

Eighth Series, Vol. XXI, No. 05

Monday, November 10, 1986
Kartika 19, 1908 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Seventh Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XXI Contains No. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price: Rs., 06.00

CONTENTS

No. 5, Monday, November 10, 1986/Kartika 19, 1903 (Saka)

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions —

*Starred Questions Nos. 83, 85, 87 to 89, 91 and 93 ... 1-34

Written Answers to Questions—

*Starred Questions Nos. 81, 82, 84, 86, 90, 92
94 to 98 and 100 ... 34-51

Unstarred Questions Nos. 800 to 827, 829 to 868, 870 to 951
953 to 955 and 957 to 1032 ... 51-359

Papers Laid on the Table ... 365-370

Message from Rajya Sabha — 370

Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Bill, 1986 ... 371-372

Statement re : Visit of Minister of External Affairs to Moscow

Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari ... 372-374

Statement re : Visit of Minister of External Affairs to various
countries as Member of group of Non-Aligned foreign
Ministers on Comprehensive sanctions against South Africa

Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari — 375-379

Bills Introduced—

(1) Atomic Energy (Amendment) Bill, 1986 ... 379

(2) Indian Post Office (Amendment) Bill, 1986 ... 379-380

Matters Under Rule 377— ... 380-386

(i) Need to open a Rural University in Bihar during the
Seventh Five Year Plan

Prof. Chandra Bhanu Devi ... 380

* The Sign-† marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

- (ii) Reported offer of non-residents of Indian origin in Hong-Kong to develop the Andaman Nicobar Islands on the patten of Hong-Kong.

Shrimati Kishori Sinha

... 380-381

- (iii) Need to construct an overbridge across railway crossing in North Coimbatore in Tamil Nadu

Shri C. K. Kuppuswamy

... 381-382

- (iv) Need to take effective steps to safeguard the interests of cardamom growers in the country.

Prof. P. J. Kurien

... 382-383

- (v) Need to sanction Rs. 22 crores to the State of Orissa for improving the sewerage system in Cuttack City.

Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik

... 383-384

- (vi) Need to adopt effective measures to control the pollution of environment in Visakhapatnam.

Shri Bhattam Srirama Murty

... 384-385

- (vii) Need to set up industries in Himachal Pradesh to provide employment to the educated unemployed.

Shri K. D. Sultanpuri

... 385

- (viii) Need to provide funds for early electrification of Arkonam—Chingleput railway line.

Dr. S. Jagathrakshakan

... 385-386

Juvenile Justice Bill, 1986—*Contd.*

... 386-418

Motion to consider

Shri K. S. Rao

... 386-389

Shri A.J.V.B. Maheswara Rao

... 389-391

Shri Anadi Charan Das

... 391-394

COLUMNS

Shri Manvendra Singh	... 394-396
Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia	... 397-399
Shri Vir Sen	... 399-403
Dr. Rajendra Kumari Bajpai	... 403-412

Clauses 2 to 63 and 1...

Motion to pass

Dr. Rajendra Kumari Bajpai	... 413-418
----------------------------	-------------

Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 1986—

Motion to consider	... 418-468
--------------------	-------------

Shri P. Chidambaram	... 418-420, 468-475
---------------------	----------------------

Shri H. A. Dora	... 420-424
-----------------	-------------

Shri Bholanath Sen	... 424-428
--------------------	-------------

Shri Sriballav Panigrahi	... 428-431
--------------------------	-------------

Shri Somnath Chatterjee	... 431-438
-------------------------	-------------

Kumari Mamata Banerjee	... 438-441
------------------------	-------------

Shri Dharam Pal Singh Malik	... 441-444
-----------------------------	-------------

Shri Syed Shahabuddin	... 444-448
-----------------------	-------------

Dr. G. S. Rajhans	... 448-450
-------------------	-------------

Shri A. Charles	... 451-453
-----------------	-------------

Dr. S. Jagathrakshakan	... 456-457
------------------------	-------------

Shri Ram Pujan Patel	... 457-458
----------------------	-------------

Shri Dinesh Goswami	... 458-463
---------------------	-------------

Shri P. Namgyal	... 463-465
-----------------	-------------

Shri Gokul Saikia	... 465-468
-------------------	-------------

Statement re : Demands of Junior Doctors'

Federation of Delhi Hospitals—	... 454-455
--------------------------------	-------------

Half-An-Hour Discussion—**Legislation on Protection of Consumers**

... 476-490

Shri Sharad Dighe

... 476-480

Shri H. K. L. Bhagat

... 480-484 and 487-490

Shri Chintamani Jena

... 484-485

Dr. G. S. Rajhans

... 485-486

Shri Somnath Rath

... 486-487

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, November 10, 1986/
Kartika 19, 1908 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
Sir, I do not want to disturb the Question Hour, but I want to point out this which concerns all of us. Please maintain our dignity and honour. Even while coming by a Lok Sabha matador, we are told that for security reasons, we cannot go beyond Gate No. 4. That is completely contrary to what we decided in the leaders' meeting along with you.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You come to me, we shall discuss it.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
Please do not subject us to insult. If I am again insulted, I will never come to this House.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : No, no Why do you think like this ?

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : It

happened even in my case. I was at Gate No. 8. The van was not allowed to come and take me and Madhuji also.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
It is too much...*(Interruptions)* I would not like to sit in this House if we are insulted by security men like this against your decision.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : No, this is to be done by you. This concerns your own security. How shall we able to do it without your participation ?

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
They are going beyond what you decided.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I shall see and then give my ruling. You are the master. Whatever you say, I will do that only. Who can over-ride you ? We shall do whatever you say for your safety. We shall not do what you do not want. Who else will do if not you ?

[English]

You are the masters and you will decide what to do.

[Translation]

AN HON. MEMBER : They do not do what they are required to do and they harass us unnecessarily.....

(Interruptions)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Floods in West Bengal



*83. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :

DR. PHULRENU GUHA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recent severe flood situation in West Bengal;

(b) if so, whether Union Government have made any study to assess the extent of damages caused thereby;

(c) if so, the reasons of the study and the nature of assistance extended by Union Government to the State Government; and

(d) the amount sought by the State Government from the Centre for relief measures ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (b) A Statement is given below.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A Central Team was deputed to West Bengal to assess the extent of damages and need for Central assistance. The team visited West Bengal from 20th to 23rd October, 1986. The report of the team is being finalised. Meanwhile, following the Prime Minister's visit to the flood affected areas, the Centre's share of margin money amounting to Rs. 11.875 crores and ways and means advance of Rs. 3.5 crores, making a total amount of Rs. 15.375 crores has been released to the Government of West

Bengal for immediate relief measures. In addition, an ad hoc allocation of 10,000 tonnes of kerosene oil has been made for meeting the requirements of flood affected areas (4,000 tonnes) and for Pooja festival (6,000 tonnes). Indian Dairy Corporation has been directed to supply 100 tonnes of milk powder to the State Government at subsidised rates. The IPCL, Baroda has released 210 tonnes of Polyethene sheets to the Relief Department of West Bengal. Government of India's Medical Store Depot at Calcutta has been directed to meet fully the requirements of the State Government for bleaching powder, oral dehydration salts packets and other medicines.

(d) The State Government has sought Central assistance of Rs. 272.00 crores for relief and restoration works.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : There are floods in Andhra Pradesh and other States. That should be discussed.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : We shall do that. Floods and drought, both the issues will be discussed. It has already been decided.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : They cancel each other.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : They do not occur equally. If the average of both these calamities happens to be the same, it will be all right.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : There are floods in Assam, Andhra and other places.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : The discussion can be slightly extended. Everybody wants that.

MR. SPEAKER : Q. 85.

[Translation]

Mr. Kurien, you put the question number 85 also.

[English]

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : In that case I should not be deprived of asking two supplementaries.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : If we also violate the rule, who else will observe it ?

[English]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Sir, everybody knows about the devastating floods in West Bengal. In my constituency there were areas which were under water fully for more than one month. So, materially you can imagine the extent of devastation. I will not go into details because it is not done in the Question Hour. What I would like to point out is this. In the statement that has been given, it is stated that Centre's share of margin money given to the State is Rs. 11.875 crores and ways and means advance is Rs. 3.5 crores; i. e. an amount of Rs. 15.375 crores has been released.

As the extent of devastation was very great, within a month the State Government has had to spend more than Rs. 10 crores already. So, naturally after that, by this time that money is exhausted. Now, may I know whether it is a fact that the State Government has wanted a release of Rs. 30 crores as an interim release before the final claims are settled and that they have requested that it may be given in November ? I would like to know from the Minister whether, pending the final settlement, the Government have taken any measure for releasing this Rs. 30 crores as an interim measure now in November, as has been requested by the State Government.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : The State Government has requested for Rs. 35 crores and not Rs. 30 crores.

When the Team visited, they requested for Rs. 35 crores. This amount is given by the Ministry of Finance, looking at the financial conditions of the State. Ways and means advance is to meet the situation created by non-availability of the resources and acute financial position. Now, in the case of West Bengal I do not know their position because it is for the Ministry of Finance to examine their financial position and then to sanction the amount. But so far, we have given them Rs. 15.375 crores as ways and means advance which could be adjusted in the final claim.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : That is not ways and means advance. That is our share of the margin money plus ways and means advance. This is about Rs. 15 crores. Now of course, this whole money will come from the Ministry of Finance. As I understand it, the point is that when the Central Team visited, the State Government made this request and the Central Team told them that they would be making a special attempt for releasing an interim sum and this is that Rs. 35 crores. The Central Team has come back long ago and their report is to come within a few days. That being the situation, how is it that even till this time, you have not yet decided on the interim release ? The money which has already been spent is not going to come back. How are we going to have this big relief and rehabilitation operation which is needed now, as the people are going back to their homes and money for huge house building activity is immediately needed, apart from any other thing.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : It is the normal practice that the State manages calamities from their own resources and because of the financial position of the State, Government of India is supplementing their efforts by giving some money. And there is a set procedure for it. Accordingly, this Team has visited. But the Team has no power. It can only assess the situation and submit their report which goes to a high level committee presided over by the Member of Planning Commission. Then ultimately, they recommend. All these formalities have not been completed in this case. The

team has visited and it is submitting the report.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Rs. 272 crores is the demand, and Rs. 35 crores is a very small sum comparatively.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Interim relief means ways and means advance. So far as ways and means advance is concerned, it all depends upon the financial position of the State and if the financial position of the State is good at a particular time, the Finance Ministry is not generally releasing ways and means advance to the State.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Here they have already advanced Rs. 15 crores.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : That they have already given. With regard to more finances, I do not know the position. It is with the Finance Ministry.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : It is a really funny. Because of financial difficulties, only, this money has been wanted. Here my point has not been replied to. You are just evading the issue.

DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Sir, in my constituency, a part of the area is still under water. The whole economy of Contai Sub-Division is shattered and broken. Will the Minister let us know the approximate date of starting the economic rehabilitation of the people of that area and when the work of rebuilding or repairing of the destroyed houses will be started?

I would also like to know, the relevant items which are being distributed and the quantity of those items and also the money spent on each item?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Sir, so far, what we have given is given in the reply.

10,000 tonnes Kerosene

100, tonnes Milk powder

210 tonnes Polythene Sheets, etc.

So far as the relief measures taken are concerned, the number of relief camps opened, 2692, numbers of persons rescued and given shelter, 11.72 lakhs.

The State Government has released Rs. 27.98 crores to various Departments to take up relief and rehabilitation measures.

These are the relief measures. We have also taken part in these.

(Interruptions)

DR. PHULRENU GUHA : I want to ask two questions.

MR. SPEAKER : One question only.

DR. PHULRENU GUHA : It is a very devastated area. Kindly allow me to ask another question.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot. This is not permissible under the Rules. My hands are tied.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If you had taken Geetaji's position, you would have got two chances.

Central team on flood situation in Kerala



*85. **PROF. P. J. KURIEN :**

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central team which visited Kerala to assess the damage caused due to floods, has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, the total loss assessed by the team;

(c) the assistance provided to Kerala so far in this regard; and

(d) the steps being taken to meet the demand of Kerala in full?

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

(b) to (d) On the basis of the report of the Central Team and recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief thereon, a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 26.67 crores has been approved for flood relief and repair/restoration works in Kerala.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Sir, the answer given by the hon. Minister is disappointing, because only a paltry sum Rs. 26.07 crores have been allotted to Kerala. This is not enough even for my constituency or even for repairing the roads in the State. Rs. 87 crores have been assessed to be the loss due to damage of roads. Then again, compensation has to be given to the farmers.

So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, what is the actual loss due to natural calamities-flood-in the State of Kerala assessed by our team and what is the actual assistance sought for by the State Government? In view of the fact that, the amount you have sanctioned, i.e. Rs. 26.67 crores is only a meagre amount.

Will you consider enhancing the amount by giving an additional assistance to the State of Kerala?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : The overall damage assessed by the State Government as was mentioned in the memorandum is like this :

Area affected	10.2 lakh hectares
Population affected	82 lakhs
Crop area	0.52 lakh hectares
Number of human lives lost	65
Number of cattle lost	1915
Number of houses damaged-requiring re-location	72,014
Completely damaged houses requiring re-construction	62,036
Partially damaged requiring repairs	58,588

Now, this is the damage mentioned in the memorandum by the State Government. The Central team has assessed and they have given their assessment report.

Now Sir, it is not always the Central team which assesses the damage, but it is also assessed by the State Government. The damages assessed by the Central team always, in many cases, differs because the State Governments are mentioning about the total damages only, whereas the Central team gives the report of whatever is admissible, to restore the pre-monsoon position. The State Governments in many cases, give the estimates for the repairs, etc. which will prevent floods, etc. Now, these are all normal Plan items; they can come under the normal Plan, and not as relief measures. (Interruptions) They had asked for Rs. 215.50 crores, and Rs. 26.67 crores were sanctioned. (Interruptions)

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : They have sanctioned only 10%. I am not satisfied with the answer he has given. I will be satisfied only if he gives us more funds. (Interruptions)

Unfortunately these natural calamities occur in our country in some parts,

every year. And whenever there is such a calamity, we rush in assistance as an *ad hoc* measure. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether his Department has got any concrete programme for the prevention of the adverse effect of these floods and natural calamities, i.e. a permanent solution for them. For example, in my constituency much of these devastating effects of floods can be avoided if you spend some money on soil conservation. Every year, we spend a lot of money. There is a saying, 'Prevention is better than cure.' I suggest there should be—there was already some proposal also—a permanent agency which should rush in assistance whenever there is natural calamity. At the same time, when there is no natural calamity this permanent agency should work in the flood-prone or calamity-prone areas, so that whenever it occurs, the adverse effect can be eliminated. I would like to know the reaction of the hon. Minister to this.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Floods create problems which concern different Ministers. There are a number of programmes of a permanent nature, which can solve the problem of floods, particularly at bunds etc. Then there is the soil conservation programme. There are a number of such programmes, but all these programmes depend upon the availability of resources with the Government.

The hon. Member wants things to his satisfaction; it is not possible immediately to do anything. (*Interruptions*) A coordinated programme is there. Every programme is there, but it all depends upon the availability of resources.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : First of all, you must have programmes ..

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : The programmes are there.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : And specifically, a permanent agency to deal with this, and not in an *ad hoc* way.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : At present, we do not think there is any need for a permanent agency. (*Interruptions*) because there is a provision of margin money, in case of immediate requirements by the State Governments. (*Interruptions*) Therefore, it is not necessary to have a permanent agency at present.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : This *ad hoc-ism* should stop.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : The natural calamities like floods, landslides and sea erosion are a perennial problem, so far as the coastal State of Kerala is concerned. The worst effect of monsoon every year in Kerala is sea erosion along the coastal belt. Kerala has 576 Kms. of coastal belt, and much of this coastal line remains unprotected from the sea waters. In this connection, may I know from the hon. Minister whether special allocations or special funds will be made available to the State of Kerala for the completion of the sea wall which remain uncompleted, before the next monsoon?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : This does not arise from this question. It is a question of the normal Plan; and in a normal Plan, the State Government can suggest this; the Planning Commission will take care of it—and the Finance Ministry also.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : The suggestion has been made,

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : I am happy that the Minister has not taken a position that the States are inflating the damages. That was the earlier position; or should I take it that it is confined only to the Opposition Party Government? If the damage is assessed to the extent of restoration of pre-flood level, how are you going to protect works? Unless they are brought to the safe stage, how do you think that it is going to be a permanent solution?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :

I have just informed the previous member that this can be done in a normal plan because this scarcity relief is given for restoring the pre-monsoon position. I know that it does not solve the problem, as the hon. member has said, but that can be raised in the normal plan. Planning Commission and the Finance Minister can examine it and a scheme can be evolved which can help in preventing floods.

KUMRI MAMATA BANERJEE :

Recently, there was a big flood in Bengal specially in my constituency which was totally affected. We are grateful to the Prime Minister because he has already visited West Bengal and given Rs. 15 crores to the West Bengal people also who are affected by this flood. Is the Minister aware that even public representatives were not allowed to enter the relief camps. Only CPM people were getting the relief money and they were utilizing it for their party plans and not as relief fund. Instead of giving this relief fund to the people who were affected by this flood, they were utilizing the money for election campaign. No relief organisation was allowed to enter the relief camps. Now the State Government is demanding Rs. 335 crores, but the Prime Minister has already given Rs. 15 crores. Has the Central Government received any account of this fund from the State Government or not; if not, what steps has been taken by the government in this regard? Until and unless government receive any account of this fund, government should not allot any money, because this money will go to their party plans and the affected people will not get any money.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :

I have noted down whatever she has suggested.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE :

Have you received any account of this fund or not?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :

They submit it. (*Inter. up. lions*)

SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDAC-

KAL : My State Kerala has been unlucky and unfortunate for the last 3—4 years. It has been affected by monsoon and drought. Unlike north India, our crops are long term crops like rubber, coconut, etc. If such crops are destroyed then the loss is for life time. Now there are Western Ghats development and many other funds. They can divert it for permanent development of our States because hills and ups and downs lands are there. To prevent soil erosion and protect soil—government can divert more funds. The government has allotted only 10 per cent of what the State Government has requested for the total damage. So, I request the hon. Minister to allot more funds or divert more fund for the permanent solution to save the poor farmers and poor people of Kerala.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :

Again and again I have to repeat that this comes in the normal plan and the government can consider it. So far as the previous lady member is concerned, she is very unhappy because I have not said anything with regard to her question. But I cannot act as a police man and go to States and do it. I have told her and replied through you that the State Government is submitting their account whenever money is given to the State Government.

Studies on Operation Flood

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the indepth studies conducted by a University at Rotterdam, Social Science Institute the Hague and the India Committee of Netherlands on the Operation Flood projects; and

(b) if so, the salient features of these studies and their findings?

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

(b) The Government is aware of certain studies conducted by various organisations on Operation Flood Project. However, it is not possible to indicate the salient features of the studies in the absence of title of the studies, names of authors, name of journal and date of its publication, etc.

DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question was very specific. I wanted to know whether the attention of the Government was drawn to the indepth studies conducted by some Universities. But here the Minister has replied that it is not possible to indicate the salient features. I clearly mentioned the studies, the authors and the names of the Universities and institutions as also the subjects. But still, I could not get an answer from the hon. Minister.

Anyway, I wanted to know this from the Minister. After the successful implementation of Operation Flood I and a part of Operation Flood II we could not supply total indigenous milk to Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras cities. So, there is some inefficiency, some difficulty with the management that is in charge of this Operation Flood. Keeping this in view the Committee of Public Undertakings and the Jha Committee have recommended the merger of IDC and NDDB. But even after two years also the Government has not come forward to merge the two organisations. So, in this connection, I would like to know what is the reason for the delay in merging the two organisations.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : There are many suggestions and the Government has to implement one after the other. So far as the merging of the two organisations is concerned, the Government has to prepare a bill, get it circulated to get the views of all concerned, then take the advice of the Law Ministry and so on; all these formalities require time and it is in the process.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : At what stage is it ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I said, the action is in process. We will

come up before the House as early as possible.

DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Operation Flood—first part of it has taken nearly ten years and the second part is also over; after completing five years, we have now gone into the extended second part, part-II of Operation Flood II, i.e. Operation-III we can call it. Even after that also you are not able to supply the per capita milk for our Indian children. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the precommended the per capita of milk according to the ICMR reports. Are you in a position to supply milk even after completion of Operation Flood III ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I think the hon. Member is not properly briefed by whoever has advised him to put this question. So far as milk production is concerned, it has increased.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I protest. (*Interruption*)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : What do you mean by "being briefed" ? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Is 'briefing' bad ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : The only thing I said is, the hon. Member is not properly briefed.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : No problem. We have to be briefed. We have to get briefed.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : It is tantamount to casting a reflection on the ability of the hon. Member.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Operation Flood has helped the country in increasing the production of milk. I have with me reports, the evaluation reports about the Operation Flood-I given by the World Food Programme and also the Jha Committee Evaluation Report.

They have lot of good things to suggest about this programme.

So far as milk production is concerned in 1969-70 it was 21.6 million tonnes, which has gone up in 1981-82 to 31.60 million tonnes. In 1985-86 it is expected to be 42.30 million tonnes. So the production has gone up from 21 million tonnes to 42 million tonnes, just double. This is because of this programme and several steps taken by the Government of India in order to upgrade the local breed and to provide health care to the cattle of the country. A number of other measures taken by the Government of India, NDDB and IDC have helped in increasing the milk production in the country.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Rao, I would like you to visit the villages where it is working and find out for yourself. It is a beautiful project. It is something stupendous.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I wish to bring to your notice that answer to part (b) has not been given. In fact, the Minister has refused to give the answer; Though a specific reference to the studies made by certain institutions has been made in part (a), the Minister expressed his inability to answer part (b). How can this be considered as a complete answer? I would like to know the salient features of the findings of the studies made by these institutions. How can the Minister get away with it?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I have mentioned in the main reply that in the absence of the title of the studies, names of the authors, names of the journals and names of the publications it is not possible to give the salient features of the studies.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Institutions have been referred to. You please come to our rescue.

MR. SPEAKER : Next Question.

Supply of power by D.V.C. to steel plants

*88 SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA :

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

(a) whether the main cause for decrease in production in Bokaro, Durgapur and Alloy Steels plants is the power restrictions by the Damodar Valley Corporation;

(b) whether some of the steel plants like Durgapur function mainly on power supplied by the Damodar Valley Corporation; if so, how the plants can function at optimum capacity if power supply is erratic; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken or proposed to be taken to remedy the situation?

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

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. A major reason for the loss of production of saleable steel at Bokaro and Durgapur Steel Plants and of ingot steel at Alloy Steels Plants, Durgapur, in the current year has been the power restrictions imposed by Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC).

(b) and (c) It is correct that steel plants depend heavily on supply of adequate power from public utilities. Restrictions in supply dislocate their normal functioning.

The power supply position to the steel sector is under constant review at the Inter-Ministerial level. Steps have also been taken to transfer additional power from other grids to the D.V.C. to the extent possible.

The existing captive power generation is maximised when ever there is shortfall in power supply from public utilities.

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

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : The Minister has kindly admitted the crisis faced by the steel plants and the loss of production due to the failure of power supply by DVC. But there is neither a critical assessment of the reasons for this failure nor any word of criticism on the performance of DVC which has caused such a frustrating crisis in these steel plants. It has come to our notice that in the month of August the loss of production of saleable steel in Bakaro alone amounts to Rs. 100 crores. Same is the amount of loss for Durgapur also. In this background, I would like to know the reasons for the failure of DVC to give power to steel plants.

SHRI K. C. PANT : The loss in Durgapur is considerably less than the loss in Bokaro because there the production levels are much less. I would not go into the details of the figures though I have them with me here. The point now raised by my hon. friend had not been raised in the question and therefore, it was not answered. The main reason is because of outages of various large-sized generating units of the DVC, but I will mention some of the specific ones. Two units of 55 MW each at Durgapur thermal power station are inoperative due to damage in fire in October, 1985. A similar unit at Bokaro thermal power station is down since July, '85 on account of bent turbine shafts. One 140 MW unit at Chandrapura thermal power station is out of service from August, 1985 due to turbine damage. Another 120 MW unit at Chandrapura thermal power station is down due to a fall in the generator rotor.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : It appears that the breakdown of the machinery and poor maintenance are the reasons for the failure of DVC. Is it a fact that during the tenure of the earlier Chairman, Lt. General Ghai, the generation of power in DVC has deteriorated much. The Bengal Government requested the Central Government not to extend the term of Lt. Gen. Ghai beyond the expiry of his term in December 1985 and despite that, I would like to know, whether the extension was given and if so, why was it given and what was whole vested interest in this.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Sir, so far as the general question of maintenance of DVC plant is concerned, renovation and modernisation schemes are under way and additional generation capacity is being added to the system. I have some knowledge of DVC from my days in the Energy Ministry but I do not think I am really competent today to answer the kind of question which my hon. friend has put and which should rightly be put to the Energy Ministry.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that mainly the Durgapur Steel Plant receives power supply from DVC and whether it is a fact that the Railways have to depend for the wheel and axle sets mainly on the Durgapur Steel Plant and whether the failure of the Durgapur Steel Plant to supply the wheel and axle sets to the Indian Railways is because of the failure of the DVC to give the necessary power and if that is, will the hon. Minister take note of the fact that whenever there is a power cut, always the Railways are kept away from that and in supply of power, Railways are given priority number one, and in view of this particular priority, will he see to it that DVC gives adequate supply to the Durgapur Steel Plant so that the Railways do not suffer.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Sir, the Railways certainly do receive particular attention from us whether it is rails or wheels or axles, and it is true that Durgapur Steel Plant is dependent to the extent of

80 to 85 per cent on external power. The long-term solution of this problem is to have captive power plants and we are putting up captive power plants in Durgapur, Rourkela and Bokaro. The one in Durgapur will also cater to the needs of the Alloy Steel Plant and that is the only way to sort out this problem on a long-term basis. On the short-term basis, whatever discussions we have had inter-Ministerially, we have been told that the generation of DVC can be expected to be around 750 MW and at that level if the steel plants get a share of say, 230 to 240 MVA, that should be adequate to take care of their needs. So, I would not, at this stage, anticipate difficulties but if they do arise, I will keep the suggestion of Prof. Dandavate in mind.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, the difficulty is that a number of bogies and a number of wagons have been stalled for want of proper power.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Sir, the hon. Minister has kindly stated that he is thinking of having captive power plants in Durgapur and Bokaro. This thing we are hearing for the last several months, if not several years. May we know as to what stage is the installation of captive power plants at Durgapur and Bokaro there and when is he going to have them completed ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Sir, these have been in the air not only for months but for several years. It takes several years to set up these units. They cannot be set up in months. Therefore, I am not surprised if my hon. friend has been hearing about them for several months....

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : He is not aware of it yet ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Now, I have come to know.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Please tell at what stage they are ?

[English]

SHRI K. C. PANT : Unit-I of Bokaro Steel Plant was to be completed in December, 1985 but due to a fire accident, it is out of operation now it has been delayed and will come up in January 1987; Unit-II in June 1987; Unit-III in September 1987; Durgapur Unit-I in December 1986; and Unit-II in December 1987.

Farm inputs assistance to Assam farmers affected by floods

*89. **SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government propose to provide aid to Assam Government for supplying the critical farm inputs to farmers free to cost, in view of the unprecedented floods in the State;

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

(c) whether Government have assessed the damages caused to the cultivators; and

(d) if so, the extent of damages caused to the poor cultivators in respect of their standing crops, cattle and dwelling houses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (d) A Statement is given below.

Statement

(a) to (d) The Central Government do not provide assistance for free supply of agricultural inputs to the affected farmers. However, agricultural input subsidy @ Rs. 200 per ha. is allowed for the area held by small and marginal farmers where the crop loss is more than 50% due to a natural calamity. A memorandum seeking Central assistance in the

wake of recent floods has been received from the Government of Assam on 3.11.86. A Central Team is likely to visit the State shortly for assessing the damages and recommend ceilings of expenditure for relief/rehabilitation measures.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : I am very sorry to get reply from the hon. Minister—"A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha." I put specific questions which have not been answered. In his answer he states—

"Agricultural input subsidy @ Rs. 200 per ha. is allowed for the area held by small and marginal farmers where the crop loss is more than 50%."

Recently, in Assam the flood has caused heavy damage to the people of Assam. Four districts practically were cut off from the rest of the country. In my Constituency 2,70,000 people have been rendered homeless including myself. Standing crops have also been washed away by these floods. The Chief Minister of Assam sent an S. O. S. message to the Government of India. But the Government of India remains a silent spectator to the distress of the people of Assam. No assistance has been sent. No Government machinery has been sent to the rescue of the people there. I am surprised, when the people of Assam were drowning in the water, the Government of India were enjoying at our distress. I put specific question to the hon. Minister—has the total damage caused to the people of Assam been assessed by the Ministry? What is the quantum? Has any fund been allocated to the State Government?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : First of all let me clarify to the hon. Member. He has either not contacted the State Government or he is not aware of the facts. Therefore, he is making wild allegations. He says that nobody has visited. The Minister of Agriculture has visited. He has made an aerial survey. Based on his visit and based on his survey he recommended and we

have given Rs. 12 crores Ways and Means advance to the State Government.

The Memorandum was received only on 3rd of November. It will take some time to send the team. When the team visits, assessment will be made by them and they will give their views to the high level people. *(Interruptions)* In the mean time we have given Ways and Means advance.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : What is the date of the visit of the hon. Minister? Floods took place from 8th of October.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : The Agriculture Minister made an aerial survey of the flood affected areas on the 14th October, 1986.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : After the floods the hon. Minister visited and that too on our demand. The Government of India should take a note of it.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : The demand has to be made.

[English]

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : No, demand is necessary! Your honour, the Government *suo motu* should visit and have survey. After the flood is over, if you visit, it will not be that much helpful. It will not be in conformity with what the hon. Prime Minister desires and the purpose will be defeated.

(Interruptions)

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Whenever there is flood either the Prime Minister or the Minister or myself, somebody from the Ministry does visit. It is not necessary for the Minister to visit the flood affected areas. Let me inform the hon. Members that it is just not possible to visit as in many States there are floods, calamities. There are only two Ministers and one Prime Minister. How can we

run all over ? It is not possible. It takes time.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : Is it necessary for the Ministers of the Government of India to visit ?
(Interruptions) What steps have been taken by the Government of India to rehabilitate them and to give relief to the people of Assam ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : As per norm of the Central assistance we are giving Rs. 200/ per hectare for the affected areas to the small and marginal farmers if the damage is more than 50%. The Government of India does not compensate the farmers for loss.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : Has the fund been already released or not ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I have already informed the hon. Member that Rs. 12 crores have been released.

SHRI PARAG CHALIHA : Sir, Floods in Assam were unprecedented this time and the people of Assam were very much encouraged to know from the papers that the Prime Minister was visiting Assam on 4th November. But it did not materialise. Now that the Prime Minister is here, can we expect the Prime Minister to kindly take the earliest opportunity to visit Assam and render some very urgent financial assistance to the flood affected people of Assam ?

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : Sir, I think about the Prime Minister's visit to Assam he has not replied.

Mr. Prime Minister, this question is addressed to you, that you promised that you would visit Assam, but you have not visited. So, you should answer this question.

(Interruptions)

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : So far as flood is concerned, the Minister

of Agriculture has already visited the area, I said he has made an aerial survey, and based on his observations, Rs. 12 crores were given to the State Government.

SHRI PARAG CHALIHA : My request is that the hon. Prime Minister should visit Assam. On this, the Prime Minister himself may reply.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : How many Ministers are replacing the Prime Minister.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : It is because the hon. Prime Minister has visited the flood affected areas of Bengal and Andhra Pradesh.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have already allowed them to put questions.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : We don't get, [Sir, the chance of putting questions on Assam.

MR. SPEAKER : Why not ? We have already given you the chance. All the questions are put by Assam Members.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : Only two.

MR. SPEAKER : All right, you also put the question.

SHRI PARAG CHALIHA : Sir, my question was not answered.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The Prime Minister was on his legs already, Sir.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : He has been on half legs; he is now getting up with full legs on !

(Interruptions).

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : Sir, though the hon. Minister has said that the memorandum was received as late as 3rd of November, in fact since the message was sent by the Chief Minister of Assam a detailed statement consisting of all the facts in a memorandum has been sent to you on 3rd. But the Central team has not gone as yet. Therefore, I would like to know whether composition of the Central team has been finalised and when the Central team is going to Assam.

Part (b) of my question is, we pointed out to the Government of India that there were ongoing projects costing Rs. 60 crores and also other projects costing Rs. 35 crores and if these projects are not completed, Assam will have devastating floods, and the only amount allocated was less than Rs. 70 crores and we asked for a mere Rs. 25 crores more. But unfortunately that was not given on account of which provision for the ongoing projects to tackle even the normal erosion was not there. Therefore, may I know from you and the Prime Minister whether adequate care will be taken of it. And I would still like to know, because the general feeling in Assam is that the Bengal elections are there, therefore the Prime Minister is going, and because there is no election in Assam, you are not going there. Kindly explain this.

AN HON. MEMBER : In Andhra Pradesh also elections are not there. You ask for elections then.

(Interruptions).

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G. S. DHILLON) : Sir, I will tell you that on his return from foreign tour, the very first thing that the Prime Minister intended to do was to go to Assam, and all of us were to accompany him. But there was some information that your people were not ready yet to receive him, because of poor condition of roads.

(Interruptions).

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : Firstly, I did not visit Bengal because elections were on in

Bengal. I also visited Andhra Pradesh. I do not think, unless the hon. Member has some election at the back of his mind, elections are due in Andhra. There is no connection with the elections. And I would like to make it absolutely clear to the Member that there is no linkage between Bengal elections or any other elections and my visiting an area when there is an emergency situation like flood or drought or some havoc or devastation that is taking place. I will definitely visit Assam. In fact, when I was in Bangkok, from there I was trying to make a programme to visit Assam. But there was some confusion because I was told in Bangkok—may be there was some communication problem—that the Assam Government was not at all keen that I go by road to this area. Let me tell you what message I got because on that basis then I took a decision. I was told that I could only come and I could hover around in a helicopter and go back. I said, “if that is all I can do, it is no use my going now because the Agriculture Minister has already been there.” I said, I would go when the roads were in a proper condition, “proper” meaning, a condition in which a jeep can go across the road. I will go...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You mean, the Agriculture Minister is better suited to hover around in a plane !

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : He had already gone to one or two points and it is no use my going to the same places that he had already been to. It would have just been a duplication of effort, and when relief work is in progress, it does not help, as you know, if senior people and Ministers land up at points and call everyone at that point. Once it has been done, the exercise has been carried out, the work has been delegated, the Central Government is aware of the situation, then that work should continue and our work should continue.

And as soon as I get some time, I will go and see the areas.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Nanje Gowda,

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : The question that I asked was, whether the Central team has been finalised and when it is likely to visit the area.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I will see that the Central team goes as soon as possible.

New system of distribution of fertilizers

+

*91. **SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :**
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the present system of distribution of fertilizers to reach the farmers;

(b) whether Government are considering to introduce a new system of distribution of fertilizers;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) how far it will be help-ful in increasing the production and consumption of fertilizers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (d) A Statement is given below.

Statement

The requirement of fertiliser for each State/Union Territory/Commodity Board is assessed before the beginning of each crop season. This is done in consultation with the State Governments/UTs/Ministry of Railways/Planning Commission/Fertiliser Industry and various Commodity Boards.

2. After assessing the requirement of fertilisers, allocation of indigenous fertilisers is made to cover the requirement of each State/UT/Commodity Board and short-fall, if any, is made up by allocating the required quantity of imported fertilisers.

3. The pattern of allocation is decided in such a manner that every State gets its requirement from the nearest production unit or port. In the case of urea, which accounts for the largest quantity of fertiliser consumed in the country, certain specific areas/number of districts in the State are being indicated in the supply plan. However, the State Governments have been given the option of allocating one or two additional contiguous districts to the unit for supply of urea only covering not more than 10 per cent of the total quantity of allocation given to the unit in the State, in case the State considers it absolutely necessary. The States/UTs have also been advised to make district-wise allocation of urea and single super phosphate. This has been done with a view to minimising the cost of transportation, which is borne by the Government of India, besides avoiding cross movement of fertilisers. This will also ensure adequate availability of fertilisers in all parts of the country.

4. From October, 1986 the States have been advised to nominate a 'lead manufacturer' for each district and one for the State as a whole, in consultation with the fertiliser industry. This has been done with a view to associating the fertiliser industry more intimately with the State Department of Agriculture in assessing the requirement of fertiliser at the district level, popularising the use of fertiliser in the rainfed areas, in improving the system of collection of fertiliser statistics, in opening of additional retail outlets and in training of fertiliser dealers and farmers for handling and use of fertilisers.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Sir, I am grateful to the Agriculture Ministry for their welcoming efforts to increase the fertilizer utilisation by the farmers throughout the country by providing huge amount of subsidy. But you may kindly see my question, my categorical question in which I have asked for the details of new system of distribution of fertilizer. Except mentioning that this new system has been introduced from October, 1986, and a "lead manufacturer" for each district and one for the State as a whole, would be selected by the States, nothing

has been mentioned. So, may I know the details of the new system of fertilizer distribution from October, 1986, when this new system has been introduced. May I know which are the States who have introduced the new system and the reaction of the other States which have not introduced this system, and how far this new system will be helpful to the small and marginal farmers in the rural areas and also in the interior-most part of the country where farmers are neither getting fertilizer in time, nor according to their requirements and even if they are getting, that is available at higher rate and substandard too?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :

This new system is introduced in order to promote the fertilizer consumption in the rain-fed areas, because earlier the fertilizers were distributed in the irrigated areas and the rain-fed areas were neglected. And that is why, this system is introduced, and of course, we have requested all the States to follow it up and we are monitoring it.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : My second supplementary would be that the 6-Member Working Group headed by Mr. M. R. Natarajan has suggested to the Government that direct marketing of fertilizers by the indigenous manufacturers should be stopped and a Central Fertilizer Marketing Corporation should be set up which would be held responsible for distribution of indigenous and also imported fertilizers. What is the reaction of the Government on these issues?

May I know the reason why the fertilizer plants under the public sector undertakings also stopped their production due to some reason or other? While citing one example, I may cite about the fertilizer plant at Talcher in Orissa which had stopped production from the month of August, 1986 due to non-supply of coal because of non-payment of arrears amounting to Rs. 10 crores. How is the Government thinking to meet the indigenous requirements of fertilizer when the public undertaking industry stopped their production?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :

The hon. Member has made the suggestion that there should be one agency to distribute fertiliser. I have taken note of the suggestion. No new distribution has been introduced as such. The list of names of lead manufacturers is being finalised by the State Governments in consultation with the fertiliser industry. It proposes to have lead manufacturers for each district and also one for each State.

So far as production is concerned, I have no idea about it because my colleague is dealing with the production of fertiliser. The N. R. Natarajan Committee has not finalised its deliberations so far and has not yet taken any decision about the marketing organisation for fertilisers.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : One of the causes for the increase in the price of fertiliser is its transportation on expenses. Especially the railways is transporting fertiliser. Racks will have to be booked for transporting fertiliser. It is not possible to do so in certain railway stations. I know it particularly in connection with fertilisers and chemicals in Alwaye in Kerala where transportation is causing difficulty and that increases the consequent price rise for the agriculturists.

Will the Government consider a proposal or have a scheme to subsidise the transporting charges of fertilisers and get a subsidised rate for the farmers throughout the country?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :

The Government is subsidising the transport at the block-level. Up to the block-level, we are giving transport charges to dealers.

[Translation]

SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : The Central Government had issued an order allowing 25 per cent subsidy on fertilizers

—Potash and Super—phosphate excluding Nitrogen. But, is the hon. Minister aware that due to the negligence of some officers or due to their not reading the order properly, the subsidy was allowed on Nitrogen also resulting in a loss of Rs. 40 crores to the exchequer? I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is aware of it and if so, what action was taken against the officers due to whose negligence the Government had to suffer such a huge loss?

[English]

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I do not think there is any truth in it but I will definitely enquire and let the hon. Member know about it.

Structure of Doordarshan Management.

+

*93 SHRI V. SOBHANADRESSWARA RAO :

SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :

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

(a) Whether there are any proposals for restructuring the Doordarshan management to improve its functioning and to produce better programmes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) and (b) The working of Doordarshan and the need to restructure, modify and expand the organisation to meet its constantly growing requirements are monitored and reviewed as a continuing on-going process. Similarly, continuous efforts are made to improve the programmes being telecast.

SHRI V. SOBHANADRESSWARA RAO : Will the Government take steps to open a separate channel with distinct

identity and exclusively devoted to rural audience to make television a tool of socio-economic development and reform as recommended by the Joshi Committee?

SHRI A. K. PANJA : The Joshi Committee recommendations have been received by the Government

So far as encouraging the national, regional and rural programmes are concerned, we have divided the programmes into three parts, the national, primary and local. The Joshi Committee recommendations are being seen by the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting and the details are being looked into.

SHRI V. SOBHANADRESSWARA RAO : What about rural audience?
(Interruptions)

SHRI A. K. PANJA : The recommendations which have been made and the details are being looked into. Already, whatever given in the Seventh Plan for the Rural Programmes, is being looked into. The Joshi Committee's recommendations and the Seventh Plan provisions could be dovetailed together for having rural orientation.

MR. SPEAKER : Question Hour is over.

— — —

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Availability of Aluminium to secondary manufacturers/users

*81. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the production of aluminium metal in the country is far below the demand;

(b) whether the secondary and small users are not getting their requirements from primary producers and they have

represented that imports of sizeable quantities be allowed to meet the demand; and

(c) if so, the steps Government have taken to make the aluminium metal available to the secondary manufacturers/users in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (c) At present the indigenous production of aluminium does not fully meet the demand. Therefore, in addition to imports under REP, imports to the extent of 50,000 tonnes have been authorised through MMTC to bridge the gap between demand and supply during 1986-87. Thus, adequate availability of aluminium for downstream users has been ensured. With National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) going into production in 1987-88, it is expected that availability of the metal would in fact exceed the demand.

New wheat varieties

*82. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTA-
NAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICUL-
TURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wheat varieties released by the Directorate of Wheat Pro-
ject during the last ten years and the area under cultivation of these varieties at present in the country;

(b) whether a majority of these new varieties have failed in the fields and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government are extending financial assistance to the agricultural scientists;

(d) if so, the details regarding the financial assistance given so far; and

(e) the steps being taken to improve the production of wheat through better varieties of wheat?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICUL-
TURE (DR. G. S. DHILLON): (a)

Fifty six wheat varieties have been released under the All India Coordinated wheat Improvement Project during the last 10 years (1976-1985).

More than 75% of the total area under wheat in the country is presently occupied under these high yielding varieties.

(b) No, Sir. A large number of these varieties are popular in different wheat growing regions. However, new varieties take time to expand in acreage.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The total funds allocated during the V and VI plans under the All India Coordinated Wheat Improvement Project centres were Rs. 398 lakhs.

(e) The following steps are being taken to improve the production of wheat:—

(i) Maximisation of productivity in irrigated areas.

(ii) Timely, easy and adequate supply of agricultural inputs.

(iii) Greater attention to dryland farming.

(iv) Production and distribution of sufficient quantities of certified seeds.

(v) Adoption of integrated plant protection measures.

(vi) Assuring remunerative prices to the growers.

Import of captive power plants by
National Fertilizers Limited

*84. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA
NARASIMHARAJA WADI-
YAR:

SHRI KRISHNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Fertilizer Limited proposes to import two captive power plants;

(b) if so, at what cost and from which country such captive power plants are proposed to be imported; and

(c) whether such plants are not available indigenously and if these are available, the reasons for resorting to import?

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

(b) The Steam Generator Packages are being imported from Japan and Turbo Generator Packages from Austria at a total price of about Rs. 46.96 crores and about Rs. 33.43 crores, excluding customs duties, respectively.

(c) Though the necessary plant and machinery is available indigenously, Government permitted the import thereof keeping in view the quicker delivery schedules and the lower prices of the foreign vendors.

Merger of Song and Drama Division

*86. SHRI DINESH SINGH :
PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ :

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

(a) whether Government have decided to merge the Song and Drama Division with the Directorate of Field Publicity; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

Implementation of IRDP

*90. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :
SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the concurrent evaluation of the major poverty alleviation programmes of Integrated Rural Development has pointed out a number of shortcomings in the implementation of the programmes;

(b) if so, the remedial measures taken/proposed in this regard;

(c) the extent to which shortcomings in the implementation of the programme have been corrected; and

(d) the percentage of the old beneficiaries who have crossed the poverty line?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G. S. DHILLON) : (a) The concurrent evaluation of Integrated Rural Development Programme has been started by Government of India since October, 1985. The main findings on monthly basis of the surveys upto July, 1986 have been brought out. A consolidated report for 9 months (October, 1985 to June, 1986) has also been brought out.

The main findings for the period October, 1985 to June, 1986 show that poorest of the poor have predominant coverage as compared to other groups of the poor. At the national level, as per records, 98% eligible families had annual income between Rs. 1—Rs. 3500. Only 1% families were having income between Rs. 3501 to Rs. 4800. On the basis of the assessment of annual income of the family at the time of the assistance, by the investigator, in about 7% cases, the annual income of the family was more than Rs. 4800, which is the cut-off line for the purpose of identification. Regarding the mode of selection, about 58% beneficiaries were selected in

the meetings of the Gram Sabha. About 37% beneficiaries were selected by officials and the remaining 5% cases were selected by others who include MP/MLA/MLC/LAND LORD/EMPLOYER and fellow villagers/Neighbours.

About 78% beneficiaries have found the assistance sufficient for acquiring their assets. The remaining 22% cases did not find the assistance sufficient. Of these, in about 15% cases, the beneficiaries have met the balance money from their own resources and in the remaining 7% cases, they have met it by borrowings. Of all the beneficiaries of the sample, about 34% received working capital. About 36% did not require any working capital. The remaining 30% required working capital, but did not receive it.

Further, in about 27% cases, the repayment period was less than three years. Assets were found intact in about 69% cases. In the remaining 31% cases, the assets were not intact (i. e. either sold, fully perished, partly perished, defective or others). Continued support and care was given by Government agencies in about 27% cases at the national level. After-care support was not made available in about 39% cases and in about 34% cases, beneficiaries did not feel the need for any such support.

77% cases had additional income from the assets. On the basis of the revised poverty line of Rs. 6400, about 10% of the old beneficiaries have crossed poverty line. However, 44% of the beneficiaries have crossed the earlier poverty line of Rs. 3500.

(b) and (c) The improvements in implementation, as well as deficiencies, are brought to the notice of the States/UTs and other concerned for suitable action. These findings are also discussed with States/UTs in periodic meetings.

The monthly concurrent evaluation reports have indicated improvement in implementation as compared to the picture emerging from earlier evaluation done during the Sixth Plan. Further improvements in implementation will be discerni-

ble when similar reports are available for the next year.

(d) As per report of October, 1985 to June, 1986, the number of old beneficiaries crossing the poverty line (of Rs. 6400) is 10% and those crossing old poverty line of Rs. 3500 is 44%.

[Translation]

Profit/Loss of SFCI farms

*92. SHRI JAGANNATH PRASAD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Farms Corporation of India is running its mechanised farms in Bahraich and Rae Bareilly (Uttar Pradesh); and

(b) the profit earned or loss incurred by these units, during the years 1983-to-1986 ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR G. S. DHILLON) : (a) and (b) S F.C.I. is running one farm each at Bahraich and Rae-Bareilly (Uttar Pradesh).

The accounting year of the Corporation is from 1st July to 30th June. Details of the losses of these farms during the years 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 are given below :-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Farm	Loss incurred in		
	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Bahraich	35.09	34.58	87.37
Rae-Bareilly	2.52	3.60	7.30

[English]

Stock of imported fertilizers

*94. SHRI H. B. PATIL :
SHRI SHARAD NIGHE :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a huge quantity of imported fertilizers is lying with Government;

(b) if so, in what quantity and the steps taken to exhaust the stock;

(c) whether Government propose not to sign any fresh contract for the import of fertilizers; and

(d) if so, the decisions, if any, taken to cut down the import of fertilizers so as to save foreign exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G. S. DHILLON) : (a) and (b) As on 1st October, 1986 about 1.3 million tonnes of imported fertilizer nutrients were available in the country to meet the requirements of the farmers and manufacturers of complex fertilizers.

(c) and (d) The import of fertilizers during the current year has already been scaled down to the extent possible. However, some quantities of fertilizers will continue to arrive during the remaining months of the current financial year, partly to meet requirements of the Rabi season and for building up stock for Kharif 1987.

High cost of Indian steel

*95. DR. A. K. PATEL :

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 7 August, 1986 that steel prices in India are about 153 per cent higher than the International prices resulting in Indian engineering goods losing their competitiveness in international market;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps being taken to rationalise the prices; and

(d) the policy of Government to encourage production of quality steel at a cost that can help producers to catch increasing demand in international market ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir. However, an analysis of domestic stockyard prices and c.i.f. prices for imported steel at the end of September, 1986 indicates that the price differential between domestic and international prices has not been correctly reported. The Engineering Goods Exporters can, in fact, get steel at international prices, the excess of domestic prices over international prices being reimbursed to them under the international Price Reimbursement Scheme of the Ministry of Commerce. They also have the option to obtain their requirements by importing iron and steel at international prices under the provisions for advance licensing.

(c) and (d) To reduce the cost of production and improve the quality of steel the producers are taking measures to raise capacity utilisation increase productivity improve the product mix, introduce technological innovations and bring about improvement in control.

[Translation]

Work at Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research, Lucknow

*96. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the nature and quality of research done at the Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research, Lucknow;

(b) the benefit derived from the heat treatment devices installed on the recommendation of the Institute in terms of control of diseases and increase in production;

(c) whether 'Kana' and 'Kandua' diseases have been controlled;

(d) The new innovative technology developed by this research institute and being used by farmers for growing sugarcane; and

(e) whether the research done at the said Institute is also being conducted elsewhere in the country and if so, the safeguards adopted to avoid duplication?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON): (a) The Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research has conducted research on appropriate sugarcane, agronomy, nutrition, water-management, diseases and pests and their control, designing and fabrication of proto-types of some implements used in sugarcane cultivation and post-harvest studies. In addition some work has been done on sugarbeet varieties and their cultivation aspects. A number of technologies developed by this Institute on various aspects of sugarcane and sugarbeet cultivation have been widely field-tested through all India Coordinated Research net-work and some of them have been adopted with advantage.

(b) The moist hot air treatment is known to control seed borne diseases like ratoon stunting, grassy-shoot and smut resulting in better crop production. This technique is found to increase sugarcane yields by 2 to 10 tonnes/ha and sugar recovery by 0.2 to 1.00 percent.

(c) Yes, 'Kana' (red-rot) and 'Kandua' (smut) can be kept under check by adopting control measures with moist hot air therapy.

(d) Some of the innovative technologies developed by the Institute are ratoon management for higher yields, companion cropping of sugarcane with oilseeds, pulses and coriander for increased gross returns per unit area, spaced transplanting for reduced seed rate and uniform crop stand, integrated approach to plant protection to minimise the impact of pests and diseases and time and labour saving tractor drawn as well as bullock drawn implements for sugarcane cultivation. Improved varieties of sugarbeet have been developed and released for cultivation. A new sugarbeet

seed drill and sugarbeet digger have been designed and fabricated for general use.

(e) The Institute conducts research on fundamental and mission oriented basic research relevant to crop production and crop protection aspects of sugarcane crop. These technologies are widely tested under the All India Coordinated Research Project on Sugarcane in order to identify technologies relevant to different regions in the country. The coordinated research project is a mechanism devised to supplement and complement each others efforts by avoiding wasteful duplication.

[English]

Hutments on Central Government lands

*97. **SHRI S.G. GHOLAP:** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of the Union Government regarding the hutments on Central Government land i.e. the land belonging to Railway, Defence and other Departments;

(b) whether : hutments established before 1980 are protected; if so, in what way; and

(c) whether the State Government of Maharashtra has asked for clearance of Central Government land and the land of the Salt Department for rehabilitation of the hutment dwellers; if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) The Scheme of Environmental improvement of Urban Slums aims at improving their environment and livability by extending basic amenities to the squatter-residents of these slums, whether they are on government lands or on private lands. In case, however, some of these lands belonging to the Central Government are required for public purpose, the squatters thereon are shifted and

those fulfilling certain criteria of eligibility are resettled elsewhere.

(b) No such instructions have been issued by the Central Government.

(c) The Central Government salt pans lands in Bombay in respect of which the clearance has been sought by the Govt. of Maharashtra will be utilised by the Central Govt. and the Govt. of Maharashtra on mutually agreed basis, as and when they are surveyed and the third party rights, if any, existing therein are extinguished through the process of acquisition under the Land Acquisition Act.

Famine in States

*98. SHRI S.M. GURADDI :
PROF. NARAIN CHAND
PARASHAR :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of States such as Rajasthan and Maharashtra are reeling under acute famine this year;

(b) whether any Central team visited these States to assess the damages caused and if so, the outcome of their report, State-wise; and

(c) the extent of financial assistance given to the drought and famine affected States to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G. S. DHILLON) : (a) According to reports received from the Meteorological Department, rainfall was below normal in 14 out of 35 meteorological sub-divisions during the South-West monsoon of 1986. These are—West Rajasthan; Saurashtra, Kutch and Diu; Bihar Plateau; Assam and Meghalaya; Gujarat region; Konkan and Goa; Marathwada; Arunachal Pradesh; Bihar Plains; Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura; Andaman & Nicobar Islands; Plains of West Uttar Pradesh; Haryana, Chandigarh and Delhi; and Kerala. As a result of

inadequate rainfall crops have suffered damage in some areas. However, it cannot be said that acute famine conditions prevails.

(b) and (c) The States of Manipur, Tamil Nadu, Assam, Tripura and the Union Territory of Pondicherry have sought Central assistance for drought relief measures. A ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 0.76 crores to Manipur, Rs. 31.77 crores to Tamil Nadu and Rs. 0.06 crores to Pondicherry have been approved so far for drought relief. The request of the States of Assam, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Tripura are being considered in accordance with the usual procedure. No memorandum seeking Central assistance for drought relief has been received from other States such as Rajasthan and Maharashtra, though some States such as Rajasthan and Orissa have informed of developing drought situation.

Steel Production

*100. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :
SHRI SOMNATH RATH :

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

(a) the target of production of various types of steel during the year 1986-87 and the actual production during first six months of the year;

(b) the production of steel during the year 1985-86 and in the first six months of the year 1985-86; and

(c) the causes of shortfall in production and the steps being taken to ensure the production of steel as per the target ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b) The information in respect of SAIL (including IISCO) is given in Statement-I below. The Total production in respect of TISCO is given in Statement-II below. In addition to production from the integrated steel plants, during April-September 1986-87, the mini steel plants produced about 0.998 million tonnes of billets.

(c) The reasons for shortfall in production in SAIL during the current year are as under :

1. Severe power restrictions from DVC.
2. Problems of adjustment to changed work practices adopted to achieve better organisational and technological discipline.
3. Oxygen shortage at Bokaro due to damage to a turbo compressor on account of an accident in July, 1986.
4. Fire in July, 1986 in the new captive power plant of Bokaro putting unit No. 1 out of commission.
5. Break down in Blast Furnace No 6 of Bhilai during September 1986 leading to its stoppage for 19 days.

The steps taken by SAIL to improve production are :

1. Ensuring adequate availability of inputs of the right quality and in the required quantity including import of low ash coking coal.
2. Optimisation and augmentation of captive power generation.
3. Systematic maintenance of equipment.
4. Improved adherence to technological norms.
5. Moulding a new work culture which focuses primarily on better team work and higher levels of discipline.
6. Modernisation and technological upgradation.

Statement-I

Statement showing category-wise production of saleable steel of SAIL (including IISCO) in 1985-86, targets of production for 1986-87. Actual production during April-September, 1985 and production during April-September, 1986

(Unit '000 T)

Product	1985-86 (Actuals)	Target 1986-87	Actual April.-Sept. 1985-86	Actual April-Sept. 1986-87
1	2	3	4	5
A. SEMLS				
Slabs/Blooms/Billets	890	861	391	441.31
Other Rerollables	289.1	115	76	108.12
B. FINISHED STEEL				
Wire Rods	345.1	450	160	171.54

1	2	3	4	5
Rounds/Bars	437.4	494	191	144.52
Hy. Structural	142.3	215	65	107.19
Med./Lt. Strls.	448.2	625	219	205.84
Sp. Sections	24	28	9	16.89
Rails	428.45	481	192	113.30
Fish Plates	2.46	3	1	1.45
Wheel & Axles	14.17	16	6	7.06
Sleepers	32.56	40	21	16.01
Plates-P/M	596.2	785	223	278.95
Plates-HSM	485.5	502.8	229	191.08
HR Coils/Skelp	866.8	1157.2	390	368.17
HR/Black Sheets	265.9	377	109	99.25
CR Coils/Sheets	430.18	660	180	144.88
GP/GC Sheets	148.08	185	64	42.54
Elec. Sheets	13	20	5.5	5.78
CRGO/CRNO	6.6	35	3.7	2.22
Tin Plates	72.59	85	36	36.03
ERW Pipes	34.2	45	17	14.49
SW Pipes	30.95	40	14	17.07
Total	6003.74	7220	2602.2	2533.69

Statement-II

Statement showing production of saleable steel of TISCO in 1985-86, targets for 1986-87, and actual production April-September, 1985-86 and April-September, 1986-87

(MT)

1985-86 (Actuals)	Target for 1986-87	Actual for April-September 1985-86	Actual for April-Sept., 1986-87
1.77	1.74	0.824	0.8 6

Revision of royalty for iron ore

800. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the details of report of Study Group appointed on 14th November, 1984 on the revision of royalty for iron ore, manganese and other minerals;

(b) the details of memoranda submitted to the Study Group by various States, State-wise; and

(c) the action taken by Government on the report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c) The report of the Study Group is still being considered by the Government. A summary of its contents together with decision of the Central Government thereon alongwith the details of memoranda submitted by the State Governments will be laid on the Table of the House.

Production of films by State Governments

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

(a) whether some State Governments produced feature films and some of them have received National and International awards;

(b) if so, the names of films produced by the State Governments, State-wise; and

(c) the names of award winning films which have been telecast by Doordarshan and when these films were telecast ?

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

(b) and (c) A list of films produced by the State Governments, which have won national and international awards and the details of Doordarshan telecasts are given in the statement below.

Statement			
S. No.	Name of Film	Produced by	Dates of Telecast
1.	*Pather Panchali	West Bengal Government	29.11.1975 and 16.2.1980 (Calcutta Doordarshan)
2.	Dakhal	— do —	—
3.	*Chokh	— do —	—
4.	Bhombal Sardar	— do —	—
5.	*Sonar Kella	— do —	31.8.75 and 8.10.80 (Calcutta Doordarshan)
6.	Hirak Rajar Deshe	— do —	30.10.82 (Calcutta Doordarshan)
7.	*Arohan	— do —	—

*Have also won international awards.

Visit of fishermen abroad

Industries visited European countries from 11th September to 4th October, 1986.

802. SHRI R. S. MANE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Association of Indian Fishery Industry is sponsoring nine-member delegation to visit the European countries;

(b) if so, the main objectives of this delegation; and

(c) the likely benefit to accrue to the fishery industry ?

(b) The main objectives of this delegation were :

(i) to explore European market for export of Indian marine products;

(ii) to identify suitable joint venture partners for harvesting of marine resources; and

(iii) to make preliminary enquiries about the purchase of new and second-hand deep sea fishing vessels.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) A delegation from Association of Indian Fishery

(c) According to the information furnished by the Association of Indian Fishery Industries, the delegation found that there is excellent scope for export of marine products to a number of European

countries. They identified a few species which can be exported to Europe in the near future. As regards joint ventures for harvesting of marine resources in Indian waters, a number of European companies have shown interest to enter into collaboration with Indian companies.

Development works by DDA in Trans-Yamuna area

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

(a) whether all development works undertaken by the Delhi Development Authority have been stopped in Trans-Yamuna area of Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons for stoppage of works; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) It is not true that these works have been stopped by the DDA. Progress of certain works under the plan schemes has however, been adversely affected owing to shortage of funds. Efforts are being made to overcome the shortage.

Procurement of iron ore from Daitari-Tomka sector in Orissa

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

(a) whether Government have taken steps to increase the procurement of iron ore from Daitari-Tomka sector in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the quantum of iron ore procured from Daitari-Tomka sector for consumption of steel plan's and for the export purpose during 1986-87 so far ?

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

(b) The total quantum of iron ore procured from Daitari-Tomka sector during 1986-87 (upto 30.9.1986) is 1.07 lakh tonnes for export through Paradip Port. No quantity is supplied from this sector for consumption in Steel Plants.

Fall in jute production in West Bengal

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

(a) whether there has been a sharp decline in jute production in West Bengal especially during the last five years;

(b) if so, the reasons for the fall in jute production and the details of production of jute in West Bengal, year-wise during the above period; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to ameliorate the deteriorating economic plight of the farmers whose economy solely depends on jute and the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. A statement giving production of raw jute in West Bengal during the five years ending 1985-86 is given below :

Year	Production (In lakh bales of 180 kg. each)
1981-82	44.7
1982-83	37.8
1983-84	39.8
1984-85	43.3
1985-86	73.9

(c) In order to protect the interest of jute growers, the Government announces the minimum statutory price of raw jute every year. For the current jute season 1986-87, the minimum statutory price of W-5 Grade ex-Calcutta has been fixed at Rs. 308.50 per quintal, as against Rs. 296/- per quintal fixed in the previous season. The Jute Corporation of India (JCI) undertakes to purchase whatever quantity of raw jute is offered to it by jute growers at the minimum statutory price fixed by the Government. JCI and Cooperatives acting as agents of JCI, have decided to operate same number of purchase centres this year as in the previous year. JCI is also giving wide publicity to its price support operation and advising growers not to make any distress sale of raw jute to middlemen below the statutory minimum price.

**Tripartite meeting with management of
Modi Textile Mill, Modinagar**

806. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that at the tripartite meeting convened by the Union Labour Ministry, in which the representatives of the management of Modi Textile Mills from Modinagar (UP) had participated, a number of assurances were given by the management of these mills;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that those assurances were violated;

(c) if so, whether the Union Labour Minister has assured to sort out the pending problems; and

(d) if so, what steps have been taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) to (d) The former Labour Minister had taken a meeting with the Chairman, Modi Industries Limited and the Workers' Unions in the Modi Spinning & Weaving Mills Limited, on 2.1.1986 to

discuss the labour situation resulting from the continued closure of 'B'. 'C' and Silk Units and the partial working of 'A' & 'D' Units. It was agreed at the meeting that the management would take steps to pay all the retrenched workers including those who had already retired all their terminal dues fully. It was also agreed that the management would not take any coercive action to evict workmen from the Company quarters until after the workers' dues are fully settled.

As the management did not take steps to pay the workers their legal dues, the matter was brought to the notice of the Chief Minister of U. P. on 21.7.1986 when he was requested to intervene and take such steps as were necessary to see that the management settled the workers' dues without delay. Thereafter, the UP Labour Minister held a meeting with the management to get the workers' dues settled expeditiously. As the deadlock continued without the workers grievances being redressed, the Labour Minister held discussions with the UP Labour Minister on 17.9.86 when it was decided that the matter would again be discussed with the Chief Minister and further course of action considered to resolve the issue. The Labour Minister has again written to the Labour Minister, UP on 20.10.86 requesting the latter to act expeditiously. Meanwhile, the State Government have not renewed the concessions granted to the 'A' Unit under the State Relief Undertakings Act.

**Workers affected due to closure of
iron ore mines**

807. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

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

(a) whether Government are considering to close down certain iron ore mines in the country;

(b) if so, the main reasons thereof and the details of the mines likely to be closed down;

(c) the number of persons likely to be affected due to closure of these mines; and

(d) the steps Government are taking to help the affected persons ?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Upgradation of ESI dispensary at Kurnool (Andhra Pradesh)

808. SHRI KATURU NARAYANA SWAMY : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to upgrade the ESI dispensary at Kurnool in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) 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) and (b) The ESI Corporation is reported to have conveyed its approval to the Government of Andhra Pradesh, in September, 1986 for upgrading the existing ESI dispensary at Kurnool from 2—Doctors dispensary to 3—Doctors Dispensary.

(c) Does not arise.

Merger of Song and Drama Division

809. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Song and Drama Division engaged in the field of performing arts for the last many years is being merged with the Directorate of Field Publicity;

(b) if so, whether this merger is considered advantageous to both the Departments;

(c) whether the Song and Drama Division has appealed to the Government for maintenance of its separate entity for the growth of performing arts; and

(d) if so, the decision of Government on their appeal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b) Final decision to merge Song and Drama Division with Directorate of Field Publicity has not been taken.

(c) Representations have been received from various quarters including the staff & artists of the Song & Drama Division against the merger of the Division with Directorate of Field Publicity.

(d) In view of reply to parts (a) and (b), question does not arise.

Amendment to Delhi Lands (Restrictions on Transfer) Act, 1972

810. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any action has been taken against those unscrupulous persons who are executing general power of attorney authorising the attorney to mortgage/sell property in Delhi on the basis of such documents which do not confer any legal title to the property;

(b) whether the relevant provisions of the Delhi Lands (Restrictions on Transfer) Act, 1972 are proposed to be amended;

(c) if so, the details of the proposed amendments; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) This has come to the notice of the Government. The relevant provisions of the Delhi Land (Restriction on Transfer) Act, 1972, are proposed to be amended to remedy the situation.

(c) There is a proposal to amend Delhi Land (Restriction on Transfer) Act, 1972 to provide for prior permission in writing of the Competent Authority and registration of the Power of Attorney under Registration Act, 1908 in the case of land notified under Section 4 and Section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

(d) Question does not arise.

Planning to save Delhi from continuous population growth

811. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the city planners have suggested to Government that a major salvage operation backed by a massive infusion of funds is required to rescue the capital (Delhi) from urban disaster by the dawn of 2000 A.D. in view of five-fold increase in Delhi population during the last 40 years; and

(b) If so, the steps taken or proposed by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) In the Conceptual Plan for Delhi, 2001 prepared by the Expert Group of Delhi Urban Art Commission comprising architects, town planners etc. various problems connected with the rapid increase of population during the last few decades have been indentified. The Plan seeks to control the future growth of

Delhi through a rational distribution of population in the National Capital Region. No firm estimate of requirement of funds necessary for creating and upgrading infrastructural facilities for the projected population has been made.

The National Capital Region Planning Board was constituted in March, 1985 with the objective to check the population growth of Delhi by developing the neighbouring areas in order to check the population growth of Delhi to arrest the migration of population to Delhi in search of better employment opportunities and improved quality of life. An interim development plan for achieving this objective has been prepared and approved by the Board in August, 1986.

[Translation]

Development of Bihar Sharif City

812. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of cities in Bihar for which development schemes have been formulated by Government and the amount allotted for them;

(b) whether the condition of Bihar Sharif city, which is also the headquarter of Nalanda district is deplorable; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to formulate any development scheme for this city also and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : The towns in Bihar covered under the Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns and the fund released is given in the Statement below.

(b) & (c) The State Government has formulated a project for development of Bihar Sharif town under I.D.S.M.T. Following schemes are included in the project :

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Municipal market at Laheri Mohalla	9.00
2. Road schemes	19.17
3. Bus station complex	56.56
4. Low Cost sanitation	21.92
	—
Total	106.65
	—

Statement

Statement showing release of funds to various towns in Bihar under the scheme of I. D. S. M. T.

Sl. No.	Name of Town	Rs. in lakhs
1	2	3
1.	Hajipur	42.18
2.	Gopalganj	21.15
3.	Saharsa	4.00
4.	Chapara	10.00
5.	Daltonganj	10.00
6.	Dumka	18.50
7.	Chaibasa	15.50
8.	Begusarai	40.00
9.	Deoghar	36.00
10.	Arrah	26.00
11.	Hazaribagh	14.20
12.	Bettiah	36.87
13.	Giridih	30.70
14.	Dhanbad	34.91
15.	Katihar	27.70
16.	Siwan	27.22

1	2	3
17.	Kishanganj	31.43
18.	Sitamarhi	10.50
19.	Buxar	20.00
		—
	Total	456.86

[English]

Telecast of regional programmes in non-Hindi speaking areas

813. SHRI RAM DHAN :

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK :

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

(a) whether a decision has been taken to telecast regional programmes by T.V. relay centres in non-Hindi speaking areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it will be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : The Government have decided, in principle, to link all TV relay transmitters in a State with the main Doordarshan Kendra of that State, in a phased manner, by the end of 7th Plan. To begin with, all the relay transmitters in the State of Maharashtra have been linked to Doordarshan Kendra, Bombay. The Relay transmitters in Andhra Pradesh will be linked to Doordarshan Kendra, Hyderabad after preliminary testing which is going on at present. The Calicut and Cochin relay transmitters will be linked to Doordarshan Kendra, Trivandrum during 1987-88.

Acquisition of land for construction of TV studio at Vijayawada

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

(a) whether land has been acquired to construct the proposed T.V. studio at Vijayawada in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) 'the amount' sanctioned for construction of the T.V. studio and the probable date of its completion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) In the Seventh Plan of Doordarshan, a provision of Rupees six crores exists for establishment of the proposed TV studio centre at Vijayawada. The implementation of the project would depend on the annual allocation of Plan funds and availability of land at suitable site. Normally, completion of such a project takes about 3—4 years after commencement of works on site.

Creation of National and State Councils for rural voluntary agencies

815. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to create National and State Council for rural

voluntary agencies and to formulate code of conduct for these agencies; and

(b) if so, the details and objectives thereof and the progress made in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) There is no such proposal under the Government's consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

E.P.F. arrears against Defaulting establishments

816. DR. B. L. SHAIKESH : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether an analysis on the Provident Fund returns of employers has shown that while unexempted establishments were in arrears in regard to depositing the employees' and their own share of provident fund to the extent of more than Rs. 58 crores, arrears of exempted units were more than Rs. 84 crores at the end of March, 1986;

(b) if so, whether any investigation has been made as to how such a default took place and the steps taken to recover these arrears as also the penal action taken against the defaulters; and

(c) the details of the establishments—both in the exempted and unexempted categories—from whom arrears of rupees one crore and above are outstanding ?

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

(b) The increase in arrears could be generally attributed to :-

1. Industrial sickness;

2. Inadequacy of penalties imposed on the defaulters by the Courts;
3. Stay orders issued by the Courts;
4. Pendency of reconstruction schemes ordered by the Courts;
5. Closures/lock out of establishments;
6. Slow progress in the realisation of the outstanding dues through the revenue recovery machinery of the State Government;

The EPF authorities are taking the following action for recovery of the outstanding dues :-

- (i) Revenue recovery certificates are being filed under section 8 of the Act;
- (ii) Prosecutions are being launched under section 14 of the EPF Act;
- (iii) Complaints are being filed with police authorities under section 406/409 IPC for non-payment of employees share of contribution deducted from the wages of the employees;
- (iv) Damages are being levied for belated payments under section 14B of the EPF Act.

So far as the jute industry, which accounts for over 3/4 of the total arrears of exempted establishments, is concerned it has been decided to make a deduction of 8% from out of the amount payable to the defaulting jute mills on all purchases on Government account and to adjust the amount so realised against the outstanding dues.

(c) A statement giving the requisite information is given below.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the establishments	Provident fund arrears not deposited with EPF, Orgn./transferred to their Board of Trustees. (Rupees in crores) (As on 31.3.1986)
---------	----------------------------	---

1

2

3

Unexempted Establishments

1.	M/s. Gedore Tools India Ltd., Faridabad.	1.26
2.	M/s. Hope Textiles Ltd., Indore	1.39
3.	M/s. Binod Mills Co. Ltd., Ujjain.	3.53
4.	M/s. Hind Cycle Ltd., Bombay.	1.04
5.	M/s. Bradbury Mills Ltd., Bombay.	2.42
6.	M/s. India United Mills, Bombay.	2.19
7.	M/s. Shree Sitaram Mills, Bombay.	1.14
8.	M/s. Laxmi Sugar & Gen. Mills, Bardoi.	1.01

Exempted Establishment

9.	M/s. Bihar State Road Transport Corp., Patna.	5.00
10.	M/s. Kelvin Jute Co. Ltd.,	3.19
11.	M/s. Magna Mills Ltd.	2.30
12.	M/s. Dalhousie Jute Co. Ltd.	1.37
13.	M/s. Eastern Mfg. Co. Ltd.	1.07
14.	M/s. North Brook Jute Mills Ltd.	1.15
15.	M/s. Ambica Jute.	2.12
16.	M/s. Mohini Mills Ltd.	1.14
17.	M/s. Gouripore Co. Ltd.	3.00
18.	M/s. Budge Budge Jute Co. Ltd.	1.21
19.	M/s. Baranagar Jute Mills Ltd.	2.57

1	2	3
20.	M/s. Howrah Mills Ltd.	2.72
21.	M/s. Kalyani Spinning Mills Ltd.	1.70
22.	M/s. Kankinarah Jute Co. Ltd.	1.69
23.	M/s. Naihati Jute Co. Ltd.	1.03
24.	M/s. New Central Jute Mills	5.72
25.	M/s. Titagarh Jute Mills Ltd.	4.14
26.	M/s. Ganges Rope Co. Ltd.	1.22
27.	M/s. The Angust Co. Ltd.	3.09
28.	M/s. Shyamnagar Jute Pty. Co. Ltd.	3.68
29.	M/s. Nuddea Mills Ltd.	3.40
30.	M/s. West Bengal State Electricity Board.	7.18
31.	M/s. Mining & Allied Machinery Corpn. Ltd.	2.93
32.	M/s. Delta Jute & Industries Ltd.	1.80

**Progress on Sahadra Development
Project by DDA**

817. DR. SUDHIR ROY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the DDA's promise of constructing one lakh houses last year had not been carried out;

(b) whether no progress has been made on Sahadara Development Project as envisaged last year;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action taken against the concerned officials ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) DDA has a backlog of over 1,50,000 registrants in its various housing schemes. The then Lt. Governor while addressing a press conference in January, 1985

mentioned about the programme of the DDA to construct about 1,00,000 houses in the year 1985-86 in an attempt to liquidate the arrears in its various housing schemes. 16511 houses were completed during the year and 83,500 houses were under construction on 31.3.86.

(b) A good number of development works and construction works have been carried out in trans-yamuna areas during the year 1985-86. Shahdra Development Project as such has not come into being so far.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

**Incentives for development of
horticulture**

818. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been laying greater emphasis on the development of horticulture;

(b) if so, the incentives granted by the Government therefor;

(c) the steps taken for the development of horticulture during the last three years in different States; and

(d) the details thereof ?

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

(b) Government of India has approved an outlay of Rs. 58 crores for development of horticulture as Central share during 7th Five Year Plan. Assistance is being provided for supply of seeds and other planting materials, fertilizers, micronutrients, pesticides and sprayers for plant protection operations, etc. Besides, State Governments are also implementing a number of schemes for development of horticulture from the State plan funds.

(c) and (d) Various steps, such as, production and distribution of quality planting materials, laying out of demonstrations on improved agro-techniques, popularisation of plant protection operations, etc., have been taken up for development of horticulture. Government of India released an amount of Rs. 189.58 lakh, 197.42 lakh and 189.13 lakh during 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86, respectively, for these programmes.

[Translation]

Remunerative price for cotton

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

(a) whether the area under cotton cultivation in the country has been decreasing continuously;

(b) if so, whether it is due to the reasons that farmers are not paid remunerative prices for their produce; and

(c) if so, the measures being taken by Government to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir. As the following figures show, during the last 10 years the area under cotton cultivation in the country has fluctuated from year to year but not declined continuously.

Year	All-India area under cotton (lakh hecs.)
1975-76	73.5
1976-77	68.9
1977-78	78.7
1978-79	81.2
1979-80	81.3
1980-81	78.2
1981-82	80.6
1982-83	78.7
1983-84	77.2
1984-85	73.8
1985-86	75.8

(b) and (c) The minimum support prices fixed by the Government have adequate incentive for the farmer. It is a matter for gratification that the cotton farmers have met the expanding cotton requirements of the country with substantially the same acreage, by increasing productivity. The cotton yields per hectare have gone up from 138 kg in 1975-76 to 196 in 1984-85.

[English]

T.V. serial 'Raj Se Swaraj'

820. SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA:
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a serial called 'Raj Se Swaraj' is being telecast by Doordarshan on the National hookup;

(b) whether the script was approved by Government before it was allowed to be filmed; and

(c) whether the presentations about INA were fully vetted to ensure that they were authentic as the serial in reality seeks to narrate a glorious chapter of the country's history of struggle for independence ?

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

(a) The Serial 'Raj Se Swaraj' was being telecast by Doordarshan. However, it has since been postponed.

(b) As is the normal procedure, only the synopsis of the serial and script of the the first episode were approved by Doordarshan before the serial was allowed to be filmed.

(c) The serial 'Raj Se Swaraj' has been produced by an outside Producer Dr. Nissar Allana, an eminent theatre personality. The Producer had assured Doordarshan that he had undertaken detailed research work and had also taken the help even of persons connected with I.N.A. However, keeping in view the feelings and sentiments expressed by a cross section of the people that Netaji has not been properly depicted in the first episode of the serial, it has been decided not to re-telecast this episode with scene which created a wrong impression of Netaji taking or encouraging alcoholic drink. Further, this scene is also being deleted from the video tape even for Doordarshan's archival purposes. Doordarshan has also been directed that

special care should be taken while telecasting programmes on National Leaders.

Proposal for development of Howrah

821. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have received any proposal from the Mayor of Howrah Corporation for development of the city of Howrah;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have considered them; and

(d) the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

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

(b) The proposal contains a request for grant of central assistance of Rs. 500 crores for the overall development of Howrah city by providing various amenities/services such as road development, sewerage and drainage, bustee improvement, water supply, street lighting, parks and play grounds, improvement of cremation burial grounds, markets, health centres, housing complex and solid waste management.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The request of the Mayor, Municipal Corporation of Howrah, could not, however, be acceded to because 'Urban Development' is a State subject and it is for the State Government concerned to make suitable financial allocations in its Five Year/Annual Plans, under appropriate sectors of development, for providing financial assistance to the municipalities/local bodies within its jurisdiction.

A World Bank Project is, however, under implementation in Calcutta which,

inter-alia, caters to the development of Howrah also.

Landing centres for traditional fishermen in Kerala

822. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kerala Government have requested for assistance for the establishment of landing centres for traditional fishermen;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard ?

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

(b) and (c) Out of 20 proposals for fish landing centres forwarded by the Government of Kerala so far, 17 have been sanctioned.

Programmes telecast on National Network

823. SHRI S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Doordarshan has not been giving the coverage to the South Indian Classical dances like Kathakali, Bharathanatyam etc.;

(b) whether Government are aware that some programmes telecast on National Network injure the feelings of some regional linguistic minorities; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to ensure that linguistic/regional feelings are not hurt by programmes telecast on National Network ?

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

(a) Doordarshan have been giving adequate share of programmes to South Indian Classical dances like Kathakali, Bharathanatyam etc.

(b) and (c) It is the endeavour of Doordarshan not to telecast programmes which may hurt the feelings of any community. Suitable directions, in this context, have been conveyed to all Doordarshan Kendras. No specific case of such nature has been brought to the notice of Doordarshan authorities.

Housing scheme for landless rural labour

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

(a) the amount allotted and actually spent on the working of the scheme of Housing for Landless Rural Labour during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) the amount earmarked for this scheme during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(c) whether there is any role of voluntary associations in implementation and execution of the scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) and (b) Indira Awaas Yojana for construction of houses for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Freed Bonded Labourers has been launched during the Seventh Plan as part of RLEGP and allocations under this scheme are made on year to year basis. For the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 a total amount of Rs. 225 crores has been allocated under the scheme. No such scheme was operated in the Sixth Plan though it was permissible to take up construction

of houses for SC/ST and freed bonded labourers under NREP/RLEGP.

(c) and (d) Non-governmental Voluntary organisations working in rural areas and having the legal status as a society registered under the Societies Registration Act or any Corresponding State Act or as a Trust registered under the Indian Trust Act, 1882 or the Charitable and Religious Act, 1920 can prepare projects under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme including those pertaining to construction of houses and execute the same after these are approved by the Council for Advancement of People's Action & Rural Technology. A copy of the detailed guidelines for implementation of Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) through voluntary organisations is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3181/86].

[Translation]

Production of milk

825. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the production of milk during 1984-85 and 1985-86, State-wise;

(b) the measures being taken by Government during the year 1986-87 for increasing milk production; and

(c) whether the number of milch cattle in the country has increased and if so, the increase in the number thereof, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) State-wise milk production during 1984-85 and 1985-86 is furnished below :

(in thousand tonnes)			
S. No.	State	1984-85 (Provisional)	1985-86 (Anticipated achievement)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2500	2650
2.	Assam	549	570
3.	Bihar	2330	2420
4.	Gujarat	3100	3150
5.	Haryana	2400	2550
6.	Himachal Pradesh	404	424
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	343	379
8.	Karnataka	1900	2100
9.	Kerala	1220	1280

1	2	3	4
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2784	2891
11.	Maharashtra	2358	2410
12.	Manipur	66	69
13.	Meghalaya	64	66
14.	Nagaland	4	4
15.	Orissa	334	340
16.	Punjab	3817	4020
17.	Rajasthan	3500	3650
18.	Sikkim	20	22
19.	Tamil Nadu	2846	2900
20.	Tripura	22	23
21.	U.P.	7100	7584
22.	West Bengal	2210	2495
23.	Union Territories	302	315
	Total : All India	40173	42312

Source : State Annual Plan Discussions held in the Planning Commission.

(b) The Government have taken several measures for increasing milk production in the country and for promoting cattle/buffalo development on scientific lines with a view to improve their health and productivity. The main policies and strategies adopted are as under :

- (i) Genetic improvement of nationally important cattle breeds by selective breeding in their home-tracts and upgrading in other selected areas;
- (ii) Cross-breeding of non-descript low-producing cattle with exotic dairy breeds;
- (iii) Progressive genetic improvement of important buffalo breeds by selective breeding and up-grading
- of non-descript buffaloes for improvement in milk yields;
- (iv) Development of feed and fodder resources in order to provide adequate nutrition to livestock;
- (v) Organisation of effective animal health services to support the production programme;
- (vi) Under Operation Flood, infrastructure for providing inputs for increased milk production and marketing is being enlarged through milk producers' cooperative societies.

(c) Yes, Sir. State-wise increase in the milk (in milk and dry) cattle in the year 1977 over 1972 is furnished below.

S. No.	State	Number in thousands
1.	Andhra Pradesh	(—) 212
2.	Assam	301
3.	Bihar	125
4.	Gujarat	(—) 109
5.	Haryana	9
6.	Himachal Pradesh	18
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	31
8.	Karnataka	92
9.	Kerala	105
10.	Madhya Pradesh	142
11.	Maharashtra	139
12.	Manipur	*
13.	Meghalaya	(—) 3
14.	Nagaland	(—) 1
15.	Orissa	447
16.	Punjab	15
17.	Rajasthan	244
18.	Sikkim	Not available
19.	Tamil Nadu	105
20.	Tripura	13
21.	U.P.	(—) 70
22.	W. Bengal	6
23.	Union Territories	(—) 18
Total : All India		1873 ¹

Source : Indian Livestock Census—1977, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture.

Note : * 1977 Livestock census could not be conducted in Manipur and West Bengal due to administrative and financial bottle-necks.

[English]

**Setting up of TV relay centre at
Ratnagiri and Bheer**

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

(a) how many T.V. relay centres Government propose to commission during 1986-87; and

(b) whether Ratnagiri and Bheer are included in the 1986-87; programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) During 1986-87 so far, five new low power (100 watts) TV relay centres have been commissioned, one low power (100 watts) relay centre has been replaced by a high power (10 kilowatts) relay centre; and the power of three relay centres has been upgraded from 1 kilowatt to 10 kilowatts each.

During the remaining part of 1986-87, 12 new low power (100 watts) relay centres and five new very low power (2 X 10 watts) relay centres are to be commissioned subject to timely supply of equipment by the manufacturers. Subject to a similar supply from the manufacturers the power of two relay centres is proposed to be upgraded from 100 watt to 10 kilowatts each, of one centre from 1 kilowatt to 10 kilowatts and of one more centre from 100 watts to 1 kilowatt, on supply of equipment by the manufacturers.

(b) Yes, Sir.

**Telecast of Bhoonda Ceremony under
National Programme**

827. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Jalandhar Doordarshan had telecast '3-days' religious Bhoonda

ceremony at Kuteera in Robru Tehsil of Himachal Pradesh in the third week of December, 1985 and an half-an-hour documentary in Hindi on the Bhoonda Mela' on 13th February, 1986;

(b) whether Government propose to telecast the said documentary on national programme; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) and (c) There is no proposal to telecast programme on Bhoonda festival on the National Programme of Doordarshan because the lapse of time would not project its topical value.

Procurement price of paddy

829. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the procurement price for paddy has been fixed at Rs. 146 per quintal for the year 1986-87;

(b) if so, whether the raise of Rs. 4/- over the price of 1985-86 is commensurate with the rise in the cost of cultivation; and

(c) if so, the details of the cost calculation so made in fixing the price of paddy ?

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

(c) The estimates of cost of production of paddy projected by the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices in its Report on Price Policy for Kharif Crops for 1986-87 are as under :—

(Rs. per quintal)

State	Cost of Production
Assam	111
Bihar	143
Karnataka	118
Madhya Pradesh	109
Orissa	112
Uttar Pradesh	129

World Bank loan for gas-based fertilizer plant at Aonla, U.P.

830. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether World Bank has granted a loan for financing the set up of a gas-based fertilizer plant at Aonla in U. P. and for financing certain IFFCO Projects; and

(b) if so, the details of fertilizer plants and the projects to be financed therein ?

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

(b) The World Bank loan will be utilised for the setting up of a 1350 TPD (Tonnes Per Day) ammonia plant and 2250 TPD urea plant at Aonla in U. P. and for modernisation of IFFCO's existing production units at Kalol, Kandla and Phulpur.

Support price for Kharif oilseeds

831. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have increased the minimum support price for Kharif oilseeds, groundnut, soyabean and sunflower for the year 1986-87 marketing season; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the factors that have been taken into consideration and to what extent, alongwith the details of policy in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Government have raised the level of minimum support prices for the fair average quality of kharif oilseeds, groundnut, soyabean and sunflower for the 1986-87 marketing season as under :

Oilseeds	Minimum support price (Rs. Per Qnt.)	
	1985-86	1986-87
Groundnut-in-shell	350	370
Soyabean (Yellow)	275	290
Soyabean (Black)	250	255
Sunflower Seed	335	350

(b) Minimum support prices are fixed by Government after taking into account the recommendations made by the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), views of the concerned economic Ministries and the Planning Commission as well as suggestions received from State Governments. While framing its recommendations on price policy, the CACP is enjoined by its terms of reference to take into account all relevant factors, including the cost of cultivation of the crop, the terms of trade between the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors, optimum utilisation of resources, the need

to provide an incentive for adoption of improved technology as well as the likely effect on the rest of the economy. The overall approach of Government is tuned to achieve the policy objective of attaining self-sufficiency in edible oils as early as possible.

Trial production by NALCO

832. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Aluminium Company will go in for trial production in early 1987;

(b) if so, whether all the production units have been geared up fully to achieve this target;

(c) the targets of production fixed for aluminium and alumina for trial production; and

(d) when the units of NALCO will go in for full production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The Trial Production Target for Alumina is 72,000 tonnes and for Aluminium 8,000 tonnes. NALCO is expected to be in full production by 1988-89.

Price fixation of paddy

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

(a) Whether the procurement prices of paddy and cereals were increased recently;

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

(c) whether this will lead to an increase in the price of rice and cereals of different varieties sold through fair price shops ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) The Government had increased the procurement prices of paddy and kharif coarse cereals in August, 1986 as per details given below :

Commodity	(Rs. per quintal)	
	1985-86	1986-87
Paddy		
Common	142	146
Fine	146	155
Superfine	150	154
Kharif Coarse Cereals	130	132
(Jowar, Bajra, Maize and Ragi)		

(c) The price at which rice is issued to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations from the Central Pool was raised by Rs. 8.00 per quintal with effect from 1.10.1986. The prices in the Fair Price Shops are fixed by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations themselves and include their distribution costs and subsidies, if any, and vary from State to State.

Single unified Metropolitan Transport Authority

834. DR. CHINTA MOHAN : SHRI RAM DHAN :

SHRI V. SOBHANADRESSWARA RAO :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a single unified Metro-

politan Transport Authority is being planned for the proposed National Capital Region covering four States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether as a first step all octroi levies and other impediments in free and easy travel are proposed to be scrapped under NCR system to serve as a model for others; and

(d) whether uniform traffic laws and practices including taxes are also proposed to be applied to NCR ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) The Interim Development Plan approved by the Board on 29-8-1986 has suggested the formation of a single unified metropolitan transport authority to formulate and guide actions regarding fare structure of different modes, their gradation and combination.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

Encouragement to farmers to produce groundnut

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

(a) whether Government propose to import edible oil in view of the hike in prices of groundnut in the market :

(b) whether Government propose to encourage the farmers by supplying HYV of groundnut seeds, cheap fertiliser improved farm equipments and other inputs so as to motivate the farmers to grow more groundnut; and

(c) whether Government also propose to raise the support price from Rs. 370/- to Rs. 600/- per quintal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) At present a gap exists between the demand and supply of indigenous edible oils. Government imports edible oils in order to bridge this gap.

(b) Under the Centrally Sponsored, National Oilseeds Development Project, financial assistance is available on various inputs like improved seed, farm equipments production of rhizobium culture etc. to increase the production of oilseeds including groundnut.

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

Setting up of Committee for poverty alleviation programmes

836. SHRI DINESH SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the setting up of a Committee of Members of Parliament and State Legislators to review the poverty alleviation programmes in their areas; and

(b) if so, the progress made in setting up the Committee and details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. MPs/ MLAs are already members of the Governing Body of the District Rural Development Agency. The Governing Body gives direction and guidance for implementation of poverty alleviation programmes of Integrated Rural Development Programme and National Rural Employment Programme. The implementation of these programmes is also reviewed by the Parliamentary Consultative Committee attached to this Ministry.

Sponge iron plant at Vijayanagar near Hospet

837. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have shelved the project for setting up of a sponge iron plant at Vijayanagar near Hospet (Karnataka); and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) and (b) The project which was at one time to be located at Vijayanagar was for a steel plant and not a sponge iron plant. It has not been possible to take substantive steps for setting up this plant so far due to constraints on resources.

However, a proposal has been received from the Karnataka State Industrial Investment & Development Corporation (KSIIDC) Limited for setting up a sponge iron plant in collaboration with Sponge Iron India Limited (SIIL). The proposal is under consideration and the location for this plant has not been decided.

[Translation]

Advisory Board for Narendra Dev University of Agriculture and Technology

838. SHRI R. P. SUMAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any advisory board has been constituted by Government in Narendra Dev University of Agriculture and Technology, Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh and members have been nominated thereto; and if so, the names of members nominated;

(b) whether any nominated member belongs to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribe, minorities and backward classes; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to

give preference to the persons belonging to the aforesaid categories in nominating members to the advisory board; if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) No, Sir. The Narendra Dev University of Agriculture & Technology, Faizabad, U.P. is an autonomous institution, established by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh under the U.P. Krishi Evam Pradyogik Vishwa Vidyalaya Adhiniyam 1958. The University is governed by its own Act and statutes. The Central Government has no jurisdiction over the management of this university.

[English]

Fees paid by Doordarshan for Documentaries

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

(a) when were the fees paid by Doordarshan for documentaries fixed last; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to revise the fees paid by Doordarshan for documentaries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) The rates for payment of fee for telecast of documentaries on Doordarshan were last fixed with effect from November 1, 1984.

(b) At present, there is no such proposal, under consideration.

[Translation]

Bonded labour in the country

840. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :
SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of bonded labourers in the country at present and their number in 1981;

(b) the names of places where there is greater concentration of bonded labourers and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether due to non-implementation of land reforms law properly, 10 per cent of people have more area of land in their possession and the agricultural labourers have to work as bonded labour; and

(d) the number of persons prosecuted and convicted by courts in this connection during the last three years and the number of cases still pending, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) As per information received from the State Governments, the total number of bonded labourers identified and released as on 31st December, 1981 and as on 30th September, 1986 was 1,33,553 and 2,09,262 respectively.

(b) and (c) Although the incidence of bonded labour was reported from 12 States from the majority of bonded labourers are in Karnataka, Orissa, Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Socio-economic conditions can be a reason for the prevalence of bonded labour.

(d) Although the Central Government does monitor identification and rehabilitation of bonded labour, the primary responsibility for identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded labour as well as for launching prosecutions against the offenders rests with the State Governments. The prosecution figures for the last three years are not available with the Central Government

[English]

Assistance to Maharashtra for flood relief

841. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what assistance Central Government have provided to the State Government of Maharashtra to meet the recent flood situation;

(b) the requirement of the State Government to meet the situation; and

(c) whether the requirement of the State Government has been met fully; if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) A ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 5.86 crores as Central assistance has been approved to the State Government of Maharashtra.

(b) The State Government had sought an amount of Rs. 20.23 crores to meet the situation.

(c) The ceilings of expenditure have been approved on the basis of the report of the Central Team and recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief thereon. The Central Team visited the affected areas of the States for an on-the-spot assessment of the extent of damages and need of Central assistance, held discussions with the State Government officers and members of public, before finalising the report.

Captive power plants in mining projects

842. SHRI BHARAT KUMAR ODEDRA :

SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK :

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

(a) whether Government propose to equip all major public sector mining projects in the country with their own captive power plants to help them to avoid the

vagaries of the State Electricity Boards; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA) :
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Allotment of D.D.A. flats on cash down basis

843. SHRI BHARAT SINGH :

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL :

SHRI S. JAGATHRAKSHAKNA :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Development Authority used to allot MIG and LIG flats on hire-purchase basis;

(b) whether Delhi Development Authority now allots MIG and LIG flats on cash down basis;

(c) if so, whether it is not contrary to the rules and conditions laid down earlier at the time of registration;

(d) whether DDA has taken into consideration the adverse financial position of the retiring/retired Government servants who have very limited resources and are unable to make cash down payment at the time of allotment; and

(e) whether Government propose to change the policy and restore the hire-purchase system for allotment of flats so that people can get houses easily ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (e) The Special Scheme announced by the

Development Authority in 1979 for registration of applications for allotment of dwelling units provided for such allotment on cash down and hire purchase basis as indicated below :

Category of dwelling units.	On Cash down basis.	On hire purchase basis.
MIG	40%	60%
LIG	25%	75%
EWS	25%	75%

In July, 1985, the DDA unilaterally decided to extend the hire purchase facility to all future allotments of dwelling units of all the three categories mentioned above, at the option of the registrants.

Subsequently, however, in April, 1986, the DDA, with a view to augmenting its financial resources and thereby accelerating the pace of construction of dwelling units, took the decision to allot in future all the dwelling units of M.I.G. category on cash down basis and also to allot in future dwelling units of L.I.G. category on cash down basis to those registrants who were entitled to get house building advance from their employers. The decision taken in July, 1985 to make all further allotments of dwelling units of EWS category on hire purchase basis only was, however, maintained.

On communication of the aforesaid decision to the registrants for dwelling units of M.I.G. and L.I.G. categories, the D.D.A. has received representations from some of the registrants, pleading their inability to make the full payment on cash down basis of the entire cost of the tenements allotted to them and urging re-consideration of the decision. It is for the D.D.A. to consider these representations and, with due regard to all the relevant factors, review the matter and take the final decision.

[English]

Impetus to house building activity

844. **SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that lakhs of dwellings and houses in Delhi and New Delhi are lying vacant, unused and locked because of the fear of prolonged litigation for getting them vacated for their own use by owners and the rates of rents which remain frozen for years to come while the prices of all other commodities are spiraling higher and higher; and

(b) if so, what short term and long term measures are contemplated by Government to encourage house building activity and to rationalise the entire system ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) No Sir. While some landlords may not have let out their houses on this account it will be an exaggeration to say that lakhs of houses are vacant because of difficulties faced by the owners in getting them vacated. The question of amendment of Delhi Rent Control Act is under consideration of the Government.

Floods in Bihar

845. **DR. G.S. RAJHANS :**
SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that due to floods in Bihar State during September, 1986, a large number of persons have lost their lives;

(b) if so, whether North Bihar in particular has been severely affected;

(c) if so, what help Union Government have provided to State Government to meet the situation; and

(d) what further help Union Government propose to give to the State Government to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Government of Bihar has reported that 85 persons have lost their lives due to floods in the State.

(c) and (d) It is primarily the responsibility of the State Government to provide relief to the affected people. The Central Government's agencies such as Defence Services personnel have assisted the State Government in relief and rescue operations. The Central Government has released Rs. 16.875 crores being their share of margin money. The State Government's memorandum seeking central assistance has been received recently and is being processed in accordance with the usual procedure.

People facing death due to silicosis at crushers in Pakurh (Bihar)

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

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the press report appearing in the "Times of India" dated 14 September, 1986 stating that about 20,000 people are facing certain death due to silicosis which they contracted while working at the crushers in Pakurh (Bihar); and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to improve the working conditions to save the workers ?

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

(b) In Pakurh area, there are over 150 working open-cast stone mines. Several stone-crushers are installed in the area.

The number of workers working in the stone-crushers and stone mines is not known. Under Section 25(1) of the Mines Act, 1952 Silicosis and Pheumoconiosis have been gazetted as notifiable occupational diseases and the owner, agent or manager of any mine where any work person contracts any notified disease is required to send notice thereof to the Chief Inspector of Mines. No such notice has been received by the Director General of Mines Safety in respect of any person employed in the Pakurh Area. Further, under Section 25(2) of the Mines Act, 1952, if any Medical Practitioner attending on any mine worker detects that such a person is suffering from any notifiable disease he is required to report the same to the Chief Inspector of Mines in writing. No such report has been received by the DG, Mines Safety.

The Central Govt. has fixed minimum rates of wages in respect of scheduled employment of stone breaking and stone-crushing and scheduled employment in stone-mines. During 1985, 14 stone mines in Pakurh area were inspected by the officers of the DG, Mines Safety. During the current year, so far, 67 mines have been inspected. There is a proposal to issue a notification under the Mines Rules 1955, for initial/periodical medical examination to cover all persons engaged in crushing of minerals.

Floods in Andhra Pradesh.

847. SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY :
SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central team which visited Andhra Pradesh to study the damages caused by floods in the State has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof; and

(c) the financial assistance made available to the State against its demand ?

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

(b) and (c) Based on the report of the Central Team and the recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief thereon a ceiling of expenditure amounting to Rs. 132.37 crores has been approved for flood relief in Andhra Pradesh on 22nd October, 1986.

Survey of credit requirements of Agriculturists

848. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:
SHRI SUBASH YADAV :

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to conduct a survey of credit requirements of agriculturists of various purposes all over the country and assess the credit gaps;

(b) whether the financial institutions dealing with agricultural credit have been directed to shape their lending programmes to serve the genuine credit needs of the agriculturists in a better way; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) No Sir. However under National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) Credit Project-I taken up for implementation with World Bank assistance for a period of 3 years from 1986-87 onwards, a component of 'Agricultural Credit Review' has been included. This

Review comprises five studies relating to :

- (i) Agricultural Credit in general.
- (ii) Role and effectiveness of lending institutions.
- (iii) Role and function of the apex level of the system.
- (iv) Lending costs and margins; and
- (v) The organisation and Management of NABARD.

2. Financial Institutions dealing with agricultural credit have been directed from time to time to shape their lending programmes so as to serve the genuine credit needs of the farmers in a better way.

Development of small and medium towns

849. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ :

SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI :

SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK :

SHRI MATILAL HANSDA :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of towns brought under the integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns Programme during the

last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the amount provided by Union Government for the development of these towns, during the above mentioned period year-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether Government have identified some more towns in different States for development during the Seventh Plan period under the programme;

(d) if so, the details thereof State-wise; and

(e) the names of towns to be brought under the programme during 1986-87 State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) A statement indicating funds released to various towns under the scheme during 1983-86 is given below.

(c) to (e) 7th Plan envisages coverage of 102 more towns under the Scheme. The statement at annexe indicates the details of the towns sanctioned during 1985-86. 8 more towns viz. Mahua (Gujarat), Palghat (Kerala), Kota (Madhya Pradesh), Arambagh (West Bengal), and Contai (West Bengal) have already been sanctioned during 1986-87. Further towns will be selected as and when proposals are received from the State Governments.

Statement

List of Idsmt Town Covered During 1983-86

S. No.	Towns	Amount released			Town for 7th Plan
		1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh					
1.	Ramchandrapuram	3.00	—	15.00	
2.	Anakapalli	—	5.83	—	

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Vijayanagaram	—	10.00	—	
4.	Bhimavaram	—	20.00	—	
5.	Karim Nagar	14.80	11.75	—	
6.	Tirupathi	2.17	—	—	
7.	Medak	17.00	—	7.00	
8.	Guntakal	—	—	20.00	
9.	Gadwal	18.00	—	—	
10.	Nandyal	13.00	10.50	—	
11.	Proddattur	19.00	13.00	—	
12.	Bhimunipatnam	—	9.00	—	
13.	Khamam	—	—	20.00	1
14.	Ongole	—	—	20.00	2
15.	Gudiwada	—	—	20.00	3
16.	Adilabad	—	—	15.00	4
		86.97	80.08	117.00	

Assam

17.	Tinsukhia	4.00	3.08	—	
18.	Silchar	5.00	4.88	—	
19.	Tezpur	5.00	5.00	—	
20.	Jorhat	10.00	5.50	—	
21.	Dibrugarh	11.00	5.50	—	
22.	Diphu	—	—	10.00	5
23.	Karimganj	—	—	10.00	6
		35.00	23.46	20.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Bihar					
24.	Hajipur	15.00	2.18	—	
25.	Gopalganj	9.00	1.15	—	
26.	Dumka	7.00	—	—	
27.	Begusarai	5.00	—	6.50	
28.	Deogarh	—	10.00	10.00	
29.	Hazaribagh	—	6.70	—	
30.	Bettiah	—	7.87	—	
31.	Giridih	—	6.70	—	
32.	Dhanbad	5.00	22.91	—	
33.	Katihar	15.00	6.70	—	
34.	Siwan	—	—	27.22	7
35.	Kishanganj	—	—	31.43	8
36.	Sitamarhi	—	—	10.50	9
37.	Buxar	—	—	10.00	10
		56.00	64.21	95.65	
Gujarat					
38.	Anand	9.60	—	9.57	
39.	Pattan North	14.50	1.96	—	
40.	Porbander	16.00	—	—	
41.	Valsad	—	10.00	6.64	
42.	Veraval Patan	—	4.00	—	
43.	Palanpur	—	10.64	4.00	
44.	Ankleshwar	12.50	4.76	3.58	
45.	Dahod	12.00	18.45	—	
46.	Godhra	11.00	14.30	1.57	

1	2	3	4	5	6
47.	Amreli	—	22.00	—	
48.	Mehsana	8.00	4.68	—	
49.	Khambhat	—	18.25	—	
50.	Kalolsaij	—	—	10.00	
51.	Dehgam	6.00	—	—	
52.	Dessa	6.00	—	10.15	11
		89.60	109.04	45.61	
Haryana					
53.	Sirsa	5.00	20.00	—	
54.	Sohana	—	20.00	5.00	
55.	Karnal	2.00	5.00	—	
56.	Kurukashetra	—	3.00	—	
57.	Hissar	6.00	—	—	
		13.00	48.00	5.00	
Himachal Pradesh					
58.	Simla (Kasumbati)	—	6.66	—	
		—	6.66	—	
Jammu & Kashmir					
59.	Anant Nag	—	13.76	—	
		—	13.76	—	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Karnataka					
60.	Hassan	13.50	3.21	—	
61.	Chitradurga	11.00	9.42	—	
62.	Tumkur	—	10.64	—	
63.	Raichur	3.75	8.00	—	
64.	Hospet	5.00	—	—	
65.	Channapatna	7.60	8.89	—	
66.	Kanakpura	5.00	6.81	—	
67.	Magadi	4.00	6.99	10.00	
68.	Humnabad	—	22.79	—	
69.	Sagar	15.00	9.35	9.00	
70.	Holenarsipur	13.50	—	—	
71.	Sahapur	12.50	10.18	20.00	
72.	Jamkhandi	—	2.28	—	
73.	Kushalnagar	11.00	11.00	—	
74.	Ranibenur	—	12.99	—	
75.	Chickaballapur	—	—	8.00	12
76.	Ramanagaram	—	—	2.00	13
77.	Sirsi	—	—	15.00	14
78.	Harihar	—	—	4.00	15
79.	Sindhanur	—	—	12.00	16
80.	Gokak	—	—	6.00	17
81.	Kollegal	—	—	14.00	18
		101.85	122.55	100.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Kerala					
82. Guruvayoor	—	13.89	—		
83. Kottayam	12.00	—	6.80		
84. Trichur	3.00	12.00	—		
85. Kayamkulam	—	4.80	—		
86. Tellicherry	4.50	8.88	8.00		
87. Tirur	5.00	6.27	—		
88. Changanacherry	—	6.36	12.50		
89. Badagara	20.00	8.45	5.00		
90. Mallapuram	—	5.00	—		
91. Toodupuzha	—	—	20.00	19	
92. Manjeri	—	—	20.00	20	
93. Mallapuram	—	—	9.80		
	44.50	65.65	82.10		
Madhya Pradesh					
94. Bilaspur	—	8.75	15.00		
95. Khajuraho	—	—	18.00		
96. Itarsi	—	7.30	9.00		
97. Rewa	—	6.40	20.00		
98. Katna	—	4.40	20.00		
99. Barhanpur	—	15.30	—		
100. Morena	—	—	20.00		
101. Dongargarh	—	—	20.00		
102. Rajnandgaon	—	18.00	—		
103. Balaghat	—	5.10	15.00		
104. Chindwara	17.59	—	—		
105. Waidan	—	—	20.00		

1	2	3	4	5	6
106.	Guna	14.00	—	—	
107.	Sidhi	16.00	—	—	
108.	Hoshangabad	—	—	26.16	21
109.	Gadarwara	—	—	23.87	22
110.	Panchmarhi	—	—	23.76	23
111.	Amarkantak	—	—	10.00	24
		47.59	65.25	240.79	
	Maharashtra				
112.	Manmad	10.00	—	—	
113.	Barsi	15.00	18.40	—	
114.	Parlivaijnath	20.00	—	15.00	
115.	Yeotmal	17.00	—	12.50	
116.	Satara	10.00	—	10.00	
117.	Ratnagiri	7.50	—	15.00	
118.	Katol	3.10	4.00	—	
119.	Amalner	9.00	10.50	—	
120.	Parbhani	5.00	5.00	—	
121.	Kamptee	7.70	2.00	—	
122.	Kinwat	—	2-02	—	
123.	Osmanabad	20.00	9.00	—	
124.	Morshi	20.60	—	—	
125.	Hinganghat	10.00	—	8.00	
126.	Jalana	18.44	5.68	—	
127.	Ambejogai	17.00	—	15.00	
128.	Selu	12.00	11.90	—	
129.	Digras	13.35	—	—	
130.	Bhandara	20.00	—	—	
131.	Washim	14.50	—	—	

1	2	3	4	5	6
132.	Islampur	6.00	6.00	11.00	
133.	Baramati	15.00	16.76	—	
134.	Pandharpur	—	—	20.00*	
135.	Ramtak	—	—	16.00*	
136.	Nilanga	—	—	11.00	25
137.	Chiplum	—	—	19.00	26
138.	Akot	—	—	15.00	27
139.	Tulzapur	—	—	12.75	28
140.	Wardha	—	—	10.00	29
141.	Pusad	—	—	10.00	30
142.	Igtapuri	—	—	10.00	31
143.	Karad	—	—	10.00	32

271.19	96.24	220.25
--------	-------	--------

+ LCS	42.00	15.35
-------	-------	-------

313.19	111.59
--------	--------

* These towns were approved in principle during the Sixth Plan but funds were actually released only during 7th Plan.

Manipur

144.	Kakching	—	—	12.00
------	----------	---	---	-------

12.00

Meghalaya

145.	Shillong	3.50	—	10.50
146.	Tura	5.40	—	—
147.	Jowai	—	—	7.00

8.90	—	17.50
------	---	-------

1	2	3	4	5	6
Nagaland					
148.	Kohima	—	15.00	—	
149.	Tuensang	—	—	15.00	34
			15.00	15.00	
Orrissa					
150.	Puri	5.00	17.00	3.00	
151.	Sambalpur	15.00	2.00	—	
152.	Balasore	16.63	5.23	—	
153.	Rourkela	21.00	5.00	—	
154.	Jaypore	—	18.00	6.00	
155.	Dhenkanal	—	18.00	6.00	
156.	Keonjhar	—	—	20.00	35
157.	Baripada	—	—	20.00	36
158.	Balangir	—	—	20.00	37
		57.63	65.23	75.00	
Punjab					
159.	Pathankot	10.00	5.50	—	
160.	Hoshiarpur	10.00	8.50	—	
161.	Sangrur	10.00	11.50	—	
162.	Moga	10.00	10.50	—	
163.	Phagwara	10.00	5.50	—	
164.	Khanna	10.00	5.50	—	
165.	Bhatinda	10.00	5.25	—	
166.	Batala	10.00	5.50	—	
167.	Barnala	—	—	11.70	38

1	2	3	4	5	6
168.	Kapurthala	—	—	10.00	39
169.	Gurdaspur	—	—	10.00	40
170.	Nabha	—	—	10.00	41
		80.00	57.75	41.70	
Rajasthan					
171.	Pali	6.32	11.713	—	
172.	Baran	14.24	16.90	3.00	
173.	Bhilwara	4.07	8.70	—	
174.	Sikar	9.87	10.447	3.00	
175.	Charu	7.93	16.527	3.00	
176.	Sumerpur	13.67	10.442	3.00	
177.	Nathdwara	14.13	13.495	3.00	
178.	Barmer	19.57	4.180	11.35	—
179.	Ganganagar	4.80	4.517	—	—
180.	Jaisalmer	4.07	16.05	13.00	
181.	Chittorgarh	4.33	8.979	3.00	
182.	Jalore	—	—	20.00	42
183.	Sirohi	—	—	20.00	43
184.	Mt. Abu	—	—	20.00	44
185.	Banswara	—	—	10.00	45
186.	Bhimmal	—	—	10.00	46
		103.00	111.65	122.35	

Tamil Nadu

187. Ootachumund

—

6.49

—

188. Karur

—

17.00

—

189. Dharamapuri

—

8.87

0.36

1	2	3	4	5	6
190.	Pudukottai	10.00	5.77	9.00	
191.	Tiruchangodu	—	10.00	14.00	
192.	Palani	—	13.20	4.60	
193.	Gobichettipalayam	7.50	8.25	5.00	
194.	Mannargudi	—	9.10	4.78	
195.	Dharapuram	10.00	17.30	—	
196.	Mathupalayam	—	17.43	2.50	
197.	Chengalpattu	—	6.00	7.87	
198.	Attur	4.00	11.64	1.95	
199.	Tiruvanamalai	8.25	3.25	—	
200.	Udamalpet	10.00	5.00	2.54	
201.	Nammakkal	—	5.00	13.24	
202.	Kovilpatti	15.00	—	—	
203.	Hosur	5.00	7.06	0.25	
204.	Pollachi	13.27	4.50	2.23	
205.	Thenialinagram	15.00	8.00	5.00	
206.	Nagapattinam	6.00	—	14.00	
207.	Ranipet-Wallazapet Arcot	16.00	11.00	3.00	
208.	Panruti	—	19.00	—	
209.	Karaikudi	—	10.41	15.50	
210.	Kallakurichi	—	6.60	16.00	
211.	Arni	—	23.16	—	
212.	Arakkonam	—	10.92	20.50	
213.	Shivganga	—	9.56	6.40	
214.	Pottukattai	—	—	8.00	47
		120.02	254.01	156.72	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Tripura					
215.	Udaipur	—	—	15.00	
216.	Kalashahar	—	0.40	—	
		—	0.40	15.00	
Uttar Pradesh					
217.	Jaunpur	10.00	—	—	
218.	Fatehpur	9.00	—	—	
219.	Azamgarh	18.00	—	—	
220.	Hathras	—	—	7.00	
221.	Banda	9.00	—	—	
222.	Barabanki	—	15.00	—	
223.	Raibareli	—	15.00	—	
224.	Almora	8.00	—	—	
225.	Etah	11.00	—	—	
226.	Ballia	18.00	—	6.00	
227.	Mahoba	—	—	5.53	
228.	Sitapur	—	16.20	4.00	
229.	Mainpuri	16.00	—	12.00	
230.	Hardoi	—	12.50	—	
231.	Bijnor	16.00	—	—	
232.	Orai	14.00	4.33	—	
233.	Deoria	—	14.00	8.00	
234.	Badaun	—	—	5.50	
235.	Kashipur	—	—	9.00	
236.	Padrauna	—	—	18.00	
237.	Sultanpur	—	—	9.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6
238.	Biswan	—	—	8.40	49
239.	Shamli	—	—	10.00	50
		128.00	77.03	102.43	
West Bengal					
240.	Kharagpur	—	38.31	—	
241.	Midnapur	—	8.30	—	
242.	Bankura	12.00	—	—	
243.	Kalimpong	—	3.21	15.00	
244.	Coochbehar	—	32.76	—	
245.	Purulia	—	7.51	11.65	
246.	English bazar	5.50	16.34	—	
247.	Krishnaagar	—	10.03	—	
248.	Suri	—	10.19	—	
249.	Tarkeshwar	—	16.62	—	
250.	Jalpaiguri	5.00	7.85	16.00	
251.	Siliguri	—	7.80	14.65	
252.	Darjeeling	7.00	9.19	—	
253.	Berhampur	—	8.32	—	
254.	Ballurghat	—	20.32	10.25	
255.	Bishnupur	—	8.83	—	
256.	Bashirhat	—	7.38	15.00	
257.	Raiganj	—	26.13	4.60	
258.	Ranaghat	1.50	7.97	11.75	
259.	Katwa	6.75	10.31	11.75	
260.	Bolpur	—	—	17.00	51
		37.75	257.37	115.90	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Union Territories					
261. Port Blair	—	25.00	50.00		
262. Silvassa	—	25.00	—		
263. Panaji	27.00	—	—		
	27.00	50.00	50.00		
Total	1350.00	1598.99	1650.00		

[Translation]

Iron ore mines in Madhya Pradesh

850. SHRI KAMMODILAL JATTA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of iron ore mines in Madhya Pradesh at present with the locations thereof;

(b) the profit earned by these mines during the last three years;

(c) if no profit has been earned, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether there is any possibility of iron ore mines being found in Vijaypur region in Morena in Chambal Division ; and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) There are 7 iron ore mines in Madhya Pradesh as detailed below :-

	Owner	Name of the Mines	Location/ District
1.	National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.	Bailadila Iron Ore Project No. Dep. No. 14	Bastar
2.	-do-	Bailadila Iron Ore Project Dep. No. 5	Bastar
3.	Steel Authority of India Ltd. Bhilai Steel Plant	Rajhara	Durg
4.	-do-	Dalli	Durg
5.	-do-	Jharandalli	Durg
6.	-do-	Oan	Durg
7.	-do-	Mohamaya	Durg

(b) and (c) The two mines under National Mineral Development Corporation Limited have shown profit as in the table below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
(1) Bailadila Deposit 14	678.11	464.60	819.34
(2) Bailadila Deposit 5	142.72	339.48	351.25

The production in the mines under SAIL is captive to the requirements of their own Steel Plants. As such no separate profitability has been worked out in respect of these mines.

(d) The information is being collected and the same will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Attachment of each district with particular fertilizer manufacturing unit

851. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD :
SETHI :
SHRI KAMLA PRASAD
SINGH :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether every single district in the country is proposed to be attached to particular fertiliser manufacturing units as lead manufacturers' for sale and distribution of plant nutrients in order to increase fertiliser consumption in rainfed farming; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) While there is no scheme as such, the Government of India have recently advised the State Governments to nominate one of the fertiliser manufacturers as lead

manufacturer for each district and also one at the State level. This has been done with a view to achieving higher consumption of fertilisers, particularly in the rain-fed areas, and other areas where the existing level of consumption is low. The lead manufacturers would also be associated with the State Departments of Agriculture, both at the district as well as State levels, in assessing the fertiliser requirement and also taking up other measures like demonstrations of fertiliser use and training of fertiliser dealers & farmers in the handling and use of chemical fertilisers and building up fertiliser statistics.

Operation of Radio/TV channel
by States

852. SHRI D. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Karnataka and some other State Governments have made a proposal that a channel each of radio and TV should be operated by the State Government;

(b) if so, whether Government have agreed to this proposal; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) Government of Karnataka has made a plea for establishment of a second channel for Radio and TV for morning programmes of education in close liaison with local agencies in their local languages.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) All India Radio Stations and Doordarshan Kendras broadcast programmes in regional languages and local dialects. These include programmes of information and education addressed to general and special audiences including farmers, workers, women, children, youth and others. The media keep close liaison

with the State Governments, District Officers, Local Agencies and, on the basis of such consultations/exchanges, mount programmes of publicity, information, entertainment and education to meet the communication needs in different areas of the listeners. In view of this situation, a separate channel under the State Government is not considered necessary.

Transmission of Malayalam Programmes of Trivandrum Doordarshan from Cochin and Calicut

853. PROF. K. V. THOMAS :
SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN :

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

(a) the time by which Malayalam T. V. Programmes from Trivandrum Doordarshan will be transmitted from Cochin and Calicut; and

(b) by when the Microwave system for this purpose will be ready ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b) Firm demand for a Microwave link between Trivandrum and Calicut via Cochin with end-links at Trivandrum and Cochin has been placed with the Department of Telecommunications. Establishment of the link which is expected during 1988-89 would enable TV transmitter at Cochin to telecast programmes produced at Doordarshan Kendra, Trivandrum.

End-link at Calicut to enable the transmitter at Calicut to relay programmes produced at Trivandrum is also proposed to be provided during the 7th Plan, subject to availability of resources.

Meeting of Standing Labour Committee

854. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI SHARAD DIGHE :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of the Standing Committee on Labour was held in New Delhi on 23 September, 1986; and

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and the outcome thereof ?

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

(b) A Statement is given below :

Statement

Details of subjects discussed in meeting of the Standing Labour Committee held on 22-23 September, 1986 at New Delhi and outcome thereof.

Item-1 : Amendment to the Industrial Disputes Act and the Trade Unions Act-restructuring of industrial relations and the dispute settlement system.

The Standing Labour Committee considered the various aspects of the proposed amendments of Industrial Disputes Act and the Trade Unions' Act. There was wide ranging exchange of views from the members of the Committee, representing workers, employers, and the Government. It was recognised that the existing disputes settlement mechanisms and structures need substantial change. The need for having statutorily recognised bargaining agents at unit and industry levels was also recognised. It was felt that efforts should be made to ensure that existing multiplicity of unions is reduced and the trade unions become effective and strong in organisation. The need for taking measures to

promote and encourage growth and internal leadership was also generally shared.

Government may keep in mind the various viewpoints expressed in the Committee while formulating its final proposals in this regard.

Item-2 : Mobilisation of resources by the Central Public Sector Undertakings during the 7th Five Year Plan.

The Standing Labour Committee noted that a tripartite Committee, under the chairmanship of the Labour Secretary had been set up for reviewing the progress made by the Central Public Sector Undertakings in the mobilisation of resources needed for investment during the Seventh Five-Year Plan. The position in this regard may be regularly reviewed by this Committee and the Standing Labour Committee kept advised of the position from time to time.

Item-3 : Unorganised labour-Issues and challenges.

The Standing Labour Committee noted that 90% of the labour force in the country was in the unorganised sector, and that greater attention needs to be paid to the problems faced by such unorganised workers. The extent legislation needed to be properly implemented and enforced by the State Governments and the Central Government each in their respective spheres and no efforts should be spared in this direction. Social security coverage and extension of Welfare measures to unorganised labour also need to be organised in a systematic manner.

The Labour Minister may consider setting up a sub-Committee of the Standing Labour Committee to keep under constant review all measures for the benefit of unorganised labour.

Item-4 : Safety and Health-Factories Act, 1948.

The Standing Labour Committee noted the legislative measures proposed

to be undertaken for the promotion of safety and health in industrial establishments.

It welcomed the measures proposed in this regard.

Item-5 : Raising of provident fund contribution.

The Standing Labour Committee unanimously recommended that the rate of contribution, both by employers and employees to the Employees Provident Fund may be raised to 10% from the present rate of 8% (applicable to 132 industries/classes of establishments which employ 50 or more persons). In respect of other industries/classes of establishment or which employ less than 50 persons and which are covered under the E.P.F. and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, the rate of contribution, by both employees and employers, may be raised to 8%.

Measures also need to be taken to improve the working of the EPF Organisation, and the Standing Labour Committee suggested that the Ministry of Labour give attention to this aspect. It also recommended review, and some liberalisation, of the EPF's Family Pension Scheme.

Item-6 : Workers' participation in management and the question of statutory provisions.

The Standing Labour Committee noted that the scheme for workers' participation in management had already come into existence.

There is already a Tripartite Committee which is reviewing the matter. That Committee may consider this subject. The private sector could also be represented in the Tripartite Committee.

Item-7 : Exemption/relaxation of labour laws for small establishments.

The Standing Labour Committee was of the view that this item could be usefully considered by a sub-committee of

the Standing Labour Committee which should have on it representatives from both workers and employers who were from the smaller establishments proposed to be covered in the proposed exemptions/relaxations of labour laws for small establishments. This Committee could make its recommendations to the Government within a month.

Housing programmes under Indira Gandhi Griha Nirman Yojna

855. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the areas identified by Government to implement housing programmes for the backward classes and bonded labourers under the Indira Gandhi Griha Nirman Yojna, State-wise; and

(b) the modalities, infrastructure, etc. framed for completion of this programme.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) Housing projects for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under Indira Awaas Yojna are located in the areas of the habitation where there is concentration of landless labour belonging to SC/ST community and in the areas which are comparatively backward. Projects for the purpose have been sanctioned in case of all States/UTs except the Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh/Chandigarh/Delhi and Lakshadweep.

(b) A copy of the instruction for construction of houses for SCs & STs and freed bonded labourers under Indira Awaas Yojna is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT-3182/86]

Amendment to Industrial Relations Act

856. SHRI SIMON TIGGA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to amend the Industrial Relations Act to have prison terms for the employers who fail to pay workers their dues at the time to closure and retrenchment;

(b) 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) to (c) The Standing Labour Committee discussed some proposals for amendments to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 at its meeting held on 22nd and 23rd September, 1986. These included provision for deterrent penalties to ensure that legitimate dues admissible to workmen are paid by the management at the time of closure and retrenchment. The failure to do so would entail punishment to employers with imprisonment for a term which may not be less than six months but which may extend upto two years and with fine not exceeding Rs. 5,000/-. The Court may, however, for any adequate special reasons to be recorded in the judgement, impose a sentence of imprisonment for a term less than six months. The Govt. have not taken a decision in the matter.

Supply of diesel to farmers

857. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to supply diesel oil to the farmers in adequate quantity in time when there is a shortage of electricity to enable the farmers to water their fields;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which this scheme is expected to be implemented in various States, particularly in Andhra Pradesh where there is a sort of perpetual drought; and

(c) the price at which the diesel oil will be supplied to the farmers to have good return of their harvest ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c) HSD (High Speed Diesel) is a free sale product and is supplied to States, including Andhra Pradesh as per actual demand and no special scheme for supply of diesel to farmers when there is shortage of electricity has been formulated. The Oil Companies have standing instructions to meet the demand for this product in full, as far as possible. In emergent cases like drought, power-cut etc., additional supplies of the product are made available by the Oil Companies. There is no proposal to supply the product to the farmers at a price other than the normal price.

**Construction of flats in Vasant Kunj
by D.D.A**

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

(a) whether after two-and-a-half years of allotments with specified Sectors, pockets and floors made to the persons registered, it was discovered that there were not enough flats under construction for the total number of registered persons for self financing scheme in Vasant Kunj; and

(b) if so, how the DDA propose to solve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) In some pockets/sectors, the flats under construction are less than the allocations made. In some other pockets/sectors, however, the flats are more than the allocations. The exercise to adjust the allottees is going on and is likely to be finalised in a month or so. All the allottees of Vasant Kunj Scheme are likely to be adjusted in Vasant Kunj/Kishan Garh.

Subsidy on fertilisers

859. SHRI BIRINDER SINGH: Will

the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of subsidy on fertilisers earmarked for 1986-87 that has been utilized by 30 September, 1986;

(b) the expenditure incurred on transportation out of the same; and

(c) whether the subsidy on fertilisers earmarked for 1986-87 is sufficient or it is proposed to be raised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) (b) A sum of Rs. 1700/- crores has been provided for in the Budget estimates for 1986-87 towards payment of subsidy, under the retention price, scheme, for indigenous fertilizers. Upto 30th September, 1986, the expenditure incurred on subsidy was Rs. 810.31 crores, of which a sum of Rs. 135.60 crores was accounted for by transportation cost (freight).

(c) At present, the provision made for subsidy payments during 1986-87 is considered to be adequate.

Introduction of Intext Service

860. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Intext, the latest Doordarshan's high-tech experiment and the Indian version of "tele-text" service has shown little acceptability by the viewers;

(b) if so, the reasons for the poor response to the service stating the expenditure incurred on the experiment by the Government so far;

(c) whether Government propose to extend such service to Bombay and other metropolitan cities in the country; and

(d) if so, the expenditure involved in its expansion to other metropolitan cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA): (a) and (b) The response to Doordarshan's Intext service at Delhi has not been encouraging. The present cost of the Teletext Decoders, lack of adequate facilities available at present with the agencies/departments supplying the information to update the data at frequent intervals, and limited coverage range of the existing 2nd TV channel at Delhi carrying the Teletext Service, are some of the factors responsible. An expenditure of Rs.117.06 lakhs has so far been incurred on the Teletext Service in Delhi.

(c) There is no approved scheme at present to introduce Teletext Service at any other centre in the country.

(d) Does not, therefore, arise.

Production, demand and import of pulses and oilseeds

861. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:

SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated production of oilseeds and pulses during the current year;

(b) the estimated demand for the current year;

(c) the estimated cost of imports to meet the gap between demand and supply;

(d) whether steps have been taken to promote and encourage their production;

(e) whether Government propose to

subsidise the growers' of oilseeds and pulses, directly or indirectly; and

(f) if so, the nature and extent of the proposed subsidy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) It is too early at this stage to estimate the production of oilseeds and pulses in the current year.

(b) & (c) The production target for pulses for the current year (1986-87) has been fixed at 140 million tonnes keeping in view the demand for the same. Imports of pulses are permitted under Open General Licence in order to make up for marginal shortfalls, if any. Hence the likely quantum of imports of pulses during the current year, and cost thereof cannot be projected at this stage.

Under its current policy, Government does not allow the imports of oilseeds. Government imports edible oils in order to bridge the gap between the estimated demand for edible oils and the level of indigenous production. Because of the sensitive nature of this information, it would not be in the public interest to divulge the quantum of edible oil imports envisaged by Government.

(d) to (f) Government have taken a number of steps to promote and encourage the production of pulses and oilseeds.

A National Pulses Development Project has been launched from 1985-86 for this purpose. Under this Project, subsidies are admissible at varying rates for different components, such as distribution of mini kits, black demonstrations, adaptive trials, supply of biological parasites, training and setting up of milling units.

For oilseeds, a similar National Oilseeds Development Project has been launched in 180 potential districts of 17 States from 1984-85. Under this Project

financial assistance in the form of subsidies is available on various critical inputs in order to induce farmers to take up oilseeds production. These inputs include certified seeds, input kits, plant protection equipment and chemicals, sprinkler sets for irrigation, improved implements and extension through demonstration on farmers' fields.

With a view to bridging the persistent gap between the demand and supply of edible oils in the country as early as possible, Government have constituted a Technology Mission on oilseeds production.

Newsprint Policy

862. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :
SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN :

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

(a) whether long term newsprint policy has been announced;

(b) if not, the reasons for delay;

(c) whether consultations have been held with the Newsprint Advisory Committee in this regard; and

(d) if so, their views in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Newsprint Allocation Policy has been finalised and shall be announced in Parliament by 14th November, 1986.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. In the meeting of the Newsprint Advisory Committee held on 6.3.1986, it was felt that the Newsprint Allocation Policy to be formulated should broadly be based on the following parameters :

(i) it should be a long-terms policy,

preferably for a period of five years;

(ii) it should aim at generally protecting the interest of all categories of newspapers—big, medium and small;

(iii) it should honour bilateral agreements entered with other countries for import of newsprint;

(iv) the scope for misutilisation of newsprint should be minimised; and

(v) the policy should be formulated in such a way that the ultimate aim should be to achieve self-reliance in the matter of newsprint.

Import of metallurgical coal by SAIL

863. SHRI A. J. V. B. MAHESWARA RAO :

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that large scale imports of metallurgical coal by the Steel Authority of India Limited this year have resulted in rejection of indigenous coal by the public sector steel plants and caused a huge pressure of foreign exchange;

(b) the total quantity of coking coal imported in the current year and the amount of foreign exchange spent on the imports; and

(c) the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) No, Sir. Imports of coking coal are planned in consultation with the Department of Coal. Availability of domestic cooking coal is invariably kept in mind while finalising the import plan.

(b) and (c) During the first half of the current financial year, SAIL has imported approximately 1.05 million tonnes of low ash metallurgical coking coal of prime grade variety at an approximate C&F value of Rs. 83 crores. This includes approximately Rs. 5.8 crores worth of coking coal from the Rupee Payment Area.

Productivity in coconut

864. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the constraints causing poor productivity in coconut farming in India;

(b) whether diseases and all other reasons affecting productivity have been diagnosed and programme for better achievement formulated; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Constraints causing productivity in coconut are prevalence of root-wilt, Thanjavur-wilt and Tattipakha diseases, non-removal of senile and unproductive palms, planting of coconut in unsuitable areas and non-adoption of recommended package of practices by majority of farmers, etc.

(b) and (c) Diseases and other reasons affecting productivity have been studied in ICAR institutes and Agricultural Universities. For increasing production, Government have sanctioned several programmes of the Coconut Development Board. These programmes include expansion of area under coconut, establishment of regional coconut nurseries, production and distribution of TXD hybrid seedlings, establishment of hybrid seed gardens for production of DXT hybrids; rejuvenation of diseased and unproductive coconut holdings in Kerala and

providing assistance for installing irrigation facilities. Besides, Indian Council of Agricultural Research is also having projects for research for all aspects of coconut and coconut based farming systems. The Council has released four high yielding hybrids and cultivars and suitable technology to increase production and productivity of coconut.

Low wages for tea plantation workers

865. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether inspite of the record earning of foreign exchange, the plantation workers are the lowest paid employees in comparison to other industrial labour in the country;

(b) if so, the steps taken to give justice to the workers; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to enforce the Plantation Labour Act, 1952 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c) Plantations are a scheduled industry under the Minimum Wages Act under which the State Governments have to notify minimum wages. In actual practice, however, wages in the industry are generally governed by wage settlements arrived at between the Planters' Associations and the workers' Unions. The settlement wages are generally higher than the minimum wage fixed by the State Governments.

Decision to scrap fertilizer plants

866. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that Government have decided to scrap three public sector fertilizer plants in the Eastern Region; and

(b) if so, whether this will effect the

consumption and availability of fertilizers in the region which is much below the National average ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) No, Sir. The Government has not decided to scrap three fertiliser plants owned by Hindustan Fertiliser Corporation Limited.

(b) Does not arise.

Workers strike in Bokaro Steel Plant

867. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH :

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

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

(a) whether workers of the Bokaro Steel Plant went on a day's strike on 31 August, 1986 in protest against the lathi charge by CISF on the plant workers and also in support of their 20 point demands;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to avert the strike; and

(c) the loss incurred by the plant due to the strike ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir. Some workers of Bokaro Steel Plant had gone on a day's strike on August 30, 1986 (not on August 31, 1986).

(b) On receipt of the strike notice from a group of trade unions, the following measures were taken to avert the strike :—

1. Discussions were held with trade union leaders to persuade them to avoid the strike.
2. Conciliation meeting was held by the Deputy Labour Commissioner to sort out the problem but the conciliation proceedings ended in failure.

3. The Government of Bihar declared the strike illegal by issue of a notification on 28.8.1986.

4. An appeal was made to the employees by the plant management to attend to normal duties in the interest of production and to ensure safety of the plant and equipment as well as in their own interest.

Despite the above, some workers had gone on strike; the average attendance on 30.8.1986 was 65%.

(c) During the month of August, 1986 the plant suffered a loss of 11,374 man-days and a production loss of 3,856 tonnes, of saleable steel mainly on account of the strike on 30.8.1986 and related industrial relations problems.

Implementation of IRDP and NREP

868. SHRI SALAHUDDIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased state :

(a) whether Government propose to frame any rules to take special precautions and exercise control over working of I R D.P and N.R.E P; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to constitute an agency for proper implementation of these schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) IRDP and NREP are implemented through District Rural Development Agencies on the basis of guidelines issued by Central Government from time to time. It is not contemplated to frame any rules in addition to these guidelines.

(b) There is already an agency i.e. District Rural Development Agency for implementation of these programmes.

Upgradation of Dharwad TV Centre

870. SHRI G DEVARAYA NAIK :
Will the Minister of INFORMATION
AND BROADCASTING be pleased to
state :

(a) whether Dharwad T. V. Centre
is proposed to be upgraded during the
Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the estimated cost thereof;
and

(c) the time by which the work will
commence and be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA):
(a) Yes, Sir. The scheme for replacement
of the existing low power (100W) trans-
mitter at Dharwad by a high power
(10 KW) transmitter is included in the VII
Plan.

(b) Rs. 2.68 crores.

(c) Action for implementation of the
scheme has been initiated. The transmitter
is expected to be commissioned by the end
of the VII Plan period.

[Translation]

**Increase in cost of DDA flats registered
in 1979**

871. SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA :

SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT
be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi
Development Authority now intends to
charge Rs. 1.76 lakhs for the flat which
it had decided to allot to the applicants
at a cost of Rs. 48,000 in 1979;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the
applicants had been assured at that time
that these flats would be ready by 1982;
and

(d) if so, the reasons for making
changes in this scheme now ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a)
and (b) The disposal price at which the
dwelling units are allotted by the DDA to
the beneficiaries is based on their actual
cost to the DDA, without any margin of
profit. There has been a variation in the
disposal price of dwelling units, as com-
pared to that indicated at the time of
announcement of the scheme concerned,
owing to the higher cost of construction,
resulting from rise in the cost of labour,
materials etc.

(c) and (d) Even if a tentative time
schedule is indicated at the announcement
of the scheme, it has, not been always
possible to stick to this time schedule
chiefly due to financial constraints.

[English]

Creation of information pool

872. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS :
Will the Minister of INFORMATION
AND BROADCASTING be pleased to
state :

(a) whether there are no proper
arrangements for distribution, circulation
and providing instant information to
journalists in different Ministries and Press
Information Bureau;

(b) whether Government have any
plans to create an information pool at
one source for instant availability of in-
formation; and

(c) the present system of making in-
formation available to journalists ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Press Information Bureau functions as the Central agency for giving information on the policies, programmes and activities of the Government of India to mass media. The relevant information is made available to the mass media on a continuing basis by the Information Officers of the Bureau attached with different Ministries/Departments by release of hand-outs, press releases, features, etc. The accredited media representatives are also invited to the Press Conference organised on behalf of various Ministries/Departments of the Government from time to time. Besides, the Minister-in-charge and the Secretary concerned are also accessible to accredited Press representatives for providing them necessary information pertaining to their Ministries/Departments.

The written material issued by the Bureau is also made available, through its network, to various newspapers all over the country. These arrangements are considered to be adequate.

Telecast of documentary film on the Prime Ministers visit to West Bengal

873. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any TV documentary film has been produced on the Prime Minister's visit to West Bengal between 18 September, 1985 and 20 September, 1986;

(b) on how many occasions the same has been shown on the T.V. either in the national network or otherwise; and

(c) number of occasions the same is

proposed to be shown on the T.V. till February, 1987 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A television report on Prime Minister's visit to West Bengal was telecast in the National Network on 23.9.1986. A Bengali version of the report was telecast by Doordarshan Kendra, Calcutta on 26.9.1986.

(c) The programme has not yet been finalised.

Construction of anti-disaster shelters for Kerala

874. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA :
SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kerala Government have submitted any proposal for construction of anti-disaster shelters under the Centrally sponsored scheme;

(b) if so, details of the proposal and the financial outlay involved; and

(c) whether the proposal has been cleared and if not, the steps being taken for its speedy clearance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) The State Government have intimated about their proposal for construction of 100 cyclone shelters under a Centrally sponsored scheme. Detailed proposal in this regard has not been received.

(c) The scheme has not been finalised yet by the Government of India.

Declaration of Kohima as a geologically unstable area

875. SHRI G. G. SWELL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kohima town of Nagaland and several square kilometres of area in its vicinity has been declared as geologically unstable area;

(b) whether Kohima is sinking and in September-October this year one square kilometre of a hill side was dislodged and slid down into the Dimapur-Kohima regional highway necessitating round-the-clock bulldozing to keep the traffic, including military movement, going; and

(c) whether the shifting of the capital of Nagaland from Kohima has been advised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Kohima town and the rest of Nagaland can be classified as geologically unstable in comparison to the Peninsular shield area;

(b) The area in and around Kohima consists of very loose clayey soil over splintery shales and is prone to landslides. During September-October 1986 due to heavy rainfall landslides took place causing road blockade on the National Highway, No. 39 in between Sechu and Kohima. Bulldozers had to be used to keep the road open to traffic. Presently the Jolsoma Army bye-pass road is being used for the passage of vehicles upto Kohima.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Attenborough's film Gandhi

876. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY :
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :

SHRI H. B. PATIL :

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

(a) the total amount of earnings all over the world till the end of 1985 by Sir Richard Attenborough's film 'Gandhi' and the names of countries where this film has been screened/telecast; and

(b) the share of the National Film Development Corporation therein ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : The total gross receipts of film GANDHI all over the world as on 28.12.85 were US Dollars 90.22 million (Rs. 113 crores approximately). The film has been screened/telecast in Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bermuda, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, East Africa, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Holland, Hongkong, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, West Indies and Yugoslavia.

(b) Rs. 13.39 crores.

[Translation]

Decision to open wholesale centres of Steel Authority of India Limited.

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

(a) whether Government have decided to open wholesale centres of Steel Authority of India;

(b) if so, the necessity of opening such centres;

(c) whether Government propose to set up wholesale centres of Steel Authority of India Limited in Rajasthan; and

(d) if so, the places where such centres are proposed to be set up and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (d) No, Sir. However, SAIL have formulated a proposal for appointment of dealers throughout the country from the private and public sectors to extend its distribution set up. Approval has so far not been given to the scheme.

[English]

Employment potential in steel plants

878. **SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to the original anticipated employment potential of 20900 persons in the steel industry, the productivity comes to about 163 tonnes per man-year and if the potential is reduced to 13000 persons, the productivity comes to 230 tonnes per man-year;

(b) whether it is a fact that the average is 70 to 75 tonnes per man-year in Indian Steel Industry;

(c) the corresponding figures in respect of various steel mills under public sector during the last year; and

(d) the basis on which productivity level is considered practicable ?

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

Presumably, the reference is to the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant Project under construction. In this project it is proposed to achieve higher labour productivity of 230 tonnes of liquid steel per man per year as against 163 tonnes originally envisaged.

(b) Current levels of manpower productivity in different Indian steel plants varies from 30 to 75 ingot tonnes per man per year.

(c) The labour productivity (ingot tonnes per man) in the public sector steel plants during 1985-86 was as under :—

Bakaro	Bhilai	Rourkela
68	65	46
Durgapur	IISCO	
37		30

(d) VSP is a modern steel plant using the latest technology. The degree of automation in VSP is higher. The labour productivity level of 230 tonnes per man year is proposed to be achieved by better work culture, high level of discipline, adequate training and experience.

Unauthorised construction in Delhi

879. **SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN :** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 432 on the 21 July, 1986 regarding unauthorised construction in Delhi and state :

(a) whether the said information has been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) There was a dispute between MCD & DDA about the jurisdiction over this triangular piece of land situated in between two drains near Block 31, Vishwas Nagar, Shahdara, Delhi. MCD was directed that, pending declaration of the area as a 'development area' of the DDA, they should take necessary action against unauthorised construction. Accordingly demolition action was taken by MCD and the unauthorised construction of two rooms and 8 boundary walls was pulled down on 31.1.85. The remaining structures could not be demolished by the MCD due to stay orders from the High Court. There are two court cases for permanent injunction which are going on in the civil court which are being contested. Action to remove the remaining unauthorised constructions will be taken thereafter as per rules.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Acquisition of land by Bharat Refractories in Devalthal, Uttar Pradesh

880 SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether land has been acquired for construction of building of the Bharat Refractories and mining work in Devalthal, Uttar Pradesh; and if so, when the land was acquired;

(b) whether proposal for allocation of funds for construction of the building of the Refractories at this place has been pending with Government for a long time; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which this proposal is likely to be approved and when the construction work of the building, etc. is likely to be started ?

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

Refractories Limited required about 46 acres of land for establishing a Rotary Kiln Complex and township at Devalthal in Uttar Pradesh of this about 23 acres of land was acquired in March 1983.

(b) and (c) The capital cost of the project has gone up considerably since 1982 when it was initially estimated. A decision on the revised estimates of the project will be taken after the viability of the project based on current costs and overall demand and availability position of magnesite have been finalised.

Water supply through Indira Gandhi Canal in Rajasthan

881. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of water, in cusecs decided by Rajasthan Government to be supplied from Indira Gandhi Canal with a view to solve drinking water problem of desert districts in the State permanently;

(b) whether the State Government has prepared any project in this regard and sent it to Union Government so far; if so, whether a copy of the project will be laid on the Table of the House; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay and the time by which the project will be prepared and submitted to Union Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) The latest approved stage II of the Project of the Indira Gandhi Canal which is basically an irrigation project provides for a supply of 900 cusecs (0.65 Million Acre Feet) for drinking and industrial purposes in the Churu, Nagaur, Jodhpur, Barmer, Jaisalmer, Bikaner and Sriganaganagar districts of Rajasthan.

(b) and (c) Drinking Water Supply being a State subject, drinking water supply schemes are formulated and implemented

by the State Governments. Drinking water projects are not submitted to the Government of India unless they are to be covered under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). As such, no specific project concerning drinking water from the Indira Gandhi Canal has been submitted to the Central Government by Rajasthan Government.

[English]

Closure of loss making fertilizer units

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have approved the decision/recommendation of the Committee of Secretaries to close down some of the public sector fertilizer units;

(b) whether Government have assessed the number of workers that would be rendered unemployed due to the closure of these plants;

(c) whether Government propose to build new fertilizer units in place of the units running at a loss; and

(d) the steps taken to provide employment to workers that would be rendered unemployed due to the closure of these units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILISERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) to (c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Provision of employment to educated Youth

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the selection commission appointed to select clerical

staff for Government bodies and quasi-Governmental bodies are receiving applications in lakh.;

(b) how much percentage of the applicants is being absorbed in Governmental bodies; and

(c) the steps being taken to provide employment to the vast number of educated youth ?

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

(b) Available information on percentage absorption relating to Clerks' Grade Examination of 1984 and 1985 conducted by the Staff Selection Commission, is given below :

1984 : 1.43%

1985 : 0.806%

(c) The steps being taken to provide employment to the educated unemployed are highlighted in the Seventh Five Year Plan document, copies of which have already been laid on the Table of the House.

Retrenchment of labour in Orissa Manganese mines

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

(a) the number of manganese mines located in Orissa;

(b) the monthly procurement of manganese from those captive and non-captive mines;

(c) whether a large number of workers face retrenchment owing to decline in the procurement of manganese, particularly from the non-captive mines; and

(d) If so, the steps taken to save the workers from retrenchment ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The number of manganese mines reporting production for the period January to

August 1986 is 42 (provisional) comprising of 5 captive and 37 non-captive mines.

(b) The provisional monthly production of manganese ore for the period from January to August 1986, from captive and non-captive mines is given below :

(Qty. in tonnes)

Month	Captive	Non-Captive
January	8359	27815
February	5795	33842
March	9718	31377
April	10281	26781
May	12827	23115
June	7564	3014
July	8114	3817
August	7799	4949

(c) No information has been received that workers engaged in manganese mines located in Orissa are facing retrenchment.

(d) Does not arise.

Over-exploitation by foreign fishing vessels

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

(a) whether decline in fish catch is due to foreign fishing boats operating in Exclusive Economic Zone of our country and also damaging fish breeding grounds;

(b) whether Government propose to direct the foreign fishing boats to fish further away from the coast, so as to save the Indian fishing industry; and

(c) the safeguards included in the

latest fishing policy announced by Government, keeping in view the overexploitation activity by all kinds of foreign fishing boats, including charter boats ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No Sir; the marginal decrease in marine fish catch during the year 1985 could be due to seasonal fluctuations in the pelagic resources.

(b) No Sir; the present restrictions on area of operation imposed on the foreign fishing vessels are considered adequate to safeguard the interests of our fishing industry.

(c) While formulating the new policy which is yet to be announced, Government have taken into consideration the suggestions received from various quarters.

Telecast of T.V. serial 'Buniyad'.

886. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of episodes of the T.V. serial 'BUNIYAD' telecast so far;

(b) the number of episodes originally proposed to be telecast and the number now decided upon; and

(c) whether a chart of public reaction to the series has been maintained by Door-darshan ?

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

(a) 52 episodes have been telecast upto 4.11.1986.

(b) The serial was originally cleared in principle for 104 episodes. This number has not been altered.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Allotment of plots in Rohini by DDA

887. SHRI N. SOUNDARARAJAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether several persons who applied for a plot in Rohini in Delhi, have not been offered plots so far;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of people who applied for plots in Rohini under the scheme of the DDA and the number out of them who got the plots category-wise so far; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to allot the plots to rest of the people who have not got the plots so far in Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

MENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) The allotment of land to the Co-operative Societies and construction of mass housing was given more emphasis and substantial share of the land was used for this purpose.

(ii) Non-availability of services.

(c)

Category	Regd. Applicants	Plots allotted.
EWS	18,390	10,522
LIG	38,105	10,157
MIG	25,889	4,766
Total	82,384	25,445

(d) Serious efforts are being made to clear the backlog of registered applicants.

Additional funds for UNKVV, Jabalpur

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

(a) whether Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh is facing acute academic problems due to paucity of funds;

(b) whether the University is facing severe financial constraints due to reduction in budget by Indian Council of Agricultural Research;

(c) whether ICAR propose to evaluate the financial position of the University by forming a Review Committee; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure availability of sufficient funds to the University ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) The Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur of Madhya Pradesh is a State Government Institution established under an Act passed by the State Legislature. The academic and financial management is the responsibility of the State Government and the University. However, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has been giving financial assistance to this Institution under the scheme "Establishment and Development of Agricultural Universities" right from the inception of this Institution and ICAR has so far provided an amount of Rs. 883.37 lakhs to this Institution during the period 1964-86 under the above scheme. The overall financial assistance including development assistance and assistance under National Agricultural Research Project, to this University has not been reduced during the VII Plan period.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The responsibility of funding the Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur rests with the State Government. As such the question of ensuring availability of sufficient funds to this university falls under the purview of Madhya Pradesh Government.

[Translation]

Vacant posts of Chief Architect in CPWD

889. SHRI KESHAORAO PARDHI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the post of Chief Architect in Central Public Works Department has been lying vacant since 1st January, 1985 and 142 posts out of 570 posts in Architecture Wing have not been filled;

(b) whether the works of Central Public Works Department and the construction of buildings have not been adversely affected due to shortage of Architects;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken by Government in this regard; and

(d) the effects of delay in implementation of public projects as also the effect thereof on the cost aspect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The post of Chief Architect is lying vacant since 7-9-85. The Additional Chief Architect is holding current charge of the post in addition to his own duties. About 130 posts including the post of Chief Architect are lying vacant in the Architectural Wing of CPWD.

(b) The shortage of staff does create difficulties but the activities of department are being managed by the existing strength.

(c) The posts could not be filled up due to various reasons such as ban on recruitment, non-availability of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates, pending court cases and revision of recruitment rules. Steps have already been initiated to fill up the vacancies expeditiously.

(d) There has not been any specific delays due to these difficulties.

[English]

Supply of ships to Alang Ship-breaking Yard in Bhavnagar

890. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the total tonnage of ship supplied to the Alang Ship-breaking Yard in Bhavnagar district in Gujarat during the last three years;

(b) whether ship-breaking activity at Alang has declined due to lesser availability of ships of requisite tonnage for scrapping; and

(c) whether Government propose to augment supply of ships to Alang Ship-breaking Yard to revitalise the unit ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Tonnage of ships supplied to Alang ship-breaking yards during the last three years is as follows :—

Year	LDT
1983-84	2,56,156
1984-85	2,08,575
1985-86	4,15,251

(b) and (c) The tonnage broken in 1985-86 increased over the tonnage for 1984-85. In 1986-87, the tonnage planned to be broken is 600,000 LDT. Upto 10th September '86, 1,54,608 tonnes have been allotted for breaking and orders for 2,56,500 LDT have been finalised.

[Translation]

Accident in mines

891. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise number of labourers who died in mine accidents during 1985 and 1986, so far;

(b) the number of labourers rendered unfit for work after meeting with such accidents; and

(c) the details of schemes to rehabilitate the labourers rendered unfit for the welfare of their dependents ?

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

[English]

Limited capacity of low power transmission centres

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

(a) whether it is a fact that low power transmission centres have very limited capacity of covering hardly 25 kms. area within its range of T.V. transmission;

(b) whether this facility is quite ineffective in hilly areas; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not switching over to modern technology to meet the difficulty of T.V. transmission in hilly areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) and (b) In the plains, the service range of a low power (100W) TV transmitter is a radius of about 25 kms. The transmission range of TV signals is, however, restricted in hilly areas due to geographical obstructions.

(c) Throughout the country TV signals are even now received on Direct Reception sets by viewers, using Satellite Broadcast Technology. With a view to providing coverage to hilly areas including isolated pockets on normal domestic sets, it is proposed to instal a large number of low power (100W), very low power (2×10W) TV transmitters and transposers during the VII Plan period.

Maintenance of Government quarters by CPWD

893. SHRI KAMALA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have directed the C.P.W.D. to ensure proper and timely maintenance of residential quarters and colonies of Central Government employees; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Standing instructions regarding maintenance of Central Government buildings and working of enquiry offices which are responsible for the maintenance of residential quarters and colonies of Central Government employees are contained in the C.P.W.D. Manual. These instructions are reiterated from time to time.

Factories closed and workers affected

894. SHRI R. ANNANAMBI :

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of mills, including textile mills, jute mills, large medium and small industrial units and other engineering factories which were closed and continue to remain closed till date, State-wise;

(b) the total number of workers affected due to closure of these mills and factories and the reasons for the closure; and

(c) the steps taken to solve the problem ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) The information which is being collected would be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(c) Both the Central and State Governments have been taking steps to get closed industrial units reopened through appropriate rehabilitation packages which include concessions, reliefs and financial assistance and also resolution of disputes, if any, through conciliation and arbitration as the case may be.

Production of butter and ghee

895. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated quantity of butter and ghee produced in the years 1985 and 1986, Statewise;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the production of butter and ghee in order to overcome the deficiency in the production of vegetable oils; and

(c) the incentives envisaged for the development of organised dairy farms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) As butter and ghee is produced both in the unorganised and organised sectors, no reliable data regarding state-wise production are available. However, on the basis of available information, the estimated production of butter and ghee by the scheduled industries on All India basis during 1985 and 1986 is as under :—

Item	Estimated production (in tonnes)	
	1985	1986
1. Butter	11584	11600
2. Ghee	21000	22000

(b) No, Sir. There is no such proposal at present.

(c) No incentives are envisaged for the development of organised dairy farms.

Draw of lots by Cooperative Group Housing Societies

896. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3661 on 11 August, 1986 regarding draw of lots by Cooperative Group Housing Societies and state :

(a) the dates on which action was initiated against each of the six defaulting Cooperative Group Housing Societies for violating the rules for not conducting draw of lots with prior approval of the Delhi Development Authority and Registrar of Cooperative Societies;

(b) whether complaints have also been received against any of the said societies for (i) not holding Elections as required under Rule 62 from May 1983 to June, 1986; (ii) not holding statutory Annual General Meetings in 1984, 1985 etc and not submitting audited accounts; (iii) holding of office by office bearers for more than two consecutive terms; and (iv) violating other rules, bye-laws, directives, etc; and

(c) if so, the action taken against these societies ?

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

[Translation]

Allotment of houses by Delhi Development Authority

897. SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons registered with Delhi Development Authority from the outset under different schemes but not yet allotted any house;

(b) the names of the schemes under which they registered their names and since when; and

(c) the time by which Delhi Development Authority propose to allot houses to these applicants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) 1,92,404.

(b) New Registration Scheme 1976
Special Housing Registration Scheme for retired and retiring persons 1982.

Special Housing Registration Scheme 1985 for Retired and Retiring Public Servants 1985.

New Pattern Scheme 1979.

Self Financing Schemes 1977-78

1978-79

79

81

82

85

(c) Even though efforts are made to clear the backlog at the earliest, no firm time limit can be given at present.

[English]

Preservation of natural beauty of Delhi

898. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the measures kept in view for preservation of natural beauty, ecology and aesthetic firmament while carving out and developing new colonies and urban development in and around Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : Urban Development activities in and around Delhi are carried out by the Delhi Development Authority and the other civic bodies within the framework of the Master Plan for Delhi.

Plans of residential, industrial, commercial and institutional areas are prepared after the physical surveys alongwith contours after making physical features existing trees etc. In the planning, due care is taken to preserve natural beauty and ecological balance by making provision of adequate areas for

parks, play grounds, open spaces as per standards laid down in the Master plan.

Adequate physical, social and economic indicators are also provided in the shape of water lines, sewerlines, drains, electric lines, telecommunication lines, street furniture (trees, quads, telephone booths, electric poles, sitting benches); plots for education, health, recreation, social security, social justice etc. as per norms laid down in the Master Plan.

Setting up of Betel Leave Research Centre in West Bengal

899. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Betel Leave Research Centre in West Bengal, which is producing betel leaves on a large scale;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) A Research Centre at Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Kalyani was sanctioned on March 21, 1983 under the Coordinated Research Project on Betelvine out of the Cess Funds of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. This Centre is now being continued as regular centre from plan resources alongwith 8 other Centres in different parts of the country in Seventh Five Year Plan. A sum of Rs. 6,88,100/- has been allocated for meeting expenditure on various items for this centre during the VIIth Plan period.

(c) Does not arise.

Interim relief to sugar mill workers

900. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) in view of a token strike call on 18 October last and an indefinite strike call by the All India Coordinate Committee of Sugar Workers, what steps have been taken by the Union Government to prevent such a country wide strike;

(b) whether any interim relief has been granted to the workers pending further discussion on the subject in the proposed indefinite strike; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c) Interim Relief to the workers of Sugar industry has already been granted on 7-8-1986. There is no proposal to grant any increase in the Interim relief. Action will be taken on the report of the final recommendations of the Wage Board.

Long Term Agricultural Policy

901. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to introduce a long term agricultural policy;

(b) if so, whether such agricultural policy is proposed to be introduced during 1986-87;

(c) if not, the time by which the policy is expected to be implemented; and

(d) the steps taken in this regard ?

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

The long term policy for agriculture is spelt out in Chapter-II-Development Perspective towards the year 2000 A.D. in the first volume of the 7th Five Year Plan Document.

The perspective plan for agricultural development will aim at maintaining self-sufficiency in foodgrains and attaining self-sufficiency in respect of pulses, oilseeds and fibres as also animal husbandry products (like milk, eggs, meat and wool) and fisheries. Its other objective are to maximise employment opportunities, promote conservation and environmental protection measures so as to arrest the degradation of the natural endowments of soil, water and other resources.

By the close of the century, the process of transformation implicit in the perspective plan will take agriculture to a level where it will be far more science-based and industry linked than now,

Besides the extension and intensification of research, the perspective plan also envisages the introduction of modern management techniques in relation to irrigation and agricultural extension services. Reform and re-vitalisation of the cooperative movement would form an important plank in the long term programme of agricultural development.

Mining projects affected by excessive power tariff

902. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the names of mining projects affected by excessive power tariff ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA) : The operations of the mining projects of Hindustan Copper Ltd., Hindustan Zinc Ltd., Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd., and Bharat Gold Mines Ltd., the public sector undertakings of the Department of Mines, have been

affected by very high power tariff rates.

National Commission on Urbanisation

903. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN :
SHRIMATI USHA CHAUDHARY :

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Commission on Urbanisation has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details of the report and the action taken till date; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof and the details of the studies made by this Commission till date and the time by which the report will be submitted by the Commission ?

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

(b) and (c) The Commission has assigned 9 studies on various facets of urbanisation, to different institutions. The Commission is expected to present an interim report to the Government by 31.12.1986.

Modernisation of Stockyards

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

(a) whether Steel Authority of India Limited has taken up a programme for modernising its major stockyards in the country;

(b) whether SAIL had introduced a

Demand Registration Scheme for consumers before designating/nominating officers in each plant to deal with select customers;

(c) whether computerisation programme has also been undertaken under this scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The demand registration scheme has been introduced with a view to streamlining the booking of orders in the Branch Sales Offices of SAIL. The scheme does not envisage designating/nominating officials at plant level for this purpose.

(c) and (d) Central Marketing Organisation of SAIL proposes to computerise its operations and they have engaged a consultancy organisation to prepare a project report for this purpose.

Dual pricing policy of aluminium

905. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTA-
NAIK : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representation has been made by aluminium utensil manufacturers to do away with the present dual pricing policy in the case of imported and indigenous aluminium; and

(b) if so, the details regarding their demands and the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Federation of Aluminium Utensil Manufacturers Association of India

has represented against the higher price of imported aluminium as compared to the indigenous aluminium. The price of aluminium is statutorily controlled and at the time of revision of price, the suggestions received from the associations are given due consideration.

Production of inland fish in Orissa

906. SHRI JAGANNATH PAT-
NAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to increase the production of fish in land waters;

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard in Orissa during the last three years; and

(c) the quantum of fish produced in the inland waters in Orissa, during the above period?

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

(b) Following are some of the important steps taken to increase fish production from inland waters of Orissa :—

(i) Under a World Bank Assisted Inland Fisheries Project, Fish Farmers Development Agencies (FFDAs) have been set up in 12 districts and 4 commercial fish seed hatcheries having production capacity of 77 million fish seed are under operation;

(ii) For the development of brackish water fish farming in Orissa, 5 brackishwater fish farms with a total area of 492.5 ha, and one prawn hatchery have been sanctioned.

(c) The quantum of fish produced in

inland waters in Orissa during the last 3 years is as under :-

Year	Quantity in tonnes
1983	50550
1984 (Provisional)	51225
1985 (Estimated)	51762

Implementation of special livestock production programme

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

(a) whether Special Livestock Production Programme is under implementation in the country;

(b) if so, the names of the States where this programme is under implementation;

(c) the extent of benefit given to the small and marginal farmers under the above programme; and

(d) the details thereof ?

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

(b) The names of States/Union Territories where Special Livestock Production Programme is under implementation are given in the Statement below.

(c) The Special Livestock Production Programme consists of two components, viz. (i) Rearing of Cross-bred female calves and (ii) Establishment of Poultry, Piggery and Sheep Production Units. The assistance for both the components of the Programme is on subsidy-cum-loan basis.

Under the Scheme (i) assistance is given at the rate of 50% to small and marginal farmers and 66-2/3% to agricultural labourers for feeding of cross-bred calves from 4th to 32nd month of age. Under Scheme (ii) assistance is given for setting up of poultry, Piggery and Sheep Production Units for which subsidy is given @ 25% to small farmers and 33-1/3% to marginal farmers and agricultural labourers.

In both cases the subsidy is subject to a maximum of Rs. 3000/- per beneficiary for participants other than tribals. In the case of tribal participants, the rate of subsidy is 50% subject to a maximum of Rs. 5000/- per beneficiary. Subsidy is also provided to meet the expenditure on health, marketing and insurance covers. The balance cost of the scheme is met through credit from the banking institutions. Thirty per cent of the beneficiaries selected under the programme are to be from the SC/ST communities.

(d) During Sixth Five-Year Plan the number of beneficiaries covered under the two components of the programme are as under :—

(i) Rearing of cross-bred females	— 207084 (PROV.)
-----------------------------------	------------------

(ii) Establishment of Poultry, Piggery, and Sheep Production Units.	— 145323 (")
---	--------------

Total : 3,52,407

Statement

Name of the State/UTs where LPP is under implementation

S. No.	Name of the States/UTs.
1	2
1.	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Assam

1	2
3.	Bihar
4.	Gujarat
5.	Haryana
6.	Himachal Pradesh
7.	Jammu & Kashmir
8.	Karnataka
9.	Kerala
10.	Madhya Pradesh
11.	Maharashtra
12.	Manipur
13.	Meghalaya
14.	Nagaland
15.	Orissa
16.	Punjab
17.	Rajasthan
18.	Tamil Nadu
19.	Tripura
20.	Uttar Pradesh
21.	West Bengal
22.	Mizoram
23.	Delhi
24.	Goa, Daman & Diu
25.	Pondicherry.

Modification of laws to enable land development banks to advance loans

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

(a) whether Centre has asked the State Governments to modify the laws to enable land development banks to advance loans for non-land based activities;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the State Government to implement the Central guidelines; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Central Government have requested the State Governments to amend the State Cooperative Societies Acts, Rules and Bye-laws to enable the Land Development Banks *inter-alia* to lend for non-land based activities. So far, the Governments of Karnataka and Kerala have effected the necessary changes in their Acts.

Use of chemical pesticides

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

(a) whether intensive use of chemical pesticides has resulted in the evolution of pests immune to chemical pesticides which are capable of greater devastation;

(b) if so, the steps taken to regulate the use of chemical pesticides; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to control such pests ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) In our country the consumption of pesticides is still very low as compared to the same in various other developed and developing countries. It is only of the order of 295

grams per hectare. This cannot be termed as intensive use of pesticides. No problem of evolution of pests having immunity to chemical pesticides at a significant level has been noticed yet.

(b) and (c) However, with a view to safeguarding against problem of resistance, insecticides belonging to different groups are being recommended for controlling pests and diseases. Besides, the farmers are further advised to apply insecticides according to the approved dosages and to follow the concept of Integrated Pest Management and resort to only judicious and need based use of insecticides.

Import of minerals

910. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the country is deficient in some important strategic minerals and has to depend on imports;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken to locate new areas to ensure self-sufficiency in minerals; and

(d) the details of new technologies being utilised for mining ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The country is deficient in antimony, cobalt, copper-lead-zinc, molybdenum, nickel, potash rock phosphate, sulphur, tin, tungsten, vanadium and rare metals such as selenium, tellurium, gallium and platinum minerals.

(c) The Geological Survey of India is carrying out search for new deposits and the Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited is assessing additional reserves of

copper-lead-zinc, tin, tungsten, nickel, potash, rock phosphate etc.

(d) The vertical crater retreat method and greater mechanisation have been adopted in large underground base-metal mines for increasing productivity, lowering costs and optimising mineral extraction. Electronic ore sorting is being adopted for rejecting waste from base-metal ores at coarse size. Beneficiation techniques are being evolved in the country for beneficiation of complex basemetal ores. For fertilizer and refractory mineral etc. leaching and other hydro-metallurgical techniques are being adopted for improving recoveries and by-product recoveries.

Identification of bonded labour

911. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of bonded labour identified and emancipated in different States and Union Territories during 1983, 1984, 1985 and 1986 so far, year-wise;

(b) whether it is difficult to identify bonded labour without the cooperation of the employers; and

(c) if so, the steps contemplated to secure their cooperation for making the bonded labour emancipation programme a success in the real spirit of the 20-Point Programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) According to the reports received from the State Governments, the number of Bonded Labourers identified and released during 1983, 1984, 1985 and 1986 (upto 30th September, 1986) had been 10,907, 10,569, 20,449 and 14,199 respectively.

(b) and (c) Identification is made on the basis of local enquiries. Cooperation of employers in this process is unlikely as

they would be offenders under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976.

**Coverage of hill States by Air/
Doordarshan**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a very low percentage of the population and area in the hill States/Regions, recognised as such by the Planning Commission, has been covered by the AIR/Doordarshan as at the end of the first year of the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the exact percentage of population and area covered in respect of all these States/Union Territories and Regions separately for each State/Region, by AIR and Doordarshan separately;

(c) whether any steps have been taken to provide Doordarshan and AIR coverage for an adequate percentage of population and area in such regions;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF

THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Five Year Plans of All India Radio and Doordarshan have included priority schemes for the provision of Radio and TV Service in the hill States and areas, which are sparsely populated. Therefore, it is more appropriate to provide such coverage by the formula of population. The coverage by Radio and TV at present and on the completion of the schemes included in the 7th Plan are given in the Statement-I below.

(c) and (d) During the 7th Plan Period All India Radio will be setting up 38 new Radio Stations in the said Hill States/areas. In addition the existing Medium Wave/Short Wave Transmitters would also be upgraded and new Short Wave Trs. provided at 23 centres. Similarly TV will also be setting up in a phased manner adequate number of High Power Transmitters (HPT) in the range of 10 Kilowatt and 1 Kilowatt and also Low Power Transmitters (LPT) of 100 Watt. The coverage as a result of the completion of these schemes has been indicated in the Statement-II below. The aforesaid has been provided for hills in the States detailed in the 7th Plan inspite of operational transmission shadow areas created for TV by the relevant height and position of the hill areas concerned.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Hill States/ Union Territories	Present coverage of population		Coverage of population after completion of 7th Five Year Plan	
		TV %	Radio	TV %	Radio
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Jammu & Kashmir	89	85	89	95
2.	Himachal Pradesh	44	75	60	96

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Nagaland	45	90	50	97
4.	Manipur	57	99	59	99
5.	Tripura	93	96	93	99
6.	Meghalaya	97	81	97	96
7.	Sikkim	60	74	95	80
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	12	75	35	98
9.	Mizoram	48	82	53	95
States/U.Ts. with Hill areas : coverage of such hill areas.					
1.	Assam	80	35	80	99
2.	Tamil Nadu	86	81	88	99
3.	Uttar Pradesh	84	40	92	98
4.	West Bengal	95	100	95	99
5.	Kerala	77	83	85	99
6.	Goa	92	99	97	98
7.	Karnataka	48	60	66	96
8.	Maharashtra	57	83	78	99

Statement-II

Sl. No.	Hill States/ Union Territories	Coverage of population after completion of 7th Five Year Plan
---------	-----------------------------------	---

TV	Radio
%	

1	2	3	4
1.	Jammu & Kashmir	89	95
2.	Himachal Pradesh	60	96
3.	Nagaland	50	97
4.	Manipur	59	99
5.	Tripura	93	99

1	2	3	4
6.	Meghalaya	97	96
7.	Sikkim	95	86
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	35	98
9.	Mizoram	53	95
States/Union Territories with Hill areas : coverage of such hill areas			
1.	Assam	80	99
2.	Tamil Nadu	88	99
3.	Uttar Pradesh	92	98
4.	West Bengal	95	99
5.	Kerala	85	99
6.	Goa	97	98
7.	Karnataka	66	96
8.	Maharashtra	78	99

**Provision of funds to Himachal Pradesh
for drinking water**

913. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Centrally sponsored schemes for supply of drinking water to the problem villages which are under execution in Himachal Pradesh are facing shortages of funds and there has been delay;

(b) if so, the names and location of all such schemes district-wise and the steps taken by Government to provide adequate funds for each of the schemes undertaken during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(c) the funds allotted to each scheme so far, alongwith the total estimated cost and the likely period of completion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) to (c) Water supply being a State subject, schemes for providing drinking water to rural areas are formulated and implemented by the States. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the States by providing financial assistance for coverage of problem villages under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) Schemes under Centrally Sponsored ARWSP are formulated by the States and approved by Government of India for implementation. Cleared schemes are taken up for execution by the States according to their own priorities. A Statement showing provision regarding funds released/allocated to Himachal Pradesh and the cost of schemes approved under the ARWSP is given below. Sufficient funds were available to the State at the beginning of 1986-87 for implementing ARWSP approved schemes. Rs. 630

lakhs have been allocated to the State under ARWSP in 1986-87. Rs. 315 lakhs have been released and the second instalment of Rs. 315 lakhs will be released on

the fulfillment conditions laid down for the purpose. Schemewise allocation of funds is being made by the State Government according to their plan of execution.

Statement

Statement showing funds released/allocated and cost of schemes approved under ARWSP to Himachal Pradesh

	Funds released/ allocated (Rs. in lakhs)	Cost of schemes approved (Rs. in lakhs)
Till the end of VIth Plan	3309.76	3648.03
VIIth Plan		
1985-86	909.84	543.87
At the beginning of		
1986-87	4219.60	4191.90
1986-87	315.00	582.339
	(Allocation Rs. 630 lakhs)	

Participation by Publications Division in World Book Fair at Frankfurt

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

(a) whether the Publications Division participated in the World Book Fair at Frankfurt during the current year; and

(b) if so, the names of titles published by the Division which were displayed on this occasion as also the result of our participation ?

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

(b) A list of titles published by the Publications Division which were displayed on the occasion is laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT/3183/86.]

The participation helped in projection of achievements of India. Negotiations have also been undertaken for sale of books and translation rights. The exposure of Publications Division books to the international market would help in general sales promotion as well.

Representation regarding merger of Song and Drama Division with Directorate of Field Publicity

915. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :

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

(a) whether Government have considered the representation from the employees of the Song and Drama Division including the artists protesting against the merger of this Division with the Directorate of Field Publicity during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the action taken on the representation; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay and the time, by which an action would be taken in this regard ?

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

(b) and (c) Final decision to merge Song and Drama Division with Directorate of Field Publicity has not been taken.

Splitting up of IISCO

916. DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to split up the Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited into two as a part of the revival package plan;

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

(c) the financial stake of the SAIL in this nationalised sick steel company ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) SAIL has so far invested Rs. 258.67 crores in the share capital of IISCO besides Rs. 185.90 crores by way of loan capital.

Development of N.C.R.

917. DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in the development of the National Capital Region Plan in its various spheres and the

infrastructure being built in respect thereof; and

(b) the financial outlay involved therein ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) The National Capital Region Planning Board was established on 28th March, 1985. Rs. 16.43 crores have so far been released on projects of urban development including land acquisition and provision of infrastructure facilities for various purposes, viz residential, industrial and commercial. In the 7th Plan an amount of Rs. 35 crores has been provided for the NCR schemes. The Board has prepared an interim development plan for the National Capital Region on the 29th August, 1986. The tentative cost of programme till the year 2001 included in the interim development plan has been worked out as Rs. 3040 crores.

Joint ventures for deep sea fishing vessels

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have framed a policy which allows joint ventures for the acquisition of deep-sea fishing vessels; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the objectives behind this scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) A draft policy on joint ventures in deep sea fishing with foreign collaboration has been prepared by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation.

(b) The details regarding the objectives behind this scheme would be known after finalisation of the policy.

Controlling vegetable market in capital

919. DR. B. L. SHAIKESH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of vegetables in the capital have gone up abruptly;

(b) whether it is a fact that the capitals vegetable trade is controlled by some seven to eight people who do not allow any one else to enter the trade because of high stakes involved and have strangled the vegetable trade; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to intervene and crack this hold and ensure cheaper and easy availability of vegetables in the capital by encouraging the formation of co-operatives and devising some other machinery ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) The trend of month-end retail prices of certain vegetables of common-

use in Delhi for the period from May to October, 1986 is shown in the statement given below.

2. During the lean months beginning May, prices of vegetables usually go up primarily due to short supply. Rains disrupt supplies of vegetables in Delhi. This year dislocation in transport system in some neighbouring States also adversely affected the supply position. Moreover, late blight disease in case of potatoes in Uttar Pradesh and Punjab and insufficient rains in main onion producing belts caused lesser production of potato and onion respectively.

3. The vegetables wholesale and retail trade is primarily in the private sector. Consumer cooperatives like Super Bazar and Kendriya Bhandar, Civil Supplies Corporation and National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) are supplying vegetables of common use like potatoes and onions through their retail outlets at reasonable prices. NAFED enters the market in the event of rise in prices. The intervention by these public agencies has had salutary effect in the vegetable market. The market prices are monitored and inter ventic measures taken through NAFED as a nodal agency.

Statement

Statement showing month-end retail prices of vegetables of common-use in Delhi referred to

(Rs. per kg.)

Vegetables	May '86	June '86	July '86	August '86	September '86	October '86
Potatoes	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.50	4.50	5.00
Onions	1.50	1.20	2.50	2.00	3.00	3.50
Ladies Finger	6.00	4.00	5.50	4.60	3.20	5.60
Tomatoes	2.80	5.40	6.00	6.00	4.00	3.60
Brinjals	2.00	2.20	2.40	2.40	1.60	2.60

Refractories project in Kerala

920. PROF. P. J. KURIEN :

SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:

SHRI T. BASHEER :

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

(a) whether Government of Kerala have submitted a proposal to set up a special Refractories Project in the State sector with a tie-up with M/s. Bharat Refractories;

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

(c) the decision taken thereon ?

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

(b) The Government of Kerala propose to establish a special refractories project in the State sector at Perumon in Quilon District. Technical assistance is planned to be provided by M/s. Tyazhpromexport of U.S.S.R. The project cost is estimated at Rs. 50 crores.

The proposed product-mix for the first phase consists of 9 types of refractory items totalling approximately 10,000 tonnes per annum.

(c) It is not considered feasible for Bharat Refractories Limited to tie-up with the State Government for this project due to financial and other constraints.

New wage policy for industrial workers

921. SHRI V. SOBHANA REESWARA RAO :

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any proposals to formulate a new wage policy for the industrial workers; and

(b) if so, whether productivity and other relevant factors will be kept in view while giving wage increase ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) No such proposal has been framed.

(b) Does not arise.

Loss to Madras Fertilizers Limited

922. SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :

SHRI S. M. GURADDI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Madras Fertilizers Limited, a public sector undertaking, has incurred a loss of Rs. 7.60 crores in 1985-86;

(b) if so, the main reasons for the same;

(c) whether Government propose to appoint any inquiry committees to find out the reasons for the loss; and

(d) the other measures Government propose to take to improve the working of the Company ?

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

(b) The Company incurred loss mainly on account of equipment and contract labour problems, less sales and high inventory due to difficult market conditions arising out of unfavourable weather and non finalisation remuneration for handling pool fertilizers.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The equipment and contract labour problems have been attended to and rates

of remuneration for handling pool fertilizers have since been finalised. The Company is expected to make profit this year.

World Bank assistance to public sector fertilizer projects for research and study of performance evaluation

923. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether World Bank has extended financial assistance for conducting research and study of performance evaluation in respect of different public sector fertiliser projects;

(b) if so, the nature and details of the research and study contemplated in respect of various fertiliser projects; and

(c) the steps being taken in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILISERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) to (c) The World Bank has not given any loan for conducting research and study of performance evaluation in respect of public sector fertilizer projects. However, the World Bank has granted a loan of US \$ 200,000 for financing a study to determine whether the scope of Management Information System in the Department of Fertilizers can be enlarged.

Use of unregistered pesticides

924. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO :

SHRI MANIK REDDY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Indian Council of Agricultural Research has been using and recommending some pesticides which have not been registered so far in the country;

(b) whether research on Neem, biological control and other alternate methods for control of pests by ICAR has been delayed; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research have been undertaking tests and trials of selected pesticides for generating data on their efficiency and safety. These data are made available to the registration Committee for considering the registration of the pesticides concerned from the angles of safety and efficacy.

(b) No, Sir. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has been promoting research on the use of neem for pest control as also on the biological methods of pest control without any delay.

(c) Does not arise.

Establishment of ship breaking yards at Paradip and Gopalpur

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

(a) whether Government of Orissa have submitted a proposal to the Union Government for establishing ship-breaking yards at Paradip and Gopalpur in the State;

(b) if so, the steps taken to approve the proposal submitted by the State Government; and

(c) the funds earmarked therefor ?

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

(b) The proposal has not been agreed to in view of excess Ship-breaking

capacity already existing in the country, compared to the ships available for breaking.

(c) Does not arise.

Employment to NALCO Oustees

926. SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Aluminium Company is likely to go into production in early 1987 :

(b) whether it is a fact that all the oustees on whose land the NALCO Project has been set up have not been given employment as per the directive of the Union Government; and

(c) the number of oustees who are eligible for employment, how many could be given jobs and how many could not be with reasons therefor and the time by which they will be absorbed ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) 189 displaced persons in Damanjodi and 18 persons in Angul have either been given regular employment in NALCO or were being given training towards this end. The eligibility of the displaced persons for employment is a matter of continuing evaluation. Some of the displaced persons are being trained so that they become eligible for semi-skilled and skilled jobs. Depending on their qualifications, experience and suitability for available jobs, they are being absorbed to the extent vacancies are available. The number of such jobs in NALCO being limited, it may not be finally possible to absorb all the displaced persons.

Drought in Orissa

927. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTA-
NAIK :

SHRI ANANTA PRASAD
SETHI :

SHRI M. RAGHMA REDDY :

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the unprecedented drought in the State of Orissa;

(b) if so, the number of districts affected, the extent of damage caused to crops, cattle and the number of lives lost;

(c) whether any Central Team was deputed to assess the damage caused in the State;

(d) if so, the main recommendations made by the Central Team; and

(e) the quantum of assistance provided to the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) In the preliminary report on drought situation submitted by the Government of Orissa, damage has been reported to crops in the districts of Kalahandi, Sundarbagh, Koraput, Bolangir, Mayurbanj, Keonjhar, Phulbani, Dhenkanal, Ganjam, Puri, Cuttack, Balasore and Sambalpur, on account of dry spell from August 22.

(c) to (e) No Memorandum seeking Central assistance in the wake of drought has been submitted by the State Government. Central Team is deputed to assess the damage on the receipt of Memorandum.

EPF arrears against jute mills

928. **SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :**

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK :

SHRI SIMON TIGGA :

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Provident Fund contribution arrears from the jute mills have accumulated in to crores of rupees;

(b) if so, the names of the jute mills and the amount of arrears against each at the end of 1985-86; and

(c) the measures being taken for the recovery of the arrears ?

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

(b) A statement giving the requisite information is given below.

(c) The question of recovery of P. F. arrears from jute mills was discussed at a meeting with the representative of defaulting jute mills in July, 1986 and the following decision was taken with regard to the recovery of arrears :—

(i) the jute mills will be regular in payment of current dues from July, 1986;

(ii) a deduction of 8 per cent will be made from the amount payable to the defaulting jute mills on all purchases on the Government account and the amount so realised will be adjusted against outstanding dues for the period prior to July, 1986. Further action is being taken on the above lines.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Mill	Amount of arrears (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	M/s Sree Ambica Jute Mills Ltd., Howrah.	239.17
2.	M/s Baranagar Jute Factory, Calcutta.	285.94
3.	M/s Hanuman Jute Mills Ltd. Howrah.	43.25
4.	M/s Kankinarah Co. Ltd., Parganas, West Bengal.	212.09
5.	M/s Naffar Chandra Jute Mills Ltd., Parganas, West Bengal.	19.99
6.	M/s Howrah Mills Ltd., Howrah.	237.00

1	2	3
7.	Delta Jute Industries Ltd., Howrah.	189.00
8.	M/s Magna Mills Ltd., 24 Parganas, West Bengal.	364.00
9.	M/s Caledonian Jute Mills Ltd., 24 Parganas, West Bengal.	20.53
10.	M/s Fortwilliam Co , Ltd., Howrah.	54.38
11.	M/s Gouri Shankar Jute Mills Ltd., 24 Parganas, West Bengal.	76.00
12.	M/s Agarpara Co. Ltd.. Calcutta.	100.63
13.	M/s Naihati Jute Mills Ltd., 24 Parganas, West Bengal.	118.94
14.	M/s Angus Co. Ltd. Hooghly.	318.25
15.	M/s Shyamnuggar Jute Mills Ltd., West Bengal, Hooghly.	382.74
16.	M/s Victoria Jute Mills Ltd., Hooghly	159.37
17.	M/s Nuddea Mills Ltd., Hooghly West Bengal	380.98
18.	M/s Gouripore Co. Ltd., 24 Parganas, West Bengal.	294.00
19.	M/s Kelvin Jute Co. Ltd., 24 Parganas, West Bengal.	340.31
20.	M/s Titagarh Jute Co. Ltd., 24 Parganas.	450.00
21.	M/s Bird Jute & Export Ltd., Calcutta.	18.00
22.	M/s Budge Budge Jute Mills Ltd., 24 Parganas.	148.00
23.	M/s New Central Jute Mills Ltd., 24 Parganas.	535.00
24.	M/s Dalhousie Jute Mills Ltd., Hooghly.	147.00

1	2	3
25.	M/s Eastern Mrg. Co. Ltd., 24 Parganas West Bengal.	130.00
26.	M/s North Brooke Jute Mills Ltd., Hoogly.	115.02
27.	M/s Wellington Jute Mills Ltd., Hooghly.	76.38
28.	M/s India Jute Mills Ltd., Hooghly.	60.00
29.	M/s Ganges Mfg. Co. Ltd., Hooghly.	20.00
30.	M/s Calcutta Jute Mills Co. Ltd., Calcutta-53	26.44
31.	M/s Bharat Jute Mills Mfg. Co. Ltd., Howrah.	101.64
32.	M/s. Empire Jute Mills Co. Ltd., 24 Parganas.	208.00
Total :		5872.05

Performance of SAIL

929. SHRIMATI GEETA
MUKHERJEE :

SHRI YASHWANTRAO
GADAKH PATIL :

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

(a) whether the Steel Authority of
India Limited (SAIL) has been showing
dismal performance during the current
year;

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

(c) the measures being taken to
improve the performance of the SAIL ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND
MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to
(c) It is correct that in the first six
months of 1986-87 the SAIL steel plants
have only been able to achieve 74% of
their saleable steel production targets and
SAIL has incurred a loss of about Rs. 132
crores during this period.

The major reasons for shortfall
in production were :—

1. Severe power restrictions from
DVC.
2. Problems of adjustment to chan-
ged work practices adopted to
achieve better organisational and
technological discipline.
3. Oxygen shortage at Bokaro due
to damage to a turbo compre-
ssor on account of an accident
in July, 1986.
4. Fire in July, 1986 in the new
captive power plant of Bokaro
putting Unit. No. I out of commi-
ssion.
5. Break down in Blast Furnace
No 6 of Bhilai during Septem-
ber, 1986 leading to its stoppage
for 19 days.

The losses have been on account
of the following reasons :—

1. Shortfall in production.
2. Due to non-availability of adequate power, product-mix as per plan could not be obtained.

The following steps are/have been taken by SAIL to improve production :—

1. Ensuring adequate availability of inputs of the right quality and in the required quantity particularly the coking coal including import of low ash cooking coal.
2. Optimisation and augmentation of captive power generation.
3. Systematic maintenance of equipment.
4. Strict adherence to technological norms.
5. Moulding a new work culture which focusses primarily on better team work and higher levels of discipline.
6. Modernisation and technological upgradation.
7. R & D efforts for improving productivity and efficiency.

In order to contain losses, SAIL Plants are endeavouring to :—

- (i) increase total production and also production of demand oriented products by diversifying their product-mix;
- (ii) upgrade the technological regimes as well as adopting, to the extent possible, of latest technologies at the time of modernisation/expansion of the projects;
- (iii) improve techno-economic parameters;
- (iv) improve yields of by-products

and attain better recovery of waste and secondary arisings;

- (v) reduce inventories and working capital;
- (vi) improve maintenance of plant and equipment for better availability;
- (vii) optimise captive power generation and energy conservation;
- (viii) ensure adequate inputs and of the right quality;
- (ix) modernise and refurbish existing ageing and obsolescent plants/equipments.

Autonomy of Steel Authority of India Limited

930. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :

SHRI S PALA KONDRA-YUDU :

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

(a) whether Government have decided to grant greater autonomy to Steel Authority of India Ltd. to bring about a basic change in its functioning; and

(b) if so, the details of the measures being taken in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government have decided to give larger autonomy to SAIL to further improve its functioning and to increase its accountability to Government. It is envisaged that an Annual Performance Plan consisting of annual targets and product-mix will be drawn up between the Ministry and SAIL, and SAIL will be held accountable for shortfalls in production, profits and proper maintenance of equipment. It will also be required to draw

up and adhere to a schedule of project implementation so as to ensure that progress is closely monitored. SAIL seeks to generate its own resources for capital investments. Based on this plan, SAIL will be given additional financial powers for capital investments and will be competent to sanction replacements and renewals of assets upto Rs. 50 crores and additions and new investments upto Rs. 20 crores. It will also be delegated powers to introduce schemes for incentives, rewards, voluntary retirement, retrenchment etc. subject to the total annual expenditure on these schemes not substantially exceeding their present percentage to basic wage and D.A. for the year

Strike by CPWD workers

931. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :

SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether workers of the CPWD went on a strike from 4 September, 1986

to press for their demands including the implementation of a judgement of the Supreme Court of 17 January, 1986 regarding equal pay for equal work; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to settle the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The workers owing allegiance to the CPWD Mazdoor Union went on strike on 3rd and 4th September, 1986.

(b) The list of demands submitted by the Union is given in the Statement below. The Government conducted conciliation proceedings with the Union and arrived at a settlement with the Union at 0030 hours on 5th September 1986 under Section 12 (3) of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947. In view of the Memorandum of Settlement the Union called off the strike with immediate effect.

Statement

Annexure referred to in reply to part (b) of unstarred question No. 931 in Lok Sabha for 10th November, 1986.

Demands of the workers

1. Absorption of muster roll employees in WC/Regular Classified/Regular Estt. Payment of equal pay for equal value of work from the date of respective employment.
2. Payment of extra wages under Minimum Wages Act, 1948 to Chowkidars.
3. OTA-Payment thereof in C.P.W.D. as per the provisions of Minimum Wages Act, 1948 w.e.f. 1-1-74.
4. Uniforms be supplied to all the workers on the workcharged establishment/regular classified establishment and muster roll workers.
5. Payment of Bonus @ 8.33%.

6. Issue of Soap and Duster to all the Industrial Workers including muster roll workers.
7. Re-classification of regular classified post to W.C. Estt. and raising of retiring age to 60 years of all the Industrial Workers.
8. Abolition of Zonal Offices in C.P.W.D.
9. Provision of Cycle in the discharge of duties by workers & increase of Cycle Allowance.
10. Provision of tools, tool kits to C.P.W.D. workers.
11. Provision of guaranteed government residential accommodation for C.P.W.D. workers.
12. Grant of 30 days of earned leave in a year to temporary W.C. Staff.
13. Removal of discrimination amongst muster roll employees and industrial workers.
14. Re-categorisation/classification of W.C. Staff and regular classified categories w.e.f. 1.1.73 on the analogy of classification of scheduled employment as per scheduled fixed under Minimum Wages Act, 1948.
15. Promotion of W.C./Regular Classified Staff-increase in avenues thereof.
16. Setting a-side victimisation of trade Union functionaries.
17. Stoppage of discrimination towards Nepal based workers.
18. Application of Workmen Compensation Act, 1983 to the employees of the Horticulture Directorate.
19. Grant of Night Duty Allowance.
20. HRA, CCA at Delhi Rates to Hindon Workers.
21. Abolition of Contract System.

Demand/availability of deep-sea trawlers

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

(a) the total number of deep-sea fishing trawlers in the country at present;

(b) whether there has been a spurt in demand for trawlers in recent years;

(c) if so, the target set for Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(d) the steps being taken to fulfil the demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) A total of 124 deep sea fishing trawlers are operating in the country in the commercial sector at present. Of these, 92 are Indian owned and the remaining 32 are chartered foreign fishing vessels.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It is envisaged to build up a fleet of about 500 deep sea fishing vessels during 7th Five Year Plan period.

(d) Some of the important steps being taken for augmenting the deep sea fishing fleet through a judicious mix of indigenous, imported and chartered fishing vessels are :-

(i) Clearance of import applications by an Inter Ministerial Fishing Vessel Acquisition Committee.

(ii) Providing funds on soft terms for acquisition of indigenous and imported fishing vessels.

(iii) Providing 33% subsidy on the cost of indigenously built deep sea fishing vessels.

Observance of holiday on 9 May, 1986
by Mother Dairy

933. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO:
DR. CHINTA MOHAN :
SHRI MANIK REDDY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state :

(a) whether 9 May, 1986 was declared a paid national holiday on account of birth centenary of Rabindranath Tagore;

(b) If so, whether Government orders in this regard were followed by Mother Dairy, Delhi, and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any representations from workers were received by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND COOPERATION IN THE MINIS-
TRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) A

No, Sir. It was only a closed holiday (in addition to the Gazetted holiday) in all Government of India offices including Industrial Establishments.

(b) Mother Dairy authorities had checked up with some of the other Public Sector Units like I.O.C., E.I.L., N.T.P.C. B.H.E.L. As they were not observing 9th May, 1986 as a holiday, the Mother Dairy also did not declare a holiday on 9th May. The position was explained to the Employees' Union when they had taken up the matter and subsequent to the discussion, the Employees' Union did not raise the issue again.

(c) No, Sir.

Second T. V. Channel at Calcutta

934. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA :
Will the Minister of INFORMATION
AND BROADCASTING be pleased to
state :

(a) the present position of the setting
up of second T.V. Channel at Calcutta
Doordarshan Kendra;

(b) the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for delay in this
regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA):
(a) and (b) The order for the 10 Kilo-
watts Transmitter for Calcutta's 2nd Chan-
nel TV service has been placed on the
indigenous manufacturers from whom the
supply is expected by mid 1987. Subject
to this, the 2nd T.V. Channel is likely to
be commissioned by September, 1987.

(c) Does not arise.

Cases of plantation labourers pending
in Labour Courts/Tribunals in Assam

935. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI :
Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased
to state :

(a) the number of cases of plantation labourers, pending for disposal in the Labour Courts and Industrial Tribunals in Assam;

(b) the total number of cases disposed of during the year 1985-86;

(c) the total number of labourers and industrial courts in Assam;

(d) whether Government propose to set up Labour Administrative Tribunal for plantation workers in Assam abolishing the jurisdiction of the Labour Courts and Industrial Tribunals; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (e) The matter primarily relates to State Government of Assam which is the appropriate authority in the matter. Therefore, the relevant information is not maintained in the Central Government.

Visit of Central teams to flood affected States

936. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

SHRI S. M. GURADDI :

SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :

SHRI SODE RAMAIAH :

SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD :

DR. PHULRENU GUHA :

PROF : RAMKRISHNA MORE :

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH :

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA :

SHRI K. N. PRADHAN :

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY :

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSAIN :

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :

SHRI R. S. MANE :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Central teams visited flood-affected States such as Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, etc. to assess the damage caused by recent floods there;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made;

(c) the extent of damages caused to land, crop and cattle and the loss so suffered, State-wise;

(d) the assistance sought and made available to those States;

(e) whether any additional demand was made by those States; and

(f) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Central teams have visited the flood affected States of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Rajasthan, Punjab, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana and Pondicherry.

(b) to (d) A statement indicating the State-wise extent of damages caused to life and property due to floods is given below.

Details of Central assistance sought by the flood affected States so far are as under :-

Sl. No.	State/UT	(Rs. in crores) Amount sought
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1226.50
2.	Kerala	210.77
3.	Rajasthan	35.99
4.	Punjab	77.73
5.	Maharashtra	20.29
6.	Pondicherry	4.96
7.	Uttar Pradesh	409.72
8.	West Bengal	272.28
9.	Madhya Pradesh	87.98
10.	Sikkim	31.77
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	16.23
12.	Bihar	211.96
13.	Assam	338.67
14.	Haryana	3.85
15.	Himachal Pradesh*	88.40*

(*including for drought)

On the basis of report of the Central teams and recommendations of HLCR thereon, a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 132.37 crores to Andhra Pradesh, Rs. 26.67 crores to Kerala, Rs. 7.59 crores to Rajasthan, Rs. 18.08 crores to Punjab, Rs. 5.86 crores to Maharashtra and Rs.

0.44 crore to Pondichery have been approved so far.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement

Statement indicating damage due to heavy rains/floods during 1986 Monsoon (Tentative)

S. No.	State	Districts affected	Villages affected	Area affected (in lakh hect.)	Population affected (in lakh)	Damage to Crops Area in lakh hect.	Value in Rs. lakhs	Damage to houses (in Nos)	Cattle lost (in Nos)	Human lives lost	Damage to public utilities (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	5058	9.06	76.30	8.53	40715	442000	17388	326	168874
2.	Assam	9	2752	4.26	23.45	3.22	98	322320	2420	15	NR
3.	Bihar	23	5986	16.72	70.60	6.65	8942	63290	491	85	996
4.	Haryana	2	130	0.25	0.38	0.13	237	980	4	3	100
5.	Himachal Pradesh*	14	11125	3.65	26.24	3.65	8340	397	113	10	1729
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	7	2106	NR.	1.43	0.24	120	20323	3880	48	202
7.	Karnataka	3	NR	Neg.	NR	Neg.	Neg.	59	32	16	42
8.	Kerala	14	NR	10.21	82.00	0.52	2998	192638	1915	65	9229
9.	Madhya Pradesh	34	5137	NR	7.25	1.80	1116	30385	14340	124	2826

10. Maharashtra	9	2132	0.41	2.18	0.38	674	27570	4229	49	575
11. Orissa	7	NR	2.59	29.86	1.42	NR	94771	184	11	2729
12. Punjab	7	563	NR	NR	0.50	NR	12550	15	7	NR
13. Rajasthan	3	NR	2.33	2.23	2.33	NR	9946	3171	44	NR
14. Uttar Pradesh	45	8925	10.34	59.41	6.45	25819	46290	725	223	19165
15. West Bengal	10	16717	18.03	134.02	4.22	13964	688064	2582	57	NR
16. Pondicherry	1	—	Neg.	NR	Neg	14	880	50	—	390
17. Sikkim	4	NR	0.15	0.52	Neg.	110	9746	NR	3	NR
18. Manipur	NR	323	NR	6.00	0.41	NR	9825	NR	NR	NR
19. Nagaland	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	750
Total	205	60954	78.00	528.87	40.45	103147	1972034	51539	1086	207407

NR = Not reported. Neg. = Negligible. *Including drought.

**Starvation death in Andhra Pradesh
and Karnataka**

937. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :

SHRI H. B. PATIL :

SHRI S. M. GURADDI :

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY :

SHRI D. N. REDDY :

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY :

SHRI S. PALAKONDRA-
YUDU :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state :

(a) whether the three-year old
drought in the States of Andhra Pradesh
and Karnataka has taken a heavy toll of
lives of the poor, old and destitute;

(b) whether Government are also
aware of the large scale starvation deaths
in these States;

(c) if so, the total number of deaths
so far reported in these States and the
reasons for delay in providing help to
them;

(d) whether any reports have been
received by Union Government from
these States; if so, the action taken by
Government thereon;

(e) the financial assistance made
available to these States; and

(f) whether State Government have
urged Union Government to sanction
additional amount for relief purposes;
and if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND COOPERATION IN THE MINIS-
TRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YO-
GENDRA MAKWANA : (a) to (d) No
reports of starvation deaths due to drou-
ght have been received from the States of
Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

(e) and (f) No memorandum seeking

Central assistance for tackling drought has
been received from the Government of
Karnataka in this year. The Govern-
ment of Andhra Pradesh have submitted a
memorandum in the last week of October,
1986 seeking Central assistance for tackl-
ing drought situation. The Memorandum
is being processed expeditiously in accor-
dance with the established procedure. For
tackling drought in the crop year 1985-86,
a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 103.14
crores (to be utilised by 30th September,
1986) was approved for Andhra Pradesh
and Rs. 112.46 crores (to be utilised by
30th September, 1986) for Karnataka.

**Adverse effect of scanty rainfall on
rabi crop in Karnataka**

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

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state :

(a) whether rainfall in Karnataka
during August-September this year had
been very low in comparison to the last
year;

(b) whether the shortage of rainfall
had further affected the rabi crop in
Karnataka;

(c) the total loss suffered due to the
shortage of rains in the State;

(d) the steps taken to meet the situa-
tion, and

(e) whether any proposal has been
forwarded by the State Government to the
Union Government to meet the shortage
of foodgrains ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND COOPERATION IN THE MINIS-
TRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b)
According to the reports received from the
India Meteorological Department, rainfall
in all the three Sub-divisions of Karnataka

during August 1986 was not only better than that in August 1985, but was far in excess of the normal precipitation. In September, 1986, rainfall had been deficient in Coastal and North Interior Karnataka, but it was still better than the precipitation in September 1985 in these two Sub-divisions. In South-interior Karnataka, rainfall in September, 1986 was far in excess of the normal precipitations. Recent rains in Karnataka are expected to facilitate Rabi sowings.

(c) and (d) Sowing of rabi crops in Karnataka are still in progress. As such, it is too early to indicate the loss in any suffered by the State due to inadequate rains.

(e) The State Government is presently allotted 50,000 tonnes of rice and 25,000 tonnes of wheat per month for public distribution system. In addition, special allotments of 20,000 tonnes of rice in June, 1986 and 10,000 tonnes of rice in October, 1986, were made to the State Government over and above the normal monthly allocations.

Modernisation of steel plants

939. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :

DR. G. S. RAJHANS :

SHRI AKHTAR HASAN :

SHRI D. N. REDDY :

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL :

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

(a) whether Government have issued any directives for speeding up the programmes of modernisation of steel plants;

(b) the extent to which the directives have been implemented to modernise the plants;

(c) whether Government have reviewed the performance of steel plants and if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) the steps taken for further modernisation of steel plants ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (d) The performance of the steel plants under Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) is reviewed by the Government from time to time and the decisions taken are implemented with a view to improve their performance.

The need to modernise the steel plants under SAIL has been recognised by the Government. The schemes for modernisation of Durgapur Steel Plant, Rourkela Steel Plant and Indian Iron & Steel Company have been formulated. The details of these schemes are given below :

Durgapur Steel Plant

Government have approved in principle the proposal to modernise the Durgapur Steel Plant and have also authorised an expenditure upto Rs. 25 crores for preliminary works. The Retailed Project Report (DPR) has been prepared, according to which the estimated cost would be around Rs. 995 crores and this would enable the plant to operate at its rated capacity of 1.6 million tonnes per annum of ingot steel against the present production of around 0.9 million tonnes per annum of ingot steel. Upto September, 1986, an amount of Rs. 10.94 crores has been spent. The 1986-87 budget makes a provision of Rs. 30 crores for this scheme. An allocation of Rs. 460 crores has been made in the VII Plan for this purpose. The strategy of modernisation is expected to be finalised shortly and work on some of the sub-schemes of modernisation is expected to commence in the first half of 1987.

Rourkela Steel Plant

Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) had formulated a proposal for modernisation and technological upgradation of Rourkela Steel Plant at an estimated cost of Rs. 831 crores to enable the plant to operate at its rated capacity of 1.8 million tonnes per annum against the present production of around 1.1 million tonnes

per annum of ingot steel. However, SAIL reconsidered this scheme and have proposed that in order to exploit the maximum potential of the plant, it should be modernised and expanded to a capacity of 2.3 million tonnes per annum at an estimated cost of Rs. 2040 crores. Government have authorised an expenditure upto Rs. 5 crores for taking up preliminary works and getting a feasibility report prepared for this proposal. The VII Plan of the Department of Steel has a provision of Rs. 360 crores for this scheme. Some of the inevitable and essential works are expected to be taken up next year.

Indian Iron & Steel Company (IISCO)

No funds have been allocated in the VII Plan for the modernisation of IISCO. Efforts are, however, being made to explore the possibilities of obtaining technical and financial assistance from Japan, for this scheme. As a first step, the Japanese Government is getting a feasibility report prepared for modernisation of IISCO. This report is expected by March 1987. Only after examining this report and arranging finances, will it be possible to indicate further details.

Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants.

Schemes have been formulated and are being implemented to remove bottlenecks that may stand in the way of their operating steadily at 4 million tonnes capacities and to further improve their techno-economics.

Production of oilseeds

940. **SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :**

SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is still facing shortage of edible oils and consequently importing it from other countries;

(b) if so, the quantity of edible oils imported during the last three years and the amount spent thereon;

(c) the special measures being taken to increase the production of oilseeds in the country to meet the demand;

(d) whether any studies have been made to increase the production of mustard and toria in the country, if so, the details thereof and the results achieved;

(e) the provision made for the production of oilseeds during the Seventh Plan period; and

(f) the steps taken or being taken to to fulfil the targets ?

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

(b) The quantities of edible oils imported by the State Trading Corporation during the last three Oil Years and value thereof are given below :—

Oil Year	Quantity (in lakh tonne)	Value (in Crores)
1983-84	16.34	1319.00
1984-85	13.68	1122.13
1985-86	10.17	428.75
(upto (September, 1986)	(Provisional)	(Provisional)

(c) The Centrally Sponsored National Oilseeds Development Project is in operation in 17 States to supplement the efforts

of State Governments for increasing oilseeds production in the country.

(d) The concerted research efforts have lead to the development of improved varieties of mustard and toria alongwith agro-production and protection technologies for different regions. As a result of these research development, the productivity of rapeseed-mustard has increased from a level of 411 kg. per ha. during 1979-80 to 688 kg. per ha. during 1984-85 and the overall oilseeds production has increased from 87.4 lakh tonnes to 131.0 lakh tonnes during the same period.

(e) and (f) The Centrally Sponsored National Oilseeds Development Project has a financial provision of Rs. 170 crores for the production of oilseeds during the Seventh Five Year Plan. Out of Rs. 170 crores, Rs. 100 crores is to be shared by Central Government and Rs. 70 crores by the State Governments. To achieve the targets, National Oilseeds Development Project is being implemented effectively in the States.

Accumulation of stock of fertilizers

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

(a) whether many fertiliser plants have been forced to curtail their production drastically to avoid adding further to the already mounting stocks;

(b) whether the position is so critical that a number of units may even have to stop their operations; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard alongwith the reasons therefor ?

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

(c) Does not arise.

Arrears of water and electricity charges against Ex-M.P.s and Chairmen of Government bodies

942. DR. A. K. PATEL :

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the arrears at present on account of water and electricity charges due from former Members of Parliament and former Chairman of various Government bodies; and

(b) the steps taken in this regard and the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) A sum of Rs 9.13 lacs is recoverable from former MPs as arrears of electricity and water charges as on date. Arrears in respect of former Chairmen of different Government bodies is not separately available with the New Delhi Municipal Committee.

(b) Following steps have been taken by the NDMC for the recovery of their dues :—

(i) Persuading the Members through personal request and correspondence;

(ii) seeking the help of the Chairman of Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha House committees.

As a result of the above, the arrears have been marginally reduced from Rs. 10.42 lacs as on 31.3.86 to Rs. 9.13 lacs.

[Translation]

Draw of lot for allotment of flats under HUDCO Pattern Scheme, 1979

943. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) when the draw of lot for allotment of flats under HUDCO Pattern Scheme 1979 was held last time by the Delhi Development Authority; and

(b) the time by which next draw is likely to be held ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Draw was held in October, '86.

(b) No exact date can be given when the next draw would be held.

Allotment of flats of State Bank of Indore in ASIAD Games Village

944. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of flats allotted to State Bank of Indore out of ASIAD Games Village complex, New Delhi;

(b) whether these will be utilised to open a branch of this Bank in the near future; and

(c) if so, by what time ?

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

(b) No sir. These flats have been allotted for residential purpose only.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Adverse effect of scant rainfall on foodgrains production in Karnataka

945. SHRI S. M. GURADDI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether scant rainfall has caused a drop in foodgrains output in the State

of Karnataka by 50 per cent during 1986-87;

(b) whether the State Government has forwarded its report in this regard to the Union Government;

(c) if so, whether the Union Government have examined the report; and

(d) the extent to which Union Government have agreed to help the State Government to meet the foodgrains shortage ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) As per the reports received from the India Meteorological Department, rainfall during the South-west monsoon (June to September) of 1986 in all three Sub-divisions of Karnataka State has been normal. Final estimates of production of foodgrain crops during the Kharif season, in 1986-87 are not yet due from the State and sowing of rabi crops is still in progress. As such it is too early to indicate any assessment of foodgrains output in Karnataka during 1986-87.

(b) to (d) The Union Government has not received any Memorandum for relief assistance from the State Government. The State Government is presently allotted 50,000 tonnes of rice and 25,000 tonnes of wheat per month for public distribution system. In addition, special allotments of 20 000 tonnes of rice in June 1986 and 10,000 tonnes of rice in October, 1986 were made to the State Government over and above the normal monthly allocations.

Consumption of fertilizers

946. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :
SHRI D. N. REDDY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage increase or

decrease in the consumption of fertilizers during the years 1983-84, 1984-85, and 1985-86; and

(b) whether it is necessary to import fertilizers to meet the country's requirements during 1986-87 and if so, the quantity likely to be imported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The All India percentage increase in the consumption of fertilizers during the years 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 is indicated below:

Year	Consumption (Lakh tonnes of nutrients)	Percentage increase over pre- vious year
1982-83	63.88	—
1983-84	77.10	20.7
1984-85	82.11	6.5
1985-86	87.37	6.4
(Estimated)		

(b) The demand for fertilisers in the country far exceeds the indigenous production. It has, therefore, been necessary to import fertilisers. During 1986-87, upto end of September, 1986, 12.17 lakh tonnes of fertiliser nutrients have already been imported. Some more quantity will also be imported during the remaining months of the year.

**Plan for boosting housing activities
in States**

947. SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether State Governments have submitted a plan to the Union Government to set up shelter financial corporations for boosting construction of houses in the States ;

(b) whether Union Government have examined their proposal and given their consent;

(c) what other assistance Union Government are providing to the States for housing construction activities under revised 20-Point Programme; and

(d) whether all the State Governments have been asked to prepare such Plans ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) Only Government of Maharashtra have reported a proposal in this regard. The same is linked with the setting up of National Housing Bank.

(c) Housing is a State subject and the Social Housing Schemes including those covered by 20-Point Programme are implemented by the State Governments/U.T. Adms. as per their requirements and plan priorities. Central assistance is given in the shape of block loans and block grants without being tied to any particular scheme or head of development.

(d) No, Sir.

**Bharat Gold Mines employees'
demand for pay parity**

948. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to consider the demand of Bharat Gold Mines employees for pay parity with workers in Copper and Zinc mines; and

(b) if so, how many workers will benefit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) The recognised Union of Bharat Gold Mines Limited has put forward a demand for revision of wages of BGML Workers on par with those of

other public sector undertakings] under the administrative control of Deptt. of Mines including Hindustan Copper Limited and Hindustan Zinc Limited. Negotiations between the management and Union are in progress.

(b) Any wage revision will benefit about 12300 employees of the Company.

Acquisition of land in Delhi

949. **SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large area of green land round about Delhi, which otherwise was provided for transfer to gaon sabhas, has been acquired by colonisers and converted into residential and commercial buildings; if so, the details of such lands acquired during the last ten years;

(b) whether senior officers of Revenue Department while making periodical visits to check percentage of entries in girdhawaris on the spot, as provided in the rules, fail to check such transfer of land to colonisers; and

(c) if so, how many such cases have been noticed by Government and what action has been taken against the delinquent officers and in how many cases, during the last ten years ?

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

Research of new wheat varieties

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

(a) the regions identified in the country for conducting research on varieties of wheat during the last ten years and the reasons thereof;

(b) the number of wheat varieties evolved during the last ten years and in which Research Centres;

(c) the new factors taken into account to discover new varieties; and

(d) the total average annual expenditure being incurred in this aspect and how is the same justified by changing over so frequently to new varieties ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Nine agro-climatic regions have been identified for conducting research on wheat varieties. These zones were demarcated in 1977 keeping in view the agro-climatic conditions, prevalence of wheat diseases and pests, popularity of wheat based cropping systems, and other factors.

(b) A total number of 36 wheat varieties have been released. Centrewise number of varieties are given below :—

IARI, New Delhi	16
IARI, Indore	2
IARI, Shimla	1
IARI, Wellington	3
IARI, Pusa	1
IARI, Bhowali	1
Lok Bharti, Gujarat	1
Sukhadia University, Durgapura	5
Punjab Agril. University, Ludhiana	7
Haryana Agril. University, Hissar	5
G. B. Pant University, Pantnagar	1
V. P. K. A. S., Almora	2
Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	6

G. S. Azad University, Agril. & Technology, Kanpur, 1

D. A. S. Camp, Dharwar 1

Gujarat Agril. University, Junagarh 2

Vizapur 1

(c) Higher yield potential, resistance to pests and diseases, grain quality and adaptability to various stresses are the main considerations in evolving new varieties.

(d) Total allocation of funds to All India Coordinated Wheat Improvement Project centres during the V & VI Plans was Rs. 119 lacs + Rs. 279 lakhs = Rs. 398 lakhs which amounts to an average cost of Rs. 39.8 lakhs per year.

Black, brown and yellow rusts are three major diseases which attack and damage the wheat crop. Each of these rusts has several races which keep on changing with changes in the varietal composition. This is one of the major factors which necessitates constant improvement in wheat varieties to make them resistant to new races of rusts. In addition, changes in cropping pattern adopted in different regions of the country from time to time also necessitate identification and adoption of newer varieties.

Loss to SAIL

951. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the rise in the operating costs of the plants of Steel Authority of India Limited which stood at Rs. 3294.25 crores in 1983-84 and Rs. 3797.98 crores in 1984-85 and what effective steps have been taken to improve the working showing the results achieved and relevant figures for 1985-86;

(b) whether SAIL plants are running in losses of Rs. 130 crores within a period of five months of this year;

(c) whether doing away of overtime by the managements have resulted in less production in SAIL plants; and

(d) if so, what steps were taken to deploy or recruit adequate staff and the reasons why the results are in negative ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) I. The operating expenses of the SAIL steel plants for the year 1985-86 amounted to Rs. 4493.47 crores as against Rs. 3797.98 crores and Rs. 3204.25 crores for the years 1984-85 and 1983-84 respectively.

2. The reasons for rise in operating expenses over the previous years are as under :

(i) Higher volume of production.

(ii) Increase in the prices of various inputs.

(iii) Normal increases in the employees remuneration and benefits due to promotions, annual increments, bonus and DA and increase in the DA component of wages due to revision of the neutralisation rate from Rs. 1.30 to Rs. 1.65 per point of industrial consumer price index.

(iv) Higher incidence of interest charges during 1985-86 mainly due to the withdrawal of the concession of interest holiday on Government loans allowed in full during 1983-84 and partially in 1984-85.

(v) Capitalisation of new assets leading to higher depreciation.

(vi) Higher incidence of interest charges in 1985-86 due to

withdrawal of concession of interest holiday on SDF loans allowed in 1983-84 and 1984-85.

- (vii) Higher element of freight equalisation, imposition of contribution towards EGFAF and increase in JPC Cess.

3. The production further increased in 1985-86 and this improved the overall working results of SAIL. The energy consumption had also improved during the year. During the year SAIL earned a net profit of Rs. 159 crores.

In order to contain losses SAIL plants are endeavouring to :—

- (i) increase total production and also production of demand-oriented products by diversifying their product mix;
- (ii) upgrade the technological regimes as well as adopting, to the extent possible, of latest technologies at the time of modernisation/expansion of the projects;
- (iii) improve techno-economic parameters;
- (iv) improve yields of by-products and attain better recovery of waste and secondary arisings;
- (v) reduce inventories and working capital;
- (vi) improve maintenance of plant and equipment for better availability;
- (vii) optimise captive power generation and energy conservation;

- (viii) ensure adequate inputs and of the right quality;

- (ix) modernise and refurbish existing ageing and obsolescent plants/equipments; and

- (x) intensify research and development efforts.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) At some plants, stoppage of over-time resulted in problems of adjustment to changed work practices adopted to achieve better organisational and technological discipline.

(d) Adequate manpower is already provided for the operation of the steel plant. Suitable redeployment and retraining is being carried out by plant managements to ensure adequate manning of plant and equipment at all times.

Child labour in mining and fire works manufacturing industries

953. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the International Labour Organisation has recently deplored that many children in the third world countries are still working in dangerous industries such as mining and fireworks manufacturing;

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

(c) the steps Union Government have taken to save the children from such dangerous industries ?

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

(b) and (c) The employment of

children in mines and in the manufacture of fireworks is already prohibited under the Mines Act and the Employment of Children Act, respectively.

Assistance to Maharashtra for Housing

954. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are aware that the Maharashtra Government are going to establish a State Housing Finance Corporation to solve the housing problem of the economically weaker sections;

(b) if so, whether Union Government propose to provide any assistance to the State Government in establishing the said Corporation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT ((SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Government of Maharashtra have informed that they are considering a proposal to set up a State Housing Finance Corporation.

(b) and (c) The proposal is linked with the setting up of the National Housing Bank.

Restructuring of Radio Programmes for mass participation

955. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether as reported in Hindustan Times dated 30 August, 1986 the then Minister had stated that "radio would prove to be more effective mode of mass participation in the development of the country while TV expansion had some inherent dangers;

(b) if so, whether following this statement the Ministry have undertaken any exercise to overhaul the existing programme format of the radio services; and

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

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

(a) to (c) The former Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting was discussing before an academic audience the comparative reach of Radio and TV and how the TV, being a visual medium, tended to leave strong impressions. It is, however, clear that the Radio would continue to be an effective means of communicating information, education and entertainment to the people at large because the signals can reach the interior pockets and also because the Radio sets are cheap, easily maintainable and also portable.

Keeping these considerations in view, the 7th Five-Year Plan of All India Radio provides not only for an increase in the total number of Radio Stations, from the present level of 92 to 203, after the 7th Five-Year Plan schemes are completed, but also specific schemes to make the programmes more attractive and instructive to the different audience groups. The total allocation for AIR's 7th Five-Year Plan is Rs. 700 crores for the development of hardware and software. After the 7th Plan Schemes are completed, the Radio signals would cover 97.5 per cent of the population.

Food situation in the country

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the observation of Dr. Borbue that a good and comfortable food position in the country is generating a sense of complacency and this is likely to create a set back;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon;

(c) what would be the Government's new thrust to not only keep up and improve the present rate of growth in wheat but accelerate the growth rate for other crops like rice, jawar, bajra, oilseeds and other cash crops; and

(d) the results of steps, if taken already, in this direction, during the last three years crop-wise and the projection for the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE. (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Government is not complacent due to comfortable food situation in the country. Efforts are being made to further increase the production of Rice, wheat and other crops through new researches. The focus

of attention is to increase the productivity through the use of quality seed, judicious use of fertilisers, efficient watershed management, need based plant protection measures, water harvest technology and price support operations etc. In rainfed areas measures being undertaken include Watershed management for moisture conservation to sustain double/inter cropping systems. Special programmes have been undertaken for increasing the production of various crops during the 7th Five Year Plan. These *inter-alia* include rice production programme in eastern States of Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, eastern UP and Eastern Madhya Pradesh; National Oilseed Development Project; National Pulses Development Projects and Watershed Development Project in rainfed agriculture to give a thrust to production according to suitability of the land.

(d) The production of various crops during last three years, targets for the current year and the terminal year of the Seventh Plan are given below :—

(Million tonnes)

Crop	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87 (Target)	1989-90 (Target)
Rice	60.10	58.34	64.15	65.00	73.75
Wheat	45.48	44.07	46.89	49.00	56.57
Coarse cereals	33.90	31.17	26.46	32.00	34.35
Pulses	12.89	11.96	12.97	14.00	153-160
Total food—grains	152.37	145.54	150.47	160.00	178-143
Oilseed	12.69	13.1	11.15	14.80	18

Land offered to ICAR institutes in Orissa

958. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of ICAR institutions in Orissa, location-wise;

(b) how much land State Government has offered and whether it was free of cost or with cost; and

(c) the offer made by other State Governments in respect of land offered to ICAR Institutes ?

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

(a) 1. Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack.

2. Central Institute of Fresh-water Aquaculture, Dhauli; Kausalyaganj.

3. Central Tuber Crops Research Institute's Regional Station, Bhubneswar.

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

Increase in land and building prices in cities

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

(a) whether Government are aware that in cities and towns land and building prices are going up and are beyond the reach of fixed income groups;

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

(c) whether Government propose to curb these prices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) Price rise is a general phenomenon caused by high inflation in recent times. It is more noticeable in the case of lands and buildings in urban areas because of fast rate of urbanisation and limited supply of serviced land. Various steps have been taken to increase supply of developed land and release it at controlled prices to curb the trend.

Loans to commercial concerns for acquisition of deep-sea trawlers

960. SHRI BHARAT KUMAR ODEDRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether commercial concerns were advised to acquire new fishing vessels and assured that subsidy will be given to Indian ship builders for constructing deep sea fishing trawlers;

(b) if so, the number of commercial concerns which were sanctioned loans and the subsidy given, State-wise; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Subject to availability of funds, loans are available to eligible Indian entrepreneurs desirous of acquiring deep sea fishing trawlers. Subsidy to Indian ship builders for construction of trawlers indigenously is also available.

(b) The state-wise break-up of such companies is as under :

State	Number of Companies
1	2

1

2

Gujarat

1

Karnataka

1

Maharashtra

1

Orissa

2

Tamil Nadu

5

Chandigarh

3

Delhi

8

(c) Does not arise, Sir.

*[Translation]***Basic amenities in rehabilitation colonies**

961. SHRI BHARAT SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether on-going works for the last five years in the rehabilitation colonies have not so far been completed and these works are completely at a standstill for the last one year;

(b) the time by which sewer line and water lines would be made operative in rehabilitation colonies and where sewer and water lines have not been laid, the time by which these will be laid; and

(c) the budget allocation made for rehabilitation colonies for the current year ?

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

National mass media policy

962. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the national mass media policy has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

*[English]***National Fisheries Development Board**

963. DR G. S. RAJHANS :
PROF. K. V. THOMAS :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a National Fisheries Development Board to coordinate the infrastructural requirement of the fish farmers and fishermen;

(b) if so, when the said Board is likely to be set up; and

(c) to what extent the fishermen in the country will be benefited ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. There is a proposal to establish a National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) to take up promotion and development work in the marine, inland and brackish water sectors.

(b) The project report for the establishment of National Fisheries Development Board has been received. The final decision to establish the Board is yet to be taken.

(c) The activities of National Fisheries Development Board would cover a wide range relating to development of fisheries which is expected to benefit the community directly.

Disparity in minimum wages

964. DR. G. S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have recently drawn up guidelines to remove regional disparity in minimum wages;

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

(c) the measures Government propose to take for effective implementation of the guidelines in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c) The Central Government had issued guidelines on regional minimum wages to all the State Governments/Union Territories on 6th May, 1986. As per these guidelines the entire country is being sub-divided into six regions. It is proposed that the regional minimum wages should be fixed employment wise for selected employments within the region. The matter will be pursued from time to time to ensure that the guidelines are effectively implemented.

Plan for development of pulses

965. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :

SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL :

SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a new plan for the development of pulses has been approved by Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the production of pulses likely to increase due to the revised plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. From 1986-87, Government of India have sanctioned a Centrally sponsored National Pulses Development Project during the Seventh Plan with the following components :—

1. Distribution of seed minikits of latest short duration improved varieties of different Pulses.
2. Organising block demonstration to educate the farmers about the production technology.
3. Laying out of adaptive trials of promising varieties on farmer's fields.
4. Biological control of the pod borers through release of Parasites etc.
5. Training of extension workers to educate them in organising the development programme on Pulses.
6. Strengthening of Rhizobium culture Labs to enable them to manufacture large quantity of culture for distribution.
7. Production of breeder/foundation seed with the help of ICAR, NSC & SFCI.
8. Setting up of dal milling units with the help of NCDC under cooperative Department.

9. Providing market support through NAFED at support price.

10. Staff & Contingencies.

(c) It is proposed to increase the production of Pulses to 15-16 million tonnes by the end of Seventh Plan.

Sonic designing of cities

966. **SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI** : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether noise pollution which has emerged as a major health hazard in urban centres, threatening millions of persons with a gradual loss of hearing, can be countered by the sonic designing of cities;

(b) if so, whether no city in India is sonic designed at present; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the sonic design and plan of Government in this regard ?

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

Yes, Sir. Noise pollution can be countered to a great extent by sonic designing of cities. Noise pollution can be reduced by proper land use planning, plantation of trees and zoning regulation strengthening the laws relating to industrial traffic and transportation and other noise pollution activities.

(b) No, Sir, at present no city in India has been sonically designed to prevent total noise pollution although there are zoning regulations as part of the master plan to control and regulate the location of industries as also roads, rails and air traffic etc., in the cities.

(c) Question does not arise in view of (b) above.

Fixation of price of agricultural produce by Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices

967. **SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government usually fixes procurement price of agricultural crops higher than those recommended by the Commission of Agricultural Costs and Prices; and

(b) if so, whether any change in the set up of this Commission is proposed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) The Government had in a majority of cases fixed the procurement/minimum support prices of different agricultural commodities at the level recommended by the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices.

(b) Changes in the set up of the Commission for Agricultural Cost and Prices are under consideration.

Production of coarse cereals

968. **SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have drawn up a scheme to augment the production of jawar, bajra, oilseeds and pulses during the kharif season this year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the State-wise break-up of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) A Central Sector Scheme

on millets including propagation of new technology and Centrally Sponsored Schemes on oilseeds named National Oilseed Development Project (NODP) and on pulses named National Pulses Development Project (NPDP) has been drawn up during this year.

(b) and (c) The Millets scheme is in operation in all the States and union territories of the country. National Oilseed

Development Project is in operation in 180 selected districts in 17 States having sizeable area under oilseed crops. National Pulses Development Project is in operation in 206 selected districts having potential for pulses production and future Development. The state-wise breakup of financial allocations of these three schemes are given in the Statements-I, II and III below.

Statement-I

Statement showing the Statewise amount sanction during 1986-87 under National Pulses Development Project

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	Central share	State share	Total
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	19.89	15.02	34.91
Bihar	28.24	21.51	49.75
Gujarat	22.56	20.46	43.03
Haryana	18.60	15.88	34.48
Karnataka	35.68	29.55	65.23
Madhya Pradesh	87.75	65.34	153.09
Maharashtra	44.23	35.74	79.97
Orissa	23.56	18.78	42.34
Punjab	5.05	4.13	9.18
Rajasthan	47.79	35.46	83.25
Tamil Nadu	16.52	13.67	30.19
Uttar Pradesh	96.63	73.12	169.75
West Bengal	8.76	6.56	15.32
Assam	4.31	3.70	8.01
Jammu & Kashmir	2.76	2.22	4.98

1	2	3	4
Himachal Pradesh	3.96	3.22	7.18
Kerala	3.76	3.22	6.98
Nagaland	0.88	0.74	1.62
Sikkim	1.41	1.11	2.52
Manipur	2.35	1.85	4.20
Tripura	2.40	1.85	4.25
Meghalaya	1.41	1.11	2.52
Delhi	0.29	—	0.29
A & N Islands	0.33	—	0.33
Goa, Daman & Diu	0.88	—	0.88
Arunachal Pradesh	0.16	—	0.16
Total All India :	480.16	374.20	854.40

Statement-II

Statement showing the Statewise amount sanction during 1986-87 under National Oilseed Development Project

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Govt. of India's share	State's share	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	229.3765	202.5565	431.933
2.	Assam	36.458	33.818	70.276
3.	Bihar	37.5525	32.6925	70.2450
4.	Gujarat	251.016	211.016	462.032
5.	Haryana	16.150	15.950	32.100
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4.6905	4.3265	9.017

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	2.515	2.015	4.530
8.	Karnataka	145.218	124.678	269.896
9.	Madhya Pradesh	140.346	120.886	261.232
10.	Maharashtra	120.920	104.020	224.940
11.	Orissa	55.127	43.967	99.094
12.	Punjab	23.2805	21.4805	44.761
13.	Rajasthan	103.652	96.992	200.644
14.	Sikkim	3.554	3.054	6.608
15.	Tamil Nadu	153.003	135.103	288.106
16.	Uttar Pradesh	86.188	74.978	161.166
17.	West Bengal	24.160	23.800	47.960
Total All India		1433.207	1251.333	2684.540

Statement-IH

Statement showing allocation of funds for on-going Central Sector Millets Programme including Jawar, Bajra, Maize and small millets

(Rs. in lakhs)

States/UTs		Minikits	Maize Demonstration	Total
1	2	3	3	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.610	1.223	4.833
2.	Assam	0.064	0.410	0.474
3.	Bihar	1.412	2.850	4.262
4.	Gujarat	2.018	2.040	4.058
5.	Haryana	0.844	0.080	0.920
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.152	0.410	0.562
7.	J & K	0.170	0.810	0.980

	1	2	3	4
8.	Karnataka	5.020	0.240	5.260
9.	Kerala	0.024	—	0.024
10.	Madhya Pradesh	4.840	5.950	10.790
11.	Maharashtra	20.190	0.410	20.600
12.	Manipur	0.040	0.160	0.200
13.	Meghalaya	0.040	0.240	0.280
14.	Nagaland	0.048	0.240	0.288
15.	Orissa	0.490	1.220	1.710
16.	Punjab	0.460	0.240	0.700
17.	Rajasthan	7.280	2.850	10.130
18.	Sikkim	0.068	0.120	0.188
19.	Tamil Nadu	2.100	0.240	2.340
20.	Tripura	0.016	—	0.016
21.	Uttar Pradesh	3.440	7.340	10.780
22.	West Bengal	0.150	0.240	0.390
Union Territories				
1.	A & N Islands	0.016	0.040	0.056
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.070	0.160	0.230
3.	D.N. Haveli	0.048	—	0.048
4.	Delhi	0.028	—	0.028
5.	Goa, Daman & Diu	0.036	—	0.036
6.	Mizoram	0.020	0.160	0.180
7.	Pondicherry	0.030	—	0.030
	Special Minikits	3.260	—	0.260
ALL INDIA		55.984	27.673	83.657

Development of Jabalpur

969. **SHRI AJAY MUSHKAN :** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Government has recommended Jabalpur to be in Madhya Pradesh Urban Development Projects, financed by the World Bank, besides the six towns where this scheme is under progress;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Renewal of contract of Fertilizer Units

970. **SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently some heads of Fertilizer Units in the Public Sector lost renewal of their contracts because the units had not been making any profit;

(b) if so, their number and the institution to which they belonged;

(c) whether prior to bifurcation these units were part of a Composite Company which was profit making and the losses accrued since they were bifurcated;

(d) if so, the steps being taken to make them viable either through merger with another company or make it self-reliant through substantial financial inputs, and

(e) if so, the steps proposed in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

(SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) and (b) The Chief Executives of public sector fertilizer companies are appointed by Government for a specified period. During the last one year, the specified term of the Chief Executive of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. expired and no fresh term was given to him.

(c) The units of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation were part of the erstwhile Fertilizer Corporation of India which was reorganised in April 1978. The Fertilizer Corporation of India was not making profits.

(d) and (e) There is no proposal for merging any of the operating units of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation with another company. However, other alternatives are under consideration of Government.

Complaints against National Seeds Corporation

971. **SHRI R. S. MANE :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints from the farmers of Maharashtra against the National Seeds Corporation; and

(b) if so, the nature of complaints and the action taken in the matter ?

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

(b) 1. The nature of complaints received is :

(i) Admixture in Wheat certified seeds of HD 2189 and Kalyansona distributed by National Seeds Corporation during 1985-86;

- (ii) Non-procurement of Sorghum CSH-5 and CSH-9 seeds.

2. Investigation into the complaints reveal the following facts :

- (i) The National Seeds Corporation distributed Wheat seeds of HD 2189 and Kalyansona in different parts of the State but the complaints were received only from the farmers of Shirampur, Distt. Ahmednagar. The National Seeds Corporation have collected the samples of these seeds from the farmers and the same have been sent for grow-out test to ascertain the genetic purity.

- (ii) The National Seeds Corporation did not accept the hybrid Sorghum seeds of CSH-9 and CSH-5 as the seeds offered to it contained diseased seeds, more than permissible limits, and admixture of male seeds, respectively.

Loss to SAIL

972. DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether SAIL is estimated to have lost about Rs. 130 crores in the first six months of the current financial year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether a major shortfall in steel production by Bhilai is costing the Railways dearly in terms of time and foreign exchange and the last minute let-down by Bhilai on its assurance to the Railways has compelled the latter to go in for imports of rails; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be

taken to revamp the SAIL and ensure that Railways' needs are met in time to prevent any further set-back to the important track renewal programme and foreign exchange saved on the import of rails ?

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

(b) The reasons for losses of SAIL during the current year are :—

(i) Shortfall in production.

(ii) Increase in the prices of inputs particularly of coal, power and ferro-alloys.

(iii) Non-availability of adequate power.

(c) and (d) Bhilai Steel Plant of SAIL had planned to meet the full requirement of 4 lakh tonnes of Broad Gauge rails required by the Railway in 1986-87. During April-September, 1986 Bhilai has supplied 81,600 tonnes; they expect to further supply 1,93,400 tonnes during October, 1986 to March, 1987, thus making a total of 2,75,000 tonnes during the full year. Railways have initiated action for import of 50,000 tonnes and another 50,000 tonnes, is also likely to be imported by them during the current year. Plans have been drawn up by SAIL to maximise production of rails during the remaining part of the current financial year so as to supply 2,75,000 tonnes to the Railways in the year.

Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme

973. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the measures proposed to remove certain lacunae in the Crop Insurance Scheme in order to make it broad based

to provide wider insurance coverage to agriculturists as at present it covers only loan part of the expenses; and

(b) the details of the proposed changes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) Under the existing Crop Insurance Scheme all farmers availing of Crop loans from Cooperatives, Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) for raising the crops viz., wheat, paddy, millets, oilseeds and pulses are covered. The sum insured is 150% of the crop loan.

Suggestions were received from State Govts. for making the scheme more attractive to the farmers. These are under consideration of the Government.

Vacation of Government accommodation
by VIPs

974. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that a number of V. I. Ps including Ex-Minister, Ex-Governors, Ex-MPs, Ex-Ambassadors/High Commissioners, etc. have been unauthorisedly occupying Government accommodation in the Capital;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) since when they are in unauthorised occupation and the arrears of house rent due from them; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to get the accommodation vacated and if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

Production of Iron ore in Orissa

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

(a) the number of iron ore mines in Orissa;

(b) the average annual production of iron ore in those mines;

(c) the quantum of iron ore out of that consumed by the steel mills set up in Orissa and other States; and

(d) the total quantum of iron ore sent to Paradip port for export every year ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The number of iron ore mines in Orissa that reported production in 1985 was 68.

(b) The average total annual production for the 3 year period 1983 to 1985 was around 6.3 million tonnes.

(c) The quantity of iron ore from Orissa mines supplied to the SAIL steel plants in 1985-86 was approximately 3.8 million tonnes.

(d) Quantity of iron ore procured for export through Paradip Port is as follows :—

1985-86 ... 18.8 lakh tonnes

1986-87

(April-Sept. 1986) ... 8.1 lakh tonnes

Fishing harbour at Astarang in Orissa

976. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to establish a fishing harbour at Astarang in Orissa;

(b) if so, the progress made in this direction so far; and

(c) the specific steps taken to expedite the implementation of the proposal ?

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

(b) and (c) The project has been approved for bilateral assistance from the Overseas Development Administration (ODA) of the Government of United Kingdom. The Government of Orissa have taken up the implementation of the project from January 1984. The Preliminary works viz. acquisition of land, drawing of power line to the site and construction of approach road, have been taken up. Progress on other works is temporarily halted due to the findings of a study by an ODA Consultant regarding the marine fishery potential off the project area. The ODA report is under examination.

Opening of Vocational and Technical Training Institutes in view of New Educational Policy

977. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any new scheme to open new Vocational and Technical Training Institutes in the light of recommendations made in New Educational Policy regarding vocational and technical training;

(b) if so, the number of new Vocational and Technical Training Institutes that are likely to be opened in the near future to implement new education policy on Vocational and Technical Training; and

(c) the steps Government are taking to gear up old vocational and technical institutes to meet the requirements of new educational policy on Vocational and Technical Training ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) The Programme of Action of the National Policy on Education 1986 envisages opening of new Vocational and Technical Training Institutes and gearing up existing technical institutes.

(b) and (c) Detailed schemes in this regard will conform to the Programme of Action referred to in (a) above.

Threat at blow up Rajkot T.V. Station

978. SHRI D. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a letter threatening to blow up the Rajkot Television Station was received recently; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any investigations have been made by Government in the matter; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; the action taken by Government to prevent such incidents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A K. PANJA): (a) Yes, Sir. The letter contained a threat that the Doordarshan Kendra, Rajkot would be blown up.

(b) Yes, Sir, through the local police authorities.

(c) The investigations revealed that the letter was a hoax. The Director of Doordarshan Kendra, Rajkot, has been asked to keep a close liaison with the local police authorities on a regular basis and seek special security arrangements whenever the local situation so warrants.

Decline in fish catch

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

(a) the quantity of fish caught from the Exclusive Economic Zone of our country;

(b) whether this catch is below our expectation and estimated demand; and

(c) if not, what steps are being taken to completely utilise the marine resources in the Exclusive Economic Zone ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Our sea fish landing during 1985 has been 1.72 million tonnes.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Some of the important steps taken to increase fish production from marine sector are as follows :

1. Motorisation of traditional craft.
2. Introduction of improved Beach/Landing Craft.
3. Introduction of improved designs of small and medium craft made of alternative material such as ferrocement, fibro glass reinforced plastics etc.

4. Encouragement of offshore and deep sea fishing by providing subsidy and soft loan for purchase of large fishing vessels and

5. Establishment of fishing harbours and landing centres.

Soviet offer of expertise for modernisation of technology in Bokaro and Bhilai Steel Plant

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

(a) whether Soviet Union have offered expertise in the modernisation and upgradation of technology in Bokaro and Bhilai Steel Plants in India;

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

(c) whether Government have accepted this offer and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c) Both sides are already cooperating and schemes have been jointly identified for achieving the rated capacities at the Bhilai and Bokaro steel plants, to remove any bottlenecks and to improve the technical and economic indices and the quality of products at these plants.

Livestock production programmes

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

(a) the amount granted to Orissa for the Centrally Sponsored Schemes for Livestock Production Programme in the Sixth Five Year Plan, the amount spent and amount allotted in the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) the districts in Orissa where Cross breed female calf rearing programme

will continue during 1986-87 under this scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) An Amount of Rs. 152.095 lakhs was released as Central share to Orissa under the Centrally-sponsored scheme 'Special Livestock Production Programme' during the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

A sum of Rs. 268.00 lakhs is reported to have been spent (Centre+State) during the Sixth Five-Year Plan (till February, 1985).

Statewise allocations under the scheme are made on year to year basis. The Central share released to Orissa in 1985-86 was Rs. 12.665 lakhs. An allocation of Rs. 20.292 lakhs has been made for the current year i.e. 1986-87.

(b) The cross-bred calf rearing scheme in Orissa will continue during 1986-87 in the districts of Cuttack, Puri, Dhenkanal and Sambalpur.

Centrally sponsored programme in Orissa for poultry, sheep and piggery

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

(a) the districts in Orissa where the three centrally sponsored projects on poultry, sheep and piggery development were undertaken;

(b) the amount sanctioned during the Sixth Five Year Plan and the amount spent during the period; and

(c) the amount earmarked for the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

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

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :

(a) The districts in Orissa where the three Centrally-sponsored projects on poultry, sheep and piggery production under Special Livestock Production Programme are being undertaken are as follows :—

Poultry :	(1) Cuttack
	(2) Puri
	(3) Sambhalpur

Sheep :	(1) Bolangir
---------	--------------

Piggery :	(1) Koraput
	(2) Keonjhar

(b) A sum of Rs. 152.095 lakhs was released as Central share during the Sixth Five Year Plan for Special Livestock Production Programme as a whole including Poultry, Piggery and Sheep components to Orissa.

A sum of Rs. 268.0 lakhs (Central & State) has been spent on the scheme (SLPP) during the Sixth Five Year Plan (till February '85).

(c) Statewise allocations are made on year to year basis. A sum of Rs 12.665 lakhs was released as Central share during 1985-86. The allocation made for the year 1986-87 is Rs. 20.992 lakhs.

Controversy over environment of Gandhamardan Bauxite Project in Orissa

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

(a) whether controversy over the Gandhamardan Bauxite Project in Orissa regarding environment has been solved :

(b) the amount spent so far on this project; and

(c) when the work on the project

was started and when it was stopped due to environmental objections ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c) The Gandhamardan Bauxite Project of Bharat Aluminium Company Limited was sanctioned by Government on July 26, 1982. The Department of Environment issued their provisional clearance on 20th August, 1982. The final environmental clearance from the Department of Environment is awaited. A sum of Rs 23 23 crores has already been spent upto September, 1986. From February, 1986 Gandhamardan Bauxite Project attracted a great deal of attention in the National Press and several representations were received from environmental activists as well as from college teachers and students urging that BALCO should not be allowed to start mining operations in Gandhamardan Hills, on the apprehension that the mining operations will damage the ecology and environment in the hill area. The local agitation has caused a set-back in the progress of construction work of the project. The Government of India has appointed a three member High Level Committee of Experts on 5.9.1986 headed by Dr. B. D. Nag Chaudhuri, former Vice Chancellor, Jawaharlal Nehru University to study in-depth the impact of the proposed development of Gandhamardan Bauxite deposit in Orissa on ecology and environment including the water falls, streams, medicinal herbs, plants, temples and tribals. A final view will be taken by Govt. of India after the receipt of recommendations of high Level Committee of Experts.

Central Industrial Tribunals and Labour Courts

984. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Central Industrial Tribunals-cum-Labour Courts functioning in the country; and

(b) the number of cases that have dealt with so far by these courts and how many cases are pending till date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) There are ten Central Government Industrial Tribunals-cum-Labour Courts in the country. Another new Central Government Industrial Tribunal cum Labour Court has been sanctioned recently.

(b) These Industrial Tribunals-cum-Labour Courts have disposed of 5338, 3780 and 2794 cases/applications during the years 1983, 1984 and 1985 respectively and 1527 cases/applications during the period from 1.1.1986 to 30.6.1986. 4651 Cases/applications were pending as on 30.6.1986.

Restructure of wage board for journalists and non-journalists

985. SHRI SIMON TIGGA :

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to restructure the wage board for journalists and non-journalists with a new chairman:

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Strike by film industry in Maharashtra

986. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the entire film industry in Maharashtra has gone on strike indefinitely;

(b) if so, the details of this grievances of the industry workers;

(c) the steps being taken by Union Government to provide relief to the industry and also to protect the workers engaged in the industry from starvation; and

(d) the loss likely to be suffered by film industry as a result of the strike?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA): (a) and (b) The film industry in Maharashtra has by and large gone on an indefinite strike since 10th October, 1986. The details of demands according to the Action Committee of the Maharashtra Film Industry are as given in the statement below.

(c) The demands made by the film industry concern the Government of Maharashtra and are, therefore, to be considered by them. However, as the Central Government is keen that the strike should end at the earliest and an agreed solution found to the problems faced by the film industry, discussions were held with the Chief Minister of Maharashtra and also the representatives of the Action Committee, an agreed solution was arrived at but finally the matter could not be solved. Efforts are still on to resolve the issue keeping in view the interest of Film Industry particularly the workers engaged therein.

(d) The Central Government has not made any assesment of the loss suffered by the film industry as a result of the strike

Statement

1. Withdrawal of the new Sales Tax on the Film Industry and reduction of Sales Tax on raw-films.

2. Reduction of the Entertainment Tax Rates and Abolition of Surcharge on cinema tickets.

3. Permission to the Exhibitors to recover tax-free service charge from cinegoers.

4. Reduction in the existing rates of electricity tariff which should be charged at concessional rate.

5. Establishment of special courts and special police cell to try video piracy cases.

6. Tax Holiday for new cinemas and subsidy for renovation of existing Cinemas, as given in other States.

7. Allotment of Land to the Film Industry in the Film City.

8. Permission to existing and new cinemas for construction of commercial complex to make cinemas economically viable or allow demolition of cinemas as allowed in other States.

9. Cash incentives and/or subsidy for all films produced in the State of Maharashtra.

Water project for Madras and Hyderabad

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

(a) whether the UNDP has approved a project for development and management of water resources in Madras recently;

(b) if so, the details of financial assistance provided by the United Nations for the purpose;

(c) the time by which the project is expected to be completed and the extent

to which it shall meet the water requirements; and

(d) whether a similar project for Hyderabad, the twin city, is also under consideration of Government and the United Nations, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, in September, 1986.

(b) The UNDP's input for this Project would be US \$ 619.650 as per details given below :—

Personnel	US \$	400.650
Training		120,000
Equipment		79,000
Miscellaneous		20,000
Total	US \$	619,650

(c) The project is expected to be completed within a period of 2 years and 6 months with the estimated starting date in November, 1986. While the longterm objective is to increase the per capita consumption from the present 60-70 litres to 125-150 litres per day in the 1990's, the immediate objectives will be as under :—

- (i) enable the METROWATER to plan, design and implement water schemes for satisfying the water supply requirements of Madras through the 1990's; (ii) provide METROWATER with designs of specific works such as non-conventional water resources, water quality, control and management, waste water treatment and use, leak detection, water legislation and the use of computers (iii) build within METROWATER a capacity and infrastructure to deal with modern methods of water resources planning, development and manage-

ment; and (iv) to train national professionals.

- (d) No similar project to be assisted by UNDP is under consideration for the twin city of Hyderabad as it has not been included in the Country Programme of UNDP.

Supply of quality seeds to farmers

988. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether seeds given to the farmers by State Seeds Corporations are neither of good quality nor given in time, resulting in reduction in crop production and heavy losses to the farmers;

(b) if so, whether a high powered committee has been set up to find out the causes;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION, IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDKA MAKWANA) : (a) The Government of India have not received any complaints that the seeds supplied by the State Seeds Corporations to the farmers are neither of good quality nor given in time.

(b) No, Sir.

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

Production of pulses

989. SHRI BIRINDER SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total production of pulses in kharif, 1986;

(b) the target set for rabi, 1987; and

(c) the steps taken to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Final estimates of production of Kharif pulses for 1986 have not yet become due.

(b) Target of pulses production set for 1986-87 is 14 million tonnes. The Planning Commission do not fix seasonwise break-up, of the annual targets. The operational target set by Ministry of Agriculture for Rabi 1987 is tentatively fixed at 8.4 million tonnes.

(c) The following steps are being taken to achieve the target set for 1986-87.

(i) Introduction of pulse crops in irrigated farming system;

(ii) Bringing of additional area under

(a) short duration varieties of urd, moong etc. in rice fallows by utilising the residual moisture in rabi seasons;

(b) in summer season with irrigation after oilseeds; sugarcane, potato, and wheat and

(c) in rabi under lentil;

(iii) Inter-cropping of arhar in soyabean, bajra, cotton, sugarcane and groundnut both under irrigated and unirrigated conditions;

(iv) Encouraging the cultivation of pluses to replace Kesari dal;

(v) Multiplication and use of improved seeds;

(vi) Adoption of plant protection measures;

(vii) Use of phosphatic fertilisers and rhizobium culture;

(viii) Improved post-harvest technology;

(ix) Adoption of appropriate public policies including pricing and marketing of pulses.

Non-clearance of imported steel billets at Visakhapatnam port

990. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether over 30,000 tonnes of imported steel billets worth Rs. 10 crore ordered by the SAIL have been lying uncleared at the Visakhapatnam port for months together;

(b) if so, the reasons for non-clearance of the stock of imported steel billets and the extent of loss likely to be suffered as a result thereof; and

(c) the purpose for which such a huge stock of steel billets was imported?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b) Approximately 35,000 tonnes of billets imported by Canalising Agency MMTC on account of SAIL was received at Visakhapatnam Port by middle of June, 1986. The entire quantity was cleared from the port and transported to stockyard of SAIL at Vizag. About 5,000 tonnes of these billets were sent to the SAIL steel plants for conversion into finished products. Since the materials supplied by the overseas supplies were found not to conform to the specification ordered by SAIL, the materials could not be used by SAIL and

further movement of these billets from Vizag was suspended.

SAIL have lodged a claim of MMTC, the Canalising Agency, for Rs. 17.37 crores excluding storage charges @ Rs. 10/- per tonne per month and interest @ 18.12% per annum chargeable upto the date of actual settlement of claim.

(c) The billets were imported for conversion to finished steel in SAIL plants to augment supply of such steel in the domestic market.

Bidi Workers Welfare Fund

991. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether any plans have been formulated for utilisation of the Bidi Worker's Welfare Fund;

(b) whether the welfare programme is to be executed directly by the Union Government or by the State Governments concerned; and

(c) the major programmes and activities under implementation as well as expected to be taken up in Bihar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Beedi Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1976 provides for undertaking welfare measures for those engaged in the beedi industry.

(b) By the Union Government.

(c) Medical care and education are the major programmes. Other activities are :

(i) Rs. 4 lakhs were given as scholarships in 1985-86 as against Rs. 3.22 lakhs in 1983-84 and Rs. 3.88 lakhs in 1984-85.

(ii) A new scheme for supply of one set of dress to children of beedi workers studying in class I has been introduced.

(iii) There are 11 static/static-cum mobile dispensaries. There are schemes for provision of spectacles, and for treatment of T.B. and Cancer, etc.

(iv) As on 31-12-85, assistance has been given to 32 Beedi Workers to build their own houses.

(v) Cinema shows are held through mobile cinema units of the Welfare Fund Organisation for the recreation of the workers. Sport meets etc. are also organised.

Grievance management arrangements in industrial establishments

992. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the grievance management arrangements in industrial establishments do not have rules generally accepted by all resulting in less productivity and strained labour management relations.

(b) whether the National Labour Institute was requested to conduct a study and suggest a procedure for speedy settlement of the grievances; and

(c) - If so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) Under the Code of Discipline in Industry, the managements and the Unions which have accepted the Code are to establish, on a mutually agreed basis, a Grievance Procedure which will ensure a speedy and full investigation leading to a settlement. Such a Grievance Procedure is required to be set up in all

industrial establishments on the lines of the Model Grievance Procedure evolved under the Code with such modifications as might be required to suit the specific requirements of individual establishments.

Under section 7 of the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1982, employers of certain industrial establishments are required to set up Grievance Settlement Authorities in accordance with the rules made thereunder for settlement of industrial disputes connected with an individual workman employed in the establishment concerned. This provision has not been enforced. It is, therefore, not statutorily obligatory on the employers to set up Grievance Settlement Authorities under the Act.

(b) and (c) The National Labour Institute was requested to undertake a study of the functioning of the Grievance Redressal Mechanism in certain selected industries and to hold a Seminar thereafter. The study has been conducted and the seminar held. A perusal of the study revealed that there was reluctance on the part of the managements, both in public and private sectors, as well as trade unions to statutory arrangements. In the Seminar also there was no unanimity on the subject.

Study conducted by ASCI on IRDP

993. SHRI RAM DHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a study of Integrated Rural Development Programme conducted by the Administrative Staff College of India has shown that the programme has been ineffective in alleviating rural poverty due to administrative laxity, inadequate planning and political interference;

(b) if so, the recommendations of the team conducting the study to set right the anomalies; and

(c) the action taken on various recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) & (b) Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI) had, over two years back, conducted a study titled "Rural Development in India—an Overview". The purpose of the study was to provide an overview with a macro perspective of the major rural development activities taking place in the country.

The study was based on secondary data sources, supplemented by interviews with eminent policy makers, administrators academicians knowledgeable in rural development and leaders of voluntary organisation.

As per the findings of the study, the major concerns with regard to IRDP are inadequate block plans, questionable methods used in selection of beneficiaries as well as the viability and durability of activities undertaken by them. The study recommended that if these issues are resolved through policies and guidelines, IRDP can undoubtedly be an important and effective programme for removal of rural poverty in the next Five Year Plan.

(c) In order to obviate the deficiencies pointed out by various evaluation studies conducted during the Sixth Plan and to improve the implementation of IRDP, the following steps have been taken in the Seventh Plan :-

(1) A higher investment per family including package of assistance to enable proper return on investment for new beneficiaries;

(2) Supplemental does of assistance to those families during VIth Plan who have not been able to cross the poverty line, for no fault of their own;

(3) The approach of uniformity has been changed to one of selectivity based on poverty incidence;

- (4) Identification of beneficiaries must involve the people's representatives much more closely;
- (5) Efforts to improve the linkages through identifying bodies at district level for this purpose or the establishment of District Supply and Marketing Societies;
- (6) Increasing the coverage of women beneficiaries to 30%;
- (7) Initiating a new scheme for the proper coordination of the training effort through the establishment of Composite Rural Training and Technology Centres;
- (8) 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 submitted its report which is under examination;
- (9) Improvement in the functioning of banks, particularly at the grass-root level;
- (10) Creating a better climate of awareness of beneficiaries and their proper organisation;
- (11) A greater involvement of voluntary agencies for implementation of IRDP schemes, including TRYSEM, to enable new types of family oriented projects to be implemented in a most effective manner;
- (12) A new system of concurrent evaluation of the basis taking up 36 districts, 72 blocks and from each block a group of 10 current beneficiaries and 10 beneficiaries who received assistance two years ago, per month has been

introduced to have a closer monitoring of the programme.

- (13) The poverty line has been kept at Rs. 6400. The income of the assisted families is to be raised to this level;
- (14) 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.

Advertisements on noodle variety fast foods

994. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of increasing advertisements of noodle variety fast foods urging the mothers to adopt them for children;

(b) whether Government have ascertained the ingredients of these processed foods flavour-full bottled sauces etc. before permitting the advertisements on the T.V.; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c) Doordarshan accepts only such advertisements as are permitted by the Code for Commercial Advertisements prescribed for Television.

Supply of rice to Andhra Pradesh for floods relief

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

(a) whether the grant of 50,000 tonnes of rice to Andhra Pradesh, announced by the Prime Minister on his visit to the State after recent floods, was a suo-moto grant; and

(b) if not, whether the State Government is expected to pay for the said relief?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) The State Government had requested for allotment of additional 50,000 tonnes of rice for the Public Distribution System. The Prime Minister sanctioned allotment of this additional quantity which has been released to the State Government on normal terms.

Constitution of National and State Labour Committees

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

(a) whether Government have decided to amend Industrial Dispute Act of 1947 in order to constitute National Labour Committee and State Labour Committees; and

(b) if so, whether almost all Central Trade Unions have sharply reacted and opposed this move of the Government at the recently held Labour Standing Council meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) Some proposals for amendment to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 including the proposal for setting up of Industrial Relations Commissions/High Powered Tribunal both at the Centre and in the States were considered by the Standing Labour Committee at its meeting held on 22nd and 23rd September, 1986. There was wide range of exchange of views from the members

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

Production loss in Steel Plants

997. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK :

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :

SHRI SUBASH YADAV :

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :

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

(a) the quantum of production loss in Bokaro, Durgapur and Alloy Steel Plants due to power restrictions by the Damodar Valley Corporation in 1986-87, month-wise and Plant-wise;

(b) how Government and Steel Authority of India Limited are going to apportion the loss of steel production in these plants between Damodar Valley Corporation and the steel plants;—

(c) whether the Damodar Valley Corporation will be asked to compensate the SAIL, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to meet the situation and avoid such loss to the steel plants?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The month-wise production loss of saleable steel at Bokaro and Durgapur Steel Plants and of ingot steel at Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur, in 1986-87 so far, mainly on account of power drawal restrictions imposed by Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) has been as under :—

(Unit '000 Tonnes)

Month	Bokaro Steel Plant	Durgapur Steel Plant	Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur
April, 1986	7.7	1.0	0.12
May, 1986	47.8	2.6	0.15
June, 1986	30.7	4.6	0.62
July, 1986	61.7	18.1	1.71
August, 1986	75.2	45.0	5.81
September, 1986	23.6	8.6	0.85
October, 1986	6.6	2.9	0.32
	Total 253.3	82.8	9.58

(b) Production of saleable steel at Bokaro and Durgapur Steel Plants is possible only with adequate availability of DVC power. The installed captive power generation mainly serves to take care of the essential category loads, safety of equipment and partly for the iron and steel zone.

(c) No, Sir. The contract between the parties does not provide for compensation for failures to supply adequate power as per agreed demand.

(d) The power supply position to the steel sector is under constant review at the Inter-Ministerial level. Steps have also been taken for transfer of additional power from other grids to the DVC to the extent possible.

As a long-term measure and in order to reduce the extent of dependence of steel plants on external power supply, additional captive generating capacities are being created by setting up a (3×60 MW) Captive Power Plant at Bokaro Steel Plant and a (2×60 MW) Captive

Power Plant at Durgapur Steel Plant (this will also cater to the requirements of Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur).

Employees Provident Fund arrears

998 SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of arrears of employees provident fund due industry-wise as on 31 March, 1986 as compared to the last position on 31 March, 1985;

(b) the reasons for the increase in arrears, if any; and

(c) the measures taken/proposed to be taken to recover the arrears ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) The total amount of Provident Fund arrears in respect of unexempted establishments industry-wise was as given below :—

Industry	Amount of arrears	
	As on 31.3.85	As on 31.3.86
	(Rs. in Crores)	
1. Textiles	21.80	24.57
2. Electrical, Mechanical & General Engg.	10.01	8.50
3. Sugar	5.16	5.14
4. Tea & Tea Plantations	1.95	1.87
5. Trading & Commercial.	1.60	2.13
6. Newspapers	0.66	0.72
7. Heavy & Fine Chemicals	0.58	0.63
8. Iron and Steel	0.58	0.58
9. Road Motor Transport	0.53	0.53
10. Jute	0.45	0.81
11. Others	8.98	12.82
Total :	52.30	58.30

(b) The increase in arrears could be generally attributed to :—

1. Industrial sickness,
2. Inadequacy of penalties imposed on the defaulters by the Courts;
3. Stay orders issued by the Courts;
4. Pendency of reconstruction schemes ordered by the Courts;
5. Closures/lock out of establishments;
6. Slow progress in the realisation of the outstanding dues through the revenue recovery machinery of the State Governments;

(c) The provident fund authorities are taking the following action for recovery of outstanding dues :—

- (i) Revenue recovery certificates are being filed under section 8 of the EPF Act;
- (ii) Prosecutions are being launched under section 14 of the EPF Act;
- (iii) Complaints are being filed with police authorities under section 406/409 IPC for non-payment of employees' share of contribution deducted from the wages of the employees;
- (iv) Damages are being levied for belated payments under section 14B of the EPF Act.

[Translation]

Acquisition of land by DDA from farmers

999. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA :

SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has acquired land in the villages of Delhi at cheap rates;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) the average price at which land has been purchased from the farmers; and

(d) the price charged for the land allotted for housing purposes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The land has been acquired on payment of compensation in accordance with the provisions of the law.

(b) In the latest acquisition, about 7200 acres of land have been acquired in the month of Sept., 1986 for which compensation at prices ranging upto Rs. 26,000 per bigha for agricultural land has been given to the farmers, depending upon the quality, potentiality and situation of the land.

(c) The average price comes to Rs. 23000 per bigha.

(d) The rate to be charged from Cooperative Group Housing Societies etc. against the land now acquired has not been finalised so far.

[English]

Rationalisation of Delhi rent control act

1000. SHRI ANAND SINGH :

SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a move for the past several years to rationalise and revise the Delhi rent control law and the corresponding laws pertaining to other metropolitan towns;

(b) if so, since when the necessity for such rationalisation and revision has been felt;

(c) the stage at which the matter stands at present; and

(d) the time by which such a legislation is likely to be brought before Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c) The Central Government has under its consideration the question of amendment of Delhi Rent Control Act for the last few years. The amendment of the rent laws applicable to other metropolitan cities is the concern of respective State Govt. The Central Government has forwarded the report of the Economic Administration Reforms Commission on the subject to all the State Govts./Union Territory Admns. for necessary action.

(d) It is not feasible to lay down any time limit for the purpose.

Approval of N.C.R. draft development plan

1001. SHRI ANAND SINGH :

SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Capital Region Planning Board has approved the N.C.R. draft development plan;

(b) if so, the main features of the plan; and

(c) the estimated cost of the plan, indicating programme-wise break-up of the cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) An Interim Development Plan for the NCR has been approved by the Board on 29th August, 1986;

(b) The interim development plan contains policies in regard to the following aspects of the development of the National Capital Region :—

- (1) Population (2) Settlement pattern (3) Economic activities including location of (i) industries (ii) Central Government and public sector offices and (iii) wholesale and distributive trade and commerce and (iv) fiscal aspects. (4) Land use consisting of agricultural land, forest development, land for urban development,

regional recreational areas, nature conservation, green buffer and buffer zones, (5) Transport and telecommunications consisting of roads and rails and telecommunication facilities (6) Physical infrastructure (power, sewerage, water supply and sanitation).

(c) The tentative cost estimates based on the proposals emerging from the Interim Development Plan have been worked out as under :—

(in crores of Rs.)

1. Land acquisition and development	1010.70*
2. Roads	292.12
3. Railways	242.45
4. Telecommunications	138.00
5. Development of economic activities	100.00
6. Physical infrastructure (excluding power)	1258.41

Total : 3041.68

*Required as seed capital.

Functioning of Industrial Training Institutes

1002. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Industrial Training Institutes (ITI's) functioning at present in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether a large number of ITI's are in a bad shape and are having sub-standard equipment such as tools and other machinery;

(c) if so, their number and the steps taken by Government to solve the problem;

(d) whether there is any proposal to open more ITIs during the Seventh Plan period particularly in Adivasi areas and other backward areas of the country, particularly in Gujarat; and

(e) If so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) A statement showing the number of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) functioning at present in the country, State-wise, as per records of Directorate General of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour, is given below :

(b) Some of the old ITIs are in bad

shape as they are having very old equipment which need replacement.

(c) About 370 such State Government ITIs (15 years old) have been identified. The Working Group set up by the Planning Commission, had recommended that old and obsolete equipments in old Government ITIs, which is the main reason for deterioration in quality of training in ITIs, should be replaced by modern machinery and equipment with 50% assistance by the Central Government. Accordingly, a Centrally sponsored scheme of Directorate General of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour has been approved by the Planning Commission and an amount of Rs. 17.04 crores has been allocated during Seventh Five Year Plan. Allocated amount under

this scheme is being sanctioned to State Governments/Union Territories subject to availability of matching contribution in their budget.

(b) and (c) Opening of new ITIs in States/Union Territories including Adivasi areas and other backward areas falls within the purview of the concerned State Governments/Union Territory Administration, who are responsible for day to day administration of the institute under the Craftsmen Training Scheme. Decisions in this regard are taken by the State Government/Union Territory Administration after considering the training needs at a particular location and financial resources of the concerned State Union Territory Administration.

Statement

Statement Showing Government/Private Industrial Training Institutes/Centre
in Various States/UTs As On 31/10/1986.]

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Government ITIs		Private ITIs		Total		Sanctioned Seats	
		Affiliated.	Not affiliated.	Total	Affiliated	Not Affiliated	Total	Col. 5 & 8	Col. 6 & 7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42	6	48	36	124	160	208	35216
2.	Assam	13	1	14	—	—	—	14	3736
3.	Bihar	30	4	34	2	24	26	60	12399
4.	Gujarat	52	9	61	38	26	64	125	19576
5.	Haryana	70	9	79	12	9	21	100	13104
6.	Himachal Pradesh	32	—	32	—	—	—	32	3344
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	7	13	20	—	—	—	20	2592

8. Karnataka	24	9	33	51	120	171	204	24844
9. Kerala	16	5	21	192	43	235	256	35280
10. Madhya Pradesh	39	17	56	—	1	1	57	15152
11. Maharashtra	90	12	102	60	17	77	170	45546
12. Manipur	1	5	6	—	—	—	—	488
13. Meghalaya	2	—	2	1	—	1	3	512
14. Nagaland	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	216
15. Orissa	15	1	16	1	1	2	18	5080
16. Punjab	95	2	97	5	10	15	112	17328
17. Rajasthan	23	7	30	6	13	19	49	5984
18. Sikkim	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	112
19. Tamil Nadu	35	3	38	60	2	62	100	18320
20. Tripura	2	1	3	—	—	—	3	496
21. Uttar Pradesh	59	22	81	8	2	10	91	28620
22. West Bengal	19	—	19	7	—	7	26	10304
23. Arunachal Pradesh	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	192
24. Chandigarh	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	880
25. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	176

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
26. Delhi		10	—	10	15	—	15	25	7472
27. Goa, Daman & Diu	12		1	13	3	—	3	16	2716
28. Mizoram		1	—	1	—	—	—	1	152
29. Pondicherry		3	—	3	1	1	2	5	496
Total		698	127	825	498	393	891	1716	310332

Interim relief to workers in sugar industry

1003. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Sugar Workers' Coordination Committee had submitted a memorandum to the Union Labour Ministry urging the Union Government to revise adequately the interim relief of Rs. 45 recommended by the Sugar Wage Board and also to increase the neutralisation rate from Rs. 1.35 to Rs. 1.65 per point as been done in Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the memorandum ?

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

(b) The Interim Relief has been granted to workers of the Sugar industry Vide Resolution dated 7.8.86 and there is no proposal to revise it.

Project report on fish landing centres in Kerala

1004. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether project reports submitted by Kerala Government for three landing centres for traditional fishermen at Quilon Port, Vellayil Beach and Chalil Gopalpettah are pending with Union Government;

(b) the main features of these projects, with financial outlays involved; and

(c) the steps being taken to accord early sanction to these schemes ?

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

(b) The main features of these centres are as follows :

	Name of landing Centre	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Craft at the base (Nos.)
1.	Quilon Port	17.20	160-Traditional
2.	Vellayil Beach	17.60	125-Traditional 100-mechanised
3.	Chalil Gopal Pethah	19.60	326-Traditional

(c) Due to lack of adequate allocation of funds in the 7th Plan for the scheme, sanctioning of new projects has been deferred.

Poverty among fishermen

1005. DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Will

the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that fishermen continue to be neglected, especially on the Eastern Coast and Kerala, leading to widespread unrest and poverty amongst them as reported in "The Times of India" dated 15th October, 1986;

(b) whether it is also a fact that fish catch is either stagnant or has fallen due to unrest amongst fishermen; and

(c) whether Government propose to take immediate steps in this direction and also to ensure that high profits by middlemen in local and export markets are drastically cut and passed on to fishermen?

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

(b) There has been no stagnation or reduction in the inland fish catches. However, according to the provisional marine fish production statistics during 1985 there has been a marginal decrease in the catch as compared to 1984 which is attributed to natural fluctuations.

(c) Some of the important steps taken by the Central and State Governments towards the welfare of fishermen community and for increasing fish production are given below :—

- (1) Establishment of a National Welfare Fund for Fishermen Society for taking up Housing, Water Supply etc. in fishermen villages;
- (2) Group Accident Insurance Scheme for active fishermen;
- (3) Loan and Subsidy for purchase of Craft and Gear;
- (4) encouraging establishment of fishermen cooperative societies and
- (5) implementation of Marine Regulation Act which empowers State Governments and Union Territories to regulate the size and type

of fishing craft and gear and area of their operation in the territorial waters to protect the interests of small fishermen.

Telecast of regional programmes

1006. DR. CHINTA MOHAN :
SHRI K. KUNJAMBU :

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

(a) whether regional programmes at T.V. relay centres are being introduced shortly and if so, the time Schedule therefor;

(b) whether apart from already known film artistes talent new talent will be sought and encouraged locally for production of regional programmes; and

(c) whether T.V. relay stations will be given adequate autonomy and Advisory/Consultative Committee will be formed for each of these stations with adequate powers?

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

(a) The Government have decided, in principle, to link all TV relay transmitters in a State with the main Doordarshan Kendra of that State, in a phased manner, by the end of 7th Plan. To begin with, all the relay transmitters in the State of Maharashtra have been linked to Doordarshan Kendra, Bombay. The relay transmitters in Andhra Pradesh will be linked to Doordarshan Kendra, Hyderabad after preliminary testing which is going on at present. The Calicut and Cochin relay transmitters will be linked to Doordarshan Kendra, Trivandrum during 1987-88.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) All Doordarshan Kendras have functional freedom in planning and production of the programmes. Programme

Advisory Committees may be formed, if considered necessary, to advise the Director of the Kendra programme planning.

Loss to SAIL

1007. SHRI G. G. SWELL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India Limited has been losing money on a big scale;

(b) the total investment on SAIL;

(c) the total loss incurred as well as the yearly breakup of losses in the last five years; and

(d) whether efforts were made to stop the financial drain ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (c) The loss/profit made by SAIL during the last 5 years are given below :

	(Rs. crores)				
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Net Profit (+)					
Loss (—)	(+) 39.17	(—) 105.76	(—) 214.53	(+) 4.24	(+) 159.00

SAIL is expected to make a profit for 1986-87.

Its accumulated losses as on March 31, 1986 were Rs. 165.10 crores.

(b) The total investment in SAIL including its subsidiaries as on 31.3.1986 is Rs. 6283 crores which consists of Rs. 3924 crores equity, Rs. 855 crores Government loans and Rs. 1504 as SDF loans.

(d) Continuous efforts are being made by SAIL to improve its profitability. SAIL is endeavouring to :

(1) (i) Increase total production and also production of demand-oriented products by diversifying its product-mix.

(ii) Upgrade the technological regimes as well as adopt to the extent possible, latest technologies at the time of modernisation/expansion of the projects;

(ii) Improve techno-economic parameters;

(iv) Improve yields of by-products and attain better recovery of waste and secondary arisings;

(v) Reduce inventories and working capital;

(vi) Improve maintenance of plant and equipment for better availability;

(vii) Optimise captive power generation and energy conservation;

(viii) Ensure adequate inputs and of the right quality;

(ix) Modernise and refurbish existing ageing and obsolescent plants/equipment; and

(x) Intensify research and development efforts;

(2) Non-productive expenditure is being cut down.

(3) Change in work culture conducive to higher production and productivity is being effected.

(4) Cost control devices and cost reduction measures are continuously being made more effective.

(i) There is regular monitoring of cost of production at plants level. The variances are brought to the notice of shop level management and discussed for corrective action.

(ii) The cost statements are being analysed at the corporate office and observations on the adverse trends wherever noticed, are brought to the notice of plant management for corrective action.

Development of Shillong

1008, SHRI G. G. SWELL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the course of his visit to Shillong during May, 1986 the Prime Minister noticed and remarked on the congestion and deterioration in Shillong;

(b) whether following the visit, he sent a team of Secretaries to study the situation in detail;

(c) whether the team has sent its report; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken in the matter ?

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

(d) A team of senior officers of the Govt. of India visited Shillong towards the end of June, 1986. One of the problems noticed during the review was that there is a lack of appropriate local authority for undertaking planning and execution of developmental works in Shillong and a Master Plan for Greater Shillong does not exist. This Ministry has offered to provide technical advice and support towards drafting a suitable legislation to establish an Urban Development Authority for Shillong and for finalising the Master Plan for Greater Shillong.

Bauxite Mining Project in Gandhamardan Reserve Forest Area Orissa

1009. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bauxite Mining Project in Gandhamardan Reserve Forest Area of Orissa is being opposed by the Department of Environment because of the adverse impact it would have on the ecology of the region;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether bauxite/alumina which is needed for the Korba Plant of Bharat Aluminium Company can be supplied from the National Aluminium Company mines which are under development; and

(d) whether NALCO has a surplus of bauxite and export orders ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM - DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (d) The Gandhamardan Bauxite Project of Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd. in Orissa was sanctioned by the Govt. on 26.7.1982. The question of environmental clearance for this Project has been under consideration since then, *inter alia* in consultation with the Deptt. of Environment. The Govt. of India have appointed on 5.9.1986 a High-Level Committee of Experts, headed by Dr.

B.D. Nag Chaudhuri, former. Vice Chancellor of Jawahar Lal Nehru University to study in depth the impact of the proposed development of the Gandhamardan Bauxite Project in Orissa on ecology and environment. A final view will be taken by the Govt. of India after the receipt of the recommendations of the High-Level Committee of Experts.

National Aluminium Company Ltd. has no surplus bauxite at present and there are no export orders for the same.

[Translation]

Setting up of Colour TV Studio in State capitals

1010. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a colour TV studio in the capital of each State;

(b) if so, the time by which such studios will be set up in Rajasthan and the details of progress made in this regard so far; and

(c) if no progress has been made, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The approved VII Plan includes schemes for production of programmes in colour at the capitals of all States/Union Territories except Lakshadweep and Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

(b) The Jaipur TV Studio Centre for operation in colour is likely to be ready in 1987. Building works have been completed. Other departmental works are in progress. Orders for equipment have already been placed. Commissioning of the Studio Centre will depend on the time needed by the indigenous manufacturers to supply the required equipment.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

HPT installed at Simhachalam hills in Visakhapatnam

1011. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a high-power T.V. transmitter was installed at Simhachalam hills in Visakhapatnam District of Andhra Pradesh and commissioned recently;

(b) whether during the trial-run it was found that several areas of Visakhapatnam previously served by LPT had come under its shadow area, thus depriving the existing facility to the T.V. viewers;

(c) whether ever after such trial run and also ever since the commissioning of the HPT, the defects have not been rectified so far with the result that about 50 per cent of the T.V. viewers of Visakhapatnam have to forego the existing facility and

(d) whether the matter was enquired into and if so, the technical faults noticed; and

(e) whether Government propose to stay the dismantling of the LPT and allow it to co-operate simultaneously as in the case of Poona, till atleast the technical defects of HPT are rectified ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) Yes, Sir. It was commissioned into service in August, 1986.

(b) to (d) The transmitter at Visakhapatnam is operating normally on full power of 10 kilowatt and provides satisfactory coverage within a range of about 140 kms. where line of sight is available.

However, there are certain pockets, particularly in the area right below the hill in the vicinity of the TV tower, which do not get satisfactory reception due to hilly terrain surrounding the transmitter. In order to improve TV service to these areas, a transposer is proposed to be installed at Visakhapatnam.

(e) Technically, it was not feasible to retain and operate the Low Power Transmitter (10 Watts) at Visakhapatnam after the High Power Transmitter (10 Kilowatts) was commissioned into service, as the Low Power Transmitter operates on the same frequency channel as the High Power Transmitter.

Import of coking coal for V. S.P.

1012. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it was originally proposed to import coking coal for Visakhapatnam Steel Plant by developing a captive port at Gangavaram;

(b) whether the project was considered feasible in case about 2.5 million tonnes of cargo would be handled per year;

(c) whether in view of the fact that coking coal proposed to be imported for the steel plant was likely to be more than 3 to 3.5 million tonnes per year, the project was given up; and

(d) if so, whether Government will consider and revive the proposal for a captive port at Gangavaram as the proposed cost of conveyance of the coking coal exceeds Rs. 100 crores?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (c) The feasibility of a captive port at Gangavaram for import of 2.5 million tonnes of coking coal per annum for Visakhapatnam Steel Project as well as other integrated steel plants, was studied, but not favoured on techno-economic considerations.

(d) No, Sir, in view of the position stated at (a) to (c) above.

HSCCL works awarded to sub-contractors

1013. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether almost all the works of Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited are being awarded to sub-contractors;

(b) the value of the works undertaken by HSCCL and given to sub-contractors;

(c) the value of equipment, machinery, spare parts etc., available with HSCCL at Visakhapatnam and whether the same are lying idle and if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the strength of executives, staff and labourers at present with HSCCL, at Visakhapatnam?

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

(b) The value of the works undertaken by HSCCL for the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant Project is Rs. 25.20 crores and the value of works given to sub-contractors is Rs. 150.00 crores.

(c) Gross value of equipment, machinery and spare parts available with HSCCL at Visakhapatnam is Rs. 4.76 crores.

No, equipment, machinery and spare parts etc. are lying idle.

(d) Strength of Executives — 218

Strength of Staff — 406

Strength of Labour — 828

Development of mineral industry

1014. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have allowed the private sector to set up new mining units for boosting mineral industry;

(b) the details of mineral industries that would be permitted to be established independently by private sector and with State participation, separately; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure optimum use of available mineral resources and to promote uninterrupted development of the mineral industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA) : Yes, Sir.

(b) Industrial undertakings in the private sector are permitted to be established in terms of the Industrial Policy Resolution of 30th April, 1956. The Industrial Policy Resolution has divided into three categories. The first category consists, *inter alia*, of iron ore, manganese ore, chrome ore, gypsum, sulphur, gold, diamond, copper, lead, zinc, tin, molybdenum and wolfram. The State has assumed the exclusive responsibility for their development. This does not preclude the expansion of the existing privately owned units or the possibility of the State securing the cooperation of the private enterprise in the establishment of new units in the national interest. The second category consists of all other industries not specifically included in the first category but does not include minor minerals as defined in the Mines & Minerals (Regulation & Development) Act. Industries based on these minerals would be progressively state-owned, and the State would take the initiative in establishing new undertakings but in which the private sector is also expected to supplement the effort of the State. The third category consists of remaining industries, the development of which would ordinarily be

taken up by the private enterprise though it is open to the State to start any industry even in this category.

(c) Conservation, beneficiation of low grade mineral, recycling of scrap, etc. are some of the steps undertaken for the optimum utilisation of mineral resources, and the uninterrupted promotion of mineral based industry.

Conversion of lease hold system into free hold

1015. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to end the lease hold system for residential areas in Delhi;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which it would be finally decided to convert the lease hold to free hold system in the case of residential property in Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) The proposal is in an advanced state of examination and a decision likely to be taken shortly.

Improvement in working conditions of child labour

1016 SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the observation made on 9 August, 1986 by the Director Indian Social Institute during workshop on 'Child Labour in India' that more than 80 per cent of the 44 million working children in India belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the measures proposed to

be taken by Government to save the millions of children from forced labour in hazardous industries, prohibited even by the Constitution of India; and

(c) the details of the suggestions made in the workshop and the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) Government has taken the following measures to prevent children from being employed in hazardous industries :—

(1) The employment of children has been banned in factories, mines and certain other hazardous employments.

2. The Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Bill, 1986 passed by the Rajya Sabha on 5.11.86 lays down a procedure for identification of further industries/employments from which children should be banned.

3. The Employment of Children Act, 1938 was amended in December, 1985 to make penalties more stringent.

(4) The penalties have been further enhanced in the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Bill, 1986.

(5) The Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Bill, 1986 also permits any person, police officer or Inspector to file a complaint in any court of competent jurisdiction regarding violation of the provisions of the Bill.

(6) The State Governments who are primarily responsible for enforcement of the provisions relating to child labour have been addressed from time to time for better enforcement.

(c) The recommendations of the workshop are in brief as follows :—

“The national policy on child be given absolute priority and that it should be debated throughout the country. In no case should a child labour bill be enacted because (the) apprehension is that the comprehensive bill will legitimise child labour while the aim is its abolition. Instead, the Government should show its political will by implementing existing laws stringently.”

Government have taken into consideration various points of view and various alternatives before drawing up the child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Bill.

Return of labour force from Gulf Countries

1017. **SHRI P. M. SAYEED :** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a gradual increase inflow of workers being repatriated by the Gulf countries;

(b) if so, the impact expected in India with the coming back of a large force of skilled and semi-skilled labourers;

(c) the names of the States likely to be affected adversely and whether any steps are proposed to be taken in consultation with the concerned States, to meet the situation; and

(d) if so, a brief account thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. There is a gradual increase in the inflow of Indian Workers from Gulf countries. While the exact number of persons who have returned to India is not known, there may not be any significant impact as the workers generally engage in self-employment activities. Majority of the workers return to Kerala. Government

of Kerala has started rendering assistance to returning migrants.

[Translation]

Research centre in Pithoragarh for cold water fisheries

1018. **SHRI HARISH RAWAT** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether breeding and research centre for cold water fisheries has started functioning in Pithoragarh, Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, since when; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay and the time by which it is likely to start functioning ?

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

(b) In view of (a) above, the question does not arise.

(c) The Seventh Five Year Plan Proposal of this Scheme is under process for approval.

[English]

Amendment to Industrial Disputes Act and Trade Unions Act

1019. **SHRI SHARAD DIGHE** : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether a comprehensive legislation to amend the Industrial Disputes Act and the Trade Unions Act is under active consideration of Government;

(b) if so, the nature of the proposed amendments; and

(c) the likely time by which such amendments will be introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c) Some proposals for amendments to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and the Trade Unions Act, 1926 were considered by the Standing Labour Committee at its meeting held on the 22nd and 23rd September, 1986. These include establishment of Industrial Relations Commissions/High Powered Tribunals both at the Centre and in the States, provisions for a collective bargaining agent/council for a unit or for an industry, method of selection of the collective bargaining agent, minimum membership required for registration of trade unions, procedure for dealing with disputes, strikes and lockouts, etc. There was wide ranging exchange of views from the members of the Committee representing workers, employers and the Government. The Committee concluded that the Government may keep in mind the various viewpoints expressed in the Committee while formulating its final proposals in this regard. Government has not taken a decision in the matter. It is not possible to state at this stage when the proposals for amendments will take a final shape.

Allocation and utilisation of funds by States under rural development programmes

1020. **SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the State Governments which spent the funds allotted to them for poverty alleviation programmes like NREP, RLEGP, IRDP, DPAP during 1985-86;

(b) the States which did well and the States lagging behind; and

(c) the State-wise allocation of funds and the amount actually utilised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) to (c) Statements I to V showing statewide allocations and utilisation of funds during 1985-86 under the major programmes of poverty alleviation like NREP, RLEGP, IRDP and DPAP are given below.

Statement-I

Statement showing Statewise Allocation, Central Release and Utilisation under I. R. D. P. for 1985-86.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Allocation	Central Release	Utilisation	% of utilisation to Allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2666.33	1333.19	3109.28	116.61
2.	Assam	1377.20	467.42	1244.01	90.33
3.	Bihar	5248.41	2477.45	4954.45	94.40
4.	Gujarat	1597.10	845.97	1511.05	94.61
5.	Haryana	441.25	372.00	804.53	182.33
6.	Himachal Pradesh	310.63	215.44	552.02	177.71
7.	J & K	549.77	286.29	599.80	109.10
8.	Karnataka	1726.56	863.28	2043.07	118.33
9.	Kerala	1341.32	669.94	982.65	73.26
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3762.82	1882.38	3688.51	98.02
11.	Maharashtra	3057.85	1526.12	3336.09	109.10
12.	Manipur	126.41	77.60	135.21	106.96
13.	Meghalaya	170.92	48.72	177.94	104.10
14.	Nagaland	100.29	84.00	208.30	207.70
15.	Orissa	2496.40	1098.11	2245.60	89.95
16.	Punjab	531.06	457.19	872.18	164.23
17.	Rajasthan	1587.63	868.91	1934.79	121.87
18.	Sikkim	20.07	13.02	27.38	136.42
19.	Tamil Nadu	2776.85	1512.08	2985.89	107.53
20.	Tripura	165.76	82.88	236.87	142.90
21.	Uttar Pradesh	6827.25	3440.51	7814.29	114.46

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	West Bengal	3403.28	1500.29	4107.11	120 68
23.	A & N Islands	22.32	24.00	12.70	56.90
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	214.26	187.82	195.41	91.20
25.	Chandigarh	4.46	—	N.A.	N.A.
26.	D & N Haveli	4.46	8.00	7.16	159.82
27.	Delhi	22.32	39.44	39.38	176.43
28.	G. D. & Diu	53.56	96.00	86.61	161.71
29.	Lakshadweep	22.32	40.00	33.13	148.43
30.	Mizoram	89.28	160.00	127.05	142.31
31.	Pondicherry	17.86	32.00	37.92	212.32
All India		40736.00	20710.04	44110.38	108.28

Statement-II

Statement indicating State-wise performance under N. R. E. P. in Resource utilisation and employment generation.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Unutilised Balance as on 1.4.85	Cash fund Released (Central + State)	Value of Additional food grains	Total Availability	Utilization	% utilization
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1387.65	3936.05	674.51	5998.21	4735.80	78.95
2.	Assam	118.72	1152.73	25.10	1296.53	736.22	56.78
3.	Bihar	1319.11	5831.48	1073.25	8223.84	7065.17	85.91
4.	Gujarat	145.81	1880.00	242.66	2268.47	1568.00	69.12
5.	Haryana	43.77	421.06	38.08	502.91	472.14	93.88
6.	Himachal Pradesh	124.91	305.85	15.00	445.76	290.24	65.11
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	34.82	397.94	89.46	522.22	422.37	80.88
8.	Karnataka	830.58	3338.40	143.29	4312.27	3782.59	87.72
9.	Kerala	17.38	1974.50	330.60	2422.54	1781.88	73.55
10.	Madhya Pradesh	283.99	3898.93	657.15	4840.07	3332.19	68.85
11.	Maharashtra	497.25	3652.00	—	4149.25	3723.28	89.78
12.	Manipur	14.97	73.18	—	88.15	49.41	56.05

13.	Meghalaya	72.01	43.42	—	115.43	59.84	51.84
14.	Nagaland	0.49	69.51	—	70.00	69.45	99.21
15.	Orissa	1015.31	1583.79	337.38	2936.48	2063.86	70.28
16.	Punjab	5.67	751.41	104.25	861.33	757.73	87.97
17.	Rajasthan	273.09	2600.00	2970.00	5843.09	5427.99	92.90
18.	Sikkim	13.57	43.00	2.06	58.63	48.57	82.84
19.	Tamil Nadu	612.90	3869.90	639.56	5122.36	4469.03	87.25
20.	Tripura	39.69	156.16	—	195.85	159.06	81.22
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1454.15	7530.54	1661.21	10645.90	9585.78	90.04
22.	West Bengal	774.12	3319.30	483.63	4577.05	2839.42	62.04
23.	A & N Islands	3.30	31.74	—	35.04	41.60	118.72
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	50.69	—	50.69	32.24	63.60
25.	Chandigarh	3.10	9.93	—	13.03	12.47	95.70
26.	D & N Haveli	0.67	32.00	1.46	34.13	26.59	77.91
27.	Delhi	2.11	9.60	—	11.71	20.53	175.32
28.	Goa, Daman &						
	Diu	1.31	77.50	—	78.81	77.60	98.46
29.	Lakshdweep	10.63	29.89	—	40.52	31.97	78.90
30.	Mizoram	0.48	36.00	—	36.48	33.81	92.68
31.	Pondicherry	20.45	23.98	—	44.43	37.54	84.49
All India		9222.01	47130.54	9488.65	65841.20	53756.37	81.65

Statement-III

A Statement indicating Allocation, releases, utilisation etc. of fund under RLEGP during 1985-86 (Provisional)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	Unspent balance as on 1.4.85	Allocation	Releases	Availability	Utilisation	Period of reporting
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	555.97	4947.00	4947.33	5502.97	5037.18	March 86
2.	Assam	189.19	1088.00	1075.18	1277.19	452.98	..
3.	Bihar	2837.75	7149.20	7071.67	9986.95	4658.26	..
4.	Gujarat	73.09	1630.60	1834.60	1703.69	1521.63	..
5.	Haryana	63.39	439.20	496.40	502.59	522.67	..
6.	Himachal Pradesh	72.12	301.60	298.23	373.72	227.30	..
7.	J & K	11.20	366.20	362.63	377.40	166.98	..
8.	Karnataka	413.16	2356.40	2330.78	2769.56	2336.82	..
9.	Kerala	634.28	2301.40	2279.08	2933.68	2076.00	..

10.	Madhya Pradesh	1276.91	3687.80	3766 98	4964.7.	2878.68	"
11.	Maharashtra	116.28	3973.00	3912.10	4089.28	3705.97	"
12.	Manipur	—	55.20	49.67	55.20	2.98	"
13.	Meghalaya	38.62	71.60	72.21	110.22	46.23	"
14.	Nagaland	—	51.40	71.40	51.40	70.70	"
15.	Orissa	1125.58	2239.00	1956.19	3364.58	1577.34	"
16.	Punjab	100.00	704.00	714.36	804.00	583.30	"
17.	Rajasthan	419.34	1215.80	1215.80	1635.14	1107.56	"
18.	Sikkim	10.12	40.80	43.93	50.92	40.14	"
19.	Tamil Nadu	—	4438.80	4543.16	4438.80	4354.34	"
20.	Tripura	11.92	164.80	181.44	176.72	183.58	"
21.	Uttar Pr.	1984.73	8523.00	8723.00	10507.73	9928.44	"
22.	West Bengal	1363.30	3870.60	3474.18	5233.90	2133.36	"
23.	A & N Islands	13.17	41.80	17.60	54.97	6.63	"
24.	Arunachal Pr.	34.50	41.80	1.80	76.30	16.00	"
25.	Chandigarh	5.10	10.60	8.03	15.70	10.64	"
26.	D & N Haveli	—	20.80	16.80	20.80	9.44	"
27.	Delhi	18.17	20.80	8.80	38.97	10.82	"

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28.	G. D. & Diu	10.22	55.00	54.51	65.22	40.74	Mar. 86
29.	Lakshadweep	3.61	10.60	8.43	14.21	13.27	"
30.	Mizoram	5.73	41.60	40.00	47.33	15.24	"
31.	Pondicherry	28.39	41.60	40.00	69.99	34.26	"
	All India	11415.84	49900.00	49572.73	61315.84	43755.48	"

Statement-IV

Allocation of foodgrains under rural landless employment guarantee programme (RLEGP) during 1985-86 (Provisional)

(Figures in MTs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	Allocation		Release		Utilisa- tion		Period of reporting
		Normal	Additional	Total	Normal	Additional	Total	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16300	49600	65900	16300	49600	65900	Mar. 86
2.	Assam	3568	10850	14418	3568	10850	14418	"
3.	Bihar	28100	71550	99650	28100	71550	99650	"
4.	Gujarat	7044	16200	23244	7044	16200	23244	"
5.	Haryana	1078	4250	5328	1096	4250	5346	"
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1183	3030	4183	1183	500	1683	"

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7.	J & K	1457	3750	5207	1457	5750	7207	1455.78	,
8.	Karnataka	14200	23600	37800	14200	23600	37800	3611.51	,
9.	Kerala	6100	23150	29250	6100	23150	29250	21810.89	,
10.	Madhya Pradesh	15691	36600	52291	15691	50100	65791	27920.24	,
11.	Maharashtra	18933	39950	58883	18933	—	18933	—	,
12.	Manipur	208	550	758	208	—	208	Nil	,
13.	Meghalaya	264	750	1014	264	—	264	24.69	,
14.	Nagaland	138	550	688	138	550	688	133.00	,
15.	Orissa	14628	22700	37328	14628	22700	37328	11875.12	,
16.	Punjab	1754	6950	8704	—	6950	6950	—	,
17.	Rajasthan	4300	12000	16300	4300	48000	52300	21269.28	,
18.	Sikkim	174	400	574	174	400	574	166.42	,
19.	Tamil Nadu	22000	44800	66800	22000	44800	66800	44535.13	,
20.	Tripura	653	1700	2353	653	6700	7353	957.02	,
21.	Uttar Pradesh	38500	85750	124250	38500	135750	174250	48248.55	,
22.	West Bengal	12729	38800	51529	12729	38800	51529	7536.00	,
23.	A & N Islands	148	400	548	148	—	148	44.02	,

24.	Arunachal Pradesh	142	400	542	142	—	142	90.06	..
25.	Chandigarh	28	150	178	28	—	28	1.60	..
26.	D & N Haveli	87	200	287	87	50	137	169.00	..
27.	Delhi	58	200	258	58	—	58	22.60	..
28.	G. D. & Dia	207	250	457	207	—	207	Nil	..
29.	Lakshadweep	40	150	190	40	—	40	84.00	..
30.	Mizoram	131	400	531	131	—	131	Nil	..
31.	Pondicherry	157	400	557	157	—	157	40.50	..
	All India	210000	500000	710000	208264	560250	768514	252199.56	

Statement-V

Financial progress during 1985-86 under DPAP

(Provisional)
(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Total allocation	Central assistance released	Expenditure	% of expenditure as of allocation ¹
DPAP :					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	828	414.00	807.91	97.6
2.	Bihar	648	324.00	531.51	82.0
3.	Gujarat	516	258.00	514.74	99.7
4.	Haryana	108	54.00	125.82	116.5
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	156	78.00	214.12	137.3
6.	Karnataka	852	426.00	898.31	105.4
7.	Madhya Pradesh	588	294.00	736.50	125.3
8.	Maharashtra	888	444.00	952.09	107.2
9.	Orissa	468	234.00	409.97	87.6
10.	Rajasthan	360	180.00	236.04	65.6
11.	Tamil Nadu	516	240.71	375.93	72.9
12.	Uttar Pradesh	1044	516.00	1085.70	104.0
13.	West Bengal	408	204.00	425.85	104.4
Total :		7380	3666.71	7314.49	99.1

Scheme for incentives to farmers to grow more

1021. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY :

SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are contemplating to introduce some schemes with a view to encourage the farmers to grow more and to improve the financial condition of cultivators in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of these incentive schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) Agricultural development is a priority sector in the Five Year Plans of the country. The Government recognises the importance of role of incentives to farmers for increasing agricultural production and farm incomes. There are various plan schemes which provide economic incentive to the cultivators to invest more for increasing production e.g. input subsidies, concessional credit, crop insurance besides price/marketing support.

The plan specially makes provision for motivating the farmers towards socio-economically optimal and more remunerative crop patterns by ensuring the necessary input packages, technology and marketing/price back up.

Setting up of Institute of Disaster Management

1022. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have decided to set up monsoon shelters and an Institute of Disaster Management;

(b) if so, the details of the places where these shelters and institute are likely to be located; and

(c) the amount likely to be spent for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Disaster Preparedness which includes construction of Cyclone shelters in coastal areas has not been finalised. No decision for establishment of a National Institute for Disaster Management has yet been taken. An amount of Rs. 10 crores has been allocated for the schemes in the 7th Five Year plan.

Inability to supply quality groundnut seeds to farmers

1023. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Research and Development Centres in Agriculture Department have developed high yielding varieties of groundnut seeds;

(b) whether these seeds are not being supplied to the agriculturists as there is paucity of funds for multiplication of seeds;

(c) if so; whether Government propose to allot sufficient funds for multiplication of these varieties of Groundnut seeds; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The mandate for the development of improved varieties of groundnut is vested with the Indian Council of Agricultural

Research. They have developed a number of improved varieties of groundnut such as Kaushal, Chitra, GG-2, GG-11, TG-17, Kisan, KRG-1, Co-2, etc. in the recent years.

(b) & (c) Large quantities of quality seed are being supplied to the agriculturists by the National Seeds Corporation, State Farms Corporation of India, State Seeds Corporations, Agricultural Universities and other Institutions. The Government of India is stressing the importance for the supply of quality seed of newly developed varieties of oil seeds including groundnut, and as such, has earmarked one third of the total outlay under the National Oilseeds Development Project for the supply of quality seed (including input kits) of improved varieties.

(d) Question does not arise.

Royalty on minerals

1024. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the steps Government are taking to resolve the mineral royalty issue with Government of Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the royalty on major minerals; and

(c) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. There is a proposal to revise the rates of royalty on major minerals. For this purpose the Central Government had constituted a Study Group in November, 1984. The report submitted by Study Group is under the active consideration of the Government.

Consultations have been held with the State Governments of Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh on the question of revision of rates of royalty on major minerals.

Closure of Government of India Presses at Calcutta

1025. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to close down any of the Government's Presses or the Stationery Office and the forms Store in Calcutta;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what alternative employment will be provided to the employees of such Undertakings ?

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

(a) Yes. It has been decided to close down the undermentioned presses etc. in a phased manner during the year 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 :-

- (1) Govt. of India Press (Forms Unit), Santragachi.
- (2) Govt. of India Press, Temple St., Calcutta.
- (3) Govt. of India, Press, Simla.
- (4) Govt. of India Forms Store, Calcutta.

As regards Govt. of India Stationery Office, the matter is under consideration.

(b) The decision is based on the ground of streamlining the working of Govt. of India Presses and to make them economically viable and also as a part of the process of shedding non-essential activities by the Government.

(c) (1) Such of the staff as agree to be absorbed in other units under the Dte. of Printing will be transferred to such units to the extent of vacancies.

(2) The staff which cannot be absorbed in other units and are willing to be placed in surplus cell of the Deptt. of Personnel will be transferred to that Cell;

(3) The remaining staff might be retrenched in accordance with the provisions of the Industrial dispute Act as far as the industrial workers are concerned. The retrenchment of the non-industrial workers will be governed by the instructions issued by the Department of Personnel and training.

Non-cooperation by Film Industry with Doordarshan

1026. **SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ.** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether film industry has threatened to resort to total non-Cooperation with Doordarshan as a consequence of the imposition of sales tax by Maharashtra Government;

(b) if so, the steps taken to deal with the situation; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to augment Doordarshan's own resources in the matter of making good educative and entertaining telefilms and to encourage the rising singer stars ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As a part of the Seventh Plan, Doordarshan's resources are being augmented to produce good programme, which includes educative and entertainment telefilms. Doordarshan encourages new singer stars in programmes such as Aarohi.

Export of iron ore concentrates from Kudremukh Iron Ore Company

1027. **SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the countries to which concentrates of Kudremukh Iron Ore were exported recently;

(b) whether negotiations have been under progress for supply of iron ore to other countries also; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) During 1986-87 Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited have exported iron ore concentrates to Bahrain, Czechoslovakia, France, Japan, Yugoslavia and Australia.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Negotiations are in progress for supply of iron ore concentrate to China and Romania.

Gas-based fertilizer factory in Tripura

1028. **DR. SUDHIR ROY :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Engineers' India Limited has submitted a project of gas-based fertilizer factory in Tripura; and

(b) if so, whether Union Government would expedite the process of starting a gas-based fertilizer factory in Tripura ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) Government of Tripura have submitted a feasibility reported prepared, at their instance, by the Engineers India Limited, about the possibility of establishing a fertilizer plant based on the gas reserves reported to be available in Tripura.

(b) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas have advised that, at present, on the basis of available information, it would not be possible to commit the required quantity of gas for the proposed fertilizer plant in Tripura. In view of this advice, it is not feasible to consider establishment of a gas-based fertilizer plant in Tripura at this stage.

Prospects of Kharif production

1029. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the prospects of Kharif crops this year, item-wise, State-wise in view of the weather conditions obtaining during the relevant period;

(b) how does it compare with the last year's Kharif yield; and

(c) the total estimated grains yield this year taking all crops together ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c) Final estimates of kharif crops for 1986 have not yet become due from the States. It is, therefore, not possible to compare them with the last year's kharif yields.

Technological mission at Kurnool in Andhra Pradesh

1030. SHRI S. PALAKONDRA-YUDU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Kurnool in Andhra Pradesh has been identified for setting up of a Pilot Project under "Technology Mission"; and

(b) if so, the details of the Pilot Project, Technology Mission and the amount sanctioned so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The feasibility report of the Pilot Project in Kurnool District is being prepared and is expected to be ready by December, 1986. No amount has so far been sanctioned for this project.

Central assistance to flood affected States

1031. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :

SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT :

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN :

SHRI KRISHNA SINGH :

SHRI SOMNATH RATH :

SHRI ANAND SINGH :

SHRI RAM DHAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bihar, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Assam and Kerala, were hit by severe floods in August this year;

(b) if so, the quantum of Central assistance given to these State Governments for relief of the flood victims;

(c) the estimated extent of damage caused to life and property in each State; and

(d) what permanent measures are being contemplated to contain the flood fury ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The States of Bihar, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, and Kerala have reported damages due to floods during monsoon period of 1986.

(b) Ceilings of expenditure of Rs. 132.37 crores for Andhra Pradesh and Rs.

26.27 crores for Kerala have so far been approved for flood relief.

(c) State-wise details of extent of damage caused to life and property as reported by these States are given in the statement below.

(d) Flood control is a State subject. Planning and execution of various flood protection works is done by State Governments.

Statement

Statement indicating damage due to heavy rains/floods during 1986 Monsoon (Tentative)

S. No.	State	Districts affected	Villages affected	Area affected (in lakh hect.)	Population affected (in lakh)	Damage to Crops Area in lakh hect.	Value in Rs. lakhs	Damage to houses (in Nos)	Cattle lost (in Nos)	Human lives lost	Damage to public utilities (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	5058	9.06	76.30	8.53	40715	442000	17388	326	168674
2.	Assam	9	2752	4.26	23.45	3.22	98	322320	2420	15	NR
3.	Bihar	23	5986	16.72	70.60	6.65	8942	63290	491	85	996
4.	Kerala	14	NR	10.21	82.00	0.52	2998	192638	1915	65	9229
5.	West Bengal	10	16717	18.03	134.02	4.22	13964	688064	2582	57	NR

NR = Not reported.

Fourth Pay Commission recommendation
on house building advance

1032. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount a Central Government employee would get as House Building Advance after the implementation of Fourth Pay Commission's Report, scale-wise and post-wise; and

(b) the rate of interest that would be charged on this advance and the number of instalments in which this advance will be re-payable ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) The recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission regarding the House Building Advance Scheme are under examination.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, the Tamil Militants have been arrested in Tamil Nadu. We would like to know whether the Centre has given any directions.

MR. SPEAKER : They have clarified it.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : So far, it has been denied that militants are operating from Tamil Nadu. Now, the arrests have proved that they are here. Let the Government come out with a statement. They contradict themselves.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi) :
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given a Calling

Attention notice. Many people have been killed in Ayodhya. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You give in writing. Why are you behaving like this ?

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Some 150 or 200 people have been killed in Ayodhya. (Interruptions) Whose negligence has caused these deaths ?

MR. SPEAKER : This is a State subject. If you want it to be discussed here, then give a notice accordingly. I shall enquire and let you know.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : I have already given a notice.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall see.
(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaaji) :
A stampede has taken place there.

MR. SPEAKER : This is a very sad thing.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Hundreds of people have been killed in the stampede and the Government is silent. This will not do. (Interruptions) The Government should come out with a *suo moto* statement to clarify their position.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : This is a State Government subject. But if you give me something, I will find out.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : They have already clarified. It has come in the papers also this morning.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
Will they make it clear here.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no need.
They have already done it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
Let them say it here.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What is this ? There
is no free for all here.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara) : Sir, I have raised one thing...

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Thomas, what
is your point of Order.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : I have
given notice to that...
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will find out.
You cannot ask me about every notice.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : There
is a relaxation ..
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No, it is not
allowed. I have not given the permission
to Mr. Thomas.
(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed.
(Interruptions)*

The hon. Lady member is also not
allowed.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN (Tirupati) :
Sir, I am raising a Point of Order.

MR. SPEAKER : What is your point
of Order ?

DR. CHINTA MOHAN : In the last
Session, a Cabinet Minister said that the
Chinese have intruded into Arunachal
Pradesh. Again, the Minister of State
stated that they have not intruded into
Arunachal Pradesh. The people are in a
state of confusion. We want a statement
from the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : This is not a Point
of Order. You give me in writing.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) :
I have given a notice about the news
which has appeared...

MR. SPEAKER : I will find out.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Please
listen to what it says.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no need to
do it. I will look into it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Our
Government has been trying to prevent
Union Carbide Corporation from disposing
of its assets, before the case is settled ?

MR. SPEAKER : I will look into it
whatever you have given.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It is
reported that they are selling 340 million
dollars worth of their office, their buildings
and their land. This has been going on
for two years now.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: Repeatedly,
they are doing it.

MR. SPEAKER : I will look into
it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No, not allowed.
(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : If you have given it to me, I will definitely look into it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I have given, Sir. Not a single pie of compensation has been extracted from this Company yet. They are selling off their buildings, assets and everything.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : The Minister has assured on the floor of the House...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What is your Point of Order ? I do not know why you are wasting my time and the time of the House. Why don't you come and ask me? I cannot give you oral answer on the floor of the House.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : They are selling out their assets.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, we have given it in writing.

MR. SPEAKER : I will find out definitely.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : This is a very serious matter.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Yes, Sir, it is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER : I have given you to understand that whatever you have given to me, I will definitely look into it. I will find out the facts and then come to you. Also, if there is any basis, I will allow a discussion. There is no problem.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Let the Government come before the House.

MR. SPEAKER : First, I will have to find out the facts. What is the fun in doing this. I can do it properly. When you have given it to me, I will do it. No problem. You can come to me.

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil) : I have given a Calling Attention....

MR. SPEAKER : Your right is to give a Calling Attention. But you have no right to ask about it on the Floor of the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You are always welcome. You can come and say to me "this is pending". I will look into it. But there is no rule by which I have to answer here about every Calling attention coming before the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No, not allowed.

SHRI T. BASHEER : I am drawing your attention to a serious problem.

(Interruptions)

SHRI H.A. DORA (Srikakulam) : Sir, there is a complaint that the Artistes who have been called here to participate in Apna Ustav are not treated properly. They are treated like cattles. They are not provided proper food.

MR. SPEAKER : They can complain. This is not my job. I am not allowing it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Will you please take your seat ? I cannot do anything about it. Let the administration do it. They can move it.

[Translation]

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK (Sonapat) : Sir, I want to raise a point of order.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : What is your point of order ?

[Translation]

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Sir, my point of order is that the farmers of Haryana have been ruined.

MR. SPEAKER : You give in it writing.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a point of order.

[Translation]

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Sir, the Basmati crop has been totally ruined.

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever the issue may be, action cannot be taken unless you give it in writing.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member is not allowed.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance (Amendment) Scheme, 1986 Cine-Workers and Cinema Theatre Workers, (Regulation of Employment) Amendment Rules, 1986

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance (Amendment) Scheme, 1986 (Hindi and English versions) published in

Notification No. G.S.R. 873 in Gazette of India dated the 11th October, 1986 under sub-section (2) of Section 7 of the Employees, Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3160/86]

- (2) A copy of the Cine—Workers and Cinema Theatre Workers (Regulation of Employment) Amendment Rules, 1986 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 284 in Gazette of India dated the 12th April, 1986 under sub-section (3) of section 23 of the Cine-Workers and Cinema Theatre Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1981.

- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the notification mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3161/86]

Notifications under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and Central Excise Rules, 1944

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :—

- (i) G.S.R. 1101(E) and 1102(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th September, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to machinery and instruments, imported into India by Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Limited for the

initial setting up of industrial plants by actual users for the manufacture of electronic PABX from the basic customs duty in excess of 25 per cent ad valorem and from the whole of the auxiliary and additional duties of customs leviable thereon.

(ii) G.S.R. 1113(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th September, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 247/84-Customs dated the 27th September, 1984 upto 30th September, 1988.

(iii) G.S.R. 1118(D) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 111/84-Customs dated the 21st April, 198 upto 31st March 1987.

(iv) G.S.R. 1119 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification Nos. 2-Customs dated the 1st January, 1979, 210/85-Customs dated the 1st July, 1985 and 255/86-Customs dated the 17th April, 1986 upto 31st December, 1986.

(v) G.S.R. 1140 (E) and 1141(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th October, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to equipment carried on board vessels engaged in research on high seas and polymetallic modules collected by such vessels on high seas when

imported into India from the whole of the basic, auxiliary and additional duties of customs leviable thereon.

(vi) G.S.R. 1142 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th October, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to titanium dioxide from basic customs duty in excess of 60 per cent ad valorem and from the whole of the additional duty of customs leviable thereon.

(vii) G.S.R. 1143(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th October, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding Notification No. 171/82-Customs dated the 25th June, 1986.

(viii) G.S.R. 1144(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th October, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 122/86-Customs dated the 17th February, 1986 so as to extend the partial exemption of customs duty to Crude sodium borate and its concentrates irrespective of branch trade names.

(ix) G.S.R. 1153(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th October, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 136/86-Customs dated the 17th February, 1986 so as to withdraw the Concessional rate of basic customs duty on Sodium hydrosulphite.

(x) G.S.R. 1168 (E) published

in Gazette of India dated the 28th October, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 257/86-Customs dated the 17th April, 1986 upto 28th February, 1987.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3162/86]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :—

(i) G.S.R. 1095(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th September, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to beaters conforming to Indian Standard Specification IS : 273-1983 and falling under heading No. 82.08 of the Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985 from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon.

(ii) G S.R. 1163(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd October, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 179/8 -CE dated the 1st August, 1985.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3163/86]

Annual Report of and Review on the working of the Jammu and Kashmir State Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Srinagar for the year 1977-78

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Jammu and Kashmir State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Srinagar, for the Year 1977-78.

(ii) Annual Report of the Jammu and Kashmir State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited Srinagar, for the year 1977-78 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3164/86].

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :—

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Bill, 1986, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 5th November, 1986.”

CHILD LABOUR (PROHIBITION AND REGULATION) BILL, 1986

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I lay on the Table the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Bill, 1986, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : So many trains have been cancelled.

MR. SPEAKER : There might be some reason.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : But no reason has been given, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : There might be something. I don't know myself.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The Minister may be asked.

MR. SPEAKER : You can ask. Why are you wasting my time ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What does it mean ? Let them do it. If you will ask them, they will give it.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Tens of thousands of passengers are suffering.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : There is no Defence reason; that has come in the papers.

MR. SPEAKER : If you give me in writing, I will ask them; but not like this. There is no problem. Please give me the information, I will send it to them. There is no problem.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : By

way of personal clarification I may say that just now I have heard that when I was not here Prof. Madhu Dandavate and some other Hon. Members said that AIADMK as well as DMK members were under house arrest.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : It is a wrong news.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am satisfied. But he is arrested in this House !

MR. SPEAKER : That does not matter. You are under protective custody, Professor. Mr. N. D. Tiwari will now make a statement.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : We welcome our new Minister of External Affairs.

MR. SPEAKER : Welcome.

12.10 hrs.

STATEMENT re : VISIT OF THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS TO MOSCOW

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : In connection with the upcoming visit to India of General Secretary Gorbachev, I visited Moscow on the 1st-3rd November. My delegation included the Foreign Secretary, Shri A. P. Venkateswaran the Additional Secretary in the Prime Minister's office, Shri G. K. Arora and the Deputy Chief of Mission in our Embassy in Moscow, Shri C. V. Ranganathan. Our Ambassador in Moscow, Shri T.N. Kaul, accompanied me on my calls on the General Secretary and on Foreign Minister Shevardnadze.

I arrived in Moscow on the 1st evening and was immediately received by Foreign Minister Shevardnadze who gave a working dinner in my honour. It was good of him to have arranged this at very short notice and particularly in view of the fact that he was leaving for Vienna next morning. My delegation and I had three hours friendly and warm discussions with Mr. Shevardnadze and his colleagues. Our discussions covered a wide range of subjects both of bilateral interest and international importance.

Mr. Shevardnadze expressed the Soviet Union's high appreciation of India's policy of peace, peaceful coexistence, nonalignment, and its important role through the Six Nation Five Continent Peace Initiative, NAM and in its own capacity for bringing about peace, disarmament in general and nuclear disarmament in particular. He expressed complete satisfaction with the arrangements being made for the visit of General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev to India.

The talks were held in a very warm and friendly atmosphere and both of us expressed our conviction that the historic visit of Mr. Gorbachev and his meetings with our Prime Minister would be another landmark in the further development and strengthening of our bilateral relations and through them produce a positive and healthy influence both in the region and help in reducing international tensions.

I had the honour and privilege of meeting General Secretary Mr. M. S. Gorbachev for two hours on the morning of 3rd November. The meeting was held in a very warm, friendly and fruitful atmosphere. Mr. Gorbachev praised the role of India and that of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi both at Harare and through the six Nation Five Continent Peace Initiative in support of bringing about peace and nuclear disarmament throughout the world. He expressed his high appreciation of the great and important role being played by nonaligned India under the leadership of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in international affairs. He was keenly looking forward to his visit to India which

would enable both countries to raise their bilateral relations to a higher level and also enable them to exercise a positive and healthy influence on the various pockets of tension in Asia and throughout the world.

I conveyed to the General Secretary the greetings of the Prime Minister, the Government and the people of India and told him that we were looking forward to his visit which would have a historical character and be an important landmark in the development of our relations. I also apprised him of my talks in Western Europe regarding the application of comprehensive sanctions against the Pretoria regime. I also referred to the situation in various regions of Asia and the world and India's efforts to promote peace, friendship and cooperation with its neighbours. Mr. Gorbachev told me categorically that the Soviet Union's friendship towards India is not a subject of expediency or a result of outside pressure. It has its own high intrinsic value. Our relations are deeply rooted in our hearts and minds. I expressed to Mr. Gorbachev our high appreciation of Indo-Soviet collaboration in the economic, commercial, scientific, technological, cultural and other fields. We agreed that India and the Soviet Union would go ahead with accelerated cooperation in science and technology.

Sir, I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my high appreciation of the cordiality, hospitality and the free, friendly and warm exchange of views which I had with Soviet leaders. I also had talks with Mr. Katyshev, Chairman of the State Committee for Economic Relations and Mr. Kamentsev, Deputy Prime Minister, with special reference to our economic, technical, and scientific relations. There was full understanding on all issues and I am glad to state that we look forward very keenly to the visit of General Secretary Gorbachev and his delegation and I am confident that the visit will prove an important landmark in the further development and strengthening of our bilateral relations as well as producing a healthy and positive influence in international affairs.

12.15 hrs.

**STATEMENT re : VISIT OF THE
 MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
 TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES AS MEM-
 BER OF THE GROUP OF NON-
 ALIGNED FOREIGN MINI-
 STERS ON COMPREHENSIVE
 SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH
 AFRICA**

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL
 AFFAIRS (SHRI NARAYAN DATI
 TIWARI):** The Heads of State or
 Government of Nonaligned countries
 decided, at their 8th Summit meeting in
 Harare, to mandate the Foreign Ministers
 of Zimbabwe, India, Yugoslavia, Peru,
 Argentina, Nigeria, Congo and Algeria to
 visit key industrial countries to press
 them to agree to the imposition of com-
 prehensive mandatory sanctions against
 South Africa.

2. As a member of this Group of
 Nonaligned Foreign Minis-
 tries, I visited Rome, Brussels,
 Paris, London, Bonn and Tokyo
 to carry out the Harare man-
 date.

3. In each of these European coun-
 tries we visited during the last
 week of October, and in the first
 week of November, 1986, we had
 prolonged meetings with their
 Foreign Ministers. In Japan, we
 were received by Prime Minister
 Nakasone in addition to our
 meetings with the Foreign Minis-
 ter of Japan.

4. In all our discussions, we indicat-
 ed that we bring a strong and
 unanimous message from 101
 Heads of State of Nonaligned
 countries to press them to con-
 sider imposition of comprehen-
 sive mandatory economic sanc-
 tions on South Africa. While
 we recognised that each of those
 countries had moved some way

towards imposing a few sanc-
 tions, we did not think that the
 package adopted by these coun-
 tries was sufficient to meet the
 demands of the situation.

5. We conveyed the NAM assess-
 ment that the situation in South
 Africa and Namibia was deterio-
 rating rapidly. To arrest this
 deteriorating situation and to
 achieve the objective of elimina-
 ting apartheid, the Nonaligned
 Heads of State believed that
 urgent efforts should be made
 by the world community to bring
 about an end to apartheid in
 South Africa. Since all other
 attempts to end apartheid had
 failed, and there was increasing
 pressure to seek military solu-
 tions, the only peaceful alterna-
 tive left for the world commu-
 nity was imposition of compre-
 hensive economic sanctions. We
 urged the Governments of these
 industrialised countries to imme-
 diately impose comprehensive
 sanctions and to agree to make
 them mandatory under chapter
 VII of the United Nations Char-
 ter. We told them that conti-
 nuance of apartheid was the key
 moral issue facing our generation.
 We emphasised that their commit-
 ment to human rights and dig-
 nity, and their attempts to bring
 about human rights in different
 parts of the world, would remain
 hollow and motivated if they do
 not take immediate steps to end
 the pernicious doctrine and
 practice of apartheid. We point-
 ed out that comprehensive sanc-
 tions would need to be imposed
 immediately if a disaster of
 gigantic proportions in Southern
 Africa was to be averted.

6. I emphasised to them that India
 banned all trade with South
 Africa long ago in 1946 at a time
 when India's exports to South
 Africa were 5.6% of its total ex-
 ports. Even though the ban on

trade involved considerable sacrifices on our part, we were willing to shoulder its consequences, because of our commitment to fundamental human rights, to democracy and to freedom everywhere and our support for the struggling people of Africa.

7. We found that there was a coincidence of similarity in the responses given by the Foreign Ministers of the countries we visited. They share our abhorrence for apartheid and agree that it cannot be reformed and must be abolished. Their assessment regarding the deteriorating situation in Southern Africa and its potential for violence and bloodshed were similar to ours. While the goals were similar, they differed with us on the manner in which these goals could be achieved. They had not given up hope of arranging a political dialogue within South Africa through persuasion and felt that limited voluntary sanctions would nudge the South African regime to negotiate with the majority. They said that they opposed mandatory sanctions under the United Nations Charter as a matter of principle. They argued that comprehensive sanctions could make the white South African regime more intransigent and much less willing to negotiate.

8. Some of them tried to argue that comprehensive sanctions would be unworkable. We pointed out that in the face of overwhelming evidence that sanctions had worked in other situations and with other countries against whom some of the Western countries had not hesitated to impose sanctions, this argument should not be pressed.

9. There are strong vested interests within the industrialised countries

wishing to maintain trade and economic links with the white South African regime. The initiative of the Heads of Governments of the Nonaligned countries and the visit of the Group of Foreign Ministers has undoubtedly focussed attention on this most important issue of our times. I believe that our efforts will strengthen not only those within the governments who have a more liberal outlook on human rights and who show greater concern in regard to the situation in Southern Africa but will also encourage the strong public opinion which exists in Europe in favour of definitive action to end apartheid.

10. The decision of the Prime Minister to send me to join the delegation even though I had just taken over as External Affairs Minister symbolises our country's decisive commitment to nonalignment and the principled unanimous stand of our parliament on the South African issue. Our policy in regard to apartheid remains clear and firm that it is absolutely immoral and has to be demolished at the earliest. The world community must not allow itself to be diverted by short term economic or political considerations from availing itself of the only peaceful option now left by imposing comprehensive mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the UN Charter to bring about an early end to apartheid. The Nonaligned Movement has, for the first time, opened a dialogue with the industrialised countries on this key moral issue. It is our firm belief that this dialogue should continue and the Nonaligned Movement should play its due role in bringing about a peaceful change in South Africa and Namibia. I am sure that these efforts will continue to have the

[Shri

full support of the Hon. Members of this august House.

12.18 hrs.

ATOMIC ENERGY (AMENDMENT)
BILL, 1986*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Atomic Energy Act, 1962.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Atomic Energy Act, 1962."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : I introduce the Bill.

INDIAN POST OFFICE (AMENDMENT) * BILL 1986

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Post Office Act, 1898.

* Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Pt.II section 2, dated 10.11.1986.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Post Office Act, 1898."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : I introduce the Bill.

12 20 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[Translation]

(i) Need to open a Rural University in Bihar during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI (Balia) : There is a proposal for setting up five rural universities during the Seventh Five Year Plan. Besides, there is a scheme for the upgradation of the existing five rural universities. It is estimated that about Rs. 20 crores will be spent on it. While briefing the Press about it, a member of the University Grants Commission has recently said that one of these universities will be established at Sewagram in Wardha.

I would urge the hon. Minister of Education to set up a rural university in Bihar, because Bihar is predominantly an agricultural State and also most of its people live in the villages.

[English]

(ii) Reported offer of non-residents of Indian Origin in Hong Kong to develop the Andaman Nicobar Islands on the pattern of Hong Kong.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : (Vai-shali) : Residents of Hong Kong of

Indian origin are reported to have offered to invest Rs.100 crores for constructing a new Hong Kong on the soil of India preferably in Andman-Nicobar Islands. This is an offer which should help India get the benefit of the high degree of commercial and industrial expertise plus funds with the Hong Kong based Indian origin people. Tiny Hong Kong provides employment to over two million people and has exports including re-exports larger than that of India. Our people settled there have contributed substantially towards this prosperity. They have enormous wealth in off shore funds and considerable experience in international trade. It is well known that certain industries like entertainment electronics are shifting from established countries like Japan towards the tax havens like Hong Kong and Taiwan. This is also an opportunity for India. If a Hong Kong life structure is created in India, it could attract these relocating industries and provide enormous employment. The Government should appoint a Parliamentary Commission to interview the non-resident Indians in Hong Kong and other places and recommend a course of action.

12.22 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

(iii) Need to construct an overbridge across railway crossing in North Coimbatore in Tamil Nadu.

SHRI C.K. Kuppuswamy (Coimbatore) : In the Seventh Five Year Plan, the Central Government has allocated a sum of Rs. 55 lakhs for the construction of a over-bridge across the Railway crossing in North Coimbatore. Out of this amount of Rs. 55 lakhs, the Union Government in its current budget presented in March, 1986 has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 131 lakhs in the first phase for taking up this work in hand in the current financial year by the Tamil Nadu Government. But the State Government in Tamil Nadu has not taken any action for the construction of over-bridge in North Coimbatore. There is not even any indication regarding this

work to be undertaken by the State Government.

Sir, Coimbatore is one of the few big cities in Tamil Nadu and lakhs of people living in and around the City are facing a lot of difficulties in easy movement from one side to the other side of the city by crossing the Railway lines, especially in busy hours. Very often, there is a virtual blockage of road traffic due to closing of the railway crossing gate.

I would, therefore, request the Union Minister for Railways kindly to impress upon the Tamil Nadu Government to take immediate action for the construction of the said over-bridge in North Coimbatore for which the Central Government's approval and sanction of necessary amount are already available.

(iv) Need to take effective steps to safeguard the interests of cardamom growers in the country.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Idukki) : The decline in the prices of cardamom continues unabated. During the past one month, the average price has come down from Rs. 157.74 to Rs. 123.86. This sharp decline in the prices has hit the cardamom growers very hard. It may be noted that a majority of the growers are small and marginal farmers. Therefore, this sharp downswing in prices has almost ruined them. If this situation continues, the production of cardamon is likely to fall in the years to come as the farmers are sure to switch over to other crops and the foreign exchange earnings of the country will fall considerably.

Therefore in order to save the cardamom growers and the economy of the country, urgent and effective steps should be taken. I request that the following steps be taken immediately :

(i) The cardamom Trading Corporation Limited should be asked to enter the market in a big way.

(ii) Sanction immediately the revised

scheme submitted by the Cordamom Board.

(iii) NAFED and STC should be asked to participate in the auctions as this will have a salutary impact on prices.

(iv) Need to sanction Rs. 22 crores to the State of Orissa for improving the sewerage system in Cuttack City.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : (Cuttack): In the absence of modern sewerage and drainage systems, life in Cuttack city has become very miserable. It is surrounded by river Mahanandi and Kathjuri and located on a low lying area on the basin of these two rivers.

It becomes very difficult to move from one place to another when there is a heavy rain in that city. During the current rainy season there were heavy rains which continued for more than a week. The Roads all over the city remained under water for days together as it was impossible to drain out the accumulated water into the rivers.

Thousands of people were affected by the recent rains in Cuttack and the people of the city suffered untold misery.

As you know, Cuttack which was once the Capital of Orissa is today rich in culture apart from being the largest city. It is now the main business centre of modern Orissa and many head offices including the Orissa High Court are located in this city. Unless, immediate measures are taken to provide modern drainage facilities and to improve the sewerage system the people of the city will continue to suffer. A sum of Rs. 22 crores is needed to implement the drainage system. The work has just started and the State Government is financially not sound to bear the cost of such project.

Therefore, I demand that adequate fund provision should be made to imple-

ment modern sewerage and drainage systems of Cuttack city without any further delay.

(vi) Need to adopt effective measures to control the pollution of environment in Visakhapatnam.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY (Visakhapatnam): The citizens of Visakhapatnam are subjected to serious air pollution from industries like Hindustan Petroleum Refineries, Hindustan Zinc Plant, Coromandal Fertilisers, Steel Rolling Mills, Hindustan Polymers, etc. The smoke released by these industries is spreading over the thickly populated city which is surrounded by hills on three sides and Bay of Bengal on the other side. It is surprising that the Central Government permitted the Hindustan Petroleum Refinery in Visakhapatnam to expand three times of its capacity when the refinery was not to dispose, not only malodours, but also cancer causing substances into the environment. Government has not taken action despite several appeals and representations made to it to control the air pollution in the city.

Besides, this, the Port Trust Authorities in Visakhapatnam are allotting indiscriminately, sites for the storage facilities and transportation of hazardous chemicals and raw materials in the congested inner and outer harbours of Visakhapatnam. This action of the Port Trust Authorities in Visakhapatnam will expose the defence forces to potential chemical accidents which often occur either due to mechanical or human failures, nature's wrath, sabotage, terrorism or enemy action without making any risk analysis and environmental impact. The Visakhapatnam Port Authorities also propose to allot sites for hazardous operations like transport of liquid petroleum gas by cargo ships, storage of massive quantities of imported ammonia and phosphorous gas for Godavari Fertilizers Plant at Kakinada, transport and storage of imported coking coal for the Visakhapatnam and other Steel Plants in the country.

Since the Port area is located in the wind direction of the residential colonies, encircled by hills all round, the Port Trust Authorities must keep in view the health and safety of the people residing there.

I request the Government to take effective measures for controlling the pollution of environment in Visakhapatnam due to the smoke and other effluents emitted by the hazardous industries.

[Translation]

(vii) Need to set up industries in Himachal Pradesh to provide employment to the educated unemployed.

SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI (Simla) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, under Rule 377, I want to make the following submission :—

There are thousands of educated unemployed youths in Himachal Pradesh and the State Government is unable to launch a big scheme to provide them employment due to lack of funds. A few of them are employed in the Army, police and Border Security Force. The size of their land holdings being very small, the parents are finding it difficult to support their families. Therefore, I would request the Central Government to set up 3 or 4 big industries in the State, which should mainly be based on the local raw-material and electronics. Besides, whatever agencies are allotted by any company in the State, which also includes Public Undertakings, should be allotted to those youths who are *bona fide* residents of the State. I would also request that more Central Government jobs should be given to the youths of Himachal Pradesh so that unemployment is removed and the people are lifted above the poverty line.

[English]

(viii) Need to provide funds for early electrification of Arkonam—Chingleput railway line.

DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN (Chengalpattu) : In Southern Railway,

the total electrification programme being envisaged is not upto the utmost requirements and needs of the railway commuters. The Arkonam—Chingleput railway line electrification has been pending for a long time now. A preliminary survey has already been over, and an engineering survey is yet to take place. The daily college students, office-goers and other regular commuters are suffering very much due to the slow railway service, and sometimes untimely and irregular service. It is very necessary and imperative that the Arkonam-Chingleput railway line is electrified, and the present tempo of the electrification programmes is intensified and quickened. Necessary funds may please be provided urgently for this purpose, and the sufferings of the commuters are removed expeditiously. The local trade is also affected due to the non-implementation of the programme in time.

12.31 hrs.

JUVENILE JUSTICE BILL, 1986—Contd.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Dr. Rajendra Kumari Bajpai, on the 5th November, 1986, namely :

“That the Bill to provide for the care, protection, treatment, development and rehabilitation of neglected or delinquent juveniles and for the adjudication of certain matters relating to, and disposition of, delinquent juveniles, be taken into consideration.”

Now Shri K.S. Rao.

SHRI K. S. RAO (Machilipatnam) : I rise to support this Bill, but while doing so, I want to bring certain things to the

[Shri K. S. Rao]

notice of the hon. Minister. Possibly, the Bill has been brought without much scrutiny. I have gone through some of the Clauses. I will go through them one by one.

In Clause 2 (b), it is said :

“Juvenile” means a boy who has not attained...

Instead of ‘not attained the age’, it could have been mentioned as “of fifteen years or more”. I suppose the intention of the hon. Minister is also that the age will be 15 years. Similarly, she could have put it, in the case of a girl, as “a girl of seventeen years”

In Clause 5 (3) it is said : “a panel of two honorary social workers”. It has only been said that they will be assisting court. But it has not been made clear in what manner, and on what lines they will be assisting the court.

In Clause 6(3), certain minimum conditions have been mentioned in regard to the appointment of members of the Board (whose powers are as much as those of a Magistrate), but the qualifications necessary for its Chairman, who enjoys the power of a Principal Magistrate have not been mentioned. It is only mentioned that the Members should have “special knowledge of child psychology and child welfare”. But the nature of the job that he has to perform clearly requires legal knowledge. So, I wish to bring it to the notice of the hon. Minister that she should preferably incorporate the minimum qualifications that are required for the Chairman of the Board, and also the Principal Magistrate, so that they can do their jobs well.

Above all, it is said in Clauses 9 and 10 that the intention is to see that no juvenile is put in jail, and no criminal punishment is given to him. But I suspect that this will be taken advantage of by some of the terrorists and vested interests

in the country now, to utilize these juveniles for achieving their targets, because it is categorically said that they will not be punished at all, irrespective of the crime they have committed. They will be sent only to a special home or a juvenile home. This will be a clear incentive or a way-out for these terrorists—to make use of the situation.

Extensive powers have been given to the concerned State Governments in deciding the punishment to the juveniles.

Clauses 52 and 53 deal with funds. But it is seen that the funds are very meagre. When the country has got no funds to impart training and education and to keep them in after-care homes for becoming normal citizens of this country, I am surprised how they could find the funds for the delinquent juvenile. Unless the hon. Minister is certain that the concerned State Governments are in a position to allocate the funds required to implement the noble task of reforming these juveniles, it will just stand as an Act without implementation. So, before bringing forward this Bill, I thought it was proper for the Minister to have taken an assurance from the concerned Ministries about the availability of funds for this purpose.

Some of the clauses are contracting the provisions made in some other clauses; clause 22(2) and clause 45 contradicts each other. In one of them, they say that the maximum punishment has to be given, that is as per the existing law or the present Act. In some other clause it says only the present Act will prevail over the existing criminal procedure code. So, clarification may be given once again or rather this section may be modified and necessary amendment may be brought.

About voluntary agencies, though a simple mention has been made, neither preference to be given to them nor the role to be played by them has been mentioned clearly. I am of the definite opinion, particularly with regard to delinquent juveniles that they have got a

great role to play. So, adequate financial assistance may be given only to the selected voluntary organisations in bringing reforms and not depending exclusively on the State Government or the government organisations. Even earlier schemes also show that the voluntary organisations have done very much in this regard.

The objectives, as was mentioned by friends from the opposition benches, are very good, but time may not be ripe for the government to implement them with the available fund. So, adequate emphasis must be laid or some way must be found out by the hon. Minister to attract allocation or the support from the voluntary organisations by giving all possible facilities to them by bringing a legislation in the context of tax exemption for these companies or individuals who assist these organisations in a big way beyond what is being provided in this context.

I wish to bring to your notice that earlier there used to be Section 35(cc) in the Financial Act wherein total exemption was given for all the contribution made to research and development or some of the services rendered to such delinquent juveniles or in the rural areas, which was deleted later. But now the existing provision is only a meagre one, which gives only 10 per cent relief under Section 80G. So, to increase activities or to achieve the target set by the Minister, an amendment to that Act might encourage many companies who have got some commitment to the society, particularly to reduce this delinquent juveniles problem, to contribute in a big way to the voluntary organisations and achieve these targets in that manner.

So I request this to be taken up by the hon. Minister so that the Bill will achieve its real purpose.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri A.J.V.B. Maheswara Rao.

[Translation]

*SHRI A. J. V. B. MAHESWARA

*The speech was originally delivered in Telugu.

RAO (Amalapuram) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome the introduction of Juvenile Justice Bill, 1986. This Bill has been brought forward in order to do justice to the juveniles who hitherto were neglected very badly. It is necessary that the Govt. should have necessary sincerity and devotion to implement the Bill when made into an Act as mere enactment of this Bill will not be enough. The Govt. has to see that justice is really be done to juveniles after adopting this Juvenile Justice Bill. In her introductory speech, the hon. Minister mentioned that earlier Children Acts were not implemented properly as there were many flaws in legislations. Hence I would caution the Govt. and urge that this Bill too should not meet the same fate of the earlier Bills passed by this House. I do not know how far the Govt. will succeed in the implementation of the proposed legislation. For the successful implementation of this legislation the Govt. should have necessary dedication of purpose on one hand and trained and devoted personnel on the other and then only it would be possible to bring a change in the life of juveniles. But, Sir, I doubt very much if the Govt. possess these essential perquisites.

There are crores of juveniles in the country. We may need thousands of homes to take care of these children. It is the responsibility of the Govt. to establish and run these homes. The burden of running these homes going to fall on State Governments which are already facing a financial crisis. The State Governments are not in a position to bear this extra burden. Hence the Central Govt. should extend liberal financial grants to run homes meant for delinquent children.

Sir, as I mentioned earlier trained manpower is very necessary to handle this very delicate task. Many of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes student hostels, Backward Class students hostels in the country are not functioning properly as there is no trained staff to run them. In such a situation, how are we going to manage these new homes? Do the Government have such a trained staff at its disposal to successfully implement this legislation?

[Shri A.J.V.B. Maheswara]

Crores of rupees are needed for establishing the various types of homes as envisaged in this Bill. I want to know whether the Government have that much money?

The proposed homes are going to be established in different States. State Governments have to shoulder the burden. I want to know whether the Central Government had consulted the State Governments before bringing forward this Bill and whether they had given their consent for this additional expenditure on their part?

Sir, many atrocities are perpetrated on juveniles who are under the custody of police. Sexual assaults on these innocent children are increasing day by day. Juveniles are also being used for drug-peddling. Hence it should be seen by the Govt. that such atrocities which are taking place under the very nose of the Government do come to an end. The Government should take necessary steps immediately. Now, the age of juveniles has been increased in the Bill. I welcome it.

Sir, the proposed legislation has to be implemented sincerely. Only then, justice will be done to the juveniles. Juveniles who are detained in the jails need protection and care of the Government. The Government should take every possible step for their proper care and rehabilitation so as to enable them to lead a life of honour in our society.

I conclude my speech, thanking you, Sir, for giving an opportunity to speak.

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS (Jaipur): Sir, the Bill which is currently under discussion in the House seeks to provide for the care, protection, treatment, development and rehabilitation of neglected and delinquent juveniles and for the adjudication of certain matters relating to, and disposition of, delinquent juveniles.

I support this Bill and specially thank

the hon. Minister of Welfare and her Ministry for bringing forward this Bill. This Bill is very important and should have been brought forward much earlier. Anyhow, now this Bill is before the House and is likely to be passed. But merely passing it will not solve all the problems. The point which in fact, needs to be seen is why the juveniles become delinquent and whom do they belong to. To my mind, the question of their parentage is immaterial. They are the children of this country. All the children of the poor families are the children of this country and they are the future of the country too. Under these circumstances, the effort made to do justice to these children through this Bill is appreciable but the basic fact remains that had preventive measures been taken, it would have been better. Had these measures been taken in the beginning, the number of delinquent juveniles would not have risen so much.

You might have seen that mostly the children of the nomadic communities are found as delinquent juveniles at the stations or in the mines. You have made special arrangements for the care and treatment of these delinquent juveniles. I would like to suggest that if the Government could make arrangement for the rehabilitation of such nomadic communities, it would not give shelter to their children but also provide educational opportunities to them. The people of Nomadic Communities do not stay permanently at one place, instead they keep on changing places. Every State has such a nomadic community. We have Kela Community in our region and also Mankaria Community, the members of which eat insects. What have the Government thought about such communities? The Bill is silent about the steps to be taken regarding such communities. The Government have a scheme to build some special homes, observation homes, and juvenile homes. It is good but how the children would come to these homes and who will bring them there? If you do not make special arrangements in this regard, I think, you cannot provide these benefits to those for whom they are intended. Till today, the Government have made no arrangements for the rehabilitation of the children who grow up,

in destitute homes or orphanages. The boys somehow manage to get a job but the girls have to face a lot of difficulties. When the girls in the orphanages grow up, that organisation faces difficulty in looking after them and getting them married. There should be some arrangement in this regard. Unless there is a reform in the society, who is going to marry them? My suggestion is that whosoever marries these girls, should be given benefits by the Government. The boys can manage on their own but the girls in the orphanages need more care at that age. If you do not make any arrangement in this regard, nothing can be done for them.

Another aspect is that the children of the people who leave their villages due to the atrocities of the landlords, remain neglected and thus become delinquent juveniles. I want that such landlords should also be punished. Be it a landlord, a contractor or an affluent person, whosoever is responsible for their leaving the village, whether on the pretext of 'loan, untouchability or due to any other reason, should be punished. If you do not punish them, their number will increase and with it will increase the problem. I have a suggestion in this regard. The children of the age group which you have specified, should be brought up by an organisation like juvenile home, special home, observation home or an 'after care home'. You should make arrangements for their education in these organisations.

Some States have banned begging by the juveniles but some other States have not. To my mind, the Centre should direct these States to totally ban begging. There are some criminals who make the children beg and turn them into delinquent juveniles. There are some communities which are beggar communities. I suggest that the Centre should direct each and every State to totally ban begging. The voluntary organisations engaged in this work should be given funds and every State should be asked to make a provision in their budgets for this purpose and the Centre should also give matching grants. They should be given Central assistance in the same way as is given for the special

schemes. The Centre should give grant to them so that they could be run smoothly.

I thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH (Mathura): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Juvenile Justice Bill, 1986 but, at the same time, I also want to give some suggestions. Today we find that our youth is going in the wrong direction. In our country, the families which are living below the poverty line or just at the dividing line, and the families the children of which do not get two square meals a day, cannot afford education, do not get a right job, they are the families whose children take to unlawful activities or their parents themselves force their children into crime. The Government themselves should conduct a survey of such families so that their children could be provided with food, education and jobs. This is my first suggestion. Otherwise the way the population is increasing, their number will also go on increasing, thereby making this problem all the more difficult.

So far as the question of the Juveniles is concerned, numerous instances have come to light, according to which the children take to unlawful activities to feed themselves and their families and with the passage of time become criminals. They take to stealing, dacoity and way-laying and a number of other crimes. It is essential to curb their bad tendencies at the initial stage. The Government should provide them with food, education and other facilities right from their childhood.

Besides, it is also seen that because of certain compulsions, the families sell their daughters, which encourages the prostitution. If we want to get rid of these evils, the Government should shoulder full responsibility for food, work and education of the children of such families. If the Government takes over this responsibility, these evils will gradually vanish.

[Shri Manvendra Singh]

I would also like to tell you that many gangs are operating in different parts of the country which indulge in child-trade. Recently, you might have read in the newspapers that a small girl was abducted from Andhra Pradesh. After some years, the parents of the girl found her outside their house. She was blind. The girl told later that the men who had abducted her had blinded her and had given her training in begging. There are several gangs operating in the country who make the children beg. In this process they make them blind, lame and disabled and thereafter send them to the streets and railway stations for begging. The money thus collected is taken away by these gangs. There are many such gangs operating in our country. Our Government should take steps in this direction.

You are, perhaps, aware that not only Indian but even foreign girls are sold in Dhaulpur. Have the Government taken any action against this? The girls from all over India come there. You might have read about Vrindavan also where girls come from a number of States. From West Bengal, girls who become widows and are rejected by the society also come there. You will have to pay attention to this also. There is need for such organisations in the society as may undertake the work of getting these girls married. Such widows are brought to Mathura and Vrindavan and through the Bhajnachram Trust, the gangs force them into this trade there. These girls are sold.

You will have to form such organisations through which the salvation of these widows could be effected.

In the near future, I am organising a camp.

13.00 hrs.

Dr. Sethi is from Jaipur. His team helps the handicapped persons by donating them free equipments and artificial

limbs. When I talked to the beggars about it, they told that if the artificial limbs were provided to them, they would be deprived of their source of earning and then nobody would give them alms. In this regard, I would suggest that some training school should be opened at the district and block level so that the handicapped males and females could get employment. There are many such Government organisations where these persons can be given employment, such as Khadi Gramodhyog, cottage industries, carpet and jute industries. The Government should provide them proper training and assistance so that the tendency of begging among them may be put to check.

As regards the jails where the juveniles are lodged, there have been complaints that the girl inmates are sent out for prostitution and the boys are forced into begging. Their living conditions are not satisfactory. The officials of such jails indulge in misappropriation of funds. You will have to adopt strict measure in this respect. I would like to know as to how many such officers as have been found guilty of such charges, have been punished under the Act? May I know whether any scheme is on the anvil to see that the administration of such jails at district level is run properly so that beggary is put to check, the children are saved from the clutches of gangs and girls are not forced into prostitution?

13.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

JUVENILE JUSTICE BILL, 1986— *Contd.*

The Lok Sabha reassembled after lunch at seven minutes past Fourteen of the clock

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE in the chair]

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia.

[Translation]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA (Sangrur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, during the course of the discussion on this Bill, very serious issues have come up for consideration. There are some evils in our society which force the common people, particularly, the adolescent children into crime, thereby compelling them to a very miserable life. The society is not constituted by one or two persons only. The ambitions of the crores of people, their way of life, their approach towards life, all contribute towards the shaping of the society. Many young girls are forced to go to brothels for prostitution. Similarly, there are different kinds of crimes and other malaise plaguing the society which are a scourge for it. When their figures are published, India tops the list among the countries of the world. What are the reasons for it? I would have welcomed this Bill had attempts been made in it to root out these evils. While introducing this Bill on 20th August, the hon. Minister, Dr. Rajendra Kumari Bajpai had said that they wanted that the young children should lead a new and decent life and should enjoy social equality. She said that they also wanted that the children should be given equality in the social, cultural and economic spheres and they should be brought up properly. The Bill further says that effort will be made to organise them. But I would like to tell the hon. Minister that after having gone through this Bill, I find that although a number of points have been touched upon still the real issues have been left out. For instance, very little has been said about the types of exploitation of children and the *modus operandi* of their exploitation. The Bill speaks very little about it. Just now, an hon. Member was saying that children were blinded by the gangs of child lifters. After going through pages 41, 42 and 43 of chapter VI, I am compelled to say that nothing has been said about the gangs of child lifters. The gangs of child lifters lift hundreds of children from the cities and force them into begging and make them indulge in immoral acts. When the children refuse to obey their dictates, they are maimed and blinded. They are also meted out very shabby treatment. But

there is no mention about all this in the Bill. It is unfortunate that the maximum imprisonment provided for crimes committed against the juveniles is merely three years and there is no mention of any punishment for child lifters in the Bill, whereas the gangs of child lifters deserve maximum punishment. I demand that at least ten years' imprisonment should be provided for child lifters in the Bill. These people blind the children and force young girls into prostitution in the brothels. Thus, they live on their earnings. These people make them commit very heinous crimes. So, I think that three years' imprisonment provided in the Bill has no meaning. If a child is killed, at least the parents can face the truth that their child is dead. But these people force the children to commit different crimes and also torture them, with the result that the life of such children becomes a hell. But the Bill does not envisage any imprisonment for them.

.. I think that at the time of drafting this Bill, the hon. Minister was not serious about it, otherwise she would have incorporated these points in the Bill. I do not mean that we have no faith in the work and efficiency of our hon. Minister. We do have faith in her. But I am sorry to point out that all these provisions which should have been there, have not been included in the Bill.

Now I shall draw the attention of the hon. Minister and the Government to what the policemen do. Boys are exploited by the Police to the maximum. No other organised gang exploits the boys as much as the policemen do. I know that juveniles are forced into bonded labour by the policemen. They work as domestic servants in their houses, look after their cattle, scrub their shoes but they are not even provided with meals. These policemen threaten some 'Dhaba' owner in the area and ask him to provide food to the child. That child takes his meals in the 'Dhaba' and works as bonded labour for the policeman. Similarly, child labour is also prevalent in the houses of the Government employees and officers. No mention of these things has been made in the Bill. If these things do find a mention anywhere in the Bill,

[Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia]

I may kindly be informed about them and I shall welcome them.

There is no denying the fact that we shall have to adopt family planning if we want to strengthen India. We shall have to motivate everybody to go in for voluntary family planning irrespective of caste, colour and creed so that we could work for strengthening the country. It is our foremost duty and a responsibility of the Government too to take care of and get a place in society for those people who are born poor and have been exploited by the criminal gangs or have been forced by them to take to these activities because of poverty and social discrimination.

I would strongly demand once again that there should be some stringent law to deal with these exploiters in the crime world, including the police officers who are exploiting these juveniles. Besides, efforts should also be made to see that they do not remain a burden on the society.

With these words, I welcome the Bill, but at the same time I would say that the measure is not adequate enough.

[English]

SHRI VIR SEN (Khurja): Mr. Chairman Sir ! I thank you for the opportunity that you have given me. There is no doubt that the Bill has been brought in the House with laudable aims. A large percentage of the children who become delinquents suffer from some faults in their bringing up. So, the Government has brought this Bill with a view to providing some facilities, so that they may be brought back on the right track. I would also say that the attention which the Bill has drawn has not gone sufficiently too far. There are many aspects which have been left aside.

Before I go into specific questions, I would like to make a reference of Mr. Ramoowalia's remarks that the Government has not taken any consideration of the persons who commit crime against

these people. I would like to remind him that blinding of the children etc., are to be covered by the Indian Penal Code. This Bill deals with the delinquents and the juvenile themselves and not the person who deal with them. I think, Mr. Ramoowalia will be satisfied to see that the aim of the Bill is only to deal with the juvenile.

I would first go to the definition of begging. Begging of course, is defined as singing, dancing, fortune telling, performing tricks, selling articles. I think there are very wide terms. They do not include really what is begging. If a person sells any article to earn something, you cannot brand him a delinquent or as a beggar. There are several traditional arts, particularly singing. There are some children who sing and earn. You have included singing in the purview of begging. I don't think that this is a correct approach.

There may be a magician who is playing on the road. He shows certain amusements to the children and entertain them. You also included this in the definition of begging. In the same way, puppet show which is an enjoyable show which sometimes teaches history to the children is also included in the definition of begging. I think these are very wide terms and should be taken away and confined to some specific things.

Begging sometimes, may be done in distress also. A person who is away from the home, when his pocket is picked and when he needs money, sometimes he would be compelled to begging. In such cases you cannot brand him as a juvenile delinquent or a criminal. In the same way it happens with some stranded persons also. So, these things should be excluded from the scope of begging. Now I come to the definition of a juvenile. According to the definition which you have given in this Bill in the case of a boy the age is 16 years and in the case of a girl it is 18 years. I think this definition is not correct.

Sir, a child below the age of 12 years is quite innocent and it is only after of

age of 12 that adolescence begins and certain changes take place in the constitution of a child. Sex starts to play its wonderful role and the child tries to assert himself. It would be better if I quote from an authority what this age brings forward. I quote :

"It is a period of storm and stress. Important functions previously nonexistent arise—every step of the upward way is strewn with wreckage of body, mind and morals. Sex asserts its mastery in field after field and works its havoc in the form of secret areas. The social instincts undergo sudden unfoldment and the new life of love awakens. Everything is plastic. Character and personality take form; self-feeling and ambition are increased. It is all marvellous new birth."

This is the period of stress and strain. It is a period of turbulence. This is, of course, not within the control of the child. At this age you have not to treat the child as a criminal. Your Bill, of course, considers him only as a criminal. At this age the child needs love and affection.

Sir, there are certain families where on account of poverty or quarrels in the family a child becomes a delinquent. He goes out of the home. It is a sort of escapism from the conditions of the family. He goes out in the streets. Such a child who is not able to get love in the family or normal training in the house goes out in the streets. If you brand such a child as a criminal then it is not going justice to the child. Therefore, there should be a different approach. The approach should be that the child is treated as a victim of the society and victim of the family. In these circumstances we should not leave the child in an observation home or a special home. Such boys and girls who have gone astray from the social behaviour approved by the society should not be handed over to a home which is not equipped to bring about the desired change

in such boys and girls. So what should be done is that your observation homes should have specially trained people—people particularly trained in psychology—who understand the nature of the development of the child. Only such people can bring about the desired change. For this purpose you require a large amount of money. Further your present definition brings within its scope only children of the age group 13-16 years. The correct time will be the period which coincides with the age of adolescence and adolescence begins at the age of near about 13 and ends, according to certain experts at the age of 25. But I think that the age between 13 and 21 is the correct age of adolescence and all your efforts should be directed towards this period, that is between the age of 13 and 21 in the case of both girls and boys. This is the age which should be considered in relation to this Bill; persons within this age group should be termed as delinquent juveniles. However, this Bill deals only with a small portion of the total problem.

Further, you have entrusted the police officers to take charge of the delinquents. As Shri Ramoowalia has mentioned, they are one of the categories which are responsible for turning people into criminals. If these juveniles are put into the hands of policemen, it will create more problems for the delinquents rather than reduce it. These people should not be made in charge of delinquents. You have made a provision that if a delinquent is brought into the charge of police, he has to be produced before the court within twenty four hours. As you know, a criminal has to be brought before a Magistrate within twenty four hours, but that provision is followed more in breach rather than in practice. I think, this will also remain a dead letter in this case. Then, the courts are given powers to deal with delinquents as criminals. When under trial, they are to be kept under observation. If they are found to be criminals, then they are to be sent to special homes etc. There must be some distinction between the observation home, the special home or the home, but the Bill does not say anything. Special provision and special facilities have to be

[Shri Vir Sen]

provided for persons who are to be kept under observation and for persons who have committed one or two offences. One offence in the case of a child does not make him a criminal. Sometimes, it is occasional also. If a person has become mentally habitual, then, of course, you can say that he is a delinquent. According to the definition in this Bill, a delinquent juvenile is a juvenile who has been found to have committed an offence. I do not agree with this. This definition that if a juvenile commit a crime once, he becomes a delinquent, should be modified and only a person who is habitual and has committed an offence several times, should be considered as a delinquent.

Further, vast resources are required for implementation of this legislation as also for imparting right type of training.

Lastly, the State Governments are not in a position to take up the task that you are envisaging in the Bill for them to do. In my opinion, it is only the Centre which should take charge of the whole thing, do supervision and provide the funds etc. otherwise the whole exercise is likely to be a waste. Of course, the intentions of the hon. Minister are bright and very good, but unless the other things are taken care, we will only be able to touch a tip of the iceberg.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have listened carefully to all the hon. Members. Some of them are not here. It would have been better if the hon. Members who participated in the debate were here to listen to the reply.

AN HON. MEMBER: The debate has gone on three days.

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI: It was expected that the reply would be given today.

I am glad that the Bill has been supported by all sections of the House. About 23 to 24 members have participat-

ed in this debate and that shows the keen interest of the members. I am also grateful for their useful suggestions and some of the valid points made during the course of the discussion.

Though everybody supported the Bill and welcomed it, at the same time everybody is apprehensive about its implementation. They all expressed a doubt as to whether it will be implemented fully or whether in future there would be some problems or difficulties about its implementation. That is the main criticism. Another criticism is that it is left to the State Government for implementation. Many hon. members questioned as to why it has been left to the State Governments. As you know, practically all the Children's Acts that are existing in our country are executed by the State Governments only, and there was no uniformity. This comprehensive Central Bill has been brought only to bring about uniformity and to serve some more useful purposes. Though it will be executed by the State Governments, at the time of framing the rules the Central Government will be providing guidelines and on those guidelines only, the State Governments will proceed to implement this piece of legislation, which is very important. Some of the hon. members rightly pointed out that this legislation is quite revolutionary. I will say that in a sense it is a completely new concept. The whole approach to the problem of juvenile delinquency or the problems of those children who are neglected or delinquent is totally new.

One hon. member has said that because there were some discussions and resolutions with regard to this juvenile problem in the United Nations, we have come forward with this legislation. Although it is quite all right to say so, let me clarify that we are one of the important members of the United Nations and we respect the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations. Not only that, we also try to implement those social legislations which are beneficial for our society and for our nation. In the resolution of the UN also, an option has been given to all the member-States that whenever they find it convenient and useful, they should

at the same time try to implement this viewpoint which has been expressed by the UN forum and clear guidance has also been given by the UN in this regard. There is no harm in accepting this if it suits our social conditions in our country and if we want to deal with the juvenile problem in our country. There is nothing wrong in accepting it. I do not agree with the views expressed by one of the hon. Members, i.e., this Bill is for academic discussion only. If this view is accepted, then anything which we bring in this House—this august House—for discussion on any subject or any problem, you will say very lightly that it is for academic discussion only. A Bill of this kind, of course, must have some academic side also. At the same time, it should also take into consideration the social and other aspects also. So, we should not jump to that conclusion. It is the Government's intention, not the intention only, but we are going to implement this Bill very effectively and translate its provisions into reality. This much I can assure the august House and hon. Members should not express any doubt because, after much thought, after much deliberation, after much thinking, we have brought this Bill before this House. Some of the points which were raised during the discussion, I will try to explain now. I would only take two or three points mainly which I want to explain, though it is quite clear in the Bill.

Shri Ramachandra Reddy, though he is not here, wanted to know why there are two different bodies, that is the Juvenile Court. The Bill itself explains that the bodies have different functions. The Juvenile Welfare Board would deal with neglected juveniles, while the Juvenile Court would deal with juvenile delinquents. In this Bill, we have separated two types of juveniles. Those children who are neglected and those children who are delinquent and have committed some crime and all these things. So, we have to distinguish among these two types of juveniles.

On hon. Member was just saying about beggary and the definition of beggary. Regarding the definition of juvenile,

he was saying that, this is not correct. But, I think, if he goes into detail and read it carefully, he will see the distinction. We have clearly made the distinction that those children who are neglected, will be treated differently and they will not be treated as criminals and those who have committed some crimes, they are also not going to be treated as hardened criminals. Till now, they are being kept with the criminals in Jails. So, the whole purpose of this Bill is to separate juvenile delinquents from the elderly people or criminals or hardened criminals. This is one very important point in this Bill.

Then, he wanted to know why different types of homes like special Homes, Observations Homes are not created. Some Members also raised this point as to why Observation homes are provided.

Since one type of home should be adequate for those children who have committed a very minor crime or if some minor children are just loitering here and there, in that case, if he is kept in an observation home—after all observation home is only the temporary stage—and after enquiry he will be sent back to his home; parents may be called and he will go back to his home. Their functions have also been defined: the Observation Homes constitute only the temporary accommodation of juveniles, till enquiries against them are completed. On the other hand, Special Homes are for providing accommodation, education, vocational training and rehabilitation of those juveniles found to be delinquent. So, this is the difference.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji):
They want money for all that.

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI: When we are going to take the responsibility, money will be provided.

Similarly, the after care organizations are meant to take care of rehabilitation of juvenile when they leave their Special Homes. So, we have taken care at every stage: first, when we find and keep a child on minor offences. At that time, it is not

[Shri Rajendra Kumari Bajpai]

established whether he has done anything wrong or not. But he has been brought in by the Police or anybody who has found him. He will not be in the police lock-up. He will not be kept anywhere else. So, he must have some place. We will have to give him some place. That place is the Observation Home for the time being, i.e. temporarily till the enquiry is instituted. After the enquiry, we consider what action we can take about him. After some charge is established against the child, he will be with the Juvenile Welfare Board; it will take care of him. You know that this Juvenile Welfare Board also consists of social workers; one member will be from the Government. Its members will also be given some magisterial powers; but they will see things from the point of view of the offence proper. If the offences are not serious, they can remain in the Special Home or whatever is provided here, where they will be given education, vocational training and all that. Then the court will be constituted, with a Metropolitan Magistrate.

There is also one difference in the Welfare Board, social workers who have got special knowledge of child psychology and child behaviour will be the members. After the Welfare Board finds that a juvenile can be sent before the Juvenile Court, he will be produced before that court. So, different functions are there; and for this purpose, different types of Homes have been created.

Similarly, the after-care organizations are meant to take care of the rehabilitation of juveniles when they leave their Special Homes. Some of the hon. Members had raised the point, viz. that if the child comes out of this Home, or after the Welfare Board lets them go out, they may again come into the clutches of those who trade in children and those who exploit children. But we have taken care in this Bill, about it: the After-care Home will take care of the child, give him vocational training and also try to see that the child takes to normal life.

I am specially grateful to those Members who supported the Bill and at the same time given valuable suggestions. Dr. Phurenu Guha expressed doubts about the implementation of the provision of this Bill.

I only want to assure her that this will be effectively done. Then some of the hon. members have expressed their views as to why net juveniles or children are prevented from committing a crime; we must do something for the prevention of that crime. That is all right. We have taken care of that as it has been mentioned in this Bill in Chapter 9, clauses 41, 42 and 43. Though it has been said here that the punishment is only for three years or punishment should be more; it is now for the first time that we are bringing this Bill and let us try to implement it and see how successfully we are able to do it. We have, while giving punishment, taken a precaution from all sides. Some have raised a point that children are forced or compelled to beg and for that sometimes their hands are cut or they are made blind and all sorts of things are done. For that, we have also provided in this Bill that there should be punishment for those persons not only who make them to beg but also those who use them for narcotic business or carrying narcotic drugs from one place to another. For all that, they will also be punished; and that punishment also is not less than three years.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : What about child lifters ?

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : They are all among exploiters; those who will be misusing the juveniles, they will all be under this law.

Shri Salahuddin wanted to know whether it would be unconstitutional for a child to be taken away from the parents if the parents were found unfit to look after their child. There is nothing like this in this Bill that if parents like it or not like it and anything unconstitutional. We are going to do it only when parents compel him and they think that he may go to some correctional home or special

home; then only with the consent of the parents, both father and mother, he will be kept in the home. So, there is nothing in the Constitution which comes in the way of the court or juvenile home for providing protection to a neglected child. It is our duty to provide protection to a neglected child. So, this Bill provides protection to that child. So, there is nothing unconstitutional in this Bill. To a neglected child, on the complaint made by a parent to the Board that he is not able to exercise proper care and control over the child, if a parent himself accepts it and say that he is not able to exercise control over his child, then he gives it to the welfare board to look after him, to enquire about him and to keep him in protection and child care. This is what we are going to arrange for. Mr. Jain said that the Centre and State should be more actively involved for the implementation rather than—Mr. Jain is not here—placing too much faith in voluntary organisations. Here we have involved everybody. The Central Government is there. We are bringing a Bill; we are giving guidelines, but it should be implemented through the State Governments and there voluntary organisations are necessary to help implement this Bill.

We have involved social and voluntary organisations because this is a social measure and with the help of voluntary organisations we can implement it more effectively. The Bill does provide for active involvement of the Central and State Governments and at the same time we must keep in mind that voluntary organisations have a very major role in the effective and successful implementation of any social legislation, especially the one in this Bill. It is also very essential that we take all possible help from social and voluntary organisations, because they alone can arouse sufficient awareness in the community and also provide facilities for the care and protection of children and that is what we need very much in India when there is so much of illiteracy and children are prone to be exploited. To prevent such exploitation we need the help of all voluntary organisations and with the help of the Government these organisations can discharge the social

responsibilities in the interests of the juvenile.

For the first time we are giving so much power to voluntary organisations, magisterial powers and they should be able to do their work properly for the welfare of the children and in courts also which are meant for rendering justice to the juvenile. This is a departure from all the past practices which exist till now in our country. We want to save our children from exploitation and for that we have encouraged the involvement of the voluntary organisations. I think that these are the... (*Interruption*)

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : I had referred to a valid point during the discussion i.e. there is no law for adopting if some children are really neglected. If there is a law in the country for adopting the children, that would be better. Then only some children will be saved from exploitation.

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : To have an Act for all kinds of neglected children, or adoptions is a controversial thing in our country. There is no particular provision for neglected children.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
Uniform family adoption law !

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : In the definition of 'begging' the Bill says that persons involved in singing fall under the category of begging. In our society there are thousands of children, who go to Kirtans, for Bhajans and devotional singing even on the Radio and TV is there.

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : Please see the definition. It is not that all singing and other things are forbidden. It is not so. The definition is clear. It says, that—

"begging" means—(i) soliciting or receiving alms in a public

[Dr. Rajendra Kumari Bajpai]

place or entering into any private premises..."

This is the point you have to be careful. Only singing is nothing, but if you are just singing—

[Translation]

—as they say that they beg by singing a song, by beating a drum and by spreading a piece of cloth.

[English]

That type of singing is prohibited here.

So, soliciting or receiving alms in a public place.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let the reply be completed. Please resume your seat.

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI: Singing for getting something, for aims, that singing is of course, begging.

So, soliciting or receiving alms in a public place or some such thing,—

[Translation]

—if they are sitting at a crossing and have spread a piece of cloth and the people are offering money thereon—

[English]

that type of begging we forbid.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Which type of begging are you allowing ?

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI: I am not allowing any type of begging. This clause further says ;

"...entering into any private premises for the purpose of soliciting or receiving alms, whether under the pretence of singing, dancing, fortune-telling performing tricks or selling articles or otherwise."

Then only it will be termed as begging. You all understand its significance and you all know it.

These were the points raised by hon. Members. I think I have covered all the points.

With these words, I request hon. Members to pass this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill to provide for the care, protection, treatment, development and rehabilitation of neglected or delinquent juveniles and for the adjudication of certain matters relating to, and disposition of, delinquent juveniles, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, we take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill. Clause 2. There is an amendment by Shri Mool Chand Daga—not present. The question is :

"That clauses 2 to 14 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 14 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Clause 15—There is an amendment by Shri Mool Chand Daga—not present. The question is :

"That clauses 15 and 16 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 15 and 16 were added to the Bill.

Clause 17—(Uncontrollable Juvenile)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : I beg to move :

Page 9,—

after line 7, insert—

“Provided that where the person complaining against the juvenile is the father of the juvenile then the Board shall obtain the opinion of the mother or vice-versa.” (1)

why I am saying so is that the Board should have the views of both the sides and not one-sided view.

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI: I have already explained that the Board will consult the parents. I request the hon. Member to withdraw his amendment.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment to clause 17.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Has Mr. Shantaram Naik leave of the House to withdraw his amendment No. 1 to clause 17 ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS :
Yes.

*Amendment No. 1 was, by leave,
withdrawn.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That clause 17 stand part of the Bill”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 17 was added to the Bill.

Clause 18—(Bail and Custody of Juveniles)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : I beg to move :

Page 9, line 22,—

(ii) after “safety” insert—

“not being a police station, a police out-post, a custody of a police-officer or jail,”

(ii) omitt “(but not in a police station or jail)”

Clause 2 says :

“When such person having been arrested is not released on bail under sub-section (1) by the officer-in-charge of the police station, such officer shall cause him to be kept in an observation home or a place of safety in the prescribed manner (but not in a police station or jail)...” (2)

Normally this is not the standard legislative drafting. Hence my amendment.

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI: This is not exactly the thing what the hon. Member has said. These were introduced in the Bill primarily to emphasise that the juvenile delinquent shall not in any case be kept in police custody or jail or any police officer will not take or keep him in custody, but he should be kept in the observation home or other place of safety.

15.00 hrs.

A police man will not keep him in his custody. That is the point. So, while drafting the Bill, this has been emphasised in this bracket. So, I will request the hon. Member to withdraw his amendment.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : I withdraw my amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is it the pleasure of the House that the amendment moved by Shri Shantaram Naik be withdrawn ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

Amendment No. 2 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That clause 18 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 18 was added to the Bill.

Clause 19—(Information to parent or guardian or probation officer)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Sir, I beg to move that :

Page 9, line 31,—

add at the end—

“by using the quickest mode of communication” (3)

Sir, here the hon. Minister should have absolutely no objection because clause 19 says : “Where a juvenile is arrested the officer-in-charge of the police station to which the juvenile is brought shall, as soon as may be after the arrest, inform parents, etc.”. They have to inform the parents as soon as the juvenile is arrested. After the words ‘inform’, I am seeking to add the words : “by using the quickest mode of communication”. What is the harm in it ? On the contrary, the police officers will not get any excuse of not communicating. They may say, “All right, we will send a messenger”. He will reach after 48 hours. You will have nothing to hold him responsible. So, in simplest words they can say, “by using

the quickest mode of communication.”

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI: Sir, trying to emphasise the mode of communication is not considered necessary. Since it would depend upon the circumstances of the case as to what mode of communication would be best, so I think it is the requirement of the law to inform as soon as may be. So, that responsibility is on the officer-in-charge how quickly he informs or how quickly he acts because it is specifically mentioned that the child will not go to any police lock-up or anywhere else but to an Inquiry Home or an Observation Home. We have made this provision and it will be the quickest one. So, I will request the hon. Member to withdraw his amendment.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Sir, I am very pained to withdraw my amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is it the pleasure of the House that the amendment moved by Shri Shantaram Naik be withdrawn ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes

Amendment No. 3 was, by leave,

withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That clause 19 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 19 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now Clauses 20 to 40. The question is :

“That clauses 20 to 40 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 20 to 40 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Clause 41. Shri Mool Chand Daga—absent. The question is :

“That clause 41 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 41 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Clause 42. The question is :

“That clause 42 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 42 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Clause 43. There is an amendment by Shri Mool Chand Daga. He is not present. The question is :

“That clause 43 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 43 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Clauses 44 to 62. The question is :

“That clauses 44 to 62 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 44 to 62 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now Clause 63. Notice of amendment has been given by Shri Mool Chand Daga. He is not present. The question is :

“That clause 63 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 63 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That Clause 1, Enacting Formula and long Title stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister may now move that the Bill be passed.

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : Sir, I beg to move :

“That the Bill be passed.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That the Bill be passed.”

The motion was adopted.

15.05 hrs.

[SHRI ZAINUL BASHER—in the chair]

MR. CHAIRMAN : We now take up item No. 10, Citizenship (Amendment) Bill.

15.05 hrs.

CITIZENSHIP (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1986

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : I beg to move :

[Shri P. Chidambaram]

“That the Bill further to amend the Citizenship Act, 1955, be taken into consideration.”

As the House is aware, our Citizenship law was enacted way back in 1955. Of late, a large number of persons of Indian origin have entered the territory of India from Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and other neighbouring countries, as well as from other African and Asian countries and are residing in India. With a view to make the conditions for the grant of Indian citizenship more stringent, it is proposed to make five amendments to sections 3, 5 and 6 of the Citizenship Act. The proposed amendment to the Act is intended to achieve the following :—

- (i) The persons born in India after the amendment will become citizens of India by birth only if at the time of his birth either of his parents is a citizen of India as against the existing provisions of accrual of citizenship of India to every person born irrespective of his parentage.
- (ii) There is also a proposal to raise the qualifying period of stay for grant of Indian citizenship from 6 months to 5 years in respect of persons of Indian origin. Further, in respect of provision regarding eligibility of citizenship through marriage is being extended to persons married to Indian citizens as against only women married to Indian citizens at present. However, the qualifying period of stay for this purpose would be 5 years against one year at present.
- (iii) Persons other than citizens of commonwealth countries will require a minimum qualifying period of 10 years stay for grant of Indian citizenship under Section 6(1) as against 5 years at present.

(iv) The definition of ‘Indian origin’ is also proposed to be changed in such a way that the person will derive Indian origin if he or either of his parents were born in undivided India as against the present provision of providing not only parents but any of his grand parents having been born in India as a sufficient condition to deem him to be of Indian origin.

With these words I commend the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 1986 for the consideration of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

“That the Bill further to amend the Citizenship Act, 1955, be taken into consideration.”

SHRI H.A. DORA (Srikakulam) : I rise to oppose the Bill as the Bill itself is a retrograde measure. Secondly, it appears that the Bill is not a solution to the problem of clandestine entry of people of Indian origin into our country. Thirdly, it is a Bill even if enacted which cannot be implemented. There is no machinery provided for it and it remains a dead letter on the statute book. Fourthly it can be misused causing hardship to innocent persons and breeds corruption which has already been nationalised in this country. It has become a national commodity.

It is also contrary to the provisions laid down in our Constitution. I may first be permitted to say that my learned friend Shri Somnath Chatterjee opposed the very introduction of this Bill on the ground that it is opposed to Article 14 of the Constitution. Article 14 of the Constitution says—

“The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of laws within the territory of India.”

Here the expression ‘shall not deny to any person equality before the law’ could not be denied to any person in India. He need not be a citizen of India.

Therefore, my submission is that the very basic human right that is manifested out of this particular article has now been frustrated by the very introduction of this Bill. On that particular day, of course I was not present on 4th, it appears that the hon. Minister contended that the introduction of the Bill could be opposed only on one sole ground, that is, constitutional impropriety. But is it not a Bill which is opposed to this sacred principle that is laid down under Article 14 of the Constitution that the State shall not deny to any person equality before law and equal protection of law? The introduction of this Bill, therefore, according to me, has rightly been opposed by my learned friend, Mr. Chatterjee, on that particular day.

That apart, I may be permitted to submit that clause 2 of the Bill says :

"In section 3 of the Citizenship Act 1955, for sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely :—

"(i) Except as provided in sub-section (2), every person born in India,—

(a) on or after the 26th day of January, 1950, but before the commencement of the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 1986."

The present law is that except as provided in sub-section (2), every person born in India on or after 26th January, 1950, shall be a citizen of India by birth. This is purely based on the basic principle of *Jus soli*. There are three basic points which are now to be taken into consideration at this particular stage—*Jus soli*, *jus sanguine* and naturalisation. *Jus soli* is the principle on which the concept of citizenship has been built up. *Jus soli* is now modified to the extent that a person born in India on or after the 26th day of January, 1950, but before the commencement of the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 1986—we do not know when it will commence—and such person shall be the

citizen of India. Secondly, 'on or after such commencement and either of whose parents is a citizen of India at the time of his birth'. Why this discrimination is necessary? A person who was born on a particular date is a citizen of India even though his parents are not citizens of this particular country, but a person born the fraction of a second thereafter is not a citizen of India even though his parents are not citizens of this particular country. So, this is a criminal discrimination that can be clearly visualised. I do not know why the hon. Minister has not visualised this particular aspect, and I am at a loss to understand as to how this particular thing is repugnant to Article 14 of the Constitution.

That apart, I may be permitted to submit that the Bill seeks to solve the problem of clandestine entry of people into our country diluting the principle that a person born in this country is *ipso facto* entitled to its citizenship. That is the law not only in our country but, I think, everywhere in the world, viz, *Jus soli*. That is *Jus soli*, Sir. Now, that *Jus soli* is completely frustrated add modified. I do not know why and what is the result that is going to be brought about by the introduction of this particular Bill. It appears that the paramount consideration that was shown by the introduction of this particular Bill is to prevent people clandestinely entering into our country. Would it be possible? Could you prevent the clandestine entry of these people by denying the right of citizenship to those persons who are born subsequent to a particular date, arbitrary date, which you are going to give at a later stage, after passing of the Bill? Could you prevent this? I may be permitted to submit at this particular stage, what happens to the influx of people into Assam which created so many problems. And I think, this is a Bill which is mainly intended—apparently not so—but it has got a deeper meaning than the papparent meaning, to dilute the Assam Accord that has been entered into by the Government with that of the Assamese people. There is a cut-off date in the Assam Accord. If citizenship is given to those people who are born in India up to the commencement of this particular Act of 1986, when it is passed,

[Shri H. A. Dora]

then what happens to the Accord? Does it not water down the Assam Accord indirectly? I am at a loss to understand as to how this Bill refuses to refer to those foreigners who are hitherto not identified by the Government there. According to the very Accord, the foreigners are to be identified; they are to be sent out of this country. They have not been identified so far and it creates another problem also. There are two types of foreigners now—the foreigners who are regulated by the Foreigners Act, and the persons who will be denied citizenship by virtue of the provisions of this particular Act. The persons who will be denied citizenship will become automatically the foreigners. A person who is not a citizen of India is a foreigner, according to the definition of the Foreigners Act. Therefore, they will also be foreigners, after the Bill is passed. What is it that you are going to do with them? There are innumerable persons of this type in this country. Are you going to eject them from this country? Is there any machinery for it? Did you at least, contain, even after the Assam Accord, the influx of Indian origin people into Assam? I am told that the persons clandestinely migrated to Assam even outnumber the Assameese in some parts of that particular State. That being the case, you are not able to control them. The Congress-I has been ruling this country right from 1947 barring 2½ years of Janata rule. It has not controlled the clandestine entry.

I may be permitted to submit an important aspect, here. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons of this Bill, it has been clearly accepted by the Government that a large number of persons of Indian origin have entered the territory of India from Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and some African countries and they are residing in India. You have accepted that there is a large number of persons entered into our country clandestinely. What have you been doing all the while? Did you take any steps to contain all these things? You have not done anything. On the other hand, shamelessly you accept that innumerable persons entered into our country across the border.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : How many Home Ministers have changed?

SHRI H. A. DORA : There is another aspect that under the law, a person born in India after the commencement of the Citizenship Amendment Act will be entitled to citizenship only if either of his parents is a citizen of India. This involves production of certificates which can be procured in this country very easily at a smaller price and, therefore, my submission is that it does not serve any purpose except the purpose of breeding more corruption in this country.

SHRI BHOLANATH SEN (Calcutta South) : I rise to support this Bill. The very first thing that I would like to point out to my hon. friend here is that under the Constitution, in Article 11 which falls in Part II, regarding citizenship it has been said "Nothing in the foregoing provisions of this Part shall derogate from the power of Parliament to make any provision with respect to the acquisition and termination of citizenship and all other matters relating to citizenship." Now a lawyer has raised the point that it is violative of Article 14. There again he is wrong because Article 14 is part of the Constitution. Similarly, Articles 16, 19 and 21, any article is part of the Constitution. Article 14 says that :

"The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India."

The law as it is in this country, equality before that law. If a man is a criminal, then he has to go to jail. If a man is honest, he does not have to go to jail. There is equality before the law, equal protection of laws within the territory of India. Under Article 19, the citizens will have certain rights. But there are many rights which the citizens have but the non-citizens do not have. This is so in every country whether it is England or America. We are a civilised State. We do not make any distinction between man and man. That does not mean that if a man is a

criminal; he would not face a punishment for the crime and if he is a non-criminal, he will have to go to jail. We do not classify like that. We give protection to all under the laws in the country including the latter that unless he is a citizen, he does not get the rights under Article 19. If he is not a citizen, even then, Articles 21 and 14 give him protection. There is no point in that aspect of the matter.

The other thing is that on which I myself feel a little bit confused. I wish to bring it to the notice of the hon. Minister that because of historical reason this very Act was amended after the Assam accord. This very Act having been amended after the Assam accord, what is happening is, more or less, that really, we are having two types of citizenship. One is those who come from Bangladesh to Assam. But if a man has come from Bangladesh to West Bengal, he stands on a different footing. His position is easier. He does not have to wait for ten years to cast his vote. He does not have to go through very many things that have been agreed to by Assam Accord. Now, citizenship is one. Everybody is a citizen of India. When he is made a citizen, what is happening is, if the people from Bangladesh had gone to Assam, even after they are made citizens, they cannot cast their vote for 10 years from the date of their being detected to be a foreigner. If they had come before 1966 then only the general law will apply and nothing else and he will be registered. He becomes eligible to cast his vote because of the distinction made in different sections. They have been dealt with separately.

Under the Constitution, no discrimination can be made on account of birth, religion or sex etc. Here, a man who has come from Bangladesh to Assam between 1966 to 1971 he has to wait for 10 years if he becomes a citizen, for casting the vote. West Bengal, is also surrounded by Bangladesh, Nepal as also by Bhutan and other States. Supposing a man from Assam had come via Bombay or from other place like Himachal Pradesh or Nepal, then what happens? He stands on a different footing. He can become a citizen and after becoming a citizen, he

can cast his vote. It is worth thinking whether there is any discrimination?

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati) : I think you are wrong. If he is a citizen, he has the right to vote. In Assam, in spite of the fact that he is not a citizen, he is given all civic rights except the right to vote because Assam is unfortunately in a different position.

SHRI BHOLANATH SEN : It is like this. I am reading Section 4. A person registered under Sub-Section 3 shall have, as per the date on which he has been detected to be foreigner and till the expiry of 10 years from the date, the same rights and obligations as a citizen of India but shall not be entitled to have his name included in any electoral roll for any Assembly or Parliamentary election at no time before the expiry of the date.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : The right to vote is postponed.

SHRI BHOLANATH SEN : Yes. I have got the Assam Accord. There is no dispute. It was necessary at that time. It has been made like this. There is nothing wrong. You are putting restrictions with regard to immigrants. Why not the same restrictions regarding the right to vote after 10 years even if he becomes a citizen? I know personally of a case where in Nepal one man got registered as a candidate. During 1972-77 he also stood as a candidate from India. This sort of thing should not be allowed.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : You would like to make it more stringent.

SHRI BHOLANATH SEN : Yes. I am quite happy with the Bill. I want it to be made more stringent. After all, Bangladesh or India is over-populated, if I may use that expression. If people come and create problems in the political life and the political activities of the country, then we should be very careful. If you can do that, I will be only too happy.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : What is the U.K. Government doing ?

SHRI BHOLANATH SEN : They do not have problems like that. I am happy to see today in the Papers that just because the British Government has raised the fees for visa, Indian Government has also raised equally the fees for visa ranging from 20 pounds to 25 pounds. I am really very happy. We are no less a country than any other country in the world.

The other aspect of the matter is that, in West Bengal now elections are coming. Large number of people cross-over from Bangladesh. What do they get ? They get a ration-card. With that ration-card, they go and cast the vote in favour of their friends.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Who allowed them to come ?

SHRI BHOLANATH SEN : I am not in the Government there, your people are in the Government there. Your Chief Minister does not care to say anything. It is happening in Malda, in West Dinajpur where people are coming and it is happening even in Calcutta including my constituency. I went to the Eastern Calcutta, they said that people are coming. The only thing that they require is a ration card. Any MLA can give it. The number is increasing. The regular population suddenly increases at the time of elections. This also is a thing which should be taken into account seriously. Since you have taken up the Citizenship Amendment Act, I should submit that provision regarding voting should be restricted.

I remember that there was a trouble originally in Assam. People come to Cooch Behar in North Bengal, but they did not go back although the problems were over. When I went to see them, they said that because West Bengal was providing them food, they were staying there. India is making progress undoubtedly more than what many of our neigh-

bouring countries are making. The more we are advanced, the more will be the immigration into this country. There is no doubt about it. Please make it strong, more strict and more stringent. I hope you will do it in a short time, preferably before the elections.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : Mr. Chairman Sir : I thank you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the debate on Citizenship (Amendment) Bill. Sir, I rise to support this Bill because its provisions are quite welcome and were very much needed.

Five provisions only are being amended in this Act, as explained by the Hon. Minister. I don't like to go into them. Three modes are provided in our citizenship Act to acquire citizenship—the first is automatically, the second is by way of registration and the third is by way of naturalisation. Acquiring citizenship automatically is being amended. Anyone who is born even today acquires citizenship just by virtue of his birth in India irrespective of the citizenship of his parents. This is now being amended. It is provided that if a child is born in India, he can acquire citizenship provided one of his parents is also an Indian. I would like to ask my friends from the opposition sides as to what is there to oppose in this.

In totality crores of people have crossed Indian border, and they have come over to India right from the days of partition; a regular and incessant flow of refugees has been there to India. India is quite liberal in its approach to accommodate them. When people come out of distress, human considerations played a vital part with the Government of India. At the time of Bangladesh war, 90 lakhs of—something in the vicinity of one crore—Bengali people came over to India. Many of them have settled here and they are begetting children. Those children would acquire citizenship rights automatically. Sir, are we not having problem of population in our country ? At the time of partition, India had a population of 35 crores. Now it has doubled. How to contain this fantastic growth in population is our problem. It is the need of the

hour. If we encourage people to come from Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka or African countries wherever there is some trouble and once having come they do not seek to go back even after the things have settled down there and if the Citizenship Act is not made more stringent then what will happen to our economy? No doubt, we have made long strides in our economic development but the population addition by way of infiltration is also eating into the vitals of our progress which we have made in the economic field. Therefore, we welcome this attempt to make these provisions more stringent in the amending Bill.

There are five categories of people who can acquire right of citizenship by way of registration. Earlier I referred to Mr. Chatterjee three modes but under the mode of registration there are five categories of people coming for registration and one such category is there that if a person has just stayed for six months in India and puts an application, the only point taken into consideration is how long he has stayed and if he has stayed for a period of six months then he is qualified to acquire citizenship. Is it proper in the present circumstances? Therefore, it is a welcome amendment that the period has been enhanced to five years.

Sir, there is nothing to oppose in the present Bill. If for opposition sake our friends from the Opposition want to oppose it they may do so but if you look from the national interest point of view then there is nothing to oppose. The present Bill is both a mixture of stringency and liberalism. Earlier only 'women' who were marrying Indians were entitled to citizenship right. Now instead of the word 'woman' as a matter of natural justice the word 'person' has been put. So it will apply equally to both men and women.

The third amendment relates to persons from non-Commonwealth countries. In their cases we have doubled the period from five years to ten years. But my point is whether the period of stay should be the sole point for consideration. Further I would like to say that all citizens of a country are nationals but not *vice*

versa. All the nationals are not necessarily citizens of the country. There should not be a confusion between the two. At the same time I would like to point out that nationality can be acquired but not citizenship. Citizenship must be endured and it should imply a willing acceptance of obligations out of national pride. If that pride is not there, if willing acceptance of obligations is not there, many of us morally will not be entitled to be called citizens and to exercise citizenship rights. If all the people will be citizens and they do not realise what their rights are what their duties are towards the nation, what their obligations are towards the nation, what will happen to the country? That is a very important point and should be taken into consideration.

Citizenship like civilization is built on restraints. In the words of an American journalist of the 18th century, Mr. Samuel Harrison Smith :

"The citizen enlightened will be a free man in its truest sense, too well informed to be misled; too virtuous to be corrupted. He will know his rights and he will understand the rights of others; discerning the connection of his interest with the preservation of these rights, he will firmly support those of his fellow men as his own, immutable in his character, inflexible in his honesty, he will feel the dignity of his nature and cheerfully obey the claims of duty."

It is hard to think of a better definition of citizenship than this.

Until, we the people of India develop high level of patriotism and commitment to the progress of our country, we can be only Indian nationals, not Indian citizens, in true sense of the term. It is a thought structure and a value system which is needed for this citizenship concept. For acquisition of citizenship, some sense of patriotism, not a period of stay—

[Shri Sriballav Panigrahi]

for how long somebody has been staying here—should be required. What is required is how patriotic he is. So many types of people are trying to become Indian citizens. In today's context, many people are trying to play mischief and sabotage. We are passing through difficult political situation. We know how the law and order is being disrupted and how attempts have been going on to weaken the nation.

While I welcome the amendment, at the same time, I would request the hon. Minister to give thought to these aspects also and make an overall improvement in this regard.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, It seems that the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill does not clearly disclose the intention of the Government. The leading members of the ruling party have advanced two more reasons for bringing forward this Bill, one is to control the population in this country and the other is to stop influx of the refugees. The Minister did not in his opening speech refer to these aspects. But I can imagine that it is a very amazing measure to control over population by putting restrictions on the acquisition of citizenship. Therefore, the Statement of Objects and Reasons suppresses more the intention of the Government than it reveals.

What is this Bill ? It is a clear attempt to negate the civilized approach to a very important question, affecting human rights and human liberties. We are really surprised at the very casual approach that is being made towards the question which is of paramount importance. The Statelessness is a very serious matter and is almost a curse and that is what will be the result of this law, if passed, and unfortunately, in view of the whip, it will be passed. I cannot avoid the impression that this is another sickening instance of surrender to chauvinistic elements and forces of disruption and divisiveness in this country. Sir, citizenship is too important a matter and it should not be

dealt with in an insensitive manner. The law of citizenship should not be tinkered or changed in driblets without proper thinking and proper appreciation of the entire situation. In 1985, there was an amendment to this Citizenship Act, and we have come again in 1986 with another amendment. Is it a matter where you approach it on an *ad hoc* basis ? From time to time you cannot change the law, putting every thing into uncertainty. The 1985 amendment was really a sequel to the Assam Accord, which we call a product of unholy compromise and which has brought today untold misery to thousands of people in Assam. I am not going into the question of minority or majority, but the people who are staying in Assam are today facing serious difficulties and are living in misery.

Now this is followed, just within one year, by the present Amendment Bill, which according to me is an attempt to deny ordinary human rights to people, the vast majority of whom are forced to come over to this country to avoid oppression or repression and to enjoy such minimal basic human rights which they cannot have in the country from which they are forced to come away. Now, these people are being actively denied any sense of participation or belonging in this country. Do not please forget that these people are of Indian origin. If those, who are coming over here, because of various governmental restrictions, time consuming processes, corruption, etc., cannot acquire citizenship within a reasonable time, their children born in this country, will be expressly denied citizenship. This is a very sad day in our country, when we are considering a Bill like this.

Our founding fathers of the Constitution had incorporated the provisions in part 2 of the Constitution. Now Mr. Sen, a very eminent lawyer tried to anticipate my submissions and probably wanted to give some help to the Minister, although the Minister who is also an eminent lawyer, does not require such help.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Not as eminent as you are!

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Oh no! I am nothing.

On that day, both Thiru Chidambaram...

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: What?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Thiru. Thiru Chidambaram. Do you mind it Sir?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: No. Not at all.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: If Shri Bholanath Sen, the distinguished member, were to be born in this country after the passage of the law, he would have to prove that his parents were Indians.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Today is his birthday.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I congratulate him.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: What did you say? Please say it again,

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: If Mr. Sen were to be born after the passage of this amending Bill, he would have to prove that his parents are citizens of India, before he could become a citizen of India. Now, am I right?

SHRI A. CHARLES: We have no doubt about our parentage.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Is it a joke? Is it humorous? I do know what sort of people you are having

here! I treat it with the approach it needs to be treated.

Now, a reference has been made to Article 11 of the Constitution. The Article 11 of the Constitution gives power to the Parliament to make laws relating to the citizenship. Of course, it does. But it was said, the other day, by our hon. Minister and today by Mr. Sen, and both tried to say as if it has an over-riding effect of other provisions of the Constitution.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): I did not say that.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Then what is it said? I said, it has to be subject to the Article 14 of the Constitution." Now, it says, notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this part, namely, Part 2, Articles 5 to 10, whatever is there laws can be made. But that does not mean that you pass any and every law. The founding fathers of the Constitution did not contemplate that you will pass thoughtless inhuman and barbaric laws. Sir, what is the position today? You feel very amused.
(Interruptions)

Please don't include his time in my time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time is already over.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: A large number of persons of Indian origin have entered the territory of India from Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and some African countries and they are residing in India. One would have expected the hon. Minister to explain to this House and to this country what is the estimation according to this Government. Why are they coming over to this country? Not a single word has been said by any of the

[Shri Som Nath Chatterjee]

hon. Members here regarding this. Government has taken a serious view of the entry of persons clandestinely into India. Now, whose responsibility is it to stop this clandestine entry into India? Now, you want to change the law relating to the citizenship to cover up your inefficiency, to protect your borders, to stop clandestine entry into this country. Sir, is there any reason for these people coming or not? Are they coming for protection of their life and liberty? It is being glibly said, 'well we are too much populated and because of this, we keep people out'. Then, drive them away. You have already made a compromise in Assam. Today, thousands and thousands of notices are being issued to people who are being required to prove today; the onus is now on them, that they are Indian citizens.

Sir, this type of compromise, *ad hocism*, that feelings of separatism cannot help this country to proceed in a united manner.

Sir, I would like to know from this Government, how many people, according to them, have come over to India, who are referred to in the Statement of Objects and Reasons and during which period? When did you realise this what type of clandestine entry and at which points of entry into this country. That I would like to know. Over which period of time, this has happened? What is being made stringent? being made stringents?

Sir, our founding fathers, after a good deal of deliberations provided this and you are aware in 1947, we became independent but our Citizenship Act did not come, until 1955. Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant piloted this Bill, the great Home Minister for whom everyone is proud in this country. What did he say, when he moved the Clause by Clause consideration of this Bill on 5th of August 1955? He said, while dealing with the acquisition of citizenship or formation of right of citizenship on birth, "the mere fact of birth in India, invests one with the right of citizenship in India. That is a Catholic provision and it gives the opportunity to every-

one who is born in this country, to serve this country." This was a laudable principal which actuated, persons like Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant. We have come down on the standards of Home Ministers, but let us not come down on the principles of human approach. He said further—I quote :

"We have adopted a liberal attitude in framing the law. We have tried to frame a law which, while fully serving the needs of our country, will ensure the status of dignity which Indian citizenship will carry with it."

These are the objects. It says : "You are born in this country. I shall give you dignity as a citizen of this country. You can serve this country. You happen to have been born here" This was not a concept which, for the first time, only India envisaged. There are a large number of countries in this world where, as my friend pointed out, the factum of birth automatically confers citizenship.

I would request the hon. Minister to take the country into confidence. He may not take this House into confidence because we are present here, whom he would like to avoid. But is it not the result of this, that very very large number of people, according to them, who are in India, who have come over to India? What will be the nature of their citizenship? Don't they become consigned to the position of perpetual Statelessness? Is it the object of this Government that people living in this country will have to suffer the indignities and insecurity of Statelessness? With great humility I submit : 'Let us not make this a partisan matter. This should not be a partisan matter. The matter of citizenship is a matter of enduring nature. It is of an enduring character. People should know all over the world how we behave, how we look at this problem, at the human aspect of the matter.'

I am very sorry that Mr. Sen, for whom I have respect, brought in the

question of elections into this. Let him try to take action. I know that when Mr. Sen took the point of the voters' list being manipulated in West Bengal in 1982, the Supreme Court said : 'It is all bunkum.' Therefore, I should have expected that politics would not be brought in here. This should be a bi-partisan or multi-partisan matter, in the sense that citizenship is too important a matter, which should not be considered from a narrow political angle of gaining some electoral benefits here and there.

It seems that a sort of an immigration law is being introduced in this country in a back-handed manner, by amending the citizenship law in the manner it is being done. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, as I have said : 'Please tell us how many people will be affected; and what is the procedure. Suppose there is a person living in this country for years together, and there is somebody born here. I do not know how my citizenship will be proved in this country. I do not know how Mr. Chidambaram will prove his citizenship, and how will the Prime Minister prove his citizenship.

(Interrupted)

A child who will be born tomorrow after this Bill is passed, after the commencement of this Act—how does he prove his citizenship? This has to be elaborated. People have to be taken into confidence. What is the distinction made now? Suppose this Act comes into force, let us say, on the 1st December; upto 30th November whoever is born in this country is an Indian citizen. On 1st December, as Mr. Amal Datta rightly pointed out that day, somebody born of parents X and Y will be a citizen by the reason of that. But, after that particular date, children of the very same persons will not be citizens of India.

16.00 hrs.

Unless he is able to prove that first his parents are citizens of India, it is not possible to do it. It is heartlessness. It is an inhuman approach. I challenge that this is contrary to Article 14 of the Constitution of India; Article 14 does not confer a right one on a citizen; it confers

a right on a person. I hope there will be some persons who will come before the appropriate forum and challenge it, although because of the brute majority in the House, you may pass all sorts of laws; but there are some forums where people have to go, people will be forced to go there and let us hope that this barbaric law will not stand the scrutiny of the courts of law in this country.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): To protect the interest of the country, to protect the unity and integrity of the country, I rise to support this Citizenship (Amendment) Bill. The government's intention is very clear regarding this amendment. It has been stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that a large number of persons of Indian origin have entered the territory of India from Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and some African countries and thus there is a necessity of amending this Citizenship Act. Now citizenship can be acquired not only by birth but at the time of birth either of his parents, mother or father should be citizens of India. I think this amendment will not create any confusion and it will help the greater interest of this country. In fact, Parliament had made the Citizenship Act in 1955, and the Act has been amended from time to time; and today our government has brought another amendment. Everybody knows now that we are passing through a crucial time especially from the unity and integrity point of view; some parochial forces, communal forces, are trying to destabilise our country. We had lost our great mother, Smt. Indira Gandhi. We had lost Gen. Vaidya and so on. There was an incident on 2nd October, 1986, at Raj Ghat. Even there was a conspiracy to blow up the Parliament House. This conspiracy is going on everywhere. Even

16 01 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHA-MAN in the chair]

Pakistan has already acquired nuclear weapons. Even Sri Lanka are trying to establish anti India broadcast. These

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

things are happening within the country and outside the country. I think this is the proper time to bring this amendment. This amendment is not only enough to protect the interest of the country but government should take more and more bold steps to protect the interest of our country.

I am really surprised to see the version of some opposition parties. I think there should be no partisan view regarding this because this is a very important issue; this is to protect the common interest. May I quote Mrs. Indira Gandhi's views. She said, "I cannot understand how anyone can be an Indian and not to be proud." She further stated: "We would like to build up this country in such a manner that if Indian citizen's name is mentioned anywhere or if an Indian citizen goes anywhere, there goes with him a new life, a new ideology and a new thought." I am really surprised to know the views of some of the opposition parties. They are only interested to protect their own interest, to save their own interest; and they are really vested interest people. May I quote some of the views expressed by the opposition parties? Shri Ramoovalia has already brought a Bill on dual citizenship in the last session. I have seen it. I would like to quote from the Bill of an opposition member. It says: "I would like to request the government to follow the example of Pakistan which confers a double citizenship." That is people who live abroad are also the recognised citizens of Pakistan. This is the view of double standard people. I am really sorry to say that this is the view of the double standard people, the people who are not interested to protect the interest of the country. They are now making a reference to Pakistan. Some of the hon. members have mentioned that China is not doing any harm. Some times I wonder why the Government is not bringing in another Bill which allows such people who are not interested in India to quit India and allow them to go to Pakistan, China or anywhere they like. I do not know why the Government is not bringing such a Bill to ask those people to

quit India. What is India, what is Pakistan, and what is China or Russia? We are a democratic country.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Russia is coming! Mr. Gorbachov has been invited.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : We are having a democratic life. We are having liberal citizenship Act, we are having our good Constitution. Everybody is happy with it.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Do not interrupt. You continue, Miss Banerjee.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : It is a fact that some people are coming from Bangladesh, there are so many refugee camps, some people are coming from Bangladesh and going to Tripura, Assam, everywhere. It is true. What is happening is at the time of elections these people are coming from Bangladesh, they are staying in West Bengal, they are not doing anything, their ration cards have to be signed, and then they are going to some other States. Again, they are coming and going.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No commentary please. You continue.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : I would like to tell one thing to our hon. Minister. It is a fact that people are coming from Bangladesh. But Tripura, Assam, Manipur, even Rajasthan and Punjab have a border line, they have a border with other countries. It is not possible for the Border Security Force alone to protect the entire border area. People from these States are moving from one State to another State. Some times they are some sides. Some of them are involved in smuggling, some are corrupt also. Therefore, our Government must seal the border in the interests of the country.

Another thing. There is a minority population in Assam. They are now

thinking of asking for citizenship rights. I want to mention that it is not in the interests of the country or even of Assam. Even the AGP Government is trying to bring forward a Bill, called the Illegal Citizens Migration Amendment Bill, 1986. The minorities cannot be protected by it. Our Government must take steps to protect the interests of the Assamese people.

(Interruptions)

If you are not interested you may go.

(Interruptions)

I would like to make a request to our hon. Minister. There is now a provision that a Member of Parliament or an MLA must recommend or sign the ration card. But what is happening is, several people are coming to meet us, they are asking us to sign letters, and we do not know whether they are real citizens or not. The authority of signing the ration cards or passport application forms must be seized from the MPs and MLAs. Otherwise, we will be in danger. Because, we do not know who are those people who are coming into India. I once again request the hon. Minister to take away this authority from the Members of Parliament and Legislative Assemblies.

(Interruptions)

I am requesting the hon. Minister in the interests of the unity and integrity of the country to protect the interests of the country and this House also. We of the Congress Party are the champions of the cause of the people, we are not affected by the vested interests of the people. We have to protect the interests of the country.

[Translation]

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK (Sonapat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 1986. In this connection, the opposition parties have said that this amendment is not proper because it will adversely affect the citizenship rights of persons of Indian origin. I would like to say a few things in support of this amend-

ment. According to the Act as it exists now, even if a person enters clandestinely or comes as a tourist to India and gives birth to a child that child will automatically become an Indian Citizen. This is not in our interest.

Secondly, there are certain categories of persons who have entered India either as refugees or clandestinely. Their children can become Indian Citizens by birth even though they themselves might not be citizens of India. Now, it has been made compulsory that their children can get Indian Citizenship only if at the time of birth either of their parents is a citizen of India. I feel that through this amendment, we shall be able to check rising population to a large extent, particularly of those who are entering India clandestinely. I think one of the main reasons for law and order problem in the border States—which is very bad as compared to other States—is that a large number of refugees and illegal occupants are residing there permanently. This amendment will help in improving the situation there. Besides, these illegal occupants are engaged in smuggling which has assumed menacing proportions. In the process, they deprive us of the customs duty. We can be saved of that financial loss too. Apart from this, when foreigners start becoming Indian citizens, it can prove to be detrimental to our political system as it happened in Assam. A time came when the foreigners outnumbered the locals in some areas and even snatched away all the employment opportunities from them. This created a big problem for the *bona fide* Assamese. I am of the view that it would have been better had this amendment been moved much earlier as it would not have created the situation to get citizenship on three grounds and also would not have culminated in Assam situation. It is our foremost duty to cooperate with the Government in this regard and support this Bill wholeheartedly. I would like to give a few suggestions in this regard. With a view to preventing automatic adoption of citizenship of India by birth, it is proposed to amend the Act to provide that every person born in India will become citizen of India by birth only if at the time of his or her birth either of his parents is a

[Shri Dharm Pal Singh Malik]

citizen of India. A person who has been living in India illegally for the last 10 to 20 years should not be granted citizenship.

I fully share the apprehension expressed by the Opposition Members who have pointed out that this will create a problem in the case of illegitimate children, who will have to prove that either of their parents is a citizen of India. But it has been categorically stated in the Bill that these amendments will be enforced on those foreigners who wish to acquire citizenship and not on the children of Indian citizens who will be automatically treated as Indian citizens. We shall not scan 100 year old history because if this is done it would lead to chaos. The Indian citizens are scions of Aryans who invaded India and of the Bhills who were the natives. But if a foreigner wants to adopt Indian citizenship, he or she will have to prove that they have married an Indian boy or a girl, as the case may be. It is only then that citizenship would be granted in that case. There should also be a provision in the Bill to ensure whether the person has come to stay in India legally or illegally; the country whose citizenship he holds and why does he want to give it up. If the person is not able to give a proper and satisfactory reply, the Government should have a right to process his case from a political angle. If someone wants to adopt citizenship of this country, he should be asked to produce a certificate to the effect that he has given up the citizenship of the country of which he is a citizen. He should duly produce a certificate to this effect to the Government and if the Government is satisfied that the person who wants to adopt citizenship of this country does not pose any danger to the unity, peace and political stability of this country, he should be granted permission in this regard. Similarly, the Government should provide identity cards to every citizen of 18 years of age and above in at least border States so as to strike at the root of the problem. There will be very little chance of fraud if the person has his own identity card and there will be a check on the persons who come as refugees or

enter clandestinely from the border areas. The number of such cases from Madhya Pradesh and Bihar might be less but the number can be more in Punjab, Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir and West Bengal. I would, therefore, suggest that identity cards should be provided to the persons of 18 years of age and above in the border areas to safeguard the unity of the country and to keep the border areas safe. With these words, I support the amendment to the Bill and conclude.

[English]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose this obnoxious Bill because I think it is not only morally and socially obnoxious, it is Constitutionally questionable, it is a legal absurdity, it is politically motivated and, above all, it is administratively impracticable...
(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : Communal also.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Indeed it is so. It is directed against a particular community. The Bill looks very innocuous on the face of it. But it has a very long term implication. This is a deviation from the conceptual approach of the founding fathers. It is a distortion of the catholic outlook and universalist approach that inspired them. After all they were not blind people. They were experienced men. At the time that the Constitution was framed and at the time that the Citizenship Law was enacted, India was facing a veritable stream of immigration. We had a very dark horizon. But even in that atmosphere of gloom the founding fathers did not lose their long term approach. They did not lose their balance. My friend Shri Somnath Chatterjee has told what Shri Govind Ballabh Pant as Home Minister while introducing a Bill said in the Lok Sabha. I would like with your permission to repeat what he said when he introduced the Bill at its reading in the Rajya Sabha. He said—

"We have a very liberal provision so far as citizenship by birth is concerned. Every person who is born in this country, whether of Indian parents or of others, will be treated as a citizen of this country. We have in that way taken a cosmopolitan view and it is in accord with the spirit of the times and with the temper and atmosphere which wish to promote in the civilized world. Many other countries have dealt with this subject in a niggardly way. That is only persons born of parents who are citizens of those countries can be citizen there. Here, our provision goes much further. Anyone who is born in this country is entitled to be regarded as a citizen of this country. That is also in accordance with our traditions of tolerance and brotherhood."

I would like to know what has happened to our cosmopolitan view? What has happened to our crusading spirit, to our desire to be in accord with the spirit of the time? What has happened to the temper and atmosphere we wish to promote in the civilized world. What has happened to the tradition of tolerance and brotherhood that Shri Govind Ballabh Pant talked about in 1955.

I, feel that infiltration was a possibility then, infiltration is a possibility to-day. That is a continuous situation but you are adopting a wrong remedy for a disease through this piece of legislation. Any piece of legislation in the face of an inefficient Government, in the face of the Government which does not know how to protect our borders simply is of no avail.

I would like to point out that this Bill has many inbuilt coundrums, many inbuilt legal problems if I may say so. Assuming that the father has only applied for citizenship and a son is born before or after the date of his application on the soil of India. Irrespective of whether he is a major or a minor, the fate of the son also continues to be hanging until such

time as his father's application is decided. This child cannot move even one step forward. You have perpetuated the disease of statelessness.

Take another example. The father has acquired citizenship. But the son is born before the date of acquisition. There is no provision in this law which says that once a man has acquired citizenship, his children will automatically become citizens. The son has to be registered. He has to go through the same process of registration under Article 6. That is how I look at this piece of legislation. That also perpetuates, at least elongates the state of statelessness.

Take another case. Father claims to be a citizen. There are hundreds and thousands of such cases of people in our country whose status of citizenship has not been determined. They include many genuine citizens. That is why we had the Assam Accord to solve a very grave problem in our country. Now in such a situation where a person claims to be a citizen under the Constitution of India, under the Citizenship Act as it stands to-day and the State does not recognise his claim and the matter is subjected to administrative procedures. What happens then? So, in this way you are merely amplifying the problem of statelessness. I do not call it a vice, I do not call it a crime that every modern nation to-day tries to eliminate, tries to reduce to a manageable proportion the problem of statelessness. Here we deliberately wish to elongate it, wish to expand it, wish to perpetuate it; I simply cannot understand the logic.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is, of course, a point of discrimination and I leave that, of course, to Mr. Chatterjee and Mr. Sen to decide, but *prima facie* it appears absurd that before a certain date, a certain class of persons are entitled to citizenship and after that date they are not. Mr. Chairman, Sir, if we had a system of birth registration, a system of registering on foreigners, if we had a system in which every citizen carried an identity card, I would be for this piece of legislation. But

[Shri Syed Shahabuddin]

it is not so. Our Government does not even know how many foreigners live in this country. Our Government does not even know who enters and who goes out. There is no system of registration of every birth that takes place, there is no system under which every citizen even in the border district carries an identity card. That is why you will have enormous problems, and lakhs of citizens will be subjected to continuous harassment at the hands of the executive, particularly an executive which is politically motivated or politically inspired or if it has a communal tendency.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are situations in every part of the world where *jus soli* and *Jus sanguinis* are in conflict. This law does not provide anywhere any mechanism whereby you resolve the contradiction between *jus soli* and *jus sanguinis*. Every State has a sovereign right to adopt whatever it likes as the basis of citizenship. All right, we are going to change our system from *jus soli* to *jus sanguinis*, but there are bound to arise many conflicts of laws. Supposing foreign nationals of a State which observes *jus soli* have children in India. They are neither here nor there. We do not recognise them because their parents are foreigners; their own State does not recognise them because they were born on the soil of India and not on their own soil. How do you resolve this conflict? Where is the mechanism in this law to resolve the conflict?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I come to this question of infiltration. Mr. Chatterjee has raised this question. No one in this House is in favour of infiltration. Every one wants that the Government should act effectively, efficiently and close the doors to infiltration. Why should there be clandestine entry into our country? No country can afford to share its resources or its earnings for all times with foreign nationals. That is universally accepted. But who are these people whom you are today condemning as infiltrators? We have only figures for the period 1961-71. The number of these who have come

after 1971 is not known. The Government of Assam and the Central Government do not wish to hold a census in Assam because they do not want their wrong assumption to be exposed before the bar of the nation. But for the period between 1961 and 1971 there is an estimate made by the Registrar General of India. The estimate is that 925,000 people roughly were, are additional to the natural growth. And who are these people? 250,000 persons registered in the displaced persons' camps, 400,000 other refugees whom we gave shelter in our country as refugees. It is a shame, Mr. Chairman, that to the people whom we sheltered in our country after a lapse of time, we say 'You are not entitled to protection and to shelter.' It is absolutely a shameful act for any civilized country in the world. Yes, there were clandestine entrants. Their number may be 3 per cent or 5 per cent, no more. But for the inefficiency of the Government, for the sin of 3 per cent or 5 per cent, you are punishing the other 95 or 97 per cent against the law of humanity, against the law of kindness and compassion against the law of a civilization, against our liberal outlook, against our claim to promote a higher civilization in the world.

Mr. Chairman, I would therefore finish by saying: Please do not play politics, please do not surrender to the forces of violence, please do not cultivate the forces of chauvinism. Let this country be an example for the world, let this country preserve and promote a higher culture, be an example of a higher civilization. This Bill, Mr. Chairman, is an obnoxious measure because it negates the higher aspirations of the Indian Republic. Thank you.

[Translation]

DR. G. S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, what else is left to speak after my hon. friend Syed Shahabuddin has taken his turn? From the speeches of Shri Shahabuddin and Shri Somnath Chatterjee, one could gather as if heavens have fallen. I would like to submit only a few points. A lot has been

said about the provisions in the Bill which needs no repetition. I would like to say one thing that after all, cut-off date will have to be fixed. If the Government had been committing mistake till date or it might have come to the knowledge of the Government belatedly; can they not mend the mistake now and say :

[English]

Thus far and no further.

[Translation]

If one narrates as to how many people have been smuggled into the country clandestinely and who is behind it, it will take at least two days to narrate it. They have been brought into the country for political reasons. They tell them, "you become our voters, we will protect you". I am not referring to any particular person, but the whole country knows what has happened. Some people have come from Bangladesh, some from Sri Lanka, Pakistan and even from African countries and the process still continues. The Central Government or the Tamil Nadu Government have been alert enough to expose the militant foreigners. The whole world praised our efforts. One should have enough courage to face the truth.

As you know, China and Taiwan parted company in 1949. Will the Government of Mainland China give citizenship of their country to the people of Taiwan? Now, when their links with Hong Kong have also been established, will the Government of mainland China give citizenship rights to the people of Hong Kong also? An hon. Member belonging to CPM was talking of inhumanity, Will he say this in their case also? The Government of China engaged lakhs of persons in road construction in Tibet and killed them in the process. Will he talk of inhumanity about them also? I was much surprised when I heard him saying so.

I would like to say that the Citizenship Act is being made stringent the world over. There was a time when a child born aboard a ship belonging to Britain

was also considered the citizen of Britain but now the people of Asian countries are being expelled from Britain. (Interruptions) I was just going through a news in the "London Times" that a number of Americans are living in Britain and they are enjoying many privileges. But a movement has started there to expel these American from there. The Americans bring huge amount of money with them because they are a rich nation and also trace their origin to the Anglo-Saxon race, then why the Britishers are not prepared to accord citizenship to the Americans? You might be knowing that Canada had in the past liberalised their Citizenship Act to a great extent, but now they have also made it more stringent. You cannot make your point by putting arguments only. You will have to face the truth also. The conditions prevailing in 1955 are not there in 1986. So, one should not quote out of context what our Founding Fathers had said. Our Founding Father had said many things. But how many of them are actually practised? Their source of inspiration is in China and ours is here. Now the time has come when they should practise what they preach and face the truth. Their agents bring the people from Bangladesh here through the borders by making false promises to them. You can see how those girls are exploited in Delhi, Bombay and other places. They are our sisters. Do not mislead them and bring them here to be disgraced. How long will you use the politics of votes? Whatever suits you, you call it right by ascribing it to the Founding Fathers and call those things as wrong which do not suit you. This Bill should have been brought much earlier. At least, you will have to fix cut-off date somewhere. You plead for granting citizenship to the people of Indian origin automatically. The Sinhalese as well as Tamils living in Sri Lanka are of Indian origin. Will they also be accorded Indian citizenship? The people of Chinese origin are living in Singapur, Hong Kong and also in Taiwan. You tell your Godfather to accord them Chinese citizenship. You should try to understand the matter and face the reality.

I would like to congratulate the Government for bringing forward this Bill even though it is a belated measure.

[English]

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum) : I stand to support this Bill with all the power that I command in the larger interest of this country. I am a little surprised to see that some of my friends on the other side have criticised this Bill, only with political motivation. They have even gone to the extent of saying that the Bill is unconstitutional and that it offends Article 14 of the Constitution. My friend Mr. Balnath Sen very clearly stated in House that it does not offend Article 14 and even thereafter, several friends on the other side are repeating that it does violate Article 14. What is the scope of Article 14 of the Constitution ? It says that :

“The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or equal protection of the law.”

To me it appears that the scope of Article 14 has already become a settled law in view of the hundreds of judicial pronouncements. It allows reasonable classification. The scope of Article 14 is very clear. There is some distinction between a citizen and a non-citizen. I do not think there is discrimination or distinction against the scope of Article 14 of the Constitution and I would only plead with the Members not to have a closed mind on this subject.

Some of my friends have said that we are slowly drifting away from the very catholic approach being followed by the founding fathers as if they are upholding the high ideals of our founding fathers. I am glad for their praise of our founding fathers of the Constitution. But what about Article 11 of the Constitution ? It clearly allows this Parliament to frame laws or to make any law with regard to the acquisition of citizenship after its commencement. So, this amendment now being proposed is well within Article 11 of the Constitution. Again what is the international law on the subject ? There is already a prohibition recognised by international law that no one can be a citizen of two independent nations.

Another criticism is that the Government of India is keeping silent and not doing anything to prevent this large scale exodus. I may ask my friends, what are the State doing ? Is it the responsibility of the Central Government alone to prevent exodus ? Are the State Governments sleeping or is it only because it is politically convenient for them that they are keeping silent ? This is a larger issue. Will they agree to create a security-belt to prevent such exodus ? These are all questions to be considered in the longer interest of the country. I feel, as a dutiful citizen, it is the responsibility of every Member of this august House to see that our nation is protected. Surprisingly two points have been made by members on the other side. Some of my friends on this side said that this Bill is necessary to prevent large-scale population and for the security of the nation. One of my friends on the other side has stated that it does not come under the Statement of Objects and Reasons given under the Bill. What does the Statement of Objects and Reasons say ? How does it read ? It states that a large number of people of Indian origin have entered the territory of India from Bangladesh, Srilanka and some African countries and they are residing in India. Government has taken a serious view of that. Why ? What is the reason ? Because, such a large-scale exodus will affect the interests of this great nation. One of the problems raised here is that of population explosion. The statistics show that even if our message of family welfare that a married couple should have only two children and if every family and every married couple accepts that message and implement that message, even then by 2050 A. D., our population will be 150 crores. Will this nation afford to meet this population explosion ? Then can we have the luxury of allowing this exodus without any restriction ? Hence, I would request my friends on the other side to consider all this.

We have to think about the security of this country. What is the present position ? There are many unscrupulous agencies operating on both sides of the border making business of arranging illegal entry of individuals, anti-nationals

and anti-social elements into our country. It is also a well-known fact that many citizens go out of this country without any proper travel document and they stay on there for years. They become anti-nationals. They are trained in many ways to work against this country. Some of them become terrorists. And, one fine morning somehow they manage to come back. Recently, Government have laid down rules that citizens who go out of the country without permission of the Government and stay on there for more than three years, should be deemed to have voluntarily relinquished the citizenship of this great country. These are the restrictions brought forward to protect the interests of this country; unity of this country; integrity of this country and the very existence of this country. I would strongly plead my friends on the other side to consider this country as a great nation and look forward to bringing this country prosperous and keep the integrity of this country, intact. So wholeheartedly I support this Bill. I am not going through individual clauses. But one or two clauses are there which I feel that they are very essential because automatically a citizen should not be conferred citizenship by birth alone. Even in the case of non-nationals, whose parents and grand parents have been here, that does not mean by birth alone their children should be given citizenship.

I congratulate the Minister for bringing another clause for giving equal rights for men also. As per the existing Bill, only women who have been married to a citizen of India can, after a few years, get citizenship. That has been now extended to men also. I think that gives equal protection to men and women.

With these words I once again give my whole-hearted support to this Bill. I would plead that this Bill be passed unanimously in the larger interests of this country.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao will now make a statement regarding demands of Junior Doctor' Federation of Delhi Hospitals.

16.44 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : DEMANDS OF JUNIOR DOCTORS' FEDERATION OF DELHI HOSPITALS

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : The Residency Scheme was introduced in the Central Government Medical Colleges and Hospitals in 1914 in replacement of the System of House Surgeons and Registrars. This system has been in force for the past 12 years. From a brief Review of its functioning, one can say that it has not been without problems. The Junior Doctors had been on strike in 1980 and are now on the threshold of another strike.

One feature of the Scheme is that as a result of the difference in the method of selection, there is a consequent hiatus between the emoluments being given to the Resident Doctors recruited under this programme on the one hand and those of the medical graduates possessing the same qualification who join Government service, on the other. Superintendents of the Hospitals and the Heads of Institutions are also not entirely happy with the Scheme as dissatisfaction among Resident doctors leads to disruption of work in the Hospitals.

Discussions with the heads of Medical Institutes and others well informed in the area of Medical care show that the time is opportune for reviewing the entire scheme with the objective of ensuring that its functions to the satisfaction of all concerned including the Resident Doctors, the heads of the Institutions and Governmental authorities. There is need to assure the medical graduates who join the scheme that the remuneration given to them would be on par with which they would be normally entitled if they enter Government service and also the safeguards and service conditions which should have been otherwise available to them. This would also mean

[Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao]

that the recruitment of doctors to this programme should have to be through the normal channels of Government recruitment (UPSC) and based on the principles adopted for similar recruitment. At the same time, there might have to be some measure of flexibility in the scheme to allow the students to acquire postgraduate qualifications and training and also serve in the various specialities with a view to help the Hospitals and colleges discharge their functions effectively and efficiently.

Keeping in view these aspects, the Government proposes to undertake with immediate effect, a review of the entire Residency Scheme. The review will cover the methods of recruitment, remuneration, service conditions and the needs of the Hospitals and educational institutions who have to render excellent medical care and facilities and the financial commitment involved in the total package. An exercise of this kind will necessarily require some time and consultation with the various authorities involved including the Residents Doctors' Organisations. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare will get the review completed in a reasonable frame of time.

The Junior doctors have, however, demanded that their emoluments should be equated with the regularly selected General Duty medical officers straightway. This would obviously lead to several new complications which Government would wish to avoid. Government are aware of the need to devise methods to cover the Resident doctors who are already working in the Residency Scheme for whom a reasonable package, in consonance with the basic approach, would be made available. In view of the facts mentioned above, I appeal to the Resident doctors to withdraw their notice of strike and cooperate in coming to a satisfactory settlement of the issue and saving innocent patients from avoidable inconvenience and suffering.

16.48 hrs.

**CITIZENSHIP (AMENDMENT)
BILL, 1986—Contd.**

[English]

DR. S. JAGATHIRAKSHAKAN (Chengalpattu) : This Bill is really a welcome one as it prevents the unlawful entrance or migration of different nationalists which at a latter stage poses danger to the safety and security of the nation and also sometimes creates law and order problem for the respective State Governments where these migrants enter.

Secondly, this Bill also enables the the Indian Government to avoid economic problems arising out of mass scale migration into the border areas. Under the objects and reasons in the first paragraph it is mentioned that children born in India will be declared as Indian citizens only if either of the parents is a citizen of India.

A small lacuna of doubt remains unclear. That is, if a child is born in India to parents who are Indians settled abroad with foreign citizenship and who want to bring the child to India to their grand parents for higher education as well as to inculcate Indian culture in their blood, will this child be considered for Indian citizenship or will it remain as a foreign national ?

The second para mentions a person who married an Indian becomes eligible for Indian citizenship only after five years of stay in India. If that is the case, if a woman gets married to an Indian citizen, has she to wait for five years to become an Indian citizen or what will be her citizenship during that period of five years ? Will the Government of India permit her to stay in India with foreign citizenship ?

Finally, the days have come when we ask for more powers for the State in the Centre-State relationship. It is unfair to take away the power of the District Collector to confer the citizenship and give that power to the External Affairs Ministry.

I only request the Government to revise this opinion to restore the power to the District collector with necessary safeguards.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMPUJAN PATEL (Phu pur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, you have given me an opportunity to express my views on the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill. Keeping in view the unity, integrity and security of the country, I support the Bill introduced by the Hon. Home Minister. I would like to convey my thanks to the hon. Minister that he has moved such an important amendment keeping in view the present needs of the country. Had this Bill been introduced earlier, I think the economic, social, political and religious problems facing the country and all other social evils that are afflicting the society would not have been there. The hon. Minister has said that a number of persons from Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and other places have infiltrated into the country and the problem is now to grant them citizenship. It is good that criteria have been evolved for granting them citizenship. Previously, a person who had been living in the country for six months could apply for citizenship but under the provision now incorporated by the hon. Minister, only those persons can apply for citizenship who have lived in India for five years. It is a good step. Besides, an amendment has also been made that a child born here will be given citizenship only if either of his parents is a citizen of this country. This is a very good step because if the parents are the citizens of one country and the children of another, it results in generation of black money. After earning huge money they go to the country of which they are citizens. I would request the hon. Minister to adopt stringent measure in this respect. When someone is granted citizenship, he should be made to declare how much property he has. It is only such foreigners as settle in this country, who indulge in the generation of black money. If the citizens of India are allowed to settle in foreign countries, the money of this country will be remitted to those countries. This will turn our country bankrupt. When

the country becomes weak economically, it will create great difficulties for us. The Government should keep a strict watch on the refugees settled in different parts of the country. If the Government do not adopt stringent measure, the country will be in for a great difficulty in times to come. The population of this country is increasing rapidly. Persons coming in this country from Bangladesh, Pakistan and other countries do not have love for this country. I have recently read in the newspapers that riots are taking place in Karachi. The people of that country want to come to India somehow. Strict watch should be kept on the entire border to frustrate the attempts of any foreigners to settle here. If strict action is not taken it will harm our interests. I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that if we want to control the growth of black money, it is necessary that if a person of our country wants to go abroad, he should declare his property and it will not at all be proper to grant him citizenship should he choose to settle in India after returning from abroad. Such a person cannot work in the interest of the country. He will exploit the society and misuse his money, as a result of which our country will become weak. With these words, I would like to convey my thanks to the hon. Minister and hope that he will not allow any laxity to creep in the law, come what may, so that the integrity of our country could remain intact.

[English]

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, it appears I stand isolated in the opposition today because I take my stand here to support this Bill. In fact, it has been a long standing demand from we, the people of Assam that mere birth should not be the qualification for grant of citizenship. A couple will come clandestinely to this country. He or she will not show any allegiance to this country, but merely because they give birth to a child—a child who has no opportunity of expressing its intention, no opportunity of expressing its domicile, or to live permanently, or allegiance to this country—will gain citizenship of this country, merely because of the qualification of birth.

[Shri Dinesh Goswami]

My friend from Telugu Desam spoke about *jus soli* and *jus sanguinis*, that means right of citizenship on the basis of birth and parentage. May I point out to him that today there is hardly any country which confers the right of citizenship on the principle of *jus soli* which is common parlance mean citizenship merely by birth. All the countries have changed their laws and there make a compromise between *jus soli* and *jus sanguinis* and they combine both the right of birth and the right of parentage to grant citizenship.

My friend, Shri Somnath Chatterjee, spoke about Article 14 of the Constitution. I do not think, Article 14 is attracted, because the right of citizenship is not a right which comes to a person automatically. It is a right conferred by the State and Article 11 of the Constitution has conferred on this Parliament, whom to give this right of citizenship and whom not to give. If Shri Somnath Chatterjee's argument is accepted, no amendment can be brought in this Parliament under Article 11, because any amendment brought under Article 11 will change the right of citizenship which is given to a particular type of person and there is bound to be a change of qualifications. Therefore, and, therefore, I submit that the interpretation given by Shri Somnath Chatterjee will go against Article 11 and cannot stand scrutiny of law.

My friend has also referred to Shri Govind Ballabh Pant and said that our country wanted to have a catholic approach. Yes, but let us not forget that under Article 6 of the Constitution what was contemplated was that there would no conferment of citizenship because of this country. Article 6 lay down that people coming from Pakistan will only be given citizenship if they have come before 19th July, 1948, but the situation has come to such to a position that in Assam we have decided to grant citizenship right upto 1966. The Constitution makers were not catholic at that point of time to grant citizenship upto 1971, but because of the changed circumstances, we have to grant

citizenship upto 1966. Not only that, we decided to confer all rights available to a citizen except the right to vote to foreigners who are living in Assam from 1966 to 1971. In fact, Shri Bholanath Sen complained that people of Bengal have been treated slightly differently. But I say that the people in Bengal are in an advantageous position because if a person is detected and who has come after 1966, he will be a foreigner in accordance with the law and the Constitution and his name is liable to be struck down, which is not so in Assam.

Shri Syed Shahabuddin spoke about certain figures and demanded from the Government full statistics of the infiltration. In fact, the Government should come out with a white paper about the number of people those made illegal entry to Assam, West Bengal and Tripura in the eastern sector right from independence till today. I do not have the latest figures. But may I point out that the Government undertook such a survey in 1962. In 1962, the Government made a study of the census figures of the then East Pakistan and census figures of Assam, West Bengal and Tripura and certain revealing facts came to light. It was found that in between 1951 and 1961, population figures of East Pakistan came down by 32 lakhs from the normal biological growth and expected figure of the population in East Pakistan, and correspondingly there was an increase of population figures in Assam, West Bengal and Tripura to the extent of 33 lakhs.

17.00 hrs.

In a district like Naokhali of East Bengal—the then East Bengal adjoining Bengal—certain very revealing statistics came to light. It was found that people in the age group 0-12 rose by 12 per cent and people above the age group of 60 rose by 17 per cent but in Naokhali, there was no increase in the population of the age group 15-59 and it decreased by 5.5 per cent in this particular age group. The Government document concludes that was a demographical absurdity, but a statistical fact. And the Government of

India in a booklet or a brochure brought out by the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity came to the conclusion that this demographical absurdity of reduction in the population figure between 15-59 took place because people below 15 normally do not migrate and for people above 60 or 65, it is difficult to migrate but the best age to migrate is between 15 to 59. The Government of India came to this conclusion. Is that decrease and corresponding increase of population in the then East Pakistan and Eastern India was the result of massive migration of population from East Pakistan? I will like the Government of India to carry that study forward and tell the country at large as to what has been the magnitude of migration into this country.

Therefore, I am happy that this amendment has been brought and I am supporting this amendment. But I am also completely conscious that merely an amendment of this nature is not going to stop immigration. Mere statutory changes are not going to stop illegal entry. In fact, I would like to tell the Government of India that it took the people of Assam six long years to make Government of India realise that a large number of people were clandestinely entering Assam and also the other neighbouring States from East Bengal. I remember those days when not only my friends from the ruling party but from the CPM and my other friends from Bengal used to say that we are secessionists and disruptionists, the moment we clamoured that in Assam illegal migration had increased to such an extent that the very existence of the State and the rights of the people—social, political and economic—were at stake. I am happy that after six years of struggle we have been able to get this statement at least from the Government of India that a large number of persons of Indian origin have entered the territories of India from Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and some of the other neighbouring countries. We have been able to get this admission at least after more than 400 of our people have lost their lives in the six-year Assam struggle, and in told sufferings of the people of the state.

I am fully conscious that merely an

amendment of this Act is not going to solve the problem. Therefore, I have three suggestion

Kindly expedite the decision of the construction of road and fencing because one year has passed but virtually nothing has been done in this respect. I am fully in agreement with Shri Shahabuddin that there should be a National Register of Citizens. There was a National Register of Citizens for the border areas in 1951 but it was not updated. Why cannot we have the National Register of Citizens now? The need for a National Register of Citizens has become more today, in view of the development not only in the East but also in the North and developments in Punjab. Let us know who are the citizens of this country. I say Sir that there is a vested interest in not having this NRC for reasons of vote. The Government do not do it because sometimes a Damocles sword is kept hanging over the heads of the people. The Government of the Centre do not bring out the list but take up the position "if you supporting one party you are a citizen; if you do not support us, you are not a citizen". Let the names of those people who acquired citizenship be entered into the National Register of Citizens, so that they can say, "Yes, we are citizens and there is documentary proof of our citizenship." There was also some idea of the Election Commission granting identity cards to voters in the North Eastern Region. Some experiment did start but I do not know why it was given up. I would like that it should be continued.

I also support the provision by which the time limit for granting of registering a person as a citizen has been enhanced from 6 months to 5 years. But I would like to remind the hon. Home Minister that there is a provision in Clause 8 (1) of the Assam Accord which says that the Government of India will only have the right for the issue of citizenship certificates, and this should be done by the Central Government alone. I do not know whether there has been an amendment to the rules concerned to see that this provision of the Assam Accord by which the Central Government is the only

[Shri Dinesh Goswami]

authority to grant citizenship has been given a place in the Statute Book. If it is not already done, I will like the Government of India to make the necessary amendment in the Citizenship Rules to see that only the Central Government, in terms of Clause 8 (1) of the Assam Accord, can grant citizenship certificate and no one else, because that is the solemn commitment made to the people of Assam or to the people of our country by the Assam Accord. I would like to say that the Assam Accord is a commitment made to this nation, to the people of this country and on the successful implementation of this Accord depends the confidence of the people in this Government and in the Prime Minister. We have been very unhappy to conclude that the implementation of not only this provision of the Assam Accord, but also of the various provisions, has been very tardy. I hope that hon. Home Minister, while replying to this debate, will give some indication of what he is doing regarding this provision of the Assam Accord as well as the other points raised in the debate.

With these words, I support this Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 1986. I would like to have information about a few specific points from the hon. Minister for my own information and for the information of the House.

So far as this Bill is concerned, it is a commendable measure keeping in view the prevailing circumstances. Different types of people have come from other countries and settled here and are enjoying here. With regard to the important points that I want to know, I would like to submit that it is invariably mentioned in every Bill whether the jurisdiction of the Bill would extend to the whole of India or a

part thereof. There are a number of such Bills which do not extend to Jammu and Kashmir. Obviously this Bill applies to Jammu and Kashmir because we have been elected to this House being the citizen to India. There was no mention in the original Bill adopted in 1955 regarding the jurisdiction. But later on, the jurisdiction of this Bill was extended to a number of States and Union Territories, e.g. Goa, Daman, Nagar-Haveli and the State of Sikkim, etc. I feel that something is missing somewhere in the Bill. This should have been mentioned somewhere in the Bill.

You might recollect that some years back, a controversial Bill was brought forward in Jammu and Kashmir State Assembly which was later adopted as Jammu-Kashmir Resettlement Act. According to the provisions of that Act, any person who has been living in Pakistan—occupied Kashmir can resettle in Jammu and Kashmir and claim his property, etc. Besides, the person so settled can get a job on this ground. I do not want to speak much on that Bill because it is *sub judice*. It is because of this that I would like to know whether this Bill is applicable to Kashmir or not? If it is not applicable, why this is not being made applicable to that State as well and if it is applicable, why there is no mention of it in the Bill? This should be mentioned invariably. You might be aware of the fact that several areas of Jammu and Kashmir are under the illegal occupation of Pakistan and the people of Pak-occupied Kashmir are living there. They have served in their Army in the civil services and in the intelligence services for years and have since retired. After retirement, they have entered into our country on Pakistani Passports. There are a number of such persons living in Kashmir. They should have got their visa for stay in that State extended but they have not done so. I think they are staying illegally. The local officials are in league with them and, therefore, they are staying there illegally without any fear. There is no one to challenge them and to tell them to go back. No one raises the question of citizenship in their case because they claim that they are the inhabitants of

Jammu and Kashmir and hence its citizens. After this, they cross to the other side along with their passport. They need no visa. This issue can create problems for us. I would like the hon. Minister to let us know at least the status of such persons.

I have nothing to say on what the other hon. Members have said on the question of the place of birth of a child and the matters connected therewith. So far as this Bill is concerned, I support this Bill and convey my thanks for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI GOKUL SAIKIA : Sir : I thank you very much for allowing me to participate in the debate. I shall deliver my speech in my mother-tongue, viz. Assamese.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please take only five minutes.

SHRI GOKUL SAIKIA : I hope you will give me more time, because this is my maiden speech in Parliament.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is why I have allowed you five minutes. Otherwise, I would not have called you today.

[Translation]

*SHRI GOKUL SAIKIA (Lakhimpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to speak in my mother tongue Assamese; because this is my maiden speech. The word citizen is very significant in the present context. Foreign nationals are taking undue advantage of our citizenship act. Lakhs of foreign nationals are entering our country illegally. This has created political, economic and social problems in our country. Now, the Govt. has come forward with this amendment Bill. I welcome this amending Bill. This Bill must have been brought much earlier.

*The speech was originally delivered in Assamese.

Although it is late, it is a welcome measure. Had this Bill been brought in time, more than 50 lakh foreign nationals could not have entered Assam and other parts of our country. The influx of foreign nationals in Assam is so much that the native people of Assam are losing their identity. Now the people of Assam are in distress and the people of the rest of the country are not taking it seriously. That is the tragedy.

The citizenship act should be more stringent, severe punishment should be awarded to those who violate the provisions of this act. If need be even death punishment may be awarded.

It is a matter of great regret that the Govt. of West Bengal are helping the foreign nationals by issuing citizenship certificates to them at random. The people of Assam were agitating since 1979 to 14th August, 1985 over the question of influx of foreign nationals into Assam and other parts of the country.

The Prime Minister of India signed the Assam Accord with All Assam Students' union and Asom Gan Sangram Parishad on the 14th August 1985. Some of the important points of that accord are: (a) to identify foreign nationals; (b) expulsion of foreign nationals; (c) to construct a border road along side the border with Bangladesh and to erect barbed wire fencing etc. More than one year has passed after the signing of the accord, but it has not been implemented so far. Neither the Central Govt. nor the State Govt. are showing any interest in implementing the accord. As a result of this the popularity of the Asom Gan Parishad Govt. is decreasing. It appears that the Central Govt. has made a calculated move to tarnish the image of the Asom Gan Parishad Govt. in Assam.

Now, I would say a few words about my constituency. My constituency Lakhimpur is the longest constituency in the whole of India. It is about 800 Kms. in length. One has to cross the mighty Brahmaputra thrice while touring my

[Shri Gokul Saikia]

constituency. In addition to the Brahmaputra; there are two other major rivers Khabali and Lohit, in my constituency. There are no bridges over them. Would these bridges be built during this century? Devastating floods are annual features in Assam. Not very huge amount is necessary to construct bridges over the rivers Khabali and Lohit, of course, to construct a bridge over the Brahmaputra is a very costly affair requiring a fat amount. In the alternative we can build a rope-way from Chaikhowa Ghat to Sadiya. The old name of the Sadiya was Kundil Nagar and the daughter of King Bhismak of this town was married to Sri Krishna.

Majority of the people of Lakhimpur are tribal. The Govt. is spending crores of rupees in the name of tribal welfare. But the tribals of Lakhimpur are not getting any benefit out of it. Lakhimpur is a no-industry district but very rich in agricultural produce such as paddy, mustard seeds, and tea. According to newspaper reports the Dhemaaji town is likely to suffer tremors of an earthquake in near future. Have the Govt. taken any precaution in that regard. In the event of the likely earthquake in that town much relief can be provided to the people there in case an airport and a cantonment are constructed in the said town.

The telephone system is totally in shambles in Lakhimpur and also there is acute power shortage.

Chairman, Sir, there was a train accident near Lakhimpur on 9.11.86 as a result of which 32 people died. The Railway Department is solely responsible for this accident. Regarding this I submitted a memorandum to the Railway Minister and the Prime Minister but no Central Minister has so far visited the site of the accident.

According to newspaper reports Chinese have constructed a helipad in Arunachal Pradesh causing danger to Assam as well as the whole country.

Earlier also this matter was referred to in this House. It is very serious matter calling for urgent attention of Govt.

Another point I would like to mention is that the name of Assam does not find a place in our national anthem; at least the name of a river or hill of the State should be added to it.

At the time of Chinese invasion of India, Jawaharlal Nehru said, "My heart goes with the people of Assam" today I want to say that that is not applicable. I mean to say this time my heart comes with the people of Assam."

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Mr. Chairman, Sir, as I said while moving the Bill a lot of thought has gone into the drafting of this Bill, and I am sorry I cannot accept the repeated contention of certain hon. Members that the Bill is unconstitutional. Citizenship, I think imposes grave responsibilities, and at least now we must take the concept of citizenship with a great sense of responsibility. Perhaps there is no country in the world which has such a liberal concept of citizenship as we have had in the last 39 years. It is true that because of the peculiar situation under which the Indian State was born and Pakistan was divided from India—we had to make certain provisions and these provisions are contained in Article 5 to Article 10 of the Constitution. We had to take note of a concept like a person of Indian origin. We had to recognise the fact that there was an undivided India and people would have found themselves on either side of the international boundary line between India and Pakistan and some of them be affected by the division of India.

After 1947 we had to take note of the situation where large numbers migrated from Pakistan into India. Therefore,

one does not quarrel with Articles 5 to 10 of the Constitution of India. One accepts it as a price we had to pay and as the burden we had to bear and as an obligation which we had to assume as a result of the division of this country. It is in that context that one must read and understand the speech of Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant. In fact, if I may be allowed to read another portion of that speech, I think that would throw light upon the context in which that speech was made. Pandit Pant said, and I quote :

"We have built a stature for ourselves and for our country by our attitude towards world problems. In the circumstances, it would befit our attitude towards these basic problems, if we allow everyone who is born in this country to acquire the right of citizenship. But it is not altogether an instinct of pious virtue that actuates me to say so. We have our own nationals, many more, in other lands than the few foreigners who are in our country."

Please mark. He refers to a large number of our nationals in other countries as opposed to a few foreigners in our country.

"About fifty lakhs of our people are distributed all over the globe. It is to our interest that liberal provisions in this regard should be made in all countries. So if we give asylum to a few, we will be preparing the moral ground for similar treatment for millions of our people abroad in other countries. So, looking at it even from the selfish point of view, it is to our advantage and to our interest to have such a provision."

I would only describe that speech as one made keeping in mind the interest of this country at that time. A very enlight-

ened approach and today, I submit, we bring the same enlightened approach looking at what has happened in this country since 1966 and what is happening today. A large number of people for various reasons have come into India and are coming into India. I would not set store by any statistics because these figures are far from accurate, but some figures are incontrovertible. While the overall increase of population in the whole of West Bengal is around 22 per cent, we find that in some of the border districts the rate of increase is as high as 29 per cent, 30 per cent and in some cases even 37 per cent. Why is this so? It is so because India today, in this part of the world, is looked upon as a country of great opportunity and people are coming into this country. While it is the primary responsibility of the Central Government to prevent such clandestine entry, this responsibility cannot be discharged without the willing cooperation of the border States. That cooperation, I am sorry to say, is not always forthcoming. We have our own problems. Not that we are not generous to people who want to come to this land. But we cannot be generous at the cost of our own people, at the cost of our own development and we cannot bear the burden of clandestine entry of a large number of people. You call them refugees, you call them deprived people. We cannot bear that burden for very long. Therefore, I think, the time has come to tighten up our citizenship laws. I am not saying that this is the end of the exercise. But the place to begin is to tighten up our citizenship laws, and tell the world that India will grant citizenship only under very strict conditions; our laws are being made more stringent. This is all that this Bill does. There is much more to be done. The hon. Members like Mr. Goswami, Mr. Saikia and some other hon. Members from the treasury benches point out many things which have to be done and we will do it—building border roads, putting up the fence that we have promised, strengthening our vigil on the border. In the hope that border States will cooperate with us better than they have done in the past, we will do all these things. But let us begin where we should begin

[Shri P. Chidambaram]

and the place to begin is to tighten up the citizenship laws.

I have already answered the arguments that this Bill is not unconstitutional. Yet if some hon. Members wish to persist with that argument, all I can say is that this is not the forum to decide it, and a forum, I am sure, will decide this at the opportune moment if the question is raised. But let me say this. If we had made this Bill retrospective, then this would be a negation of human rights. We are not making it retrospective. On the contrary, we have categorically said that the distinction we make between children born before the commencement of the Act and the children born after the commencement of the Act gives us a certain flexibility to fix a date for the commencement of the Act which will be reasonably after the Bill is passed by both the Houses of Parliament and it receives the assent of the President so that no undue hardship is caused to anyone who is born during this period when the Bill is being debated. That is why, we have deliberately introduced the device of fixing the date of the commencement of the Act. When we fix the date for the commencement of the Act we shall take into account the views expressed by the hon. Members regarding possible hardship to the children who may be born during this period when the Bill is being debated. Once the date of the commencement of the Act is announced sufficiently in advance, then I think, there cannot be any argument of hardship to anyone who has a child after the date of the Act.

A lot of learned arguments have been advanced on the principle of *jus soli* and *jus sanguinis*. I am grateful to Mr. Goswami for bringing out this distinction. *(Interruption)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : How many minutes more you want ?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Five minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : But we will have to take up Half-an-Hour discussion at 5.30.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : If the House agrees, I will finish in five minutes.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes, yes.

AN HON. MEMBER : We can sit late also.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Research conducted some time ago showed that nationality at birth is acquired—Mr. Chatterjee will do me the courtesy of listening to me on this aspect—solely by *jus sanguinis* in seventeen countries; primarily by *jus soli* but with limited provisions for *jus sanguinis* in some other countries; by both sections, with primary emphasis on *jus sanguinis* in 27 countries. I think hon. Members should ask themselves what is the principle followed..... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : What are you reading from ?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Encyclopedia Americana.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Which year ?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : That is why I said according to research done some years ago. Hon. Members should ask themselves the question how do other countries treat citizenship. Today, the primary principle of citizenship in many many countries is *jus sanguinis*. But I am not denying that many countries have also got *jus soli*, with emphasis on *jus sanguinis*. Sir, if this country had been born in non-traumatic circumstances, I would have started with *jus sanguinis* and perhaps latter on added some principles of *jus soli* as we become a stronger nation. We started with *jus soli* and *jus sanguinis*. Today we are moving away and saying *jus sanguinis* is the primary principle, with elements of *jus soli* available in the Act and, therefore, nobody is going to be

deprived of his citizenship if he has the right to acquire citizenship in this country.

Now, Sir, questions were asked what will happen in specific situations. Mr. Shahabuddin raised some legal conundrums. They are really not conundrums. There is an answer to that in the Citizenship Act. Today, there is citizenship by birth, there is citizenship by descent, there is citizenship by registration, and finally, there is citizenship by naturalisation... (*Interruption*).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
And annexation.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : As far as children who are born to Indian citizens are concerned, there is no problem. As far as children who are born to persons who are not Indian citizens are concerned, it is not as though they have no other provision under which they cannot acquire citizenship. If hon. Members Mr. Shahabuddin and others had referred to the provisions of the Act, they would have known that the present Act contains provisions. For example, section 5 (1) (d) provides for minor children of persons who are citizens of India, acquiring citizenship by registration. So today, if a person acquires citizenship and he has a minor child born before he acquires citizenship, that child can get citizenship by registration under section 5 (1) (d). There is also section 5 (4) which says: "The Central Government may if satisfied that there are special circumstances justifying such registration, cause any minor to be registered as a citizen of India." These are matters which can be dealt with by the rules. Therefore, I can assure this hon. House that for children born to persons who may acquire citizenship later, we shall, by rules, provide that those children can acquire citizenship in a very simple manner. There is no difficulty at all. We are not going to deny citizenship to children of persons who are being given the right of citizenship. These are matters which can be dealt with by the rules. There are provisions already in the Act and in the rules, and we can always add to the rules after the Bill is passed.

As far as the other amendments are concerned, one is an obviously progressive amendment and nobody can quarrel with it. Today, in section 5 (1) (c), the word used is 'women'. We are now replacing it with the word 'persons' so that an Indian woman marrying a foreign male or an Indian male marrying a foreign female, either of the foreign spouse can acquire citizenship. It is a progressive amendment and nobody can quarrel with it.

As far as the amendment to explanation to section 5 (1) is concerned, I am grateful that nobody really found fault with that. It is again an amendment which makes the provisions more stringent. We have lived with an extended definition of persons of Indian origin for 40 years. I think the time has come to tighten the definition and say a person of India origin is a person who himself was or either of his parents were born in undivided India.

No reference was made to the best of my knowledge to the Third Schedule.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
Because of the bill.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Third Schedule is still there. The Third Schedule still provides for a very liberal scheme of naturalisation. Naturalisation in India is still a very liberal scheme. All that we have done is we have increased the period of domicile which a person must have, before he can apply for naturalisation. Nothing is going to happen to anyone who is genuinely desirous to become an Indian citizen and accept the responsibility of citizenship. What we are trying to stop, what we are trying to plug is the uninterrupted clandestine influx of foreigners who will come into India and whose children will acquire citizenship by birth as a matter of right even when the citizenship of the parents is in grave question and not perhaps in the interest of this country. This Bill is a first step to tightening up citizenship provisions, spreading the message that citizenship is a great responsibility, making everybody aware that anybody cannot walk into

[Shri P. Chidambaram]

India and claim citizenship to the detriment of the Indian citizens and the Indian people. We are really protecting India's future against this clandestine influx of people.

I am grateful to some hon. Members in the opposition who thought fit to support this Bill. I think that is the measure of the large support that this Bill should get. If some people still choose to oppose it, I can only be sorry for them. They are not looking at this Bill from the larger national point of view. But, perhaps, they are looking at it from a very narrow point of view, with some blinkers imposed by their geography or any other reasons. I shall only request them to look at this Bill from a larger point of view.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I am sorry for those people. (*Inter up. ions*)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : May I add just one thing. ?

This Bill does not effect the Assam Accord at all. The Assam Accord has been taken care of by introducing Section 6A. Section 6 A is a self-contained scheme. This Bill which amends Sections 3,5, and 6 does not effect in any manner the definition in Sec. 6A or the scheme of Sec. 6A. I may assure this hon. House that the Assam Accord is completely taken care of in Sec. 6A and nothing in this Bill will effect the Assam Accord and there is no dilution of Sec.6A.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : What about my query ?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I would request you to support this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That the Bill further to amend the Citizenship Act

1955, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

17.38 hrs.

[*English*]

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

Legislation on protection of consumers

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up Half-an-Hour Discussion. Shri Sharad Dighe.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : I Bombay North Central) : I rise to raise Half-an-Hour Discussion on the points arising out of the answer given by the Minister of Food and Civil Supplies on the 4th November, 1986 to Starred Question No.9 regarding Legislation on protection of consumers.

On 4th November this question has been replied to. The question was—

Whether Government proposes to bring a comprehensive legislation on protection of the consumers in the country; if so, broad outlines thereof and when it is to be brought forward ? The only cryptic answer given was—

The enactment of the Consumer Protection legislation is under consideration of the Government. Various aspects of it are under examination.

At the outset I may point out that even though the Government has given this answer that the legislation is under consideration, I find that a model Bill regarding the consumer protection is already being circulated among the public and it is known to several consumers societies and several other trade representatives and other representatives. So, the provisions of the Bill which the Government propose to introduce in this House

are already known to everybody else except the Members of this Parliament. I would, therefore say that it was not a good Parliamentary practice to circulate a draft Bill on this subject without reference to the Members of this Parliament and therefore, the result is that everywhere in big cities the provisions of that model Bill are being discussed, seminars are being held in Delhi and in Bombay city wherein sometimes we, as Members of Parliament, are invited to speak and then we have to say that we do not know what is this Bill, whereas the other Members who take part in the seminars very well comment upon the so-called model Bill for the protection of consumers. So, I would urge upon the Government that this position is not good and if at all any Bill is in contemplation of the Government, it should be introduced in this House so that there could be public debate along with the Members of this House.

Sir, the legislation regarding this consumers' protection is being promised by the Government since the last Session and still I do not see any inkling about the introduction of such legislation even in this Session itself. I would urge upon the Government that the subject is very urgent and legislation ought to be introduced in this very Session itself. Now I find that even the Planning Commission has set aside nearly Rs. 100 lakhs for the protection of consumers in the Seventh Five-Year Plan and therefore, it is in the fitness of things that immediate legislation should be introduced in this House so that it can come into force as early as possible. The condition of consumers in this country as compared to the other countries especially the western countries, is really pitiable. Even though there are a number of enactments which purport to protect the interests of the consumers, I am told there are nearly 30 laws passed by the Central & State Legislatures in this country purporting to protect the consumers' interests. But in spite of this plethora of legislation, we find still the condition of the consumers is as bad as before and they are exploited on the question quality, quantity and price. Some of the existing laws are even preposterous.

If I may give one example, the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act and the Rules made thereunder provide that 16 per cent or more adulteration comprising even of a dead rodent or its excreta is considered permissible. This is the position as far as food adulteration is concerned.

Now, as I said there are nearly 30 laws including the Indian Sales of Goods Act, Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, Drugs Act etc. and even certain provisions in the Indian Penal Code, and the main problem is about their implementation and therefore, this legislation is not coming, really speaking, to the help of consumers' protection. Therefore, it is considered urgently necessary to have a comprehensive legislation on this subject as early as possible. If the model Bill which is being circulated is any indication of the Government's thinking on this subject, then I must say that it requires very drastic changes and from that point of view, it, is not on the right lines, on the subject. As I read the draft Bill that is being circulated, it has got three tiers of machinery. Firstly, there is constitution of the consumer Protection Council. And that Council is packed up only with bureaucrats. The Minister is the chairman and all the 4 Secretaries of different Departments are also sought to be made members. Even consumers' representatives are to be nominated by the Government. If it is a packed body of only bureaucrats and the Government nominees, then I must say that really speaking, it will not serve the purpose of protecting the consumers' interests. What is necessary is, all those genuine bodies which are looking after the consumers' interests throughout the country, and especially in different urban cities have to be taken into confidence and they should be given more powers and more representatives of them should be put in this Consumer Protection Council, as far as this Bill is concerned.

Then, of course, the Directorate is also fully governed by the bureaucrats. And also there is a forum provided, the Consumer Dispute Redressal Forum. But as I see, it is nothing else but a court. Now, we see about courts of law, in order to

[Shri Sharad Dighe]

get redress of these consumers' grievances, they are, at present, taking a lot of time. They are not effective at all and if you create a further forum for the purpose of looking after the consumers' interests, it will not serve any purpose. And, therefore, teeth have to be provided to the Council itself which should be packed up with the genuine and real representatives of the consumers' interests. From this point of view, immediate attention will have to be given to this Bill. Even the punishments that are provided in the model Bill are also very meagre. 20 times the price of that commodity, which is found to be adulterated is to be recovered. Now it is such a meagre sum and the punishment proposed is so small that I don't think, it would have any effect on the traders who are already exploiting the consumers in this respect.

Lastly, I would also point out that in the model Bill which you are proposing, only the commodities are included or protected and not services. Really speaking, there are many services which also exploit the consumers and, therefore, if you exclude the services from the operation of this Bill, then many more things we shall be excluding. Then, further on, only private and cooperative traders are covered by this model Bill whereas several public sector institutions have been exempted from this. The result will be that many commodities which are supplied through the public distribution system and the commodities which are produced by the public sector will be exempted and, therefore, consumers would be exploited in respect of those commodities and services which are under their control. From this point of view, I will urge upon the Government and the Minister to reconsider the whole model Bill and have a draft legislation which will really come to the rescue of the consumers and a very swift machinery, should be provided to the consumers, thereby they can redress the grievances in a short time without any reference to any cumbersome machinery as far as this is concerned.

With these words, I urge upon the Minister to let us know what is in the mind of the Government as far as this Bill and this aspect is concerned.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : I am grateful to the hon. Member Shri Sharad Dighe for having raised this matter and for the Chairman having permitted him to have his say. His subject is very important, crucial and necessary in the interest of the country. Each independent citizen is a consumer. Even every trader is a trader in some part and a consumer in many parts. So is the manufacturer. Each one of us is a consumer and consumer consciousness in this country is gaining ground and the demands of the consumer for adequate protection regarding quality, prompt remedies, is very natural and the Government is very much conscious of that. The Prime Minister himself has said that something has to be done about this. He is very positive about this. That is his own thinking which he has expressed before. Now I want to say one thing that it is true that national seminar was held on 20-21 January, 1986. In the seminar, the representatives of the Central Ministries, of the State Governments, voluntary organisations and some others participated. It is true that a working paper was circulated for deliberation there by the Ministry of Civil Supplies which was described as a model Bill. Now obviously when a working paper is described as a model Bill, it is natural that people should think that this is the Bill which the Government is considering and taking action on it. I personally feel that this should have been described only as a working paper, not as a Bill as such having its salient features so that this confusion which exists, was not there. It is better not to describe it as a model Bill. But there was a decision at some level that a model Bill should be prepared and this Bill should be brought in Parliament. Government is certainly considering seriously of bringing forward a Bill in Parliament. The Bill we propose to introduce in Parliament now, my friend

Shri Sharad Dighe is naturally keen that it should be brought immediately in this Session. I cannot say whether it will be possible or not to bring it in this Session. But I can only tell him that serious consideration is being given to this. There has been follow up after that seminar also. There are a number of suggestions and recommendations on this, what I said, working paper or the so-called model Bill. A number of recommendations and suggestions were made by the seminar itself and then later on we received a number of suggestions from some other organisations who were in the seminar and from some other prominent citizens. I also discussed with a number of people. Then this matter came up in a meeting of the Consumer Advisory Council held on 26th June, 1986 where also it was discussed and a number of suggestions were made. Again this matter was discussed in the meeting of the Consultative Committee of the Ministry held on 8th August, 1986. Meanwhile, we have taken care to study the consumer laws as they exist in certain countries like U.K., USA, Australia and New Zealand etc. We made some studies. It has been a continuous process after the seminar on the so-called Bill. I have said that it was virtually a working paper for discussion. There is nothing final yet and that process is continuous. I would certainly say that there are a number of laws, a multiplicity of laws, with regard to the consumer protection already and it is true that the feeling is that there is necessity for a consumer protection law which can provide some prompt and effective relief to the people in the matter of their complaints in regard to quality, reasonable price, availability and other matters. It is a very natural demand. The existing measures have been enforced. It is not that they have not been enforced. Acts which are already existing have been enforced to a certain extent. But the feeling is that they need also improvement. I would accept that position. The respective Ministries are examining the proposals regarding giving rights to the consumers and registered consumers' organisations to file complaints in such cases. As far as complaints are concerned, as of now, for example, under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, they are filed only by an Inspector. Now, the idea is to

encourage the voluntary consumer movement to grow in this country. But I cannot say to what extent it will be. Certainly, the consumers' organisations should be encouraged and a voluntary strong consumer movement need to be developed in this country. Government can give some encouragement. But Government cannot create a movement. It should be created by consumers themselves. There are a number of consumer organisations in this country. But yet I have a feeling that a consumer protection movement as such at the grass-root level is yet to develop. It would also be a continuous development process. A number of consumers organisations have also come up. But most of the consumer organisations which exist are city-based organisations so far. We want a consumer organisation to develop in the rural areas at the village level also and so on and so forth. Consumer interests have to be protected at all levels. It should be protected at the level of Fair Price Shops; and all other different levels. All these aspects are under examination of the Government.

Various other points have been mentioned by hon. Members, to review the monitoring of the existing systems and laws—monitoring in the sense of implementation. My own Ministry deals with a few laws. We are monitoring enforcement also and trying to see how enforcement can be done better.

There are a number of other points which my hon friend has mentioned regarding the services and regarding the Public Sector Undertaking and other things. I assure my hon. friend that these points will be taken care of. The debate and discussion has gone on very far. We are taking note of the discussions that are going on outside this House also. But I cannot say what shape the final Bill will take. I am not in a position to say more at this stage. All these points are under examination. We are definitely thinking of bringing as comprehensive and as practical a legislation as possible which can provide some prompt remedy to the complaints of the consumers.

[Shri H.K.L. Bhagat]

Now, the hon. Members has said that in the composition of the Consumer Protection Advisory Council, too many officials are there. I share his views. I feel that in the consumer Protection Council, we should give more and more representation to the representatives of the people, particularly those who are doing work in the consumers field. Certainly, the movement has not to be politicised. It should be a voluntary, natural movement of the consumers by themselves. He has given a suggestion that all the consumer organisations should be given representation in the Council. He would agree with me and appreciate that it cannot be possible. There are 180 consumer organisations. You have to see their status, experience, capacity and how much work they have done and so on and so forth. There may be growth of many new organisations. So, on the basis of merit, consumer organisations should be adequately represented in the Council. I also feel that consumer representatives, trade and industry should also be represented in the Council, apart from some officials. Actually we can do really some effective service if we combine the consumer movement and representatives of consumers. Government should do its part. At the same time, the trade and industry should also do its part, apart from legislation which is considered necessary by the Govt. at this stage. Certainly, we are examining that. But I have a feeling that a lot of voluntary effort also needs to be done by the consumer organisations themselves and they can do a lot of work. Government needs to encourage them through some laws and some other steps.

18.00 hrs.

Through today's discussion I would say to the trade and industry and various manufacturing organisations of this country that in their own interest, in the interest of the country and their own concerns they should have themselves some voluntary institutional arrangements. This is not to say that we will not do anything or will not bring any legislation. Whatever legislation is necessary to safeguard the interest of the consumer

according to the Government, that will be certainly brought forward.

Some of the business organisations have been talking for a long time of some business ethics which would look after consumer interest. That is also one of the most important points. The ethics should be followed honestly and in action. The trade and industrial organisations should have their own arrangements, time-bound arrangements to look into the consumers' problems and to give them the required relief, apart from having quality control at their level.

We are also considering the question of reorganising the ISI—its structure, its form. We are also trying to see that more and more consumer articles are brought into it so that there can be an ISI mark on them. Wherever ISI mark is not there, there is no reason why quality should not be there. I would say that quality should be there.

I assure the Hon. Member that a number of points which he has raised are under the examination of the Government and we are keen that we should bring a consumer legislation and also amend the existing laws to make them more effective, so that consumers can move for their grievances.

I must thank him again for having brought this matter before the House.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Bala-sore) : Hon. Chairman : I am very grateful to the Hon. Prime Minister and also I must congratulate the Hon. Minister for Food and Civil Supplies for their intention to pilot the consumers' protection bill in this House—if not in this Session, at least in the next Session.

You have already directed me to put only one question and I will put only one question. When the Hon. Minister was replying to the debate he has said that this was not a model bill, this was only circulated as a working paper to various interested parties etc. May I know from

him what was the constraint of his Ministry to circulate those working papers to the Members of both the Houses of Parliament ?

There are a few dozens of Bills to give protection to consumers. In a vast country like ours, everybody right from the President of India upto the poorest of the poor in the society is a consumer. Taking that aspect into account, may I know how this Bill—which the Hon. Prime Minister and also the Hon. Minister are trying to bring in this Session or in the next Session—is an exception to other Bills, because we all know that there are dozens of Bills; but the poorest of the poor in the society is not getting any benefit of them. He has to either go to the court of law, which is a time taking process and expensive too.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have not called upon you to give a speech. Please put your question.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Sir, this is part (b) of my question. There is both levy and free sale sugar. A fair price shop sugar is dealing both in free and levy sugar. Now when the consumer will go and ask for sugar he will be told there is no levy sugar and there is only free-sale sugar. So my point is how it will be an exception to the other enactments which are already there.

[Translation]

DR. G. S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit only a few points. There are already a number of Acts on the Statute Book for the protection of consumers which, if implemented properly, will not leave any room for enacting a fresh legislation. I have already said in this House that although legislations are enacted yet they are not implemented properly. I shall give you a small example. Considerable amount of money is spent on the advertisements on Radio and Television that no shopkeeper will weigh sweetmeats along with the carton but show me a single

shopkeeper who weighs sweetmeats without carton. There may be laws in existence but how will you infuse honesty in those who are supposed to observe them ? You say that you have gone through the Consumer Protection laws of Britain, the U.S.A. and other countries and want them to be implemented in our country too. But nothing will happen unless these laws are indianised. There are people in the country who have become millionaires by adulterating tallow with the vegetable oil and selling it in the market, but no action was taken against them and still we talk of the laws. There are many things to say which might be bitter. So, I would say that these laws should be indianised. If you happen to visit the countryside, you will find that sweetmeats are prepared with adulterated oil and the people eat them. But I would like to know how as to many persons have been prosecuted for violating the quality and quantity norms during the last two years, the time since when you have been talking of consumer protection and what has been its result ?

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska) : We are talking of a bill which is not in existence. The Bill has not been introduced. When the Bill is introduced, then it is in existence. I will put only one question. We are spending a huge amount of foreign exchange by importing sugar and edible oil to be supplied to the poor and the needy people in the villages. The Central and State governments are giving sufficient amount as subsidy beginning from the primary cooperative societies, fair price shops to the apex societies. The aim of the Government is that these societies which are cooperative societies will distribute the consumer goods to the needy people. I want to know is it functioning at all ? Huge amounts have been spent to supply essential commodities to the poor and the needy people in the villages through cooperative societies. In fact, the palmoline oil and sugar never go to the village. The middlemen take advantage of it. The palmoline is taken by the middlemen, some mustard oil essence is

[Shri Somnath Rath]

added to it and they sell it as mustard oil at a high price.

So far as my State of Orissa is concerned, the cooperative societies meant for distribution of consumer goods are not at all functioning. We have got at the block level cooperative extension officers, we have got regular cooperative department officers and there are cooperative societies at the gram panchayat level. Why these consumer goods are not being equitably distributed by these cooperative societies? Why are we seeking the help of private individuals, when the policy of the Government is to give priority to the cooperative societies over private individuals? If the system has failed, what are the reasons for that? The Minister has said that we should strengthen the consumer movement. How will that be strengthened and by what agency? I want a categorical reply.

It is not a question of more legislation. We have got the Essential Commodities Act and other legislation. It is only the proper implementation of these laws that is needed. There should be proper public distribution system; the poor and the needy people should get the consumer goods as the Government wants it and the middlemen should not be allowed to take advantage of it. There is no dearth of foodgrains in our country; we have got sufficient foodgrains. Why should it not reach the people in the rural areas? Then what about the Adivasi and Harijan areas where there are no cooperative societies at grass root level. There, it is the middlemen who are employed as agents or dealers and they exploit. What does the Government intend to do in that regard?

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Sir, I am very grateful to the hon. Members for giving some suggestions as also putting a few questions.

Shri Chintamani Jena put one question, which I could understand as his question; he says that we should create another court because it takes a lot of time at present. In a way, he has answered the

point which hon. Members, Dr. Rajhans has raised. Dr. Rajhans says that we have too many laws and if we enforce them well, probably there would be no need of another law.

Now, under the principle of jurisprudence, before you convict a man and sentence him to imprisonment, you have to follow a certain procedure. That procedure has to be followed, whether you call it a summary trial or any other trial and that takes a long time. The laws which are existing are preventive and punitive in character. The character of most of the existing laws is preventive and punitive, and the general feeling is that they do not provide any speedy and prompt relief to the consumer. For example, if somebody has got something which is bad and defective, if he does not get any relief and he has to run to a court it will take many years. Therefore, the idea is that we should have a legislation which can provide prompt relief. Now, the question of legal procedure and at the same time a simple procedure is under consideration.

Apart from that, I feel that the social workers, particularly those who are working in the consumer field can be of great help. And most of them are ladies and I think the ladies are more competent—if you do not mind my saying that—to look after the interests of the consumers. The ladies should be adequately represented in the various forums so that they can look into it.

Now, a number of things have been said about the distribution system. The real thing lies in enforcement. Hon. member, Shri Rajhans stated that enforcement is not being done. He referred to the tallow case. He knows that in tallow case, people have been prosecuted and the cases are in the courts and there is a set procedure to punish them. It is not as though I do not want things to be done quickly. But then, the courts have their own procedure and they have their own powers. What I am trying to submit for the consideration of the House is that we have to bring something which can give prompt and speedy remedy.

With regard to distribution system, hon. member Shri Somnath Rath has stated that co-operatives should be encouraged. I certainly agree with him. A number of commodities are given to the co-operatives and essential commodities are also given to them. Encouraging co-operatives is our policy. But then the functioning of the co-operatives and the persons who run the co-operatives also should improve. I think that there is scope for improvement in all sectors, whether it is the co-operative sector or any other sector. It is not to say that there is absolutely no protection available today. It is not so, but we do feel that a legislation is necessary and the existing legislations also have to be improved. There should be better research facilities; there should be more laboratories; and so many more things have to come up in the wake of this. But depending on Government alone will not do. A lot has to come from the people themselves. For example, in my view, with regard to fair price shops there should be some committees comprising four or five people, (among whom there must be at least two ladies) persons of eminence and credibility, in whom people have faith, so that there is no leakage.

I would like to reiterate that it is not as if there is no enforcement at all. The hon. member has asked me figures about Delhi. Now, under the Essential Commodities Act, for the quarter ending March 1986,

1036 raids were conducted and 24 persons were prosecuted. Under Weights & Measures Act, 1450 cases were booked and fines to the extent of Rs. 43,000 were imposed. Under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 552 samples were examined; 112 were found adulterated, and prosecution in 83 cases was launched. This is the position so far as Delhi is concerned. I also have figures with me as regards the country. Under the Essential Commodities Act, for the quarter ending March 1986, number of raids conducted in the country is 45,397; number of persons arrested is 1,461 and persons prosecuted is 5765. I do not want to take much time of the House. I have figures with me regarding the Weights and Measures Act, with regard to Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, also with regard to the Indian Standard Institute Certification Act. All these figures are with me and the hon. members are welcome to come to me and get these figures and give their suggestions both inside and outside the House. The Government will welcome their suggestions and Government always feels strengthened by the suggestions which the hon. members give. I am therefore, thankful to the members for their contribution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now adjourn to meet at 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18.19 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, November 11, 1986/Kartika 20, 1908 (Saka)