration should not allow to flourish.

Now, Sir, basically in the question of fitting things, in seeing it, intermediaries do not arise, as there are in the case of sponsored serials, they do not arise. A direct contact between the Doordarshan senior officers themselves with the people who actually work and prepare the script is necessary.

Before I go into these questions of sponsored programmes, I must mention here again that we require more professionalism in all spheres of our television set up. Now we do not have cameramen. You have put so many Doordarshan Kendras. A Doordarshan Kendra of sizable level requires about 40-50 cameramen. Where are these cameramen going to come? There are only two or three institutes which produce this type of personnel. Two are private, if I am not mistaken, one in Madras and the other in Bangalore and then Pune Film Institute in Pune itself. But these are altogether insufficient to produce the number of cameramen for all these Kendras which are all over the country. The result is that the Doordarshan is now giving what they call crash training for three months to cameramen in Pune when actually the course is for three years. It just shows on what level we are going on, how quick products we are putting on Doordarshan. A course which requires three years' study, now is being shelved into three months. You can see what will be the end product. We must have television Training Institute. We must have courses on cinematograph, production, direction and all related activities in the Universities themselves. We must have these Departments of Television and Cinematography.

What the Joshi Committee referred and adverted to is the great danger that has come out from these sponsored serials and from opening the flood gates to advertising. What is happening in the TV today? Look at the quality of the programmes. The lowest quality of the programme will be the programme for which we are most committed that is, development programme. Above that will be the entertainment programme, the sponsored programmes, serials and the best will be the advertisements themselves. The advertisements themselves are so colourful, so sharp, and so dramatic that they make the most impact on all. What is the result? What can be the result for a man in a village because this is a national hook-up? In a village he does not have drinking water. When he sees on the TV, a semi-nude-beauty, a nubile young lady, bathing herself with some soap or the other and plenty of water splashing all over?

What can be the effect on a man in your village or in my village when he sees that a soft drink can be had again from those nubile pretty ladies in a boat who jump into the sea, immediately followed by the user of soft drink? What are the thoughts that are going to crop up in your mind? (*Interruptions*) What is the relevance of two-minute noodles for individuals who hardly have two square meals a day? This Madison Avenue strategies and publicity warfare, in our media, is going to play havoc with our people. We are raising their expectations. We are creating frustrations. We are telling these people that these are the lives, that these are the things that bring joy and this is the quality of life that we can enjoy and we are suggesting to him that you better find money somehow or the other to buy these soft drinks and soaps and to enjoy! This is what is known as cultural invasion of the worst type. This is working as a cultural shock. This is going to disorganise our society. At a moment when we are talking of austerity, what is the meaning of splashing all this across when we are not selling a prototype? What we are doing is not merely selling products. We are selling the entire values, the entire concept of society, the entire concept of life should be and is for certain sections of the few urban elite.

We must have a strict advertisement code. I must not at the moment say that we must bar advertisements because this is revenue that Doordarshan must have. Money must come from somewhere. Advertisement Code must be there and we must see that this type of Madison Avenue strategy which is probably all right for a consumer society where people have the purchasing power, where the people have hundreds of types of products on the same type which they have to choose one of them and they have to buy in any case that type and the price is almost the same but they have to buy one of them. For them it is all right. But in our society, this is creating a cultural shock and this is a cultural invasion against which we must guard. I have seen the other day on the portico of Doordarshan the famous saying of Gandhiji that we must keep our windows open so that all cultures may keep coming in. Certainly we must keep our windows open, not for cultural invasion which goes at the very root of the

conscience and the mind of the young people and the people all over the country who cannot afford the goodies that are displayed for their consumption.

Coming to the sponsored programme, what is the meaning it has for a man in the village? Then what is the pop music you are displaying on the TV screen? This pop music, I would not say, is a western culture because I am an admirer of western culture. I think many of the values we cherish come from western culture—the value of the revolt the value of fight against injustice and the value of equality. These are western, but it is a decadent capitalist values of a dying civilisation which you see on the TV—human beings clothed in leather and where you animalise the human being and where you make the human being an object. This is the type of image that we project on the television for the young people through this pop music—the tops of the pop or the pops of the top, whatever it is known and is not good for our children. Here I would like to say that the TV must cater to all sections, the different sections of the society—workers housewives, elder people, retired people but it must cater most to the younger people. You cannot give equal coverage and equal opportunity and equal time for every section but our emphasis should be on young people. Our emphasis in the TV should be directed to those who are leaders of opinion tomorrow and who are going to govern tomorrow. They must be imbued with the right values. Now the question one would ask is: are the right values projected in the TV? Do the sponsored programmes project the right values? Are they the right values? Are they the values that Indira Gandhi had expressed when television was first started? Are they the values or are they relevant to the dream that we have for this country for tomorrow? However I must say these sponsored programmes that there have been some very good programmes. Yet everything is not bleak. Actually many things are good and if today many of us are speaking about the television, it is because television today has become a reality which was not so 5 or 6 years ago. Programmes like Rajani are very positive programmes. They are very good programmes. So also programmes like Janavani. They can be improved technically by taking the example of some other countries. Janavani is not

[Shri Eduardo Faleiro]

an original. It exists in some other countries from which we can learn something. In socialist countries this type of programme exists. Only the form is different. Instead of cross-examination of the Minister, you see telephones—telephone booths and the people are told to ask questions while the programme is going on and the question will be replied and people ask questions and out of those questions, some are selected and immediately they are passed on to the Minister and he replies. So the man who asks the question is not there present, but he has asked the question on the spot and he is watching the programme. So there are so many ways whereby interest is created. The question is one of technique where the programme itself is a national programme.

While we have been catering to this elitist consumer which is so dangerous I am very sorry to say, there is another thing which also I would like touch upon. We are giving too much importance to religious rituals.....

PROF. N. G. RANGA ; You cannot escape from that.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : In a secular society religion has no place. Today we are talking about divisive forces. The strongest divisive force in the country to-day is the religion and when you see in the news itself, you see either some saint's anniversary—birth anniversary or some saint's death anniversary. Either it is a Christian saint or a Muslim saint or a Hindu saint or a Jain saint, but it is a saint every day. You have a saint every day in the news itself. I do not know of a secular society or a secular government which projects in their media saints, Gods, religious festivals such as we have been projecting. It is in our news, it is in our programmes. These are divisive forces... (Interruptions) I always agree with Rangaji but here I feel very strongly. I say religion is a divisive force. When you see a saint of a particular religion, you, who are at the moment thinking that we are just Indians and we are just sons of the same soil, feel yourself alienated. Rangaji may not feel so. He is above all these things. But what about the common man ? What

are the feelings that you are getting out of this religion ? Religion has no place in a secular society. Religion is the greatest divisive force in our society and you keep it out of the T.V. It is not only religion ; it is not only the obscurantist feeling. How obscurantism match our scientific temper of which we are talking about ? It is not only religion ; it is not only just the obscurantism ; but it is down-right communalism that we see in some of the programmes. The other day I was sitting and watching a programme, I am interested in the programmes, they are good, Even the children's programmes had a definite communal orientation in T.V. I am very sorry for this. I do not want to go further into this matter. I am prepared to give as many examples as the Minister would like to have. It has a definite, sharp, communal orientation in some of the programmes which I have seen altogether. So, this matter should receive the top priority of the Government to see that such religions type of things find no place in our T.V., atleast not in a greater scale. We are all one. It does not matter whether I am a christian or a Hindu or a Muslim or that I have no religion. I am agnostic myself because I know that religion is a divisive force. I know that religion divides man from man. We do not see the other person as a man but only see the religion in him. It is not the type of society that we want to build here. Therefore, you keep it out of the screen.

Sir, while we talk about T.V., let us not forget about the radio. It will be a mistake to believe that just because T.V. is growing, radio is going to be forgotten. It is not going to be like that. Radio has some inherent strength which is not available in T.V. The house-wife is in the house ; she is doing the house work and she listens to the radio. But she cannot see the T.V. People in a shop, people in a public place, people in a factory and people during out of office hours, they listen to the radio. They cannot watch the T.V. What I would like to say on this point is that we must strengthen the hardware of our Akashwani so that in the neighbouring country and other countries, the Akashwani programmes can be heard. Even the smaller countries around us have

a stronger overseas broadcasting service. Let us strengthen our hardware in Akashawani so that our programmes carry across the broder as far as they can.

Taking about the programmes on the T.V., we have just concluded, yesterday, the NAM Ministerial Meetings and we have talked a lot like the other delegates about the South—South Cooperation. Time has now come to do something, rather for a change. What we can do on the TV is to have films from the developing countries. There are a good number of films available from Asia, developing countries, from Africa, from Latin America. Let us project them. Let us also project films from the socialist countries. In the last, films from the Western world for whom, in any case, a lot of opportunity is there and which are not so relevant to our context and particularly society still dreams about it as the culture that comes from the socialist countries.

My colleague has mentioned about INSAT. INSAT is a marvel of the Indian technological achievement. It has been manufactured and designed by our Indian scientists. Very few countries in the world, even among the developed countries, have been able to achieve this capability. It is a matter of great pride. We must really congratulate our scientists who have achieved so much in the space matter. They are not inferior to anybody. The life of INSAT 1-B which provides for the national network, through national network function is going to come to an end by mid September. INSAT 1-C was to be delivered by the American Challenger which exploded without ever going into the orbit. Now, the Challenger had exploded and it was to carry our INSAT 1-C, I would like to ask, has the Government made any arrangement to see that INSAT 1-C is put into the orbit in time so that our programmes are not affected ?

Sir, the press is extremely an important media. We don't want to talk much as they are as sensitive as we ourselves are. They have done splendid job. But there are some black-sheep in the Press and, therefore, I would say, that we should never have censorship ; nothing

on the lines of the Bihar experiment, one experiment, which was widely dropped. But then the Press themselves evoke a code of conduct so that the black-sheep are not allowed to function. We learn that these large newspapers are also going into the State Capitals. Then what is going to happen to the regional press ? These large newspapers are going everywhere, and the regional press is going to suffer. The regional press is, indeed, the life-blood which gives information in the local languages to the people of this country, and it must be strengthened, if necessary financially. I would suggest that a Newspaper Development Corporation on the lines of the Film Development Corporation may be created to strengthen and help financially the small, language newspapers.

What has come today in the newspapers is the bad news regarding the interim relief for the journalists, working and non-working, in the newspapers and news agencies. They had given before the Bachawat Wage Board a definite structure of interim relief. Whenever a Wage Board comes in any industry—and there can be no exception in the case of journalists—, within a couple of months interim relief is announced. The Bachawat Wage Board was created several months ago and they were too late in announcing anything, and when they announced, they announced a paltry sum of seven per cent or whatever it is when the minimum that the journalists had demanded and which they had supported with evidence was from 10 per cent to 20 per cent. What the Bachawat Wage Board has done is too late, and Government should do something to see that this injustice done to the journalists, working and non-working, in the newspapers and news agencies is rectified at the earliest.

I would like to say this. The press should not play an adversary role consistently. Whenever some good things are done by the Government, they must highlight them and not merely criticise them every time and everywhere. In the same manner, the Doordarshan and the Akashwani should not be the official gadgets which they are not because they are allowing a lot of criticism, constructive criticism, positive criticism.

[Shri Eduardo Faleiro]

We must do something for the people working in Doordarshan. Why are the programmes developed so poor? Because the people working there are poorly paid. There is no comparison between what a workman gets in Doordarshan as a government servant and what the same man gets outside—which is three or four times more. Naturally the programmes suffer. There is no career structure. There is no specialisation in the area, whether it is in the subject or in the region. Now a man from Akashvani, a Station Director there for 20 years, is suddenly made Station Director, Doordarshan. How can he adjust overnight to a media with which he is not familiar at all? You have the IAS officers coming as the top of these media. They are like birds of passage and when they are promoted, they leave the media. There must be career structure in which people specialise, and once they specialise, they have the confidence and security that they will get a better salary and a definite promotion, so that some encouragement is there.

If you work on these lines, I am sure that, with a bright, dynamic and very competent Minister at the head, we will have really these media leading the country to what we believe in, leading the country with a national effort, which is an effort for secularism, an effort for scientific temper, an effort for unity.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA (Vaishali) : Sir, the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting is a very important branch of the Government. Through Radio and Television this Ministry has the opportunity of discharging the important function of creating awareness among the people about development and about problems, social and political.

Our country is facing a big challenge not only from the disruptive and secessionist forces but also from the deprived and disadvantaged people. It is through these media that we can create a sense of commitment to the unity and integrity of the country and create hopes and beliefs in the potentiality of various measures intended to end poverty and deprivation.

It is accepted on all hands that without

education—formal or non-formal—we cannot draw upon the energies of the people for taking the country forward. Radio and television play a dominant role in education, agriculture, various development activities and other problems.

This Ministry therefore, has received an allocation of Rs. 242 crores, in 1986-87 more than double the allocation of Rs. 112 crores for 1985-86. This is an evidence of our Government's understanding of the power and potential of effective information. At one time, it used to be said, "knowledge is power", but today we are approaching a situation where information is power. We have to grasp its implication correctly; then we will be the masters of the situation; otherwise we will be slaves of emerging "info-revolution".

In 1982 the setting up of 25 TV Lower Power Transmitters (LPT) revealed to us the capacities of satellite based communication. I congratulate the Government for having set up 180 such stations. I would suggest that these should be raised to 400—one in each district. It will need only Rs. 100 crores or so but will bring immense benefits.

As I have said, TV increases awareness—so essential for a country with almost 70% illiteracy. A mass literacy programme which is in operation will cost several thousand crores. But a mass awareness programme will cost only a few hundred crores.

In order to make mass awareness programme successful, TV must concentrate on this programme for which we should have.....

- (i) A TV set in each village preferably with large screen projection;
- (ii) A network of Lower Power Transmitters, and High Power Transmitters to cover the entire country. I know Government have plans to do this.
- (iii) Regional feeds in every languages. Three tier broadcast programme should be applicable to TV as well.

- (iv) Appropriate software. Many serials are being screened, but barring a few like Rajni and Khandan others are far from satisfactory.

Even news telecast are not upto the mark as has been observed by the Prime Minister himself. Regrettably the Joshi Committee report has not been pursued.

At this stage let me invite the attention of the Hon. Minister to an article by Khalid Mohammed in the Sunday magazine of the Times of India, of the 13th April, if he has not seen it already. I would suggest enquiry into the allegations of corruption and malpractices made in the article, and if there is some basis, appropriate action may kindly be taken.

Even though TV holds a great attraction, we should not neglect Radio. The heard word is more important. Even our ancestors gave "Sruti" importance over "Smriti". In this case "Sruti" is the Radio. AIR has much greater capability than TV in certain respects. We have seen cow boy or a ploughman hanging a radio round his neck listening to music or news or other entertainment. A policy decision has to be taken to have broadcasts beamed to each specific dialect area in its own language, so that these broadcasts remain popular.

Broadcasts help make and shape the values cherished by people. They can through radio and television come to feel a sense of participation in the building of the country and by learning deeper meaning of life, can actively help in reducing injustices and inequities in society.

The aim of the Government should be to reach out all parts of the country and in this, particular attention has to be paid to border regions which are now subjected to propaganda broadcasts of neighbouring countries, so that people of those areas could listen to our music, news programmes and other items.

I am glad to note that Radio network is going to be extended at an estimated cost of Rs. 700 crores over the 7th Plan period.

I would suggest that AIR should devote more attention to its medium wave broadcasts which are within reception range of one band radio.

The Frequency Modulator Transmitter broadcasts are being installed but the proposal is to increase this to 8 from 4. Instead of starting with urban areas, F.M. broadcasts must begin with rural areas.

Let me state that large parts of Bihar are not within range of transmitters and in many parts quality of reception is also poor. There are no broadcasts in many local languages such as *Bajjika* for which I have been urging the Ministry year in and year out. I would suggest that there should be a second channel in patra to take care of local programmes.

At last, I am told, Doordarshan has acquired its own newsroom. So far it does not have a separate news division and continues to depend upon AIR for its news bulletins which Prime Minister felt that they sounded like press releases without much visual materials. For visuals you require a widespread news network along with equipment, personnel mobility, etc. for getting shots on location. Adequate funds will have to be provided for this. In addition, a mixed AIR—Doordarshan news cadre is a must as in coming years, radio and television services would be greatly augmented for entertainment, dissemination of news, education, agriculture and other factors of national development.

All this requires great professionalism. I am told professionals are not free to take decisions, there is a great deal of interference or fear of interference, which will not conduce to development of professional skills.

In addition to featuring inauguration by Ministers and their speeches, showing India's festivals, temples, melas, etc. T.V. cameras should also go and explore what is happening to IRDP, NREP and such other projects. T.V. should show the extent of change in village scene. This would create awareness of what Government is doing and would help sustain hopes and aspirations of those still languish-

[Shrimati Kishori Sinha]

shing in poverty and want.

The selection of commentators and participants in discussions should be on basis of their communication capability, not just because of their names and position. A good journalist need not necessarily be a good T.V. news commentator, writing and speaking are two different types of communication. T.V. interviewers are often dull, as even the Prime Minister has said, so get some lively, hardhitting commentators and interviewers. Look at Siddhartha Bacu, who was conducting the Quiz time contest. How lively he made the Quiz show. Let T.V. look for such gifted people even on contract jobs. Let T.V. look for such people among college boys and girls and not² among old journalists. Catch them young and train them. Thus you will get a panel of capable, original and lively commentators and interviewers. Even the selection of new-readers should be done on merit. Complaints have been made in newspapers, particularly by Amita Malik about favouritism. This may kindly be looked into.

The National Film Development Corporation has done much to improve quality of films but good films do not find good theaters. Earlier there was a proposal to encourage small theaters with some standard design and low cost construction. We do not know what happened to that proposal.

Doordarshan has done well in doing the premier of good films but after 'New Delhi Times' was dropped, this reputation has suffered. Even in good films, certain avoidable scenes like rape, hanging, etc. are shown. There is also typecasting-like all landlords are shown as corrupt and tyrants. This creates wrong impressions and promotes tension and violence.

The T.V. advertisements also need some restraint in promoting products like making people believe that particular hand of soap can give a film star complexion.

There is a promise of a long-term newsprint, policy. Government should treat newsprint as a raw material of

democracy and should, therefore, provide enough foreign exchange. Newspapers are moving into a new phase of expansion and diversification. Government policy should promote this and not stifle it. Meanwhile, Government must do something for the Hindi news agency employees who are facing loss of jobs. Some of them can be absorbed in the AIR.

Now a word about the staff in the AIR-the programme executives and the programme producers. The Government is thinking of constituting an Indian Broadcasting Service to recruit through Union Public Service. Commission like any All India Service. I would like to know what would happen to the existing staff. Even if they are absorbed, the programme producers will have their promotional avenues blocked. I understand that selection grade posts are being filled by those on the executive side. I would request the hon. Minister to look into this question and also let us know when would the decision to constitute the service be taken.

I would finally submit that the A.I.R. and Doordarshan should be rescued from the strangle-hold bureaucracy and professionalism should be encouraged and rewarded. This is what the Prime Minister also wants.

A word about Bihar. There is a peroposal to set up 100 studios. May I request that Muzaffarpur should also have a studio? The three tier policy of the Minister should provide for a studio at Muzaffarpur, which is a central place in North Bihar and can serve people living in border regions of Nepal. With these words, I support the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam) : Respected Chairman, Sir, the working of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry needs a very careful assessment and evaluation because this Ministry is directly concerned with 14 media units, two of which are All India Radio and Doordarshan, which play a crucial role in the national life of our country.

Sir, the expansion of TV is going ahead and with every passing day, larger number

of audiences are viewing the programme. This has become the most widespread and most popular medium. All those who are interested in the healthy development of the Indian society cannot but be concerned at the trend that is being set and the direction in which this major medium of mass communication is going.

Sir, very few people remember that it was none other than late Dr. Vikram Sarabhai who first realised the vast potential of this medium as a tool to overcome the backwardness in an underdeveloped country like India. In our country, TV has a big positive role to play. TV can be the single most effective medium through which non-formal education can be imparted. This powerful medium can be used as an aid to social transformation for overcoming the illiteracy barriers, as an effective supplement to formal education. It can provide information about developmental activities, possibilities and information about the new techniques of production schemes, etc. The programmes can be used in promoting healthy and progressive values replacing retrograde and irrational beliefs and attitudes. Sir, this medium can also be used by the ruling class for the transmission of ruling class ideology to condition the people to accept the *status quo* and to eschew ideas of changes.

Sir, the Government claim that 70% of the population is covered by the TV network. But actually the programmes are urban middle class oriented. The programmes are oriented in such a way that much more of the negative harmful potential has been realised than the positive. The general content of almost all the programmes perpetuates pre-capitalist values. My hon. friend, Faleiro Ji has already mentioned how Doordarshan deals with religion. In the name of secularism they give importance to all sorts of religions and their religious beliefs which actually arouses communal passions. The whole TV crew was eagerly waiting before the Ram Janambhumi temple to announce this great incident all over the country that the temple was being opened for a particular community. This incident aroused communal tensions all over the country.

Then, how is the woman treated on the TV? Their programmes and advertisements give the impression that the women are destined to play a subservient role in our society. You may mention *Rajni*, about which also my hon. friend, Faleiro Ji, has mentioned. What is the content of that programme? It is not a progressive programme. Here is a lady who fights against all evils in our society single-handedly and comes out victorious without anybody's sympathy. The whole society is against her. It is actually a very sophisticated kind of propaganda against all sorts of organized movements, against all sorts of organized peoples' movements. That is the content of the programme. It is not a progressive programme just because it depicts a lady.

In its eagerness to mint money; Doordarshan has become a tool to promote consumerism of the crassest kind. Its advertisements reveal this. I would like to know from the Minister why they allow Union Carbide people to advertise their products on the TV. He may say that they are giving money, but there are so many ways to make money. Why should you allow the products of Union Carbide, a company which killed thousands of people in Bhopal, to advertise their products? This is the advertisement trend in the Doordarshan. I am not going into further details of it.

Another drawback which I want to mention is that the programmes are centralised in Delhi. A viewer in Kerala is forced to view a programme just because he has brought a TV set: the programme has nothing to do with his culture or language. If you intend to do any good to the people, local programmes should be encouraged. I am giving this as an example. In Kerala, the transmitting station at Trivandrum has a very limited capacity and the viewers in the next district are not getting a programme in Malayalam, but they are viewing the programmes telecast from Delhi.

One of the most original experiments which the public whole-heartedly welcomed, the Kheda Project, stands already cancelled. It was welcomed by everybody. The Minister should explain under what circumstances that was dropped and never

[Shri Suresh Kurup]

tried again. For an Indian personality to develop for the Doordarshan as the Joshi Committee report says, this type of localised programmes in which the problems of the people are dealt with should be given encouragement. Television should be projecting the problems of the people. What is the situation now ?

17.00 hrs.

The Doordarshan is not aware of drought or floods unless the Prime Minister goes there. And that too, it tries to project the image of the Prime Minister and not the sufferings of the people due to flood or drought.

(Interruptions)

Why does the Doordarshan not care for flood or drought even without the presence of a V.I.P. in that area ? They should continuously project the problems of the people if they want the people's acceptance of their programmes. For all these things, the software must be improved. Doordarshan should at least stop relying on the reporters of the A.I.R. This point too has been mentioned by my hon. colleague. Reporting for the radio is entirely different from reporting on the TV. So, Doordarshan should have its own team of reporter and more and more professionals should be encouraged to come in.

Now for what purpose exactly is Government using this medium ? They use it for their narrow partisan ends. In our country, expansion of TV network is never delayed due to lack of funds. It is not because the Government is very eager for development activities but because they want to project the image, the image of certain individuals and the image of the ruling party.

17.02 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

Sir in Doordarshan, certain programmes are announced and are given even wide publicity and then due anonymous reasons, the programmes are cancelled. Much has

been said here about the cancellation of the film 'New Delhi Times'. Even the Director of the Doordarshan could not give a satisfactory explanation for it. Then what happened to Kundan Shah's film ? Doordarshan itself had entrusted the project to him and now they are not going to telecast it ! What happened to it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL): Which film ?

SHRI SURESH KURUP : 'The Police Station'.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : It was never accepted.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : You give him the assignment.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : I requested you to talk to him and You did not do so.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : Doordarshan surpassed its own record in shabby partisanship in its treatment of the news about the Bandh in Delhi against the price rise and it was a shameful exercise in manipulating the news. And Doordarshan failed to report certain major incidents. Last Thursday, here in Delhi a major incident occurred. Muslim women from various parts of the country came here and demonstrated before the Parliament House against the so called Muslim Women's Protection Bill and even though sufficient information was given by the organisers themselves about it, the Doordarshan refused to report it. At the same time, there was a minor demonstration in support of that Bill and it was given undue publicity.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL): It was not shown.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : It was not shown but the news was given. I consciously heard the news on both the days and we can understand whom you are siding with.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : Each and

every news and each and every incident, which is unflattering to the ruling party is played down, slanted and grudgingly reported. The performance of the AIR and the Doordarshan in twisting the news again brings to our mind the truth that the Government's control of this media is always used as a licence for disinformation. And this is done at the expense of the exchequer! The authorities and the Government should realise that TV is not for projecting the 'Mister Clean' image of the Prime Minister.

The question is this. Are you ready to use it as one of the ways to improve the lot of the millions of our country as visualised by people like Vikram Sarabhai? If you are seriously thinking of it, you should immediately implement the report of the P.C. Joshi Committee. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI SUNIL DUTT (Bombay North West): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very grateful to you that you gave me an opportunity to speak in this august House on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. But I will request you Sir, that you must give me a little more time, not only as a Member of Parliament but as a man who has been involved with this Ministry for the last thirty years.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will get it.

SHRI SUNIL DUTT: Because when you ring the bell my heart will stop beating. I am a sensitive actor, as you know, the continuity of my thoughts will go away.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will be given time.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In theatre, you are accustomed to three bells.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SUNIL DUTT: Thank you very much. I desired to speak on this subject, because this subject is close to my heart and it concerns the films, radio and the press-media. But today, I will not be speaking about films because, I have already spoken about it. Today, I will be

expressing my point of views about a media, one of the most important today in our country, that small box which has become a member of everybody's family, that small box which is developing the brains of millions of our children and our countrymen. And that media is Doordarshan. It all started twenty-seven years ago. Today that little box has grown up. It is an adult now. And by the end of the Seventh Plan, i.e. 1990, with Rs. 700 crores, at its disposal, we will have 376 transmitters, 48 programme production centres and 80 per cent of the population of our country will be exposed to this media. This ministry has ambitious programmes laid out. They have laid out numerous programmes and if, they also get then implemented cent per cent, I am sure, they will be able to deliver the goods beautifully. I heard from some very important members of this House, there have been so many debates in the programme implementation and we do agree that there have been debates. But I find that in our national net work service, we have only 155 minutes at the disposal of the national programme and for regional programmes we have much more time, three hours everyday. So, it is not that we are depriving the regional programmes. We have made great strides and I will give compliments to our Ministry, to our hon. Minister and to our Minister of Science and Technology. They together built up tremendous amount of hardware for India television. These installations all these equipments that have been brought and installed over there are excellent. The only problem that we are facing today is lack of software for television. And for the software Sir, we had the Joshi Commission appointed who have already submitted their report as to what sort of software should be there. If you are to feed 80 per cent of the population, you have work very hard and to make the right type of software available.

And this 80 per cent of population live in the villages. My appeal to the House is that we must all come together and fight for such software being made available which the believe can object the poorest of the poor people of our country. We have only 2% elites in our society. They do

[Shri Sunil Dutt]

not need Doordarshan, if you ask me. Everyone has video tape-recorders in his house. They have as many foreign video cassette as they want and they can feed their television with them, and can watch and entertain themselves in their own house.

But this media should no longer be used for entertainment alone. This media should be used to educate the masses of our country; the poor people of our country, the women of the villages, so that they learn what is proper hygiene, what is proper living, and what is education.

However today in our country people are fed up with sermons and lectures. Nobody would be willing to see anything that would sound like sermons and lectures. People see anything that is entertaining. We must therefore educate them with programmes production entertainment.

As you know, when a small child does not eat food, the mother tries to give it in all possible ways like putting sugar into it, honey into it, etc. so that the child takes the milk and grows up, and becomes a strong man. I appeal to the House that the use of this media viz. Television should be made in the same way.

We should not be very stern and very rigid about entertainment. I do not know what is the concept of the people, as far as entertainment is concerned. When I read *Mahabharata* I am entertained. When I read *Ramayana*, I am entertained. You are entertained if you are satisfied.

I am reminded of what Madam Indira Gandhi once said in a meeting of intellectuals. She said: 'I appeal to these intellectuals that they must go to the *jhoppar pattis*; they must go to the villages and talk to them, and talk to them on how to solve their problems.' In the beginning it might be difficult for the people living in *jhoppar pattis* in villages to understand the language of the intellectuals, but if they keep going again and again to them, these people of *jhoppar pattis* will start understanding their language, and they will become better human beings, good human beings. This

is the way I feel our TV also should be used. We should import education in small doses.

But we must have the right type of people to make the software. Software is the most important thing. Otherwise, this is a small little box, which we want to grow up into a tiger. This tiger, if it is not fed properly, will become a man-eater, and when it becomes a man-eater, it will be very difficult to control it. So, before this tiger becomes a man-eater, it is our duty to set up the right things, and provide the right software for this tiger into which we want our TV to grow.

I have certain submissions, and I would like to place them before the House. This Ministry was Okay as long so Films, Radio and the Press media were with it. Today we have also Doordarshan, for which massive programmes are being envisaged as mentioned in Joshi Commission's report and other papers which I have read? I find that so many installations and so many production houses are already there. We will need lots and lots of material to feed this vast Television network. Indian Television is a Department by itself. My plea to this House Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, with the coming in of Doordarshan, should be upgraded, and made a full-fledged Ministry. Otherwise, it will be very difficult for this Ministry to manage such a massive affair which is going to happen. You cannot imagine how over on is the table of feeding people from one part of the country to another, people speaking different languages, people having different culture over customs. We have to make programmes in different languages. We have to make regional programmes; national programmes; programmes, and educational programmes. All this is a massive effort. Therefore, my plea is that this Ministry should become a full-fledged Ministry, and should now be upgraded, so that it can undertake the massive burden that is put on its shoulders.

All the Ministries have programmes to make films for the Doordarshan. But it should be the job of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to provide their programmes. If all the Ministries

start making films, how will they implement their over programmes? They must also implement their own programmes. All the ministries should therefore give their ideas, their thoughts, the planning of their programmes to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to make films for them.

My other plea is that we must have a first rate institution right from now if we want to take over television to 21st century quickly: we must have a first-class institution where we must teach the television professionals of tomorrow, how to appear before the camera, how to behave before it, how to speak well. We must teach them about new techniques of camera, new techniques of sound. All these techniques and technologies should be taught in the institution, and it should be taken up as soon as possible.

The money that Doordarshan is paying for feature films is like peanuts 70 per cent of the population of our country, 700 million people see a film, a Doordarshan and for that, they are paying to the producer of films Rs. 3 or Rs. 5 lakhs depending upon the class of the film. If you want to being peanuts, you have to pay at least 20 naye paise. But this might be costing even less than 20 naye paise perheads. My plea is that for these feature films which are made the hard ways, with the video peater eating them, with all the problems that the film industry is facing today, the price should be increased for all the three A, B and C classes of films.

Cultural thrust, regional thrust and religious thrust are all important, but how much is the question. Secularism does not mean that we do not have any religion; On the centuary it mean that we do have religion. But giving undue importances to religion is bad. Where you put a wrong emphasis also bad. I definitely agree with the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and my hats off to the hon. Minister that he did not give importance to Charles Sobhraj. Really I felt very bad when I saw the headlines in the media that Charles Sobhraj had escaped from the jail. It should have been that

due to the neglect of the jail authority, a convict had escaped from the jail. Why did you give that much importance to Charles Sobhraj? This is where our press media made mistakes. I will quote one example. I was shooting a movie in the ravines of Madhya Pradesh. Some people came and told me a story about a dacoit. Ram Singh who deserted from the army and became a dacoit. He used to kill people and the next day in the local daily papers, there used to be a news item about Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, what he had done and news item about this dacoit Ram Singh, had he had killed four people and kidnapped two women alongside Ram Singh. Then he used to sit on the *charpai* and get dacoits; then he used to read out them those news items. He used to tell them, look here, there is a news about Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru and the next news is about me. I feel the media should not take up these things like this. My request to this House is that we should not insist for Charles Sobhraj being given importance on Doordarshan why should he be given an importance? He is an ordinary criminal? It could have been a small news items. But I saw in the Press media that he got the headlines; and even today, that man is getting the headlines. It shows that you are giving importance for criminals, but you are not doing anything for the people who are really doing good things. What is the use? (*Interruptions*) All the media is full of crime news and the people who are doing good things are not getting any importance; nobody writes about Mother Teresa. Nobody writes about the Nobel Price winner, Mr. Chandrasekhar, who is a true Indian from the bottom of his heart. We should read and talk about these people.

Again I say that today this media is a great asset to our country. We must take the maximum advantage of this media. Poverty, problems of the villages, ignorance, etc. can be eradicated more effectively through this media than through education and educational institutions. And this media, if it is taken well, looked after well and presented well, can definitely take the country into the 21st century.

Lastly I would like to defend another

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thing. The Members from the other side have said that the media is being used to expose the Prime Minister. I say that he is the Prime Minister of the country; he is not the Prime Minister of the Congress(I). Anywhere in the world whether it is a socialist country or a capitalist one if, one is a head of the State, he gets that honour. I want to make it very clear that it is not that Rajiv Gandhi needs any publicity. He is the Prime Minister of the country. People are giving publicity and honour to the Prime Minister and not to Rajiv Gandhi.

I again say that this media should be taken seriously. And I request everybody join hands so that media can be made really worthwhile.

DR. PHULRENU GUHA (Contai) : I rise to support the Demands presented to this House by the hon. Minister of State for Information & Broadcasting.

I must congratulate the Ministry for a very qualitative improvement and also quantitative expansion of the network. But the actual working of the Ministry over the last few years with its control and management of its different media units viz. Akashvani, Doordarshan, Press Information Bureau, Film Division, Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity and others, reveals wide divergence between what the Government propagates and what is actually happening. I do not deny the fact that there has been a considerable expansion of mass media in our country, particularly in the two media i.e. radio and television. The expansion has been in the form of opening of new radio stations and commissioning of new transmitters in the field of television. I like to suggest that TV and particularly radio should induct highly talented professionals. I still feel that there is a need to review the policy being pursued at present. I suggest that a cultural commission be established by the Government which should be an inter-departmental and inter-ministerial exercise. I do not know about other States. But I find in my State of West Bengal that in the morning some programmes take place for villagers and farmers. I like to know which farmers or

agriculturists or villagers will have the time to listen to radio in the morning.

Adult education or functional literacy programmes must take place in TV and radio at least twice a week throughout the country, because it is one of the most important programmes. But I am sorry to say that TV and radio do not find enough time for adult literacy or functional literacy or other such programmes.

I would like to point out another thing. People have a general feeling that all public sector undertakings are not run properly. I suggest that there should be news of successful public sectors. This should be in the form of stories or illustrations and not in one-line news only. I also like to suggest that the successful public sector undertakings be highlighted in small feature film.

There has been an increase in the production of feature films in our country but some of them are not up to the mark. There should be standard uniform pattern of film censorship. Also there must be an effective machinery to curb the working of dishonest film makers. Some unscrupulous film makers do not care for any 'norms' but they make the film only to make money. This must be stopped. I request the Minister to take care of that, sometimes some films are released only for adults but what happens actually? Even children get tickets to enter... (Interruptions) In many films only sex is the objective. We do object to that. We have been fighting for that for a long time but still it is there. So, I would request the Minister to check this tendency. This harms the children of our country, the future people of our country.

We want that our people should be more and more literate. For this purpose, newspapers of national languages must be available to people at a lesser cost. Therefore, a policy has to be formed by which newsprint can be available to the small and medium newspapers at a lesser cost so that they can sell the newspapers at a lesser cost. If we really want that all our people should be literate by the next century, then we must have all these programmes.

In a vast country with diversity of a very high order, we can refer to three basic concepts of information, education and entertainment which are catered to by no other agency on such a large scale as by this Ministry. In the far away places in hills or other places where it is not possible to reach for many months of the year, it is only the radio which caters to some of the needs of these people. Though I feel that some improvement should be made for the people in these areas but still it is not done. I would say that more interesting programmes should be there to cater to these people.

I would request the Minister to bring home to the people the sacrifices made by the freedom fighters of our country during the freedom stryggle. From the Sepoy Mutiny up to our freedom movement, all facts should be related. In this connection, I am very sorry to bring to your notice that some of the films on freedom movement did not give the correct facts. Many freedom fighters are no more alive but some are still alive. I would request the Minister that whenever any film depicting the life of freedom fighters or any incident of the freedom movement is released, it must be shown to some freedom fighter before it is released.

The poets, the writers, the singers, the printers, the dancers of different States should be introduced by the T.V. and radio to other parts of the country. Their life, their work should be systematically introduced to the people of other States. The old crafts of the different regions must be shown on TV Radio. TV and Radio are very important media for the cultural and national integration of the country. One of the ways of integration which we can bring is that the work of one language may be translated into another language and these should be transmitted through radio and TV.

Sir, lastly, I would like to request the hon. Minister of State through you, to formulate a National Communication Policy. Sir, it is high time that the country should have a National Communication Policy.

With these words, I support the Demands of this Ministry.

SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj) :

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister of Information and Broadcasting is too decent a person that I should like to him out of the job. But I feel strongly Mr. Chairman, that in a functioning democracy, perhaps a Ministry of Information has no place. There should be no need to impede the free flow of information. We do believe that information is power and the media is so powerful that it can turn image into reality. It can baffle the people ; it can mesmerise people ; it can hypnotise people into believing things which do not exist at all. And I should not like a Minister of a Democracy to have such power at all in his hands.

Sir, the Report says that the function of the Ministry is to 'inform, to educate, and to entertain'. From what I see, they do not 'perform' but they 'brain-wash'. They don't 'educate' but they 'distort'. They do not entertain. I think the misuse of media has long since ceased to be entertaining. They do project images and they do propagate the party line ; and they do promote personalities. And if that is the function of a Ministry of Information, I would like to vote against it !

Now, the report also says that it is an 'Audio visual link between the Government and the people.' In fact, it has been turned into nothing more than an audio visual link between the people and the leader and sometimes the Minister of Information. I have very great sympathy for him. He does the job in the very best way he is capable of, he knows. And sometimes he is criticised for under-exposure ; and sometimes he is criticised for over exposure. And he does not quite know where to set the limits and how to find the balance. The backroom boys are monitoring his performance very finely and they are used to the Madison Avenue ways and they find even a competent Information Minister like him wanting in many ways.

Mr. Chairman, on a more serious note, the media policy today is based on the concept of State control. I do not mean the control by the States. I mean the control by the Centre. And it also comes to mean a certain emphasis, a certain

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concept, a certain sense of priority which does not have much to do with the development and realities or the requirements of a poor developing country. In one word, I would like to say that the media policy is unjust and unfair to the masses as well as to the linguistic and religious minorities. I would like to say that every language in India has a linguistic minority status within the service area of one station or the other whether of AIR or of Doordarshan. And probably everywhere throughout the country we come across complaints about the claims of linguistic minorities living within the service area of a particular broadcasting or telecasting station, being ignored. And I would like the hon. Minister to determine a national nor about apportioning the time that is available among the various linguistic groups who compose the service area of any station and thus satisfy their legitimate aspirations.

Sir, the AIR, as many friends have pointed out, as far as its news programme is concerned, has lost much of its credibility. I shall not go into details, but the fact remains that many people in our country do not believe the AIR. The AIR sometimes gives the news in a distorted form. Sometimes it is too late to arrive on the scene and therefore, the people depend upon foreign stations. If you take talks and discussions, you will find the selection of participants is very finely modulated and sometimes, even after the script is submitted and sometimes even after it has been taped, then there are underhand erasers and there are backdoor censors operating under the desk. I can give the hon. Minister a number of instances, but I do not have the time here to place them before the House. There is no dearth of talent in the country and I believe that if a proper use of the media is to be made, it should be on a totally different consideration, the choice of the speaker, the choice of the participants in discussions must be on a much more broad based basis and without bringing the scissors or the erasers into the picture.

As far as the external services are concerned, I know that they have got two clear audiences—the people of the Indian origin and the foreign audience. I would

like the hon. Minister to let us know whether he has got any scientific survey to establish whether our external services, which are directed to the foreign speaking audiences, as distinct from the people of Indian origin, have got the necessary relevance. Are they sought after or are they being listened to? As far as I know, with some knowledge of the countries abroad, I do not think that our effort is really appreciated. Something is needed to be done there.

Sir, I would like to say here that as far as the Doordarshan is concerned, I feel that an entirely new culture is being propagated in the country. I very much relish the criticism made by our hon. friend, Mr. Faleiro, but he has just missed the point. It is not that the advertisements exist for the TV system, the TV system exists for the advertisement. TV exists for the beautiful people, to sell the beautiful things that they need, to make the beautiful life that they lead more beautiful. It is this, which is the very purpose of the television. It is this elitist approach which I think Mr. Faleiro, while his criticism is absolutely legitimate, has completely missed, and I do not think the hon. Minister can provide him any relief in this matter.

Sir, I also find that the choice of the private producers is very amazing. More often it is to finance somebody, all sorts of programmes are brought in—soap opera and all sorts of rubbish which really have no relevance to our life. When there are serious programmes, if the fellow just gets slightly out of line, then his contract is not renewed. Again, here I do not have to give examples, I am sure that the hon. Minister is fully *au fait* with various things that are happening. What I would like him to do, what I would like the Doordarshan to do is to focus on the sickness in our society, on the social evils.

Mr. Chairman, sunlight is the best anti-septic. England fought colour bar.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : That is s-a-n !

SYED SHAHABUDDIN : And Americans fought many evils in their society by exposing them to the sunlight of informa-

tion. Why can't we do that? So many cases of social violence values happen in our country I would like to know from the hon. Minister: Has at any time a radio or a TV team gone to the spot, interviewed the victims and focussed on the happening, on the agony, on the tragedy to same the people into to realisation what Indians are doing to Indians? Can't this job be done by the Doordarshan? If you can produce one such programme of social relevance per week, it would fully justify the Doordarshan. Unfortunately you are not. TV brings to us a world which is far from reality, which creates frustrations, as my friend, Mr. Faleiro said. And I do not think TV serves much of a social purpose except sometimes when something is done consciously, self-consciously.

As far as the press is concerned, I would like to remind the hon. Minister: What has happened to the Report of the Second Press Commission? How long are you going to take to consider the Report? When are the recommendations going to see the light of the day and be implemented? What have you done for the working journalists? Today everybody seems to have forgotten about the Palekar Award. Has it been implemented in full? I would like to know whether you have done something to stop the slow but steady extinction of the small press in the country, the regional press, the local press, because of the unlicensed expansion of the big press? The big press is not national press in the sense that it is owned by the nation. It is owned by a few individuals. And you use the newsprint to twist the tail of the Press to keep them all under control. We are short of newsprint. If we cannot produce enough newsprint, you should estimate the requirement in advance. Allow newsprints to come in, without customs duty because after all, it is for information, and it is for industrial raw material. And then, you can do without a licensing system which only cubes the freedom of the Press.

The Publications Division, Mr. Chairman, has done a marvellous job in the last one year, as it has published 85 books! But it is only 85 books. It is not even 85 titles. It is fewer books because the same titles have been produced in

more than one language. And imagine, the emphasis in independent India. Full one-quarter of these books are in English, and of course, 47 are in Hindi, i.e., the official language of the Union, the national link language. And all the other 14 languages mentioned in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution gets a generous total of 18. Is it fair, Mr. Chairman, I would like to know from the hon. Minister?

I am making just a few specific points. As far as the periodicals are concerned, they produce a large number of periodicals, 12 editions of *Yojana*. I do not agree with my friend, Mr. Faleiro that religion can be ignored or wished away. India is a religious society and people believe in religion. But here is *Yojana* devoting one special issue to slandering religion, and associated institutions. Have you taken up the task of propagating atheism? I don't think, it was quite fair? The Government should have taken into account the susceptibility and the sensitivities of the people. But, here, I would like to say that your periodicals are not attractive enough. They do not sell. I would like the hon. Minister to inform the House, how many paid subscribers each of these periodicals have? Do they command any market?

As far as the Photo Division is concerned, I am happy to know that it is being computerised. Lovely indeed. But has it been computerised enough? If I ask for a historic photograph of a historic occasion, can you give it to me at the press of the button? I have had occasions to task the Photo Division for one photograph or the other of the Historic movement in our history and the Photo Division was unable to give, unable to comply with my request.

Coming to films; I fully appreciate the criticism made by the lady colleague, who has just spoken before me. We have censorship rules and the rules need to be reviewed, the guidelines need to be reviewed, because film is today becoming more and more vehicle of nudity and even pornography. Perhaps, in a way, it reflects the permissiveness of the elite society for which the media seems to be functioning, for which the Ministry seems to be functioning. And this way must be controlled.

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And there is another contradiction, which I find here. On the one hand, you hold international film festivals and on the other hand, you do not allow, you do not facilitate the viewing or screening of the best examples of the cinematographic art from other parts of the world including the Third world. I do not know how film festivals are going to help. Unless you complement then by a policy of importing good films from all over the world. You have Children Film Society but it does nothing, throughout the year. You have Films Development Corporation. It finances 10 films when India produces 800 feature films in a year. What impact can it have? Surely, at least in the film world, the Government does not seem to command the heights of the industry.

I will take just one minute more. The Press Information Bureau has a very peculiar style of functioning. It says, it produces a daily digest for the illumination of the Government, to tell them how the people are responding to their policies and to their practices. But what it is based on? It is based only on the English dailies in the metropolitan centres. Local, regional, language papers are totally ignored. Which are the clippings they supply? They supply 14.7 lakh clippings in English, 1.27 lakh clippings in Hindi and no clippings at all in any other language. Is it that fantastic?

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Very good.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Not very good, it is very bad.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : The point made is very good.

SYED SHAHABUDDIN : I would like you to make for a slightly better balance.

As for the registration of newspapers, you have a Department which is a den of corruption and you do not release the unused or disused titles. You have said that you have cleared 3,788 titles in the course of this one year. Please let us know how many requests came to you and in each request how many titles were presented to you. Perhaps these 3,000 really stand for something like 30,000 titles because you have not done any house cleaning for years. You ought to

in accordance with law, clear all disused titles and release all those titles which have not been used or are not in use any longer.

Finally, this great Department of Audio-visual Publicity. It is another instrument of control by the Government. It is another cess pool of corruption and it is another citadel of conformity, it is another instrument of patronage. Now you give certain number of advertisements to certain newspapers. I would like to make one suggestion. I find every day in the newspapers full page advertisement by autonomous bodies and public sector undertakings, giving even the text of the application forms. I do not know why it is done. Why cannot a simple announcement be made and the applicants can write to the concerned and get a copy of the application form? I do not understand. Why such a waste of public funds is allowed. But you have absolutely no care for the public funds.

Finally, the selection of the periodicals to my mind, is done on a political basis. You do cut them out when you do not like them. You do give them more than what they can absorb when you like them.

One last point about the administration of the Ministry. Mr. Minister, you have several cadres, good or bad, indifferent, organised or disorganised, and some more in the making. But believe me there is lot of discontent in the Ministry. Unfortunately, some Service and cadres dominate the ministry and run the show. The problem, I know is this, that while professionals speak against bureaucracy, they also want to be encased and turned into another bureaucracy. But somewhere some solution has to be found. An Advisory Committee was established in 1980, what has it been doing for the last five years? It produced six reports. Why don't you give them a time-bound mandate and ask them to finish with their work? Why should they be a parasite on the national body? I would suggest either you give them a specific task or you disband them. And please tighten up the working of this Ministry and give the professionals a chance but do not let themselves turn into another bureaucracy.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : I would like to make a clarification at this stage. Some Members have spoken about Censor Board. In the recent reorganisation of Ministries when the Ministry of Human Resources Development was created, Censor Board is transferred to the Department of Culture and I am not dealing with it.(Interruptions).....I will convey your views. Second is working journalists which is dealt with by the Ministry of Labour and not directly by me.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE : You have got rid of it !

CHAIRMAN : Now Shri Bipin Pal Das will speak.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS (Tezpur) : Sir, The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting deals with matters which are of vital importance for the present and future of this country. The All India Radio and Doordarshan not only provide entertainment to the people or broadcast daily news bulletin but also are very powerful instruments for educating our masses in various directions. It is a happy development that today Akashvani and Doordarshan cover practically the whole country including remote hilly areas and rural areas. Their responsibility is not only to keep the country informed about events taking place in the country and outside but also to build up the minds of our people on the basic ideals and principles that the nation has accepted. Therefore, these two instruments of media are to be effectively used not only for entertainment and dissemination of news but also to strengthen the forces of peace and harmony and above all national unity and integrity. But I regret to say that neither the AIR nor the Doordarshan has so far been effective—I hope the hon. Minister will kindly take note of this—they have not so far been as effective as desired, in the matter of projecting our developmental activities and the participation of our people, including scientists technicians, farmers, teachers, workers, artisans and all those who are making constant endeavours to take the country forward in the matter of cultural as well as socio-

economic development. Some of the programmes broadcast by them are either not very useful or relevant to the needs of the country as stated above. The Akashvani and the Doordarshan have also not done much to build up a scientific temper among our people which is so urgent if we want to take this country to the 21st century.

I do not want to say anything about the newsreaders, although I have got something, but there is no time. It is certainly not as good as one would expect it to be. However, I must mention about one item which is frequently broadcast both in AIR and TV under the head 'Discussion'. Three or four persons are invited to have a discussion on a topic of current importance. What happens is : if one participant tries to expound his viewpoint, before he completes that, the other man intervenes and the whole discussion goes astray.....

PROF. N.G. RANGA : As we do in Parliament.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS : In this fashion the half-an-hour "Discussion" ultimately educates nobody about anything. Therefore, if this can be improved, please do it ; otherwise this can be stopped and in place of that a learned talk by an expert on a particular subject will do more good to the people. Or some kind of a symposium may be arranged for educating the people on a particular subject. This "Discussion" item I have heard many times and it is absolutely useless. Although the people participating in it are very learned, every time it goes astray and it leaves the main road and I goes into the bye-lanes.....

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE : It is learned interference with one another.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS : In some of the "Discussions" I also participated and I myself had the feeling that it is of no use.

Then, Sir, I am a strong advocate of Hindi as the national language and for its speedy implementation as such. I am also a lover of cricket and therefore I do

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not usually miss a cricket commentary if there is time available to me either on radio or on TV. But with all apology and in all humility I must say that perhaps Hindi and cricket do not go together because the Hindi commentator in each and every sentence uses 5 or 6 English words. He cannot help it. Words like 'mid on', 'mid off', 'cover', 'bowling', 'LBW' have no correct Hindi equivalent words and that man has to use 4 or 5 English words in every sentence.....

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Abolish cricket commentary.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS : Then the cricket ball is called by the commentator 'game'.....

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar) : It is 'gaird'. It is a Hindi word

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS : All the time it is heard as 'game'. Anyway this has to be looked into. I have something more about these commentaries.

Another defect in such commentaries is that both the Hindi and English commentators waste some of the time in giving learned lectures on the history of the cricket instead of narrating the progress of the game every minute. Then what happens? Those who want to watch the game on the T.V., nice, he can see the game. But suppose I go on a cycle or a motor-cycle. I stop by the side of a radio shop and try to know the score, who is bowling, who is batting, what is the present score. I want to know it in 5 or 10 minutes. But I would have to wait for not less than 20/30 minutes to get the score and to know who is batting and who is bowling. This kind of commentary is not good. This should be improved. This is the only point I want to make.

Another point is that in T.V. you show the advertisements. But, unfortunately Mr. Minister, the advertisements often come at a critical moment. While the man is bowling, a man like me wants to see, what happens to the ball, how he is bowling, how the batsman is holding the bat, how he keeps the bat, in which direction he hits or he does not hit at all. I want to see the whole thing every

second. At such critical moments, the advertisement intervenes. The whole thing is lost, completely gone. I beg of you, Mr. Minister, to please introduce the advertisements at tea-time or at lunch intervals.(Interruptions).....or when there is change of sides. Otherwise let them not be disturbed. People like me are very much bored.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE (Rajapur) : Once when a winning stroke was hit, we found he was brushing his teeth.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS : The music, dance and dramas broadcast over All India Radio or which are shown on the T.V. are also sometimes below standard and fail to serve the purpose for which these media are meant.

(Interruptions)

Vulgar and crime scenes are so frequent that one is not surprised about the phenomenon of Charler Shobhraj and his like. This must be stopped and all vulgar, criminal and violent scenes must be totally banned from at least TV if not AIR. So also everything that encourages communal passions. I am entirely in agreement with Mr. Faleiro in this matter. Secularism is not anti-religion. But it must not be allowed to appease or pamper any particular communal section of society or inspire communal violence. The programme timing is also awful. You have a programme on science and scientific topics for the youth. At what time is it shown or broadcasting? At 12 of the clock, 2 of the clock when the students are in the schools or in the colleges. This is the programme which is broadcast very often on the radio at a time when the radio does not reach the actual listeners, those who are expected to listen.

Sir, now I come to cinema. The cinema is no doubt playing a very great role in entertaining our people and sometimes also in educating them. But here also it has become necessary to amend the Act. I suggest amending the Act in order to ban completely vulgar, communal, criminal and violent scenes completely from the screen. Unless you do that you cannot think about peace and

normally in this country. You cannot stop riots and hooliganism. So, all these things—communal, criminal and violent scenes must be completely banned from the cinema. I do not understand why one cannot produce a good picture without such scenes. I know great directors producing beautiful pictures. Even now Shri Satyajit Ray is living, who produced beautiful pictures without such scenes. Therefore it must be banned. Unless these two steps are taken immediately, the minds of our youth are bound to be polluted, and will create various social problems that we see today.

18.00 hrs.

In fact, this kind of pictures has become a source of training and inspiration for such youth as develop unhealthy, anti-social, perverted and inhuman psychology.

I do not want to say anything about the press. As a democrat I fully respect the freedom of the press. They also played a great role in the freedom movement. But I must say in the national interest that the Indian press does not give as much coverage as it should to the tremendous developmental activities going on in the country. If you look at the front page of any newspaper, you will only find either politics or law and order problem or something sensational which brings out only the dark side of human character or Social life. Some of these news are no doubt important because the public should know what is actually happening in the society. But to black out, more or less, completely the tremendous efforts being made by our farmers the working class, the scientists, the teachers, the technicians, the doctors and all others who want to take the country forward in all directions is really very unfortunate and very sad. I hope that learned gentleman and ladies of the press will pay enough attention with a positive outlook to the socio-economic development of our country.

Freedom of the press means the editors and correspondents...

AN HON. MEMBER : What about extension of time ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI

H.K.L. BHAGAT) : I am told that hon. Speaker said in the morning that the debate would continue until it is over. The House will continue because a number of Speakers are there.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS : Freedom of the press means the freedom of the editors and correspondents. It does not mean the freedom of the owners of press. In fact, I would like the press to be completely freed from the control of the press barons and to function on the basis of a cooperative of journalists. Otherwise, press will continue to be commercialised and will not be able to discharge its responsibilities to the society and the nation in the true spirit of the ideals and principles to which we are all committed. Local language press should be encouraged by all means. Also the conditions of service of the working journalists must be improved although it has been said that it is the responsibility of the Ministry of Labour.

I have to say something more about the press, but I will not say for want of time. I will make the last point and then sit down, and this is about the north-eastern region. I must thank the hon. Minister for undertaking the programme of expansion of the AIR and TV network in the north-eastern region. I shall be happy—this is a point to be noted by the Minister—if he spells out in the course of his reply to the debate what concrete proposals he has in mind or his Ministry has formulated for the Radio and T.V. facilities in the whole of the north-eastern region. But I must point out to him certain weaknesses in the present set-up or arrangement. For example, the broadcast from Gauhati Station is not audible at all at Tezpur, at a distance of 113 miles only, or at any place beyond 100 miles from Gauhati, whereas broadcasts from China and Bangladesh are always audible in large volume.

I do not understand why the Gauhati transmitter should be kept at such a low level of power. This is also equally true with all other Stations in the north-eastern region like Shillong, Kohima, Imphal, Silchar, Itanagar, Aizawl and Dibrugarh. This only indicates that the Ministry is

[Shri Bipin Pal Das]

not giving a fair treatment to the people of that region. I would most earnestly request the hon. Minister to raise the transmitting capacity of some of the important Stations in that region so that the region may not be overwhelmed by the volume of sound from China or Bangladesh.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT (Kahnauj) : Mr. Chairman Sir, I rise to support the demands for grants made by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. At the beginning I would like to congratulate the Hon. Minister for Information and Broadcasting for the large expansion and the life that has been put into his Ministry in the last year.

I would like to start with television. Television is a very very important media. As several Member have already stated, it reaches every home ; it reaches every family ; it reaches every age-group-grand parents, parents, children, students. Therefore, it is a very very powerful and a very important media. It has done very good work ; it has improved a lot and we have a lot to congratulate the Minister about.

But, at the same time, I would like to say a few other things. One of them is about the new concept of serials that are being shown. I understand that about 25 serials are currently being shown on the television. My fear and my feeling is that these serials have become cheaper by the dozen. The more serials we are getting, the worse their quality is becoming. We started off with some very good ones ; but slowly we find that we are adding serials whose qualities is not upto the mark at all.

I would like to specially mention one serial which has recently been introduced. That is the serial on important events which took place during the freedom movement. They bring out important events, important characters away the freedom fighters. The idea is very good, the concept is very good, very educative and it should be that. But I am afraid, the quality of the production is so poor, the conversation, the language use, the filming, the voices, the sets, everything is so uninspiring that in my own

family my children say that it is a very nice story ; but they (i.e. TV) have got it all wrong, or the emphasis is not correct or the aesthetic value is not good enough. So, it is not at all inspiring, in fact it is dull.

Another criticism that we have is against the very very popular programme called Chitrahaar. I am told that it is the most important and the most popular programme that the Television has. But it depicts vulgarity of culture and specially women. The kind of scenes that are shown there, the music that is heard, I am quite certain that there are many films which have better music and which have scene and which do not depict women as a vamp or somebody just gyrating her body all over which can be chosen or shown. If some sort of censorship could be imposed on those advertising firms which sponsor Chitrahaar, I think, it will go a long way in improving this most popular programme.

Another word that I would like to say is on the programme about children. If anybody has an occasion to see these programmes, they must find it utterly boring and totally devoid of imagination. You have one or two grown-up sitting there with a group of children sitting around responding to stories which are told in a very dull, drinking way with didacticism of a kind in which the very children who are sitting in the programme with the cameras upon them, even they are not interested in it. So, I wonder that must be happening to the viewers and the children who are viewing the programmes at their homes. A little more imagination, a little more colour, a little less of didacticism and a little more of involvement of children must come about in these programmes.

These are the points that I wanted to make about television.

I would like to tell you something about films. Plenty of films are being produced in Bombay and Bombay is notorious for the kind of films that it produces.

AN HON. MEMBER : Mr. Dandavate has objection to it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
Bombay has nothing to do with it.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT : Well,
the Bombay film industry or whatever you
may like to call it...

Now we have some very good films produced by NFDC, which many of us want to see, but do not get the opportunity to see them. My suggestion would be that NFDC could have small theatres which may be called art theatres with a capacity of four hundred to five hundred persons, so that those of us who want to see good films could get the opportunity to see these films. If we could have these theatres, where art films could be shown, I think, a lot of us would be grateful to the Government. Right now we learn of good films of and when they receive awards at some international or national festivals or other award winning films could also be shown at these theatres and the purpose of producing such films will also get served.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, importing of films is another problem. We find that so many films are being imported. Some are their rate Italian venture and some French venture, etc. Why should we be wasting foreign exchange to import these kinds of films? Only good quality films should be imported. The quality of films that we import should be much better. We could have lesser number but the quality should be much better.

Another important area which makes us formulate our opinions or moulds the mood of this nation is the Press. I do not know whether you have noticed it or not but even the so called big national dailies have started giving communal touch to their writings. I have read several articles in the Telegraph for example and there I found they put seeds into the minds of the people, as if things are being done for a particular community or against a particular community. So there should be some sort of code of conduct with this spirit of nationalism and patriotism and anything that goes against this spirit must not be allowed to be published. I do not know whether we can bring a Bill or evolve an enforceable code but this is the

urgent need of the hour. These writings affect our minds. However educated and enlightened we may be but still the written word is very powerful and leaves an imprint on the minds of the readers. Such writings should be stopped.

With these few words I thank you for allowing me to speak on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset I would like to Congratulate our three lady hon. Members who have made useful contributions to this debate. I wish also to congratulate some of our friends, headed by Shri Faleiro and Syed Shahabuddin, who have made studied contributions, although I do not agree with some of the points that they have made.

I wish to congratulate the Minister incharge of Information and Broadcasting, and the very able manner in which he has been presenting the activities of these three great services, and also the way he answers the questions and often very inconvenient and troublesome supplementaries put to him. He is a very able Minister and has shown very great distinction in his management of this very difficult portfolio.

Sir, all the criticisms that have been made today that this Government has been misusing its power over the three great engines of enlightenment are nothing new. When I was in the Opposition, as head of the Swatantra Party, I was a witness to such criticisms. When I was also in the Opposition as one of the leaders of the Congress (I) in Rajya Sabha.....in Rajya Sabha, I was also witness to the same kind of criticism, when you were in power. My hon. friends, Prof. Madhu Dandavate and others who were in power, were being accused of doing, committing similar mistakes which the present Ministry is being accused today. It is nothing new because it is a sensitive Ministry of all the Ministries in this Government, in any Government. In fact, this is the one Ministry where it is very easy for people to pick holes and find fault with and then condemn the Ministries, the Ministers and it is equally

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difficult for the poor Minister concerned to defend himself and then come out easily out of it all. Therefore, in spite of this difficulty in which the Minister concerned has been placed, this particular Minister who also happens to be the son of a very great friend of mine, who was a fellow-freedom fighter, who was also my colleague and Secretary of the Congress Party in those days, has been acquitting himself very well and I congratulate him. I congratulate his predecessor, my hon. friend, Shri H.K.L. Bhagat for having been fortunate enough to be in charge of this Ministry, when Indiraji put all her support behind this Ministry and placed Rs. 25 crores within one year, almost within six months, in order to broaden the scope of activities of the TV in this country. I am not going into the software side of it, which my friend, Shri Faleiro has already dealt with in such a very careful manner and competent manner except for making one observation, that is, in regard to religion.

Sir, without religion, you cannot have any kind of show any kind of interest, indeed, for all the millions of tribal people in our country. Then all the other people the Hindus, the Muslims and the Sikhswhat was the trouble we have had there in Punjab the other day? What is the trouble that we are having in many of your own cities, in Gujarat and other places because of religion? But at the same time the religion has got the positive side also. Now, the positive side of it has got to be laid special emphasis by what agency better than broadcasting, better than TV? Therefore, we must utilise this broadcasting and TV to the greatest possible extent, in order to help our people who are so highly religious-minded people to feel camaraderie to develop bon homie with people of other religions. That spirit has got to be played up and it is being done also. I would very much like more stress to be laid on it. You can say, "oh, an all religions". Yes, you can do so. But you will be out of India, not in India. Then my hon. friends take objections to Prime Minister being played. Are they jealous of the Prime Minister's good luck? I do not know. But how on earth can you avoid the Prime Minister? He must play up the

sufferings of the people. Have you seen the Prime Minister moving among the tribal people, the slum people, the poorest of the poor? Is he so solicitous when he meets us as when he meets them? One feels jealous of him, jealous of those people also. Have you ever been able to reach him as intimately, as closely as those tribals who are reaching him when goes to them? Why does he go round in this way? He goes there not in order to show himself off but in order to educate himself, in order to see how the people are living there, how they are suffering, what their feelings and what they are prepared to say and then what is more? Those people are the free when they talk to him, while they are not as free either with you or with me or with the other Ministers because they look upon him as their own boy, as their own young man, as their own man, as their own youth for the future and the son of the motherland and, therefore, his going about is very useful for the country and the publicity that the TV is giving is just what has got to be done in order to develop the constructive side of our national life, national feeling and nationalism in this country. I am not at all apologetic about it. That is why I appreciate the strong stand taken by my hon. friend Sunil Dutt in regard to this particular matter.

All other people are much greater experts about the software than myself. Now, let me go to the hardware. That is where I agree with my hon. friend from Assam what he has said. I have been saying that all the time. I used to say it to Bhagat also. So much more has got to be done for the North-Eastern frontier. So much has been done; I thank them, but much more needs to be done not only there but all along the frontier. And if you do not have money, for God's sake save some money from the Defence Forces. Whatever you have given already to the Defence Forces, save as much as possibly you can; there is plenty to be saved there. Indiraji was trying to do it and you should be able to do it. By that you can get ten, twenty, thirty or forty crores of rupees to spend it on the development of these things in those areas.

Having done that, I want hardware to be developed over the whole of the country.

My hon. friend has just now said that every part of India has been reached. Not yet. It is like saying that elementary education is being provided everywhere. Even right upto 2000 A.D. you would still have twenty five per cent illiterates. I am not satisfied with such prospects. This is the means by which you can reach the illiterates, the dropouts and those who are outside the schools. That is why I want the TV sets to be made available two ways, one freely and another subsidised, to be supplied to schools, cooperatives, fair price shops, post offices, Panchayat offices to mention only a few. Also to collective agencies, social agencies where you can place them, where people would be free to go and see.

Then in the schools also, the dropouts would be reduced if you provide these TV sets there. They can see the programmes early in the morning, then again in between at lunch time. Boys would simply stick to the schools rather than going home. That is what has got to be done. The TV sets should be supplied freely. Their price has also got to be brought down. There should be no excise duty, no salestax and no other taxes. What is more, the production of these sets should be decentralised and, at the same time, consolidated in such a way that it would become, more or less a cottage industry, a small scale industry. The price can be brought down and at that price the Government would go on purchasing them, thousands and thousands of these sets in each district, lakhs and lakhs in each State. And in that way within one year, you should be able to have a few millions, and if you go on multiplying these things, you would have what is known as *Shrutapandicha*, as I have already said once before. *Netrapandicha* is another. Through these things, you would be able to develop education for our men, women and children with or without the aid of your schools. The dropouts would also be reduced. In that direction, I want the Government to move; we have not moved enough. I would not be satisfied any how if the Minister were to say us later on and if the Government were to go on exclaiming that they did not have enough money in the 7th Plan. That is why, I thought of Defence Forces.

Ask any other Ministry also ; most of the Ministries would be interested in it and in this way you would be able to make the best single largest contribution to the development of the work of the new Ministry and what a glorious idea of a Ministry it is ; Development of Human Relations. That is the overall Ministry ; human relations can be developed best by this.

My friends have been saying about the press, radio and the television, technical sides of it and all the rest of it. I would say only one word about the management of it. All of us also have committed the blunder, according to me, in underplaying the importance of the managerial side of all these growing dspartments. The managerial side is an art by itself. That is why Business Administration is one of the subjects that has been taken up by our universities and in this direction, IAS people, IPS people and all those people have had a lead over others, because they have had to deal with human beings.

To manage these people, these artists, who are highly sensitive and easily excitable people and also journalists, highly excitable and even more dangerous, to deal with these people, one has got to have the capacity of management. Who would have the best possible capacity ready-made ? These officers are there and let us not try to find fault with them. But let us not be content with them alone. Let us try and develop a special cadre of people who are trained in managing human beings, of all kinds of people, especially this kind of people who are easily excitable and who are easliy upset. I want the Government to move in that direction.

Finally I want to say that violence is one thing which is now creeping into our society in a civilized garb through the cinema, cinema as it is shown even on the television itself and general cinema as a whole. The second thing is the communal frenzy, one against the other. These are things which have got to be played down. These can be played down by the Press as well. But the best possible contribution can be made by the Government through these three agencies.

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Then, there is the Press. How can we deal with the Press? My hon. friends were talking about it, about Jawahar Lal Nehru and all that. I get so much literature from Soviet Russia. Whose name do I see all the time? Whose name has become familiar to me? It is the name of Mr. Gorbachov. And then, what about China? The name of Xio Ping and before that the name of Mao and no other name! Now that is good for them. It need not be good for us. At least it is not poison to us. If our Prime Minister is shown, other leaders are also shown. Dandavateji is being shown, Mr. Vajpayee is being shown and other people are also shown. Shri Chandra Sekhar was shown when he was on his walking tour.

This is a better system. And for these friends from the Communist Party, Communist Party of this type as well as that type, to raise this kind of an objection is something extremely strange and highly inconsistent. I need not say any thing more. Therefore, I need not give much importance to that criticism. Do go ahead. All strength to your shoulders!

18.29 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

*SHRI A. C. SHANMUGAM (Vellore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in support of the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, I wish to make a few suggestions on behalf of my party the All India Anna D.M.K. I find that in the 7th Five Year Plan a sum of 700 crores has been allocated for Doordarshan and a sum of Rs. 700 crores for All India Radio. I am happy that equal importance has been given for both Television and Radio. I would have raised my voice of protest if All India Radio had been allocated less and the Television more under 7th Five Year Plan. It cannot be disputed that Television caters only to 20% of the population of the country and that too in urban centres. The Television cannot reach all the rural population, as Radio has done already. The Radio is portable and cheap. The Television is

costly and a luxury item. The spoken words over Radio can be understood by the rural people and the sophistry of Television is beyond their comprehension. Hence I appreciate the judicious allocation of plan funds for both. All India Radio and Television. In fact, it would have been better if more money had been allocated for the development of All India Radio.

There is the long standing demand for the second channel in Madras Television. The second channel in Madras Television must be sanctioned.

I am constrained to say that both Television and All India Radio are captive organs of the Central Government. I suggest that during the regime of Shri Rajiv Gandhi the State Governments must be entrusted with the responsibility of manning Television and Radio. It is not that the Central Government alone has the competence to run Television and Radio. It should not be perpetuated that the States have no right to run both Television and Radio. I am afraid there is no substance in this argument. The State Governments are a part of the federal set up in the country and the Central Government should share its authority with the State Governments.

So far as Madras Television is concerned, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that the Madras Television people run helter-skelter when the Central Ministers come to Madras. They cover all their programmes. It is not only in the case of Central Ministers. When the Officers of the Central Government come to Madras, they are given publicity over the Television. It does not end there. When the wives of Central officials participate in the functions, the Madras Television gives importance to them. It is really regrettable that not even for a half minute the activities of 39 elected Members of Parliament from Tamil Nadu are high-lighted over Madras Television. Even when the M.Ps take part in Central Government functions, their pictures are not shown even for a second. The Madras Television is really afraid to do such a thing.

*The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

Every day the 20-point programme and its implementation are televised in Madras Television. This is given priority. But no importance is given to equally important social welfare schemes being implemented by the State Governments. For example, the Government of Tamil Nadu is implementing the nutritious meals scheme with an outlay of Rs. 250 crores a year. The State Government is implementing self-sufficiency scheme with an outlay of Rs. 250 crores. The Telugu-Ganga scheme is being implemented. It cannot be seen in USSR and other socialist countries. In Tamil Nadu electricity is supplied free to every hut in the villages of Tamil Nadu. But All India Radio and Television will not care to broadcast or televise such noteworthy activities of the State Government. There was a reference to the publicity being given to the hon. Prime Minister of India. We have no difference of opinion about publicity being given to the PM of the nation. The nation's PM should get such an importance. At the same time, the Television station in a State capital should give equal importance to the activities of the hon. Chief Minister of the State and other Ministers of the State Government. The Radio and the Television cannot be exclusive mouth-pieces of the Central Government.

The family planning scheme is being given all the required publicity. Here it has to be pointed out that Tamil Nadu is the beacon-light for other States in the matter of implementing family planning schemes. Why should not the success of family planning efforts of Tamil Nadu be given importance by Radio and T. V.? This is why I demand that when the second channel is given for Madras T. V. it should be exclusively earmarked for the activities of the State Government. The first channel may be reserved for the Centre. The second channel in the State capital should be for the State Government. You have second channel in Delhi and Bombay. But the metropolitan cities of Calcutta and Madras should also be given second channel. You can try this second channel being given to the State in the case of State of Tamil Nadu and after that you can introduce it to other States, as you would have gained experience about its

working. This will enable the State Government to reach the people in the rural areas. It is enough if Rs. 25 crores is given to the State for this purpose. I appeal to the Prime Minister and to the hon. Minister of Information and Broadcasting that the second channel when sanctioned at Madras should be entrusted to the care of the State Government. It is not as though that national intergration or national unity would be jeopardised if the State Government is entrusted with this work.

Whatever is taking place in Delhi and its surroundings has become the contents of the National Programme over T.V. The Congress Party functions become apart of national programme. Even when a Youth Congress leader at Taluka level organises some thing, it assumes national importance for the T.V. But the activities of State Governments being run by parties other than Congress Party and the M.Ps of such parties are of no consequence for the T.V. When the Telugu Desam Party was holding its national conference in Hyderabad, no attention was paid to it by the T.V. or Radio. Similarly when national conferences are convened by Janta Party, CPM or CPI or AIADMK, no notice is taken by the T.V. Recently the AIADMK held recently its Executive Council meeting and the General Council meeting. There was no desire on the part of TV or Radio to take notice of such a function. The AIR and the TV do not think that political parties constitute an essential ingredient of democracy.

The Officers view with one another in highlighting the functions and the functionaries of the Central Government. They give over-emphasis to the Centre's activities. They are keen to curry favour with their political bosses at the Centre. I take this opportunity to demand that at least once in a week some minute must be reserved by AIR and TV to highlight the activities of the State Governments. Previously the Films Division was under the charge of the Central Government. Now the State Governments also take Information Films and they are very popular. In fact they have won international awards also. In foreign countries, particularly in Europe, TV, Railways, Electricity etc. are

[Shri A.C. Shanmugam]

in the private sector. I do not demand that TV and Radio should be handed over to the private sector. I also want that the State Governments should be entrusted with this responsibility.

The recommendations of Joshi Committee should be implemented. Similarly, long time ago the Chanda Committee had recommended the constitution of an autonomous Corporation for AIR and TV. I want that this would be done in order to ensure non-partisan approach in broadcasting and televising issues of national importance. The autonomous corporations will not be susceptible to pressures and influence from the powers that be at the Centre.

In Vellore, there is one low power transmitter with 1 KW. It should be raised to 10 KW Television Station. It was assured that by the end of 1985, there will be 10 KW TV station at Kodaikanal. This has not yet been done. I want that this should also be done. There should be one low power transmitter in each district headquarter of the country so that the economic and social programmes being implemented for the good of the people can be highlighted over RV. Then only the rural areas will be covered.

The Coulomb Radio and TV are indulging in anti-India propaganda. The Stations are so powerful that throughout Tamil Nadu such anti-India campaigns hold the sway. The Colombo broadcasting can be clearly heard in Delhi, but not any broadcast from Tamil Nadu or for that matter the Delhi broadcast in the nearby Bhopal. A highpower TV and Radio Transmission centre should be set up in Kanyakumari to broadcast our stand to the people of Sri Lanka.

Before I conclude, I am constrained to say that both AIR and TV, and particularly TV, have become the vehicles for the imposition of Hindi. I want to make this allegation because in the name of national programme Hindi is being imposed. How do you expect the non-Hindi knowing people to understand the programmes televised in Hindi? They

cannot enjoy such programmes. The Radio and Television should not be used for propagating Hindi all over the country. The National Programme should give importance to regional languages also. With these words I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) :

Rightly or wrongly, I had the impression that our Minister of Information and Broadcasting was one of the richest Ministers we had for the simple reason that you don't have practically money problem which other Ministers have in the sense that you have got your own money at your disposal which you have derived through advertisements—crores and crores of rupees—and rightly so you are entitled to it. Therefore, in this connection, I would like to refer to the points made by my colleague, Shri Faleiro. Regarding advertisements, no doubt, it has got certain side-effects, but, unless we have these advertisements, we will not be able to build up this network of T.V. In case advertisements are to be opposed they are to be opposed *in toto*. In one aspect, I also feel that these advertisements are in excess in the sense that they increase the price of a product. Without advertisement, if a particular item cost Re. 1, with advertisement, it will cost Re. 10. In that sense, I have also an objection to it. But, ultimately, the whole world runs through advertisements. Therefore, in that sense, since this world is an world of advertisements, consumer products are said on advertisements; we cannot but have these advertisements; and certainly Doordarshan cannot be deprived of this share; and in case Doordarshan is deprived of this share, what will happen is that ultimately newspapers "will" take the credit; cinema houses will have their own advertisements. Only the government media, the public media will be deprived of advertisements. This is not correct.

Therefore, now, this box which is sometimes called the idiot box is not going to remain as an idiot box; it is not an idiot box; it is going to be a very wise box in future, in decades. In that sense, this is very important.

Now, the present decade is a decade of T.V. we had earlier several decades of

cinemas running through this country, but this decade right from 1981 has been decade of T.V. As far as series which are telecast by Doordarshan are concerned, I would say that I am very much satisfied; the Percentage of satisfaction is higher than dissatisfaction. Sometimes in the newspapers also in the column of critics, they go on criticising series like anything. There are 20 per cent series which are bad you can say, but 80 per cent of the series which are telecast by the Doordarshan, I would say, I am satisfied. As far as extension of these series is concerned, there must be some sort of machinery in your Ministry to take a very short opinion poll whether to continue this series or not—short opinion poll from the public straightway. It will be a guide for you to see whether these series which are there should continue or not. You have done a very good thing by stressing things like superstition. I have always been saying on this; even last time I had made a point on the demand of this Ministry. I stressed that your Ministry should see to it that there must be some series, some programme to tell the people against the superstition. It is very good that you have started *chote baate* programme like this. Rajni through some episode is a good programme. Stress was laid how bad superstitions are. These again go to the point of Mr. Faleiro. I am fully in agreement with him on this point. We are a secular country in respect to all religion no doubt, but, we cannot project all the religions things so that things are roused. Let religion be the private affairs of the private individual; let government media not expose it. We may now say that we are exposing religions of all; we are saying things of all religions. This is not the thing. Let us not play any role in respect to bring in or project religious functions; let private people do it like private institutions do it.

Although most of the points have been covered, but no one has touched this aspect of *Chaya Geet*. It has been a popular series right from the beginning. In fact, feature films and *Chaya Geet* are the only two programmes at the initial stage which are to be seen. I would say that more quality songs should be included

in the programme. No doubt, recently, you have started doing this. Songs from some old films have also been telecast. But I see some film songs from 'C' and 'D' grade films are also being telecast, which should be avoided. There is also some sort of balancing done with respect to film songs. I tell you one simple thing. If a film song in which Mr. Sunil Dutt is featuring, is telecast, then the Doordarshan authorities feel that Amitabh Bachchan may get hurt. So they also telecast one film song of his and thereafter one of Vijayantimala's. In this manner they will show all the three MPs film songs in one *Chaya Geet* or *Chitrahari* so that no MP is discriminated.

Lastly, about AIR news, I do not know how far I should say about it. But one thing is there that whatever we do in Parliament must be made known to the people. Actually I feel embarrassed to say about this. For instance, 2 p.m. news bulletin of AIR does not give sufficient coverage to the Question Hour. Secondly when AIR finds that answer given by a minister to a question is important, then they will cover the answer without mentioning the name of the questioner. Why should it be? If the AIR find a particular answer given by the Minister important for broadcasting then along with the name of the Minister, the name of the questioner should also be given.

Total percentage of the parliamentary proceedings covered by the AIR bulletins must be increased. Sometimes, in small news items Bulgaria, Nicaragua, etc. are given pre-eminence and not the Question Hour in Parliament. What happens in Parliament will not be there in the news.

Everybody has said about the news value. The other day, when Shri Sidharth Shankar Ray was appointed as the Governor of Punjab, I heard it on the BBC. The AIR broadcast the news after two hours. Even the commentary by the BBC on the subject was broadcast before the AIR news. These are the things which we should consider.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska): I rise to support the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

[Shri Somnath Rath]

I congratulate the hon. Minister for presenting this report which speaks for achievement of the Department and what is going to be done in future. As you know, we have been to China. There the television and the radio are successfully utilised for implementation of the family planning programmes. Our country, in the near future is going to be the most populated country in the world, even surpassing China. As such, similar steps should be taken by the media to see that the family planning programmes are shown on the media so that an awareness is created among the people which is very necessary. Television and radio can play a great role. It is not that they are not doing anything. But what they are doing is not sufficient.

We have also gone to other countries. We have seen in some countries that the proceedings of the House are also televised. Here some part of the proceedings may as well be televised so that the public will know what is all that is happening in Parliament and what their representatives are doing in the House. Similarly, the poverty alleviation programmes must be broadcast and televised in such a manner so as to educate the common man. He should be able to know what are those programmes and how he can be benefited by those programmes. If he is in the know of those programmes, then the criticism that the programmes are not implemented and the people are not getting the benefits meant for them, or they are being exploited, or the middleman is being benefited, will be removed to a great extent. These are the main features which require the attention of the hon. Minister. It has been said by some hon. Members from the other side that the Prime Minister is shown on television. I want to know who else should be shown on the television? It is the Government which is functioning and which will tell the people about their plans and programmes and also how to implement them. Unless the Prime Minister and the other Ministers address the meetings and make the people know about the policy of the Government, about the implementation of the schemes, I think the policy or the programme meant for the common man will be frustrated. As such, there is no meaning in criticising

only for the sake of criticism.

Coming to an important factor of my constituency as well as of Ganjam district of Orissa, I want to invite the attention of the hon. Minister to Appendix-V of the Annual Report of the Ministry for the year 1985-86. There a list of radio stations proposed in the Seventh Plan is given. It is said that in Orissa they are going to have a radio station at Berhampur in Ganjam district. It will only be an apology for a full-fledged radio station which is the demand of the people of Ganjam district since long. So, I request that the hon. Minister should reconsider it and have a full-fledged radio station at Berhampur. Ganjam district happens to be a citadel of learning of Orissa. Bhanjanagar happens to be the birthplace of poet laureate *Kavi Samrat* Upendra Bhanj of Orissa and Kali Surjanagar near Aska is the birthplace of *Kavi Surja* Baldev. The local radio station is meant to create awareness of the art and culture of the area and it will serve the people within an area of about 60 kilometres. What is the fun in having such a local station at Berhampur? Berhampur is situated near the coast in a corner of the district, about seven miles from Andhra Pradesh. How best will the local radio station serve the purpose? Even the very purpose for which a local station is set up will not be served if it is established at Berhampur. It should be either at Bhanjanagar or at Aska. If this local radio station is established either at Aska or at Bhanjanagar, it will serve many people of Berhampur also. So, while we are going to have a radio station at a particular place, we must see the geographical situation and also how best it will serve a larger section of the people. Only because Berhampur happens to be a city, so for the facility of some officers only the local radio station should not be established there. It should have a rural bias. The whole purpose will be frustrated if this local radio station is established at a place where it is not needed. It will not serve the purpose of promoting art and culture.

Similarly, we have got a low-power T.V. station at Berhampur but who is benefited by that T.V. station? On one side, the programme goes to the ocean and on the

other side it goes to Andhra Pradesh. The people of Ganjam are not benefited by this T.V. station. It should also be located either at Bhanjanagar or at Aska which are the places of culture and heritage in Ganjam district in particular and Orissa in general.

Thirdly, in the Plan itself, they are going to have a Television Centre at Phulbani. My colleague, Shri Digal, who is an M.P. has an Assembly segment of his parliamentary constituency in Ganjam district, that is, Bhanjanagar. We both requested the Minister to have a TV centre at Kalinga in Phulbani distt. It is a centrally situated place and it will serve not only Phulbani but also parts of Ganjam district, as well as Koraput district. That television centre should be a high-power one but not a low-power one. So, all these matters need the consideration of the Minister. I request that these matters may be reviewed and necessary action taken for the benefit of large number of public.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are discussing today the Grant of a Ministry which is occupying the most important place in influencing the public opinion. In fact, the time is not far away when a politician shall have to become an actor, if he wants to survive in political life !

Sir, I can share a particular experience with the House I was in the United States when the most keenly fought election between Kennedy and Nixon took place. Both were running neck to neck and that important debate in the Television media came up. Kennedy being a handsome figure and his look being more like a actor, scored such a walk-over in that television appearance that Nixon's popularity on the next day was shown to have diminished by 30% at the poll graph. Today, similarly, the television media having expanded in some other directions, is going to occupy the most important place.

Sir, I will not enter into a debate whether this television and Radio is projecting or not. But the fact remain the Prime Minister past, experiences when the media has been so partisan, and has

not really depicted the events and happening in the country that it has even crossed the border-line of credibility. During the Assam movement, Sir, the happenings in the State were projected in such a manner that the people stopped listening to the All India Radio and TV and started listening to the BBC. This is something which I find very unhappy. This is an extremely unhappy state of affairs. My last speaker was just reminding us that the announcement of appointment of Shri Siddantha Shankar Ray could be heavier earlier from the BBC than from the All India Radio. I believe that the Minister will see that those chapter are past chapters and credibility will be restored to All India Radio and Door Darshan.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar) : After the Assam Accord, it has been compensated.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : I am not speaking about Assam alone. What I am speaking is that the All India Radio and Door Darshan must have credibility with the people. Because, if credibility is lost, then, the effectiveness of this media will be lost. Sir, certain comparisons have been made. It is true that we have expanded in quantity so far as the Door Darshan is concerned but so far as quality is concerned, it has remained static or the quality has deteriorated. We are not able to produce many good serials. In fact Mr. Godgil will probably agree that the quality of some serials have deteriorated. Not only we have not been able to produce good quality serials but some of the films or serials which we have adopted from other countries, we have made a mockery of it. I will give you one illustration. I saw a beautiful film and I hope Mr. Godgil also saw it. It was "Twelve Angry Men" in which Mr. Henry Fonda acted. A Hindi version based on this atony was shown in our TV I think Basu Bhattacharya or Basu Chatterjee produced it. And the beautiful "Twelve Angry Men" which virtually is shot a Court Room Scene where the 12 jurors sat. Actually a buffoonery was made of the whole thing and the impact was lost !

Even in childrens' films, well, some of these childrens' characters are placed, but

[Shri Dinesh Goswami]

the theme is always an adult theme. Even yesterday or day before yesterday I saw a children's film. There were some smugglers going to Andamans and a child pursuing. Why cannot we have a simple Children's film like the ones produced in China or Korea where the theme relates to children? For example, we had some time back on our own TV showing a picture from China or Korea, I don't remember, where children were playing with some small animals. I believe that should be done.

19.00 hrs.

My friend, Mr. Bipin Pal Das, referred about cricket. Even in cricket one thing you will notice is that there is no distinction between the commentary given on the radio and the commentary that is given on the TV. On the TV the commentator will go on speaking as if he is giving a radio commentary with the result that your visuals are always impaired and you become disgusted with the commentary itself and if you look to our projections of the cricket, in our home projections as well as projections abroad, you will find that we cannot show the cricket in the TV as it should be shown. The movement of the ball is never seen, sometimes even in a run-out one is interested to see where the batsmen were, when the stumps were thrown out. I have seen that the hands of the bowler or the fielder throwing the ball has been shown, and you do not know how the player has been run out.

These are some of the aspects which I believe that the Ministry should take care of. The serials have become totally urban elitist serials with western influence. In none of the serials do you really see the ground level of India. Unfortunately the complaint that we make of the Bombay masala film is that it gives a very artificial picture of this country and this results in encouraging escapism in the minds of the younger generation. The TV serials have virtually gone in the same direction and if we do not make something to reverse the trend, then the TV will be the edition of Bombay films which will have a much more detrimental effect in this country than even the Bombay films. So I hope you will do something in that regard. I am also unhappy to see that

the Bombay film actors are coming into the TV screen. I am not against the Bombay film actors, but they have got their own scope to project their image there. There are numerous artists in this country, hundreds and thousands of talented artists who do not have the media to project themselves. I believe TV should encourage those artists who have not gone to the film industry, but who have potentials, tremendous potentials and who will be very good artists in the TV.

So far as the film is concerned, as the censorship is out of your hand, I do not want to say anything, but you please pass on one message to the Human Resources Development Ministry. Now, I do not want to complain to you about the illegality or the irregularities of the censorship, all these complaints are made, but with each 'U' film you see an 'A' trailer. The film may be 'U' meant for the children, but the trailer is 'A' because in the trailer what is there? The most attractive scenes of the nudity, with the result that if you go with your child to a film, to the cinema hall, so far as the film is concerned, there may not be anything objectionable, but the trailer is such that you cannot sit with your children. Therefore, I will request that if a 'U' film is shown meant for children, no adult trailer should be shown.

So far as the press is concerned, again you have passed on the buck to some other Ministry, the Labour Ministry. Therefore, I will not say much, but the Indian press apart from the fact that the press is controlled, is by and large a metropolitan outlook. The Indian press caters to the needs mostly probably of Delhi, Calcutta or Madras or Bombay. The Indian press today is not the press of the totality of India and therefore, what is important is to give encouragement to the regional press and the regional press owners are finding it extremely difficult because of the newsprint policy and other difficulties, and I hope the Government should have a perspective policy so that the regional press is encouraged.

Lastly, of course I shall have to come to the North-eastern region along with my friend, Mr. S.M. Dev. North-Eastern region is a difficult region, a region where

the feelings of alienation are in the minds of the youth where secessionist movements have taken place in some of these States. After all integration is always a two-way process, and therefore, you should start giving special attention. I am not speaking about the North-Eastern region alone. The vulnerable areas of this country must be identified by our Ministry and special steps must be taken to see that your Ministry and the media play an active role in creating the spirit of integration. It is a two-way process. The people of this part of the country must feel that they are part and parcel of Indian mainstream and the people of the rest of the country must also reciprocate feeling that the people of the rest of the country stand with the people of that part. I am thankful to you that you have now given some encouragement, that we have got, I think, a programme of half-an-hour or 15 minutes taken by the TV. North-Eastern region has tremendous cultural backgrounds and you know, different kinds of population—Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Tripura, NEFA and Mizoram. Therefore, what I would like to say is, you expand the potentialities there. But mere expansion will not do. You must have perspective planning for the region. Suppose you expanded the TV coverage and do not really see that the youth of those areas really take advantage of it, then it will have an unfortunate effect. Therefore, from now on, you should have perspective planning of the expansion and at the same time, you should train the youth on the technical side, hardware side as is called, and also software side. And I believe the Ministry will take a right direction in this matter.

I am sure, as far as the development of Northeastern region is concerned, Mr. Sontosh Mohan Dev's area will be taken care of by the Ministry, because I know, he is such a Member who will not leave it. But please take a perspective planning of all the Northeastern region and also other regions which are to some extent vulnerable regions in the country.

[Translation]

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI (Satna) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the

demands for grants of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. I congratulate the hon. Minister for the progress made by this Ministry. I also congratulate him for his achievements which are described in the report submitted by him.

Mr. Chairman, through you I would like to submit some points for the consideration of the hon. Minister. First, Madhya Pradesh has not been given its due share in the T.V. expansion programme by your Ministry. Satna is a religious, cultural and historical city of Madhya Pradesh. It attracts thousands of tourists. Our requests to establish a T.V. station there have not yielded any result so far. The Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi had promised to consider establishment of a T.V. Centre in Satna, which gave a ray of hope to the local people. But it is regretted that so far a T.V. station has not been established there. I request you to consider about setting up a T.V. station in Satna.

Mayhar is a historical city at a hill top near Satna. Sharda Mata's Temple is also there. Therefore, the people think that if a relay station is set up there it may cover Khajuraho, Panna and all the places around Satna. You should ask your Ministry to conduct a survey of that area to study the feasibility of establishing a T.V. Centre there.

Several Members have pointed it out here and I am also of the opinion that there is large scale corruption in the matter of serials and Television films telecast on the T.V. So many magazines are published here. It is rather unfortunate that 'INDIA TODAY' has even mentioned the price charged for getting the serials or films cleared, in one of their issues. Your Doordarshan employees demand money. All the rates have been fixed. It is highly regrettable that no producer can get his programme cleared unless he pays a certain amount to the officers of Doordarshan.

Now I want to cite the case of Shri K. A. Abbas, who has been serving this nation for the last 50 years in his capacity as a writer, artist and journalist. He is a man whose art, calibre and creative

[Shri Aziz Qureshi]

contributions are admired not only in India but also in the entire world. 10 years before Satyajit Ray became an international figure his film 'Dharti Ke Lal' was shown in the International Film Festival and has also been kept in Archives in France. Mr. Chairman, Shri K. A. Abass has submitted a script to Doordarshan for making a Telefilm. I am saying it with full sense responsibility that he had an associate producer there who is also his relative as well but even then he was openly asked to grease the palm of the officers and was warned that without paying a bribe he cannot make a film. When I came to know about it I wrote a letter to the Prime Minister that it was a matter of regret that if such a treatment is meted out to a person like K. A. Abass who has served the country for fifty years and has spread progressive and revolutionary ideas all over the country, history will not forgive us. The Prime Minister very kindly replied to me that he had written to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting who would let me know about the action taken in this regard. But I had also told the Prime Minister that despite this complaint to him the bureaucracy, which has a stranglehold on the country, would not let it take place and put insurmountable obstacles to ensure that no action is taken. Two days ago I received a letter from the hon. Minister in which he had written that the script was studied thrice and it was found that it was not fit to make a film for Doordarshan. It was also studied in the Ministry but the result was the same. I would like to ask who are these people.

[English]

Small people placed in high positions are not competent to examine the script of a giant like K. A. Abass.

[Translation]

If you are strong and honest enough then request either Mulk Raj Anand, Harivansh Rai Bachchan, Amrit Pritam, Satyajit Ray, V. Shanta Ram or any other scholar to read that script and give their opinion on it. You should then compare their views with yours. If you are unable to do this, then accept my challenge and present the script and the report of your officers to a judge of the Supreme Court

for scrutiny and I am sure that you will then realise that your Ministry has become a haven for unscrupulous people. Unless you make drastic changes in your Ministry, neither history nor this country is going to forgive you.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a matter of shame and concern for the whole country, all its leaders, and also for those artists who are incapable of bribing the corrupt officials. Today not only are those people getting disappointed but the entire country is feeling the same. If a Minister like you, on whom we have pinned all our hopes and aspirations, surrenders himself to the bureaucracy then perhaps a bleak future is awaiting us. I would, therefore, request you to carefully reconsider the matter and if you are unable to do so then we will have to think what we can do and what we should do in order to change this system of functioning.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, next I would like to state that perhaps no similar example can be found of the way these bureaucrats exploit the Doordarshan artists and newsreaders. It is also regretful that there are no promotion avenues for the artists, newsreaders and other staff members of Doordarshan. They are exploited in this organisation and only those who surrender themselves to their bosses are happy; the rest are harassed, insulted and humiliated. I want that attention should be paid to this matter and channels for promotions created so that these people are protected from the fear and exploitation of their bosses.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there have been discussions regarding the advertisements shown on T.V. I am not going to comment on the advertisements which interrupt the cricket commentary on Television frequently. I would like to touch a more important subject. It is heartening to note that many serials on subjects pertaining to our religion, culture and civilization are being shown on the T.V. and are viewed by the people of the entire country. About 70 per cent of the viewers are from the rural areas. So, when such programmes, which deal with stories from Ramayana or the teachings of Bhagwat Gita are being viewed by children as well as rural people, are interrupted by advertisements

of 'Maggie', 'Cadbury's chocolate', 'Horlicks' or 'Bournvita', it has jarring effect. The children of our villages who cannot even afford two square meals a day throughout their lives, cannot possibly ever get any opportunity of even tasting Cadbury's chocolate. Although they would be exposed to the names yet they would never even get to see the actual shape of a Horlicks bottle or a Bournvita tin, let alone the experience of lasting it. Desires would be created but as they cannot be fulfilled, it would lead to feelings of frustration. Necessary attention should be paid in this direction and the advertisement policy should be amended, I would also like to point out, as some of our friends have already stated, that perhaps there cannot be another example which could be more shameful, painful than the role of the Television in connection with the Ram Janam Bhoomi temple issue in Ayodhya. There was so much of rioting all over the country and it seemed as if the Television people were simply waiting to telecast all these episodes from a particular angle so as to inflame the feelings of hatred and enmity. Just as other members have remarked, I also wish that this matter should be investigated and strict action taken, as this episode has tarnished our secular image.

I would like to say one more thing. Just now, one of our colleagues, Shri Sunil Dutt who is also a famous film artist has pleaded for enhancement of the present payment of Rs. 3 lakhs to Rs. 5 lakhs being made to the film producers. You may increase the amount, I have no objection to it. I only wish he had responded the cause of those thousands of extras who are being exploited by the entire film industry and neither the producers nor your Ministry have ever taken any steps to protect them. I wish he had spoken for those aged artists who are no longer in demand today and there is no one to take care of them.

[English]

He dies unhonoured, unwept and unsung.
Nobody even bothers to shed a tear.

[Translation]

I would like that your Ministry should undertake a study of this matter, and take

certain steps to ensure that it becomes essential for the film producers to earmark at least five to ten per cent, which ever may be reasonable, of the total investment per film for an "Extras Benefit Fund". A definite percentage of the payment to be made for a film should be earmarked for the Benefit Fund which would be utilized for the protection of the protection the old and aged artists so that no one is able to exploit them. I would like the hon. Minister to pay attention to this problem and take immediate action to satisfy all of us.

*SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM (Arakonam) Mr. Chairman, Sir, on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for 1986-87, I wish to make a few suggestions, after extending my full support to the Demands.

I welcome the allocation of Rs. 700 crores in the 7th Five Year Plan for Doordarshan. It is understood that by the end of the 7th Plan 80% of the population would be covered by the Television. Doordarshan is not merely an instrument of entertainment. Even after 39 years of Independence, in our country 70% of the people is illiterate. For eradicating illiteracy Doordarshan is a potent instrument of action. I suggest that Doordarshan should telecast lessons for adult literacy purposes also. By developing Doordarshan the employment opportunities in the country is augmented. More television sets will be manufactured. For maintaining and for attending to the repairs of television sets, technically trained youngsters would be required. I suggest that I.T. Is in the country should train more young people for maintaining Television sets all over the country.

By the end of 1985 throughout the country we have had 179 TV Transmitters, out of which 44 were high power transmitters and the remaining 135 were low power transmitters. In Tamil Nadu we have High Power transmitters in Madras and in Kodaikanal. In other six towns we have low power transmitters. In Vellore we have one LPT Centre. In Vellore we have the world renowned Christian Mission Hospital. From Vellore and adjacent areas, leather and leather

*The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

[Shri R. Jeevarathinam]

products are exported to several countries of the world. Therefore I demand that one 10 KW Transmitter with a full-fledged TV station should be set up in Vellore. Necessary funds should be allocated for this purpose.

I welcome the proposal to set up new Radio stations during the 7th Plan in Tuticorin, Udthagamandalam and Kodaikanal. I take this opportunity to demand that in Elagiri nearer to Vellore, a Radio Station must be set up so that Vellore is brought on the world broadcasting map. We have the PIB Office and the Field Publicity Office in Vellore. The microwave going from Madras to Bangalore via Gudiyatham must be halted at Gudiyatham and then taken to Vellore. I understand that in this an expenditure of just Rs. 90000 is involved. This is not a big item of expenditure for the Central Government. I also understand that the LPT centre at Vellore has proposed this work. I want you to attend to this work immediately.

Madras TV must be a full-fledged colour TV station. The second channel at Madras TV should also be sanctioned. Tamil Nadu has the longest coast-line in the country. Cyclone-warning stations must be set up here and there on the coast so that cyclone warning may be relayed over All India Radio Stations in Tamil Nadu. I want that in Cuddalore and Ramanathapuram, such relay centres should be set up the AIR.

Sir, Tamil Nadu is under the effective range of Colombo Radio. The T. broadcasts from Colombo can also be seen in Tamil Nadu. I want that a high-power Radio Station should be set up in Tuticorin to counter the blasts of Colombo Radio. We cannot afford to hear anti-Tamil broadcasts all the time from Colombo Radio.

I understand that the Directorate of Audio visual Publicity is likely to be wound up soon. The DAVP ensures a proper distribution of Government advertisements to small and regional languages newspapers all over the country, besides

the Weeklies and Monthlies in regional languages. By closing the DAVP office the income of such small newspapers and magazines would be adversely affected. I am also told that the Government advertisement would be handed over to private sector advertising agencies. Already the Family Welfare schemes advertisements and the Ganga-Clearance advertisements have been given to private advertising companies. In this background I cannot support the closure of DAVP. I suggest that the working of DAVP should be re-organised and if necessary, the DAVP can be re-structured also, but not at any cost it should be closed.

I am also given to understand that the Press Information Bureau and its 35 Branch Offices all over the country are to be wound up. The PIB is a white elephant doing no work. The expenditure being incurred on this PIB should be given as grant to PTI and UNI News Agencies. They are doing good work and they are having offices all over the world, besides offices in foreign countries also. In fact I suggest that more funds should be provided for expanding PTI and UNI news agencies. I support the decision to close down PIB. I also welcome the effort to cut down the administrative expenditure of the Ministry by 50%.

Sir, I demand that every day the TV should begin its programme by telecasting a life-size portrait of the Father of Nation, Mahatma Gandhi. This will inspire the younger generation of the country. Similarly, every week the documentary films on the life and work of national leaders like Pandit Nehru, Rajaji, Subhash Chandrh Bose, Kamaraj, Sathyamurthi should be shown over the TV so that national integration is fostered. The teachings of Mahatma Gandhi should also broadcast and televised regularly. In the regional centres of TV, the documentary films of freedom fighters of the region should be shown on the TV at regular intervals. These films must be in regional languages. This will ensure that there is no mushroom growth of regional political parties. Thus there should be a conscious attempt by TV and Radio to foster national unity and integration. With these words I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, before I come to the principal questions relating to the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, I would request the hon. Minister to take up with the Ministry of labour the question of the award on working journalists. It may not be your Ministry's direct responsibility, but it is your Ministry's industry which is connected with it. Therefore, I hope you will do so.

I have reason to oppose the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, not because I have any quarrel with our efficient Minister but because of the new things that are being done in the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting. Prof. Ranga said : "we always criticise. What is new in it ?" I would request the Minister to understand that the criticism that is being made today in this House about the new style, new culture that is being propagated through the modern software, which is of a new type, is very relevant. This medium of T.V. which is developing very fast and which will eventually cover more people, is going to be very much more effective. Therefore, it is very necessary that an overall view be taken of the impact that it is making today. I do not think it fortuitous that the Joshi Committee's recommendations are gathering dust today. The Joshi Committee had actually pointed out the principal thrust that our Door-darshan should have, and I do not think it fortuitous that this has been given up practically. I will come to that later.

What has the new commercialisation of Doordarshan produced, let us examine. Almost everybody has pointed out about the advertisements. What are these advertisements for ? For earning money. But what do these advertisements have to do with that life style that is prevalent among the majority of the population in our country ? This is totally irrelevant to them. Their main trust is : 'Buy Nikhi Tasha', 'Buy this Pressure Cooker', 'Buy the beautiful toilets to look more beautiful than unexposed ladies', etc. What is this life style that you are projecting every now and then in the Television ? Do they

not have an adverse effect on the youth ? They have an effect on—and they definitely are aimed at—diverting our youth ; See the question which has been raised about the frequent religious festivals. Whether I am an atheist or not is irrelevant. I am, everybody knows. That is not the point. What is the total impact of these religious programmes day in and day out on the people ? They are creating, I have no doubt, more obscurantism, if not creating, pampering to the general obscurantist trend that is today in the country threatening the national integration. They are pampering to that. They are also creating religious sectarianism. My friend Shri Kurup has pointed out and just now another Hon. Member has also pointed about the Ram Janma Bhumi coverage. That created tremendous religious tension.

Of late, Chaitanya's 500th birthday was there. Chaitanya is one of the most interesting religious figures. If you are so religious and want to give the idea of great religious values, may I know why not this occasion was used from your point of view to highlight Chaitanya's freedom from caste and communal prejudices, his attempts to democratize religious practices then ruled by Brahmins to the disadvantage of the poor ? I saw the Chaitanya's programme with a lot of critical evaluation ; I saw that these things were not there. Why ?

If you are going to use religion for really promulgating new values, then you would have done it. All these programmes are conducted in a way, willingly or unwillingly, knowingly or unknowingly which caters to religious obscurantism and also sectarianism.

That is why I tell that in the criticism in this House today, there is something new. People are trying to criticize the new impact that is being created by this very powerful media. If I may say so, certain other things are also reflected.

For example, recently Doordarshan showed us a serial, the Grenada TV serial. It was from UK and it was titled "The Jewel in the Crown". Seeing the Jewel in the Crown I thought that we shall now have to relearn the history of

[Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee]

British imperialism, their atrocities in our country. Now we have only to learn that there were certain good Britishers. Not that there were no good Britishers; but was that the essence of our colonial days? What are you going to project, anti-imperialism, anti-colonialism or something else?

Another interesting serial was about a black baby being very well looked after and nurtured by a white family in the United States of America! We could not get any other thing. USA oppresses its black minority about which in the NAM also we opposed. In Bengali we say *Bhasur*—the elder brother-in-law—his name cannot be taken. So, often we do not take the name of USA; but at least make implied criticism. Who does not know that in that country blacks are oppressed? Is that the way to train our people about fighting against racial discrimination? These are the kind of things which are encouraged.

There is a method in madness. There are certain things which are discouraged. For example, a programme was being conducted by the Indian Space Research Organisation in Ahmedabad. It actually succeeded in creating a TV programme somewhere nearer to grass-root level with the participation of the villagers themselves. Now it has been discontinued. At least we do not see it coming often. Theoretically it may not be discontinued.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL): The same programme which was transmitted from Pij is now transmitted from Ahmedabad because Ahmedabad has become a High Power Station. That is the only difference.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: But this programme we are not getting very much. I do not know why. I think that is discouraged.

Now I come to Janvani. At one time it was liked by the people. But the programme must fall in conformity. Now almost all trivial questions are asked so

that the Ministers are not put to any trouble. Everything is stage managed. Even that programme which had some credibility you are bringing it down to the level of having no credibility. What is the total impact? In my opinion the total impact is—despite the fact that there are good programmes now and then—that altogether these are all designed to numb the senses of the people, divert their attention from socio-economic and political realities and try to reduce the masses to impotence. This is the type of mind management which can create conditions for an authoritarian regime. That is why I am saying that values are not being projected which are our country's cherished values, for example secularism. The values being projected are of decadence and flying away from the reality.

May I know why can't you send your representatives of the T.V. and AIR to the village areas and ask the people on the spot as to what is happening to this quantum jump programme of poverty alleviation. Let them take the interviews of those people. Let them tell who is being benefited and how the bureaucracy is dealing with them. Let them express themselves. They will then fight for social justice. You do not go in for that. This is my accusation. This whole trend from the very beginning unless reversed we are going to go down the slippery lane.

Now a word about women. You are showing women in a derogatory light. I need not repeat what others have said. Sheila ji mentioned about vulgarity in the Chitrahari and Chitramala programmes. When we are having so many good things in our culture then why have this kind of Chitrahari and Chitramala programmes. Take them away. Apart from generally letting the women figures being used for vulgar advertisements and entertainments what are you doing to encourage the women fight for the implementation of those laws which this Parliament has passed. I have proposed live discussions on the T.V. about the implementation and difficulties being faced. Let women know what new laws have been passed, instead of every now and then seeing and listening to Niky Tasha, some new soaps and cosmetics. Instead there should be T.V. declarations to the effect that: Do away

with dowry. Do away with wife burning. Therefore, with sadness in my mind I will say that it is high time that this whole trend should be arrested.

I understand now you are going to privatise your DAVP advertisements. Is it true? I do not know. Now have you decided that should be in private management. What has happened? Have you all failed? Have you liquidated yourself so that your own advertisements go into private hands? I would really like to know what is the philosophy? If I am mistaken I shall be very glad.

Lastly, I would like to say that it is very necessary for us to have very powerful transmitters in the Eastern Region. I always find people in those regions watching TV put out by Bangladesh and also people switching on to radio programmes broadcast from Bangladesh Radio Stations. Does it mean that their programmes are better in quality than those of ours? Or is it that our transmissions do not reach those places? Therefore, I would request you really to give more attention to this point.

Last but not the least, I want to mention about the regional programmes and linguistic programmes. Sir, local talents are being thrown in the dust. There are complaints everywhere, complaint of corruption, complaint of underhand money dealing and programmes are being selected and given in a most partial manner. Moreover, local talents are not being tapped and when available they are not considered at all. I would request the hon. Minister kindly to include non-officials in the advisory Committee who can really help from the professional point of view as also from the social-commitment point of view and they can oversee these things and make a new dent in the TV programmes.

[Translation]

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT (Nandurbar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the demands for grants of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. I would also like to congratulate the hon. Minister for presenting such demands. The programmes televised by Doordarshan

cover a wide range of subjects such as national development, social changes, national integration, scientific thinking, population control and family planning, welfare of women, children and the poor section of society, agricultural productivity, rural development, promotion of sports, art and culture, national savings, spread of education. However, only the urban areas and areas within a radius of 25 kilometres from the towns and cities are covered by these programmes. The rural, backward and Adivasi areas are not getting the benefit of the Doordarshan programmes. I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that my constituency Nandurbar is predominantly an adivasi area, and it is situated in the district of Dhulia. We are two representatives from this district and we are both adivasis. In other words, the entire Dhulia district is inhabited by adivasis, yet the T.V. centre covers only the area within a radius of 23 kms. around the Dhulia town besides the town itself. The district has 10 tehsils. Out of these, as mentioned earlier, only the district Headquarters, that is the Dhulia town, is covered by the T.V. programmes. The rest of the rural areas in the district, which includes the 9 tehsils, do not have this facility.

Our Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi has reiterated many a time that the tribal and the backward areas must be developed and that the pace of all programmes should be accelerated. Many such programmes have also been implemented. But the programme relating to bringing the adivasi areas under the T.V. network has not yet started. Rs. 1471.51 crores have been allocated for Doordarshan in the Seventh Five Year Plan. I would urge the hon. Minister to allot a sum of Rs. 700 crores, out of this amount, for providing television facilities in the district of Dhulia. A high power transmitter should be installed for the purpose. Nandurbar is located on the border of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. This T.V. centre will benefit the adivasis of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. The names of Nandurbar is not proposed to be covered by the T.V. network. However, I got a written assurance in this regard in 1984. My request is that this assurance may kindly be fulfilled. I can show the relevant document to the concerned Mini-

[Shri Manikrao Hodlya]

ster. I would again request the hon. Minister that he should kindly provide T.V. facilities in the tribal areas as the people living in these areas should get an opportunity of watching the various programmes.

Once again, I congratulate the hon. Minister for producing programmes of good quality and I would also urge him to pay special attention to the adivasi areas. With these words, I conclude.

*SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL (Phulbani) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the demands for grants in respect of the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting. While speaking on the demands I would like to quote a Sanskrit sloka which means—

“Let all be happy

Let all be free from worries

Let all be safe and secure

Let us do our duty without
waiting for the result”

Sir, Puri in Orissa is the abode of Lord Jagannath. But Lord Jagannath does not see to the welfare of the people of Puri alone. Rather he shows his kindness to the people all over the country. Similarly, our hon. Minister Shri V.N. Gadgil is Minister for the whole of India. Therefore he should show equal sympathy to people living all over India and provide equal opportunity to the people living in different parts of the country witnessing television programmes.

Sir, television plays a vital role in the modern age. Mr. Gadgil, hon. Minister of Information & Broadcasting had said in Lok Sabha that 700 crores of rupees has been earmarked for the development and expansion of T.V. net work in the country during the 7th Plan. If we go through the Annual report of the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting we find that in 1984-85 and 1985-86 the earning of revenue by Doordarshan has increased. In 1984-85 the total income from advertisement and other sources was 31 crores whereas in 1985-86 it has increased to around 55 crores.

Sir, with the development of the country in different areas the demand of television is also increasing. Therefore the Govt. have been taking steps to open more number of TV centres in the country. But I would like to request in this context that while opening the new TV centres the demand for TV centres in backward and tribal areas should be given top priority.

So far as Orissa is concerned the TV net work provided in that State is far from satisfaction. Orissa is lagging behind in TV facilities provided so far as compared to many other States. The previous Governments were not keen to expand TV net work in Orissa. Sir, only one TV centre was set up at Sambalpur. But now another TV centre has been set up at Cuttack. Moreover Govt. is going to set up some more TV centres in Orissa during the 7th Plan. In this context I would like to say a word about Phulbani. Sir, I represent that district. It is a small and backward district. The Phulbani Lok Sabha constituency has been constituted by adding some assembly constituencies of Balangir and Ganjam districts along with Phulbani. The people of these districts have common demand so far as the location of new TV centre is concerned. The people of these areas have been demanding for the establishment of a TV centre in Phulbani. When our late lamented leader, Smt. Indira Gandhi, visited Phulbani, the people had placed this demand before her. She had assured the people that necessary steps would be taken in that direction. I on several occasions had demanded in the House and outside to implement the assurance given by our late Prime Minister. I have also written letter to our Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi to look into it. I am happy that the hon. Prime Minister and Minister of Information & Broadcasting have agreed to consider the proposal for setting up a TV Centre at Phulbani. Again it is heartening to note that the Government as a proposal to instal a TV centre at each and every district in the country. I once again take this opportunity to request the Minister to include Phulbani under that programme.

Sir, I have to say a few things more regarding important cities and

State Capitals in the country have been linked to Doordarshan Kendra, New Delhi by microwave link or atellite link for national net work of TV programmes. The studio complex proposed at Bhubaneswar should therefor linked to the Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi.

The studio facility has not been provided at Sambalpur TV centre. The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting had assured the State Government that Doordarshan Kendra, Sambalpur which is now served by the studio at Cuttack, will be provided with studio facilities. This project was included in the INSAT scheme in order to provide proper service to the area covered under INSAT. But the proposal has not been implemented so far. I demand that Government of India should take early decision in the matter and provide TV Studio facilities at Sambalpur where the transmitter is located.

Sir, I shall be failing in my duty if I do not make a mention about radio net work. While speaking in this point I would like to say a few words about establishment of radio stations in uncovered areas. For the last many years the State Government of Orissa has been drawing the attention of the Government of India to the fact that sizeable parts of the tribal inhabited and undeveloped districts of Orissa State are outside the pale of AIR coverage. As a consequence the Government of Orissa is not able to utilise this effective medium of mass communication in such inaccessible and underdeveloped areas where development needs to be intensified through concerned efforts. Phulbani, Balangir and Kalahandi districts are inaccessible areas mostly inhabited by tribals. Radio net works needs to be extended to these areas. A radio station should be established at Phulbani which can cater to the need of many nearby areas. Sir, there was a proposal in 6th Plan to set up radio stations at Bhawaniputra, Balangir, Keonjhergarh, Baripada, Balasore Berhampur and some other places in Orissa. But it is regrettable that the proposal has not been implemented so far. I request the hon. Minister to take an early steps so that the proposed is at least implemented during the 7th plan period.

Sir, with these words I thank you for giving me the time to speak and with that I conclude my speech.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar) : Sir, in case the working journalists do not come under you directly then the issue regarding the problems, awards, etc. of the working journalists are to be looked after by the labour Minister. The problems of the journalists are very serious and in view thereof it is as much your duty as that of the labour Ministry to solve their problems. With the closure of the two agencies, 'Hind Samachar' and 'Samachar Bharati', four hundred employees have been rendered jobless. Keeping in view their demands, you as well as the Labour Minister had assured that alternative employment would be provided to them. But only thirty three employees, out of them, have been absorbed by PTI and the rest are still unemployed. You should pay attention to this issue.

I would like to mention one more thing. The standard of B.B.C.—despite that country being very small in every respect as compared to our country—the standard of their overseas broadcasting service is far better than that of ours. We are far behind. I have to mention it with great regret that in the matter of coverage in the T.V. and news services, we have not been able to strike an equitable balance between ruling party and the opposition parties. I want to tell the hon. Minister that my party, National Conference, which is a regional party, has repeatedly observed that your T.V. service in Jammu and Kashmir is not treating it with justice and equity. It has been our complaint for long that in spite of being the biggest party we are not receiving due coverage in the news bulletins of Akashvani and Doordarshan. In contrast, your congress party receives wide coverage in the news bulletins. It is our personal experience and I want to bring the same to your notice.

I would also like to mention that in some cases, Doordarshan and Akashvani have caused mental agony and harm to us specially in relation to the issue of Babri Masjid and Ram Janam Bhoomi. The Doordarshan telecast this news item

[Shri Abdul Rashid Kabuli]

in the national programme. The programme, highlighted all the events which followed the Magistrate's orders to open it. In my view, this telecast had caused tension between the two communities of India. The resultant riots, specially in U.P., Madhya Pradesh and Bihar, were largely due to this news item telecast by the Doordarshan because it gave a terrible shock. The fanatics of one community were encouraged by this news item while the other community considered it to be its defeat and thought that injustice had been meted out to them. It also received extensive coverage in the newspapers and the cumulative result thereof is before us. In my view, great injustice has been done on this issue and you should investigate into the matter. The issue has been discussed in Parliament and I want that the hon. Minister should touch this point in his reply. Secondly, I would like to mention that some incidents have occurred in Jammu and Kashmir. Some riots occurred in Kashmir also which can be attributed either to the Babri Masjid incident or some incidents in Jammu caused by Shiv Sena. I am deeply grieved by these incidents and my party has opposed and condemned in strong words the antinational elements. But at the same time I wish to state that your T.V. and local radio had presented the incidents in an exaggerated way. Your correspondents in Srinagar and Jammu reported this news item to the Akashvani and Doordarshan and they in turn disseminated it to the whole of India. This news item gave the impressions that not only Anantnag but the entire State was on fire and hundreds of lives has been lost in the riots and loss of property was incalculable. But I would request the Minister to have a look at the matter in totality to get the real picture. The incidents have occurred only in four or five villages of Anantnag district. In our State, there are fourteen districts. Out of the fourteen districts, only four or five villages of one district witnessed riots and in those riots the Muslims protected the lives and properties of the Hindu brethren at the risk of their own lives. As a result of it, not a single person was murdered and no person sustained even bruises, but our image has been tarnished. Jammu and Kashmir is the cornerstone of secularism in India.

The Doordarshan and Akashvani also caused a lot of harm to us and the press also circulated this news in the whole of India and this has caused great damage to us. The happenings in Punjab for the last three years have caused a good deal of loss to Kashmir. Our tourist industry is completely ruined. The business activities have come to standstill. The handicrafts trade is completely ruined. But on top of it, it has affected our industry.

20.00 hrs.

But it is heartening to note that our Union Government have accepted our demand and conceded the fact that a wrong Government was installed there which could not control the law and order situation in the State and consequently that had no right to continue. We are thankful to you for dismissing that Government. But still the tourists are reluctant to visit the State and as a result of it, the people are not getting any work. Who is responsible for it? The Doordarshan and Akashvani people are equally responsible for this situation. I would request you to order an inquiry into the matter.

Why did your correspondents posted there point such a wrong picture? I agree that they belong to a particular community but they are supposed to look after the interest of the whole of India rather than of a particular community. It is a separate matter that they belong to a particular community and have certain sentiments; but I would like to tell you about the extent of damage caused to our image by the distorted news despatched by them to Doordarshan and Akashvani which was then disseminated in the entire country.

The community which is in majority in Jammu and Kashmir is in minority in India. Secularism has deep roots in our National Congerence as well as among the People of Kashmir. When the country was divided, we opted in favour of India. The muslims of Jammu and Kashmir, who constitute the majority group in the State, believe in secularism and that is why they opted to stay in India. Did you try to stop this propaganda, which was exaggerated out of proportion and which caused great damage to us? Now it is being said

not only at the national level but also at the international level that the Muslims of Kashmir do not want to remain in India. All this has caused a great damage. Through this type of venomous propaganda, some people are trying to disintegrate the country. The aim of the Chain of events which started in Punjab and Assam and then in North Eastern States, was to oust the people of a particular community. This provides an opportunity to some powers to wage anti-India propaganda. Has the hon. Minister ever received such complaints? I would request the hon. Minister to order an inquiry into the whole matter and take strict action against the erring officers involved in this propaganda. This type of propaganda has caused great damage to our tourism industry. Action should be taken against the wrong doers and they should be severely punished. They have damaged the national image as well as Kashmir's interests and in this way have caused great loss to the nation. I would like to say something about the commercial programmes of Doordarshan. Other hon. Members have also spoken about it. In the Sunday edition of The Hindustan Times, it has been published that there is large scale corruption in the matter of the programmes and serials being telecast on Doordarshan. The article has been written by Shri Khalid Mahmood. You should get these malpractices investigated so that we may not have to suffer due to certain wrong persons. The revelations being made seem to me to have some substance. You should go into the depth of the matter and get it investigated.

One thing more. It has been my experience that the local newspapers play a significant role to promote our education and culture. These language newspapers get newsprint quota and advertisements from the Government which is often used as a leverage to exert political pressure and in this way, be it the State administration or the Central Government, they use these newspapers exclusively for their own ends with the result that the sense of initiative in these papers withers away and the progress is stilted. For this you will have to do something. Punjabi, Bengali, Assamese, Kashmiri, Tamil, Te'ugu, Oriya, these are all our languages which are in the real sense spoken by the people

because of which our culture, civilisation and, in that way. India can make progress. But, unfortunately, these language papers are languishing today and they are playing in your hands. You should not allow this to happen. These papers can become a vital link in the chain of progress and development. Therefore, their exploitation through newsprint quota and advertisements should be stopped. This is my appeal to you.

Lastly, I will only say that the films and the advertisements being telecast on T.V. are not in consonance with the Indian culture. These can be a source of entertainment and satisfaction and beneficial to some affluent people but majority of the people in India are poor and all your programmes should be aimed at the development of these people. We should take steps to alleviate their poverty, ignorance and illiteracy and to provide them employment. We should produce films which may serve this purpose. The way we are depending on formula films and advertisements on T.V., is proving very harmful. I request that a national policy should be framed in this respect and the T.V. should be brought on the right track.

[English]

SHRI BHOLANATH SEN (Calcutta South): At the fag end of the debate I rise to support the Demands. I hoped that the Demands would have been bigger and larger. It is nothing but Doordarshan. You see ahead from behind and to a distance in front—that is Doordarshan.

I have been hearing all through about religion. The Upanishad shlokas are written everywhere. When a man dies, we say *ram nam satya he*. When a communist lady marries, she wears a bangle made of couch shell and vermilion on the head. Everywhere you see religion, in songs, architecture, in temples, paintings, etc. Mahatma Gandhi said *raghupati raghav raja ram*. In that he sang *ishwar allah tere nam*. This is secularism. Let us not be very touchy about it. When Pope came, television showed it. When Id prayer takes place in Calcutta maidan, I have myself seen it on the television. When immersion of Kali images takes place in the Ganges, I have seen on the television.

[Shri Bholanath Sen]

I have no quarrel about it, In fact, I support it, Probably, a little bit of balancing should be done about it.

When the Prime Minister went to France, USA or Bahamas to attend the meeting of CHOGM, and other places, television had shown it. But what has happened? Why the Prime Minister was trying to send some elders to South Africa to talk to Botha? What is the reason why we are not having any diplomatic connection with South Africa? In England, the television went so far as to show the exact torture that was being perpetrated on the blacks day in and day out and thereafter Mr. Botha said: All are prohibited; nobody is allowed to take photographs. In the meantime, England became so agitated that the statue of Mr. Mandala, who is suffering in jail there, was installed in London and inaugurated by his own daughter. This is called democracy. This is called expression of government to the people or exposure of government to the people. What is the Government doing today? They believe in secularism, they believe in democracy, they believe in freedom for all. What is happening in the Third World countries which are called non-aligned countries? If you go to England, if you go to America, you will find that the people are conscious of starvation deaths and famine, and they are giving money and are helping those countries and their men, women and children. We also want to join hands. We are not existing merely for ourselves, we are also existing for the developing countries, the poor countries. However we may talk, we can only know through this powerful machinery about what exactly is happening in different parts of the world, specially in the poor countries. How will the people respond to the call made through the Press or in this House? People are thinking that there are heavens everywhere—in China, Russia, Cuba, etc. You would have seen what is going on in China. The television in Britain has shown that. If we look at those programmes, we will find that we are doing far better so far as the standard of living in many countries is concerned. Who is going to explain all this? Only the television can do it. Since this country is more strongly governed and impressed by rumours, therefore, television can bring

truth to the people of this country. Rumours go on spreading that everything in Russia is good, everything in China is good, everything in Cuba is good. We have no access to the truth. We cannot find it out. It is only the television through which we can see and know the truth. In America also there are sorrows like in Russia. In China also there are sorrows. We are trying to step into the 21st century within the next fourteen years' time. We went to step into the new era with our heads high.

I am surprised with the criticism about advertisements that are shown on the television. Will they show for the sake of the poor people a *neem* branch for using it as tooth brush, and not a tooth paste or a tooth brush? What kind of philosophy is this? They say 90 per cent or 60 per cent of our people are poor. Soap is not relevant for them. Will they never know what is soap? Will they never have the desire to live a modern life and to work for that? What is this? Taking a *neem* branch and brushing the teeth with that? Will that be the advertisement? I do not understand that. Are we going back? Are we talking in terms of reality or are we just criticising the Government for the sake of criticism. I congratulate the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting and the Minister, through you, Sir, that the Department is doing really very well in the matter of advertisement. I do agree with them that the advertisement should not be shown at random but it should be shown at the appropriate time. May be that the officers should realise when it should be shown. I tell you that I believe in liberalism myself. I have no hesitation in saying that in this country 76 crores of people are living—may be even 80 crores—and by the turn of the century we may have more people than in China even. What has happened in all these years? How many persons have become better off than a middle-class family? If you take the number, you will find that 20 crores people have gone higher up. They are no more living on Rs. 5 a day, they are living on one thousand rupees a month or two thousand rupees a month or three thousand rupees a month. Will you find 20 crores of people in any country in Europe having the same standard of living as ours?

Now we have achieved that and we can think of the future with our eyes open that whatever is going on there, we are also one day going to get those things—that soap, that bath, that little bit of comfort.

Since the time is short, I will say just a few more things. One is that one of the problems in our country is unemployment, tremendous unemployment. But the laws are so complicated that even if our Finance Minister wants to advance money to a young man to run a business, he does not know what to do with that money. Ultimately he does not refund the money. If you are going to teach him, the subject of Agriculture alone is not the only subject. Think of the urban poor. Think of the urban unemployed people. You are giving them money. You are giving them loans. Please help them, how to do the work better and how to earn more money. Teach them like in an Open University. If necessary, teach them in the morning. Teach them in the specified time different types of things which can be done with Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 25,000. They will do it. Our people have done it. They will be able to do it better in no time.

My last point is this. I don't want to take more time. Mrs. Geeta Mukherjee also said about this point. I had been to the Andamans. From Port Blair I could not hear the Radio from Calcutta. But I could hear the radio from Bangladesh and see the television from Bangladesh. In Calcutta, sitting in my house, one day it so happened accidentally that I could see television from Dacca—of course, it depends upon the weather. But if we can see that, why cannot we make it in such a way, at least that much powerful, that if a man wants to hear something in Oriya he can switch on to Cuttack station and hear it? If he wants to hear something in Marathi he can switch on to Maharashtra station and hear it. Something like this should be done. So many States are here. So many languages are spoken. So many cultures are in the stage of inter-mingling or inter-mixture so that we can pursue it.

My last point is this. We should be able to hear the Radios and see the Televisions from all the stations at every city

on this side of the Himalayas. We should be able to hear not only radio but see the televisions also. I think this should be made. I don't know why the Minister cannot do it. May be, the reason is money. But the Minister is here. He is an experienced person. I am sure he will be able to help us in this matter; and help us not only to be happy, but to grow happily. I support the Demands for Grants whole-heartedly.

[Translation]

SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN (Damoh):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Demands for grants of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. I congratulate the Minister of Information and Broadcasting for his efficient handling of his portfolio. But I want to draw his attention towards certain things. A Muslim poet has said :

*Mazhab nahin sikhata aapas mein vair rakhna,
Hindi hain hum vatan hai Hindostan hamara.*

I want to submit that ours is a secular country. We should not hesitate in showing religious programmes and all the teachings of Indian religions. The cheapest means of entertainment and education in our country is Doordarshan and Akashvani. Almost the entire population of the country is covered by Akashvani programmes but Doordarshan programmes are not available even to the 25 per cent of the population.

I want to tell about the Bundelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh. People in Khajuraho, Chhatrapur, Tikamgarh, Panna and Damoh Parliamentary constituencies are totally deprived of Doordarshan facilities. I would urge the hon. Minister that a powerful transmitter should be installed there so that these backward constituencies of Bundelkhand, where 40 per cent of the population consists of Harijans and Adivasis, are provided Doordarshan facility which would provide them not only education but entertainment also. I would like to say something about the programmes also.

Doordarshan programmes are quite good and educative and some films of good standard too are shown but there is need

[Shri Dalchander Jain]

to induct some more good programmes which may highlight the qualities of an ideal doctor, a good student, ideal teacher, an ideal lawyer and that of a good citizen. I feel that these programmes will have a good impact on the public. Recently, a film 'Nasoor' was shown on Doordarshan in which an ideal doctor and a business minded doctor were depicted beautifully. The public at large had appreciated the film very much. I want that Doordarshan should telecast such films only.

There is great turmoil in the world these days. In such times Doordarshan should, alongwith showing entertaining programmes, propogate the principles of Panchsheel, Ahimsa and non-vegetarianism. Such programmes should be prepared as may include these things also and may have educative value and give us inspiration to lead an ideal life and follow noble ideas. All the good teachings of the different religions should be depicted in an interesting manner so that common man is benefited also.

I once again congratulate the hon. Minister and submit that Doordarshan Kendras should be set up in all the backward areas of the country urgently. If there are financial constraints then I would suggest that the way Rural Electrification Corporation has mobilised resources by issuing the bonds and has accelerated the pace of work, Information and Broadcasting Ministry can also mobilise funds by issuing bonds. This will definitely benefit our public and our revenue will also increase, the way it is increasing from the advertisements. With the increase in interest in the Doordarshan programmes, there will be greater enlightenment among the people.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDI (Hanamkonda) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, all the hon. Members have expressed their views on Doordarshan. They have mostly confined themselves to the TV. But I will submit a few things about the Registrar of Newspapers. I joined the Lok Sabha only last year and we have to write letters to the Registrar's office about the declaration quite often. He receives several letters from Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu or Karnataka and in all those letters there is

a common complaint that we do not get the declaration from Delhi and when we come to Delhi to find out the position, we come to know that our letters are missing, or otherwise they remain pending for as long as 5 to 6 years. Whenever his attention is drawn, he replies that they are unable to trace our letters and that if we have a copy of the letter, it may be sent to them and they will issue the declaration. Lakhs of letters are received in the office of the Registrar of Newspapers but no one pays any attention to them. After all what do they do? What for are your officers sitting there when no one is paying any attention to the letters? I suggest that, if possible, an office of the Deputy Registrar should be set up in Hyderabad or Madras where immediate declaration could be issued to small papers, magazines, bi-weekly, Fortnightly or monthly journals and they may not have to come to Delhi and their letters may not remain pending for 5 years. People pester us about the position and complain that they have not received the declaration. I want that you may pay attention towards this and take suitable steps. Arrangements should be made to prepare a list of all the applications received and proper record should be maintained. I myself wrote three letters about a general from Angol and have also written several letters about a boy named A.K. Vishwanathan of Nagnur of Mehboob Nagar in Achampet tehsil but have received no reply so far. They do not give reply and demand a copy of the letter from us. Sometimes they say that the letter is in Telugu or the name of the fortnightly journal is in Telugu and they have no arrangement for its translation and they have no Telugu knowing person in the office. I would like that different language knowing persons should be posted there. I just want to impress that the work should be done at the earliest.

Subsidy should be provided to small journals and newspapers. The Government is providing financial assistance to the film industry to the extent of Rs. 4 to 5 lakhs. Similarly, the small journals published at the district, tehsil and taluka level in regional languages should also be provided subsidy and they should be given more advertisements. There is no logic in giving advertisement for tehsil

level work in big newspapers like Hindustan Times and other papers. Where is the need to give advertisement in a newspaper of all India circulation? Advertisement must be given in the local newspapers so that people may read them.

May be everyone cannot watch T.V. but the newspapers are read in every village. So the system should be changed. Advertisement should be given in the local and regional newspapers.

You have made commitment to open T.V. centres in the industrial belt. Establishments of N.T.P.C., F.C.I. and Singareni Collieries have been opened in Ramagundam. We are prepared to bear 50 percent of the expenditure, but the Director of Doordarshan asks us to bear the entire expenditure. If we bear the entire expenditure then what for is the Government there? You should bear the entire expenditure for the benefit of the industrial workers. I would like to submit that T.V centres should be opened at different place in the industrial belt of Ramagundam, Godavari Khani, Velampalli, Kothagudum and Vishakhapatnam.

I have received a communication from you. It is a matter of pleasure that a T.V centre is being opened in Adilabad. This should be expedited. Although I hardly get time to watch programmes on T.V. yet whenever I get time, I find that the picture is not clear. We have to make adjustment of picture on the screen, I do not know why this happens? You propose to make programmes and films on the rural areas. I would like to know what type of films you propose to make? I would request you to instal a powerful transmitter there so that the people may be able to watch a clear pictures etc. without any interruption. The programme may be telecast for an hour but this should be of good quality for the benefit of the viewers.

Criminal films should not be shown on the television. The children get inspiration from it to commit theft and rape, scantily dressed women are shown in the advertisement. This can be seen in the advertisement of Lifebuoy soap. The children are exposed to these advertisements with nude women while watching films. What does this mean? Shri Madhav Reddi has

rightly pointed out that earning revenue from such advertisement is akin to committing robbery. So, we should not give undue importance to commercialisation. We should liberalise our thinking and preserve our culture. The dignity of woman and man and human values should be safeguarded.

The programme 'Sansadiya Sameeksha' is telecast at 11-30 p.m. which is an odd hour. This should be telecast earlier at about 7 or 8 P.M. but it is telecast at 11-30 p.m. It surprise us. Besides, this programme should also be telecast in the regional languages in the morning. It should be translated into regional languages in the morning. It should be translated into regional languages and presented in a proper way by some journalist.

I would also like to say about the Censor Board with regret.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : That is not with us. It is with Shri Narasimha Rao.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : All right. You can pass it on to him. Shri Narasimha Rao hails from our State. Sometimes we do not understand the contents of the film. The Malyalam films are full of nude scenes. If you see any wall poster, you will have to avert your eyes. One feels that he has seen the whole film simply by casting a glance on the poster. The Censor Board should be streamlined. With these words I express my gratitude for giving me an opportunity to speak.

I would like to raise one more point. The telecasting of cricket matches on television should be discontinued. Why cricket match is shown on television? Even during office time people spend their time watching T.V. They take their lunch there and sit before television sets upto 3 o'clock. No officer attends to office work. All of them spend their time watching cricket match on television. Women, children and even the village people are crazy after the cricket match. Cricket match is not an old game. In the villages, children play gulla-danda. It is the same type of game. Therefore, I would like that cricket should not be shown on television because it wastes the time of the people. It becomes a topic for discussion with everyone, including the officers. So

[Shri C. Janga Reddy]

cricket match should not be shown on television.

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI (Simla) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting presented by the hon. Minister. The Ministry deserve our congratulations for the expansion of Doordarshan network in the whole country. A number of points have been raised here. The people have different views in this regard which must be conveyed to the hon. Minister. But I can say that the programmes of the Doordarshan have benefited not any particular section of society but have benefited all the sections whether they are farmers or pursuing any other profession. Doordarshan gives information about crops, fertilisers and irrigation etc. All parties whether they consist of one or two members, are allowed to project their ideology through Doordarshan. It is wrong to say that other parties are ignored and only this big party is given coverage in the Doordarshan.

No other nation gives so less coverage on the television to the Prime Minister as we give. The Prime Minister should be given more coverage. We can take the country forward only when the image of the Prime Minister of our country is good. The opposition has a grudge that they are not given coverage in the Doordarshan. In the first instance, they should be united. But they are divided into many splinter groups. During election time, their propaganda is carried out on the Doordarshan. They are allotted time in the Doordarshan to project their views.

It has also been said that through Doordarshan we have made great strides. A lot of things have been said about the Prime Minister. An hon. Member belonging to the National Conference was saying that only our party is given coverage in the Doordarshan in regard to Jammu and Kashmir affairs. Ours is a national party and whenever any excess is committed by a section of the society, it becomes the duty of every citizen to know the facts. The correspondents who were there had never said that it was not proper for the Government to say like this. We get a

true picture of the events if the nation is told about what actually happened.

Some interested elements, from other countries have taken refuge in Kashmir and are giving training to the communal forces who in turn are indulging in undesirable activities in Punjab. I can say that our Government took the right decision at the right time and it should be appreciated. The hon. Minister has referred to the setting up of a studio at Kasauli, Simla. In the Budget papers, estimates have been given but there are no details of the expenditure. At page 70 and page 58, there is a reference of estimates but the work will not be completed in 1986-87 and in this way the cost of machinery and other things will go on increasing. So, I would request that T.V. towers should be installed at Lahaul Spiti, Kinnaur, Rampur and other places so that it may become an effective medium of propagation in tribal areas to benefit the people.

In your Ministry, the services of announcer are taken on contract basis. I would like to say that they should be appointed as regular staff and given better pay. It should be ensured that efficient announcers are selected so that they perform their duty in a better way. It is seen that Professors, Scientists etc. are invited on T.V. for discussion on different subjects. Such persons are not easily available. It would be better if reputed persons from among them are appointed permanently in the department.

As regards radio, it has been said that radio is not popular in villages. But I would like to point out to you that even a labourer engaged in stone crushing keeps a radio and listens to the news of the country. So, I think it is not proper to say that small newspapers should be provided in the villages and in particular such newspapers which preach communalism. If the nation has to move forward, the national dailies like Indian Express and Hindustan Times should propagate nationalism and instil a sense of patriotism among the people so that the country becomes strong.

An hon. Member has praised the standard of broadcasting and news cover-

rage of BBC. He listens only to BBC and not Akashvani. They have no interest in the news pertaining to the country. I would say that the countrymen should listen the news broadcast by Akashvani, so as to keep themselves abreast with the events in the country and the views of the leaders of the country. They should also hear in the news the speeches of the leaders of opposition parties.

Some points have been raised about the Samachar Bharati. It cannot be denied that this agency should be helped. The employees working therein should be extended all possible help. Kabuli Sahab had also said that this help should be provided to them.

The people get to know about the new techniques being developed in the country, whether in industry or in agriculture only through propagation. Several hon. Member are of the view that advertisements should not be used for propagation. But advertisements are a source of revenue. In other countries, advertisements are shown to highlight the qualities and usefulness of a product; e.g. the crop yield which can be obtained through a tractor or other allied functions which it can perform. In our country also, such equipments are being manufactured, so it will not be proper to say that these advertisements should not be shown. Any good work being done in the country or advertisement of a good products should be shown on the television. It benefits the people.

It has also been said here that in the advertisements, scantily dressed women are shown. But some M.Ps also come here scantily dressed. They do not wear shirt or kurta but simply wear dhotis. So it is not proper to say that Doordarshan shows nude photographs on the televisions. First, you will have to mend your own ways. Only then some improvement will come about in the situation. So far as the veteran and experienced artists are concerned, you can, of course, take guideline from them but young artists should be recruited so that they also get a chance to show their performance. In other countries, such things do not happen. If there is a good dancer and a good artists, he is introduced to the

audiences. You have inaugurated a T.V. tower a day. This is a right step in this direction. Similar work is being carried out in the whole country. You deserve our congratulations. So far as the financial constraints are concerned, I shall request the Finance Ministry to provide more funds for this work as it is meant for the welfare of the country and thereby the country will move forward.

With these words, I conclude and support and Demands.

[English]

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY (Nalgonda): Sir, I rise to oppose the demands for grants for the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. I am not happy with the working of the T.V. and the Radio. During the last budget session, I raised this issue to convert the T.V. and the Radio into an autonomous body. But the hon. Minister refused it, rejected my Private Members Bill. Now, I am not going to raise that issue once again. I know what type of reply we get from the hon. Minister. But atleast why the hon. Minister is not implementing it to give it functional autonomy. Why he is not taking up that matter, The report submitted by Shri Joshi has been thrown into the dust bin. I do not know what steps you are going to take.

The main purpose of the T.V. and the Radio is to provide entertainment to the people. I do not find any entertainment in your programme except showing either the Ruling party's propaganda or the Rajiv Darshan or now and then the Gadgil Darshan. Except that, we are not seeing any other important programmes on the T.V. and in the Radio. The Radio news and also the other programmes are not qualitative. They are only time-consuming. In India, we have different culture in different spheres. The States are different and the understanding capacity of the people also differs. The rural people desire some kind of entertainment and the urban people like some kind of entertainment. But because of the one single channel we are having, that is not possible. Just now Shri Janga Reddy said about it. Some people like cricket and other people like some other sports. But that does not mean that all people

[Shri M. Raghuma Reddy]

like cricket. Even in the rural areas also we want to see this on the T.V. because of the single channel, we are forced to see cricket. In some rural areas, they want to take up agriculture programme, rural development programme, hygiene programme etc. But the persons who are not interested to see those programmes, they are forced to see such programmes. Nowadays, the T.V. and the Radio are not luxurious things. They are important things. They are one of the primary needs in the day-to-day development of our country. During the Seventh Plan, some amount has been provided and I expect something will be done. But, unfortunately, no mention has been made as to how you are going to make it double channel and treble channel. I have seen in one of the papers that only Bombay, Calcutta and Madras are going to be provided with double channels. But, unfortunately, the fifth largest city Hyderabad, has not been considered for this. I do not know the reasons. I expect the hon. Minister to tell us the reasons.

Much importance should be given to the rural problems. Nowadays the minds of the rural youth are being diverted for various reasons. The programmes which you are actually taking up should be attractive to the rural youth and the rural masses; they should be educative and should show some guidance to the rural masses and the rural youth. The stories and other programmes which you are taking up should be such that they learn something from those programmes. As Mr. Janga Reddy said, they should not be tempted to see scenes like rape scenes or terrorist attacks and such things; these scenes should be avoided. Only educative-type of pictures should be shown. The stories which you are selecting should be having rural theme or rural background. The programmes should be really educative. Unfortunately, all these are manned by bureaucrats who are not interested in the subject. They are the people who are being posted there. The talented persons are neglected. Unfortunately the professionals are not being encouraged. In appointments also, once a person occupies the post of Director, his relatives are recruited. The talented persons are ignor-

ed and are not given any chance. This should be looked into. The talented persons should be encouraged and given some chance.

We are all talking of education. We cannot provide good teachers in each village. But we can at least select a few good teachers and record their lessons in the Studio and then those lessons could be broadcast over the radio and also shown in the T.V. Then people will learn something.

This is the age of video. Video tapes can be made use of. A number of video films can be taken and can be shown. You can also sell them to some of the interested persons on various subjects, not only teaching but also on various other subjects, like subjects of national importance or even international importance. You can have stories, you can have educative-type of thing like General Knowledge. You can have tapes made and those tapes can be sold. There are people who are ready to buy them. They can be sold at subsidised rates in rural areas.

Once upon a time when colour T.V. was introduced, many people condemned it. But now we find that colour T.V. is very important. If you want to show an agricultural programme, the colour of the seed or the pest or the pesticide can be shown clearly on colour T.V.

Coming to Andhra Pradesh, I want to point out that, in respect of Telugu people, some negligence is being shown. Recently on 19th April, one Telugu movie, *Pallatur Pilla*, was to be shown on T.V., but half an hour before the commencement of that film, it was cancelled. I do not know for what reasons. In that picture the role of the hero is played by our hon. Chief Minister. That might be the reason—I do not know. Your officials cancelled that picture. I do not know whether there is any other reason. I want a categorical reply from the hon. Minister.

Coming to my constituency, Nalgonda, which I have been representing for the last one and a half years, I have been demanding for the establishment of a low power transmitter, a T.V. relay station, there. All the time the Minister was promising me that it would be given, but recently in reply to one of the Unstarred

Question—I was surprised to see this—he has said that, since Nalgonda is situated only 110 kilometres away from Hyderabad, it is not possible to establish it there. What about the other parts of Nalgonda? There are 15 taluqs and 59 mandals. The distance from Nalgonda to other border areas is about 80 kms. What about those areas? Or one side you have the Nagarjunasagar area, then you have the Dindi area, then you have the Mr. ya'guda area. You are taking into consideration only Nalgonda proper. Even the Nalgonda town people are not getting clear picture. So, I would request the Hon. Minister to take it up on top priority because in every District Headquarters there is a TV Relay Station. In my district only there is no TV Relay Station. So, I would request the Minister to please consider it. The people there are watching towards you. Please do not neglect and do not show partiality towards the Nalgonda people.

For Hyderabad a double line channel should be provided. Not only for Hyderabad, but for all the big towns there should be a double line channel. I think this is a must for a developing country like ours. I hope you will take all these into consideration.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : Mr. Chairman Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak something on the demands for grants of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry at this late hour. This is quite late, it is going to be 9 o'clock and you will see that the attendance of the House also so thin. So, I don't think there is a good atmosphere to make a speech. But I would like to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister some problems and also give some suggestions.

Sir, this is an important Ministry dealing with Press, Cinema, T.V. i.e. Doordarshan and the Radio, i.e. Akashvani. As you know, ours is the largest democracy in the world and in a democracy Press is called the 4th Estate. That important aspect, the media comes under this Ministry. Further, Doordarshan and Akashvani have very important roles to play in a society like that of ours.

I am happy that in the sphere of Doordarshan and Akashvani, the country has

made great strides under the late lamented Prime Minister Indiraji since 1980. The utility, the necessity of Doordarshan and Akashvani have been very rightly highlighted by the previous speakers, who dealt with these things at length. So, I need not go into that in view of shortage of time.

Sir, it is gratifying to note that both quantitative and qualitative growth has been recorded in this sphere in the country since 1980. The present Government has also kept it up. I congratulate the Minister for handling this sensitive Ministry very ably and aptly.

Maintenance of unity amidst diversity is the prime need of the country and this is to be done to a great extent by radio and TV. In fact, Doordarshan and Akashvani are playing a very meaningful role in serving this laudable purpose.

I would like to bring some of the problems facing my State, Orissa, to the notice of the Hon. Minister, and suggest how that could be solved. At the outset, I would like to request the Hon. Minister Gadgilji to pay a visit as early as possible to Orissa to get acquainted with the problems. We have, in fact, discussed these problems with him. Although there was a programme of his visit fixed, that could not materialise. It will not be an exaggeration if I say that due to various reasons, Orissa has not got its due share or its problems have not been solved, as they deserve to be. We have only one television centre at Sambalpur. Now added to that there is one at Cuttack. The name is Sambalpur Doordarshan Kendra but you know where is the studio located for this Doordarshan Kendra? It is at Cuttack which is 280 kms. away from Sambalpur Doordarshan Kendra. How fantastic it is? There are lot of difficulties from the standpoint of programme and coordination. The artistes who are invited from Sambalpur area—Sambalpur is rich in culture—they go alone and arrange for their accompanist at Cuttack which they hardly get. Further T.A. is paid only to the singer.

Further, Sir, there is an out-dated camera at Sambalpur. The modern camera supplied by some foreign agency has been kept at Cuttack. Lot of social and cultural

[Shri Sriballav Panigrahi]

activities take place at Sambalpur. Rourkela Steel Plant is also nearby. The camera at Sambalpur does not operate well and we also find that it is only after a gap of one month that the programmes are shown on the television. We have highlighted this aspect earlier also. Early attention should be paid to it. There should be a studio at Sambalpur where we have the Doordarshan Kendra.

I have listened to the criticism made by the hon. Members from the Opposition about the programmes. I do not understand why the same type of allegations are being repeated. Last year there was a special debate about the autonomy aspect of the Doordarshan and Akashwani and the Minister had ably replied to that debate and told how the present system is better. We know even when the coloured T.V. was introduced it was opposed but now it is being hailed. The coloured T.V. is becoming very popular. But my complaint is that at the time of presentation of Budget we found all the reaction programmes were dominated by the Opposition people. In fact, they take more time as compared to the time taken by the ruling party members.

Sir, the Javanai programme is a good programme. It is very popular. It is being encouraged to make the T.V. objective in its approach. It depicts not only the good side but also the poor performances, if any, of the government. Suggestions are also invited from the public.

Sir, I suggest that timings of television programmes should be revised. A word about commentary. We find today people while looking at the television keep their radio set on by their side.

21.00 hrs.

They listen to the radio while viewing the TV pictures. Why? I agree with Mr. Janga Reddy. There should be some rethinking on what he said. It is worth considering. Now, we all know that the live telecast programmes of sports including cricket matches are there during the working hours in the day. Such programmes can be recorded when the games are played and telecast during night time

so that work in offices and factories is not affected. Moreover, the viewers can enjoy the TV programmes with all the other family members at home. There should be live telecast of world famous car festival at Puri,

About religion, a lot of things have been said by the previous speakers. Sir, our country is secular. But it is not non-religious. Here religion plays a great role. What is required is that all religions should be treated equally. About a million people gather at Puri on the occasion of car festival and they come from Kashmir to Kanyakumari. In this way integrity and solidarity of the country are strengthened.

Sir, we have to guard our country at all cost. The live telecast of car festival at Puri would definitely go a long way in promoting national integrity.

About radio, I would like to mention one or two points. At present, there is no News Division at Sambalpur. I would request the Government to consider introducing a News Division at Sambalpur as early as possible, so that there is a local news bulletin from that radio station. At present the local activities are not broadcast from the radio stations. Moreover, there should be concerted effort made to tap the local talents of the artistes so that they can be given chances both in Radio and TV.

Sir, the Government should encourage production of good and character-building films. Such films should be produced so that they can be viewed by both father and mother and their children sitting together before the TV at home. Those pictures that cannot promote oneness and create a sense of devotion to duty and service should not be encouraged. Those films which contribute to the building of character of young men and women should be encouraged. Our national objective is democratic socialism and it should also inculcate a sense of nationalism in the minds of the people. One of the ways for achieving these objectives is production of the right type of films.

Mr. Chairman, a lot has been discussed in this House on several occasions about

the anti-poverty programmes. Many lofty things were expressed in this connection. Now, we have to lift up those who are below the poverty line. But for different reasons, the sufferings of the poor has not been removed fully. Therefore, a lot of publicity is required to be given. This can better be done through the media radio and TV. People have got to be involved in these programmes, and for this purpose TV and radio should play a vital role.

Sir, we should not encourage production of films dominated by sex and violence so that we can avoid the bad effect and impact in the minds of the people, particularly among the young men and women. Mr. Chairman, Sir, Orissa is lagging behind in the coverage of TV and radio network. Therefore, expansion of TV network by establishing more TV Centres and installation of radio transmitters in all the district headquarters of Orissa should be undertaken as early as possible. In this connection, I would request the hon. Minister kindly to pay a visit to Orissa so that he may be able to get first hand information about the poor coverage of radio and TV network in that State.

Lastly, I would submit that more encouragement should be given to small and medium newspapers and that can be given by way of giving more advertisements and adequate newsprint well in time. There should be morning news service in the TV so that one need not depend on radio for morning news. In this context, I would also submit that P.I.B. should open more Divisions in each State and there should be one such Division in Sambalpur.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Panigrahi, please wind up and sit down. Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : With these words, I support the Demand for Grants for the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

SHRI K.R. NATARAJAN (Dindigul) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of AIADMK,

I support the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. However, I would like to make some suggestions in this matter.

There are different media units under the Ministry, namely, Akashvani, Doordarshan, the Press Information Bureau, the Films Division and the Directorate of Advertisement and Visual Publicity etc.

Radio and Television are the important media. So far as Radio is concerned, a number of Radio Stations were opened but Television Centres are not yet many.

There is medium-wave transmission in different AIR stations. The people residing in different parts are not able to enjoy the programmes of different Stations because of the poor and inadequate medium wave transmission service. The medium-wave transmission should, therefore, be improved.

In so far as the television network is concerned, it requires a lot of improvement.

AIR stations in different parts of the States are working well. Every AIR Station broadcasts programmes to inform, educate and satisfy the people of the locality in the respective regional languages. So, in general, the people enjoy the programmes of the different AIR Stations. In the AIR stations, the quality of the programmes requires improvement so as to enable the people to get advance information and knowledge about education, culture and civilization. There are a number of channels in AIR and hence the listeners can use the channels as they like.

TV Stations have not been established in all the important places. Except Delhi and Bombay Doordarshan, other TV stations have got only one channel. For instance, the TV Station at Madras has only one channel. Moreover, this TV Station broadcasts almost all the time only national programmes, that is the Delhi programmes, in Hindi. This broadcast does not satisfy the wishes of the Tamil Nadu people. If it is in Tamil as in the case of AIR, the people will enjoy the

[Shri K. R. Natarajan]

programmes. They are not able to understand Hindi. This system of broadcasting programmes in Hindi naturally develops antipathy against Hindi. This situation is exploited by some people in Tamil Nadu. The AIR Stations at Madras, Trichy and at other Stations broadcast the programmes in Tamil, hence they do not develop hatred against Hindi. This develops national integration. Hence AIR system of programmes may be adopted by the TV stations.

The TV station at Kodaikanal in Tamil Nadu telecasts only the Delhi TV Station programmes which are almost in Hindi. So, the people of southern districts of Tamil Nadu are not able to enjoy these programmes. At least, the Madras TV programmes may be telecast or relayed through the TV stations at Kodaikanal.

In this connection, I would like to thank the hon. Minister. In his reply to my letter, he has stated that the Madras TV programmes may be broadcast or relayed through the TV Station at Kodaikanal before the end of 1986 after the microwave link connection. I hope that the Hon. Minister will fulfil his promise.

So far as the feature films are concer-

ned, there is an increase in the production of feature films in our country.

Cinema or film is a State subject but the censors and the certification of the films to be exhibited is the control of the Central Government. There is a feeling in the South, especially in Tamil Nadu, that a go number of films from the South have not been categories as feature films on some ground or the other. I request the hon. Minister to do something to remove this feeling.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Minister may now reply.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : Sir, I am grateful to the House for its critical appreciation of the working of my Ministry.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You may continue your reply next time. The House stands adjourned to meet at 11 A.M. on Wednesday, 23 April, 1986.

21.10 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, April 23, 1986/ Vaisakha 3, 1908 (Saka)